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# ISABELLE DE VERNEUIL:

THE CONVENT OF ST. MARY'S.

BY MRS. CHARLES SNELL, Author of "Helen and Florence, or a Month's Holiday at Rockeliff Castle."

### CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

For some weeks past Isabelle had fixed her eyes on a pretty little girl, named Pelagie Legrand, lately admitted into the orphanage school, and who had lost both her father and mother. As soon as she had discovered, on questioning the Sister Josephine, that this tained permission to clothe her for the important occasion. This permission was liable tirely on the good or bad conduct of the superior pupil; and if, by any chance (but such an event was extremely rare at St. Mary's), the candidate was refused by the good priest, on account of inattention, frivolous conduct, or any other cause, the orphan child was then dressed at the expense of the community.

Isabelle knew all this, but was not in the least disheartened. That same day she took her first lesson in knitting, and commenced hemming a pocket-hankerchief for her protegee. She did not work very fast, poor child, for too short a time had elapsed since she had begun to learn the truly feminine accomplishment of needlework, but the Sister Therese, who was much pleased with her willing endeavors, took particular pains with her, and was better satisfied with a few inches of plain hemming well done than with two yards rapidly, though carelessly, executed, soiled, and crumpled by an inattentive child. Seated between Cecile and Eugenie, Isabelle worked courageously, and a fortnight after her first lesson in and from that time it became the favorite ocoupation of the young girl during her hours of could find.

On the re-opening of school after the holiclass, and Eugenie de Grandville, in addition to her former studies, those of the English and Italian languages. Towards the new year singing had also been added to their other accomplishments, and needlework had to give way, in some measure, to allow the necessary time for these new pursuits; but twice a week the pupils met in the blue room, as it was called, and worked as usual from two until five o'clock. Isabelle had been extremely anxious to join her companions in their new labors, but the Mother St. Euphrasic had easily made her understand that, until she had finished the clothes destined for hor orphan protegee, and received her first communion, it would be fresh study.

"You will have to work very hard all the winter, my dear child," added the Superior, "if you expect to join those classes after the next holidays. Do you not intend to try for a

"Although I am in it, I do not belong to the class, Reverend Mother," answered Isafar advanced."

study and the harder you work the sooner you will be able to join them, and I am quite certain that you do not wish your father and mother to come home and find the same spoiled would wish to surprise them by your improve-

Two or three new pupils had arrived at the convent since the holidays; but although they had been very kindly received by the older residents, their coming did not in the least influence the intimacy already existing between Cecile, Eugenie, and Isabelle. Marguerite de Serdan, the elder sister of one of the newcomers, and also of one who had recently left the convent on account of ill-health, had lately returned to St. Mary's, where she had been educated, after having spent three years in the bosom of her family, and now her dearest hopes were about to be realized. Even before leaving the calm and happy retreat of her childhood, where so many happy years had been passed, and the good nuns, who had lavished on her all the tenderness of their true desire to take the vows, but being at that time only eighteen, her parents had been extremely opposed to her design, and she had been obliged with them. At the end of the first year sho had renewed her request for permission to enter upon her povitiate, but it was again refused. and for three successive years no persuasions of her's had been able to bend her father's will or obtain the long-wished-for boon. But Marguerite never wavered in her determination to become the bride of Heaven; she prayed and waited, hoping almost against hope, and her father, who had a thorough knowledge of the waywardness of the human heart, was more than ever determined to withhold his consent until such time as he should be convinced that her vocation was true and unchangeable.

Several years before the period of which we write, the Marquis de Serdan, having been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, had quitted France with the marchioness, leaving their little daughter, then only five years of age, to the tender care of the Mother St. Euphrasie. She had remained at she had been allowed to assume, for the assistthe convent, as we have already said, until she ance she had afforded her in the hour of need. had attained her eighteenth year, when she child was also to participate in the sacred rite was removed by her parents, and was succeeded the following spring, she had asked and ob- by her sister Blanche, a frolicsome child, who but the former, who dearly loved the young tower. had scarcely numbered nine summers, and who, with a younger sister, had been born durat any time to be revoked, for it depended en- | ing the residence of her father and mother in | Russia. It was almost with a shudder of terror that Marguerite had quitted the peaceful home of her childhood to enter into the world she so much dreaded; but her parents demanded her submission to their will, and she was forced, however contrary to her own wishes. to obey. Nevertheless, she had fully resolved to consecrate herself to the Lord's service: not that the world had lost its charms for her, for her world lay within the convent walls, and the bitter sorrows, trials, and temptations that assail us frail mortals were to her things completely unknown. She obeyed her earthly parents, but turned her thoughts more than ever towards the bright region where dwelt her Heavenly Father, that best of friends, and resigned herself to patient endurance. At length, however, her fervent piety, her faith if she did not regret the tender and loving and innocent purity of heart and mind, convinced the Marquis that his child's vocation was firm and unalterable. The tardy consent was given at last, and on passing for the last time through the iron-barred portal of the conknitting, the good nun set her up a stocking, vent of St. Mary's, which only opened to receive into the sanctuary of peace those who desired to shroud themselves for ever beneath recreation, or of any other leisure moments she the black veil of the Order, or to give egress to the funeral procession of a departed nun, not a sigh for the bright world she had left bedays, Ceoile Blanchard had joined the drawing | hind, nor a tear of regret, was heard or seen to dim the bright blue eye of the pious Mar-

guerite de Serdan. The young Blanche, having been attacked by severe illuess, had left St. Mary's the previous year, and Marie, the third daughter of M. and Madame de Serdan, had accompanied her sister Marguerite on her return to the convent, and had lately taken her place among the pupils of the second class. After the profession of Marguerite, the Marquis and Marchioness were to return to Russia, and as the little Marie was a very delicate child, they had resolved to leave her with the Superior, and Blanche, who was to spend the winter in the south of France, under the care of a sister of ter had taken place in October, and towards quite impossible for her to commence any her mother's, would also in the spring return the middle of November the weather changed to G-, and once more become an inmate of very suddenly, and winter with its frost and

> momentous event, as may be surmised, in a of the coast, knew how severely it occasionally any superfluity is bestowed on the chapel, and while the windows and doors of the old con- read and worked as much as their strength by her patient under the influence of a dream.

ver, and the beautiful work of the more favored houses. On the day above mentioned, however, the chapel presented an admirable appearance. Hundreds of wax lights burned on the altar and in other parts of the sacred appointed to the care of the sick. building; flowers innumerable surrounded the statue of the Blessed Mother of our great Redeemer and filled the air with their sweet perfume. The private choir of the nuns was separated from the larger one by an iron grating, before which fell a thick black curtain, which was, however, drawn aside at the commencement of the service; but Marguerite de Serdan, dressed in a rich white satin robe, which was partially concealed by the folds of a magnificent Bruxelles lace veil, and wearing the usual crown of orange blossoms, was kneeling at the foot of the altar, praying and invoking the blessing of heaven on her dedication to the service of God. Her lovely face beamed with a calm and holy joy, and no thoughts disturbed the tranquility of her mind save that of the to succumb to their wishes and return home immense, the ineffable happiness which she was called upon to enjoy. Permission having arrived that morning from Rome, dispensing with the usual year of novitiate, all was now ready. The young girl pronounced the vows which were to separate her for ever from the tear, not even a sigh of regret, dimmed in the nual nursing, anxiety, and suspense; the malaleast degree the expression of joyous screnity spread over her beautiful features. Marguerite, or rather the Sister Marie, for on entering on a religious life she had adopted the name of the Queen of Heaven, was happy, aye, very happy. Her most cherished wishes had been unexpectedly realized after three long years of almost despairing watching, waiting, hoping, and praying; for had she not vowed herself unto the Lord, and she blessed His most holy name for having inspired her with the vocation, and rendered fervent and heartfelt thanks to the Blessed Mary, whose name

Isabelle de Verneuil had been present at the ceremony with her friends and companions; silken curls of the young girl fall beneath the scissors of the Mother St. Euphrasie. It had required all the eloquence of Cecile and Eugenie, as well as that of the nuns, to console her even in the slightest degree. But it was the newly-made nun herself who ably dispersed the singular ideas the child had formed con-

cerning her. About a week after the happy day on which she had devoted herself for ever to the God of mercy and goodness, who had thus led her to the foot of the cross, in order to snatch her from the deceptive influences and pleasures of the world, she had met Isabelle alone in the garden, her companions, on hearing the bell, having left her to pick up some books and work which had fallen on the grass. The poor child, still absorbed by the grief she had felt on that memorable day, timidly asked the nun caresses of her parents, and whether she were not sorry to find that she could never again pass through the great iron gates that shut out all social ties and family affection.

Sister Marie listened and smiled as the sweet voice of Isabelle pronounced these words. A few seconds later she answered, with un-

changing cheek and serene composure: "I am the happiest of women, Isabelle; all my fondest and most cherished wishes are realized, and I ask no other happiness but that of spending my life at the foot of the cross of our great and glorious Redeemer."

With these words she turned away: but Isabelle remained for some time standing on the spot where she had left, following with her eyes the black veil of the nun as it stood out clear and distinct against the masses of green foliage of the shrubberies. At length, howeyer, she also retraced her steps to the convent, murmuring to herself as she went:

"Marguerite has no little brother like I have; and I love my dear little Gaston far too well ever to think of becoming a nun."

CHAPTER VI.

The ceremony we described in our last chansnow, wind and rain, had set in for good, and

"That matters not, my child; the more you this homage to the Lord is not grudgingly vent shook beneath the fury of the guests of would allow, and spent in this manner pleasant awarded, but is offered with that heartfelt wind that howled fiercely round the venerable and happy days. pleasure and unselfishness which denote the building. Notwithstanding the numerous precheerful giver. But the convent of St. Mary cautions adopted to prevent the cold from takwas not rich, and it was customary to make ing effect upon the inhabitants of St. Mary's, child they left behind them. Surely you flowers atone for the absence of gold and sil- the nuns, as well as the pupils, suffered acutely from the severity of the weather. The infirmary was crowded with invalids, and colds, coughs, and sore throats, accompanied by fever, gave constant occupation to the patient Sisters

Isabelle de Verneuil had caught, in some inexplicable manner, the scarlet fever, and before the doctor, who had been in constant attendance for some time at the convent, could pronounce an opinion on her state, or give a name to her illness, Cecile and Eugenie began to complain of sore throats and pains all over them. The medical attendant no sooner saw them than he declared that scarlet fever had broken out in the house, and recommended the bewildered nuns to send home all the pupils who had parents or relatives in the neighborhood. But the Mother St. Euphrasie, alike patient and enduring beneath this unexpected misfortune, was equal to any emergency; strong in thought as in resolve, and in humble forgetfulness of self, with a serene reliance on heavenly aid, she set herself to work. She caused the three sick girls to be well wrapped up and carried at once into a large and airy room situated in one of the towers that capped the sacred edifice, and which consequently was entirely separated from the rest of the buildworld in a firm and steady voice, and not a ing. Then followed days and weeks of contidy ran its course, but although the fever abated, the sore throats got well, and all fear on their account had ceused, the patients regained their strength but very slowly, and convalescence was often interrupted by a return of feverish symptoms, which hung about

thanks to the Mother St. Euphrasie's wise precautions and extreme care, the fever did not spread. The pupils generally, with the exception of a few confined with colds and coughs, were in good health, and the doctor was able at length to reassure the Superior as to the state of the three young girls; but as the weather was so snowy and cold, he advised their remaining a few weeks longer in their

themselves at a table lighted by a large lamp, require some strong thread and some linen the brightness of which was veiled by a green tape." shade. A blazing wood fire burned on the hearth, for the cold was intense, and one of young girls. "But, altogether we have fiftythose wintry winds that drive heavy clouds of two francs and a half, and the material acsnow before it and chill one to the very bones cording to your calculation, will only cost was whistling round and about the house.-The snow, untrampled, except by the blasts that ploughed and packed it into drifts, covered roofs, walls, and pavements; icicles de-pended from the naked branches of the trees; yet, notwithstanding that all was tempest outside the antique latices, the room and its inhabitants presented a picture of peaceful tran- genie. quility and happiness.

"Oh, Sister Therese, what a cold night!" said Isabelle, shivering and drawing a little shawl closer round her threat as a gust of wind shook the windows and interrupted the train of thought in which she had been indulging for some minutes.

"Indeed it is," answered the nun.

"Do not let us think of what is passing outside," said Eugenie, "we are so comfortable indoors by this nice fire."

"O, yes, we are so very comfortable," added Cecile. "I was so cold just now, but am nice and warm at present. I should like to know what we are all going to do to-night."

"Sister Therese has one of her pretty stories to read to us, I think," said Isabelle, in a coaxing voice, "and I am going to try and finish the hem of my petticoat."

"I have my knitting," said Cecile, "as I wish much to get on with it."

"And I my embroidery," rejoined Eugenie. "Very well," said the nun, smiling; "then

I suppose I may begin my story."

As soon as the invalids had sufficiently recovered to sit up they had managed to give their temporary habitation an air of cheerfulness, and by degrees almost all their little possesions had found their way to the tower. The monotony of their present life did not, however, fatigue them, and although they shared the same daily occupations, yet the good nuns managed so well, that each book, each piece of work became an inexhaustible source of pleasure.-The ceremony of taking the veil is always a few if any, except the inhabitants of that part | The Mother St. Euphrasic always came in to work as soon as possible. momentous event, as may be surmised, in a of the coast, knew how severely it occasionally see them the last thing at night, and generally We cannot affirm that the young girls aleep religious establishment, and for the celebration ushers itself in at G.—. For some days a chill contrived to manage her visit in time for the was sound or dreamless that night. On the of Marguerite de Serdan's final vows, a grand north wind had blown without intermission, evening prayer, of which the Litany of the contrary, Isabelle was very restless and uneasy, festival was preparing at the convent. The while clouds of snow darkened the atmosphere, Blessed Virgin always formed a portion; and and, for a time, the watchful sister feared a although the young girls were barely convale return of fever; but shortly after, a few murthe class, Reverend Mother, answered Isa principal portion of the wealth of a religious being scarcely able, from the violence of the although the young girls were barely convaled return of fever; but shortly after, a few murbelle, and the young ladies are already so community is generally lavished in good deeds; blast, to find a resting place upon the earth; scent from a long and dangerous illness, they mured words caught her ear spoken, doubtless,

The Sister Therese had scarcely closed the

book from whence she had been reading a portion of the life of St. Monica to her youthful auditors, to examine Cecile's work, when the latter suddenly exclaimed:

"I have such a bright idea! How much money have you got, Eugenie?"

"I really cannot tell exactly," answered Eugenic. "I know I had twelve or fourteen francs in my purse the other day, and as I never spend anything, I suppose they are still there."

"Then do you never give anything to the collections in the chapel?"

"Yes, indeed, but I have always some money in reserve for that in another purse."

"Indeed!" cried Ceeile, laughing. "How grand we are with our two purses!"

"It is not out of pride that I mention it." replied Eugenie, blushing, "it is because I always like to keep a private purse in case of

accidents."

"I know that," answered Cecile, kissing her; "I only said it for fun. And you, Isabelle, how much have you got?"

"Ten francs in gold, and seven and a half

in silver,"

"You seem very inquisitive to-night," remarked Eugenie. "Might we be permitted to ask why the contents of our purses interest you so much this evening? We have confessed our poverty, but you have not informed us of the state of your finances."

"I have twenty-one francs."

"Then what is your iden?" asked Isabelle. "We are anxiously awaiting an explanation, if you please."

"Well, then, listen. Did you not hear our Reverend Mother say the day before yesterday, that the poor children belonging to the sailors them for a long time. Happily, however, and of the large ship that was lost with all hands. had received the three last warm petticoats remaining in her cupboard, and how much she regretted not having any more ready for the three new girls just admitted into the orphan school?"

"Yes, yes!" cried Isabelle and Eugenie tegether.

"Then this is what I wish to propose. Suppose we put all our money together, and buy present warm and comfortable quarters in the ten yards of some good, warm, thick material to make them each one. I have counted the One very cold evening the three girls, tired cost, and I find that it will take ten yards at of their long and compulsory holidays, seated two francs and a half a yard. We should also

> "What a charming idea!" cried the two twenty-five."

> "I have thought of that," answered Cecile, " and we might, if you liked, buy some coarse knitting needles, and a quantity of nice thick wool, and knit them each a pair of mittens like those of the other girls." "I should like it very much," said Eu-

"So should I," oried Isabelle. "We should have ample time to make them up here, as the doctor says he will not allow us to go down stairs as yet. But who will buy us all these things?" "Our dear Mother St. Euphraise will send

into town for everything, and we will speak to her about it to-night. What do you think of our plan, dear Sister?"

"Follow the kind dictates of your hearts, my dear children," answered the nun, whose mild eyes were suffused in tears. "The orphans will bless you and Heaven will reward

"And you will cut them out a get them ready, so that we can get to work at once.

During the enforced imprisonment of the invalids, the warmest sympathy had sprung up between the Sister Therese and her three companions. She perfectly well remembered the conversation to which Cecile had alluded, but had not remarked the fixed attention paid to it by the young girl; however, the words she had then spoken recalled to the mind of the nun the numerous marks of interest manifested by her towards the new inmates of the orphan school. She now understood the motive of them, and mentioned the children's wishes to the Superior when she paid her evening visit. The good Mother St. Euphraise, charmed with the pious sentiments and good intentions of her pupils, readily consented to the scheme, and promised to send the lay Sister Frances the next day to G-, on purpose to make the necessary purchases, so that they could set to

Commence of the control of the contr

(To be continued.)

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC IN IRELAND. FOR ONE CAUSE—ON ONE PLATFORM.

The Irish Home Rule League has published, in book form, a complete report of the proceedings of the Home Rule Conference held at the Rotundo, Dublin, in Nevember last. The volume is of extreme interest in many respects; but we select the fellowing extracts from the speeches of a Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, F. T. C. D., and Father O'Shea, a Catholic priest, the former the mover and the latter the seconder of the following resolution :-

"That, in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principle of a federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish Parliament the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the Empire with foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the supplies necessary for Imperial purposes."

Professor Galbraith, is speaking of the unity of Irish sentiment in favor of Home Rule, said:—

I believe that as far as this question is concerned the case is settled. I believe the simple repealers, as they were called in the days of O'Connell, and in the debates that occurred at the time, have all resolved, without exception, on throwing in their lot with us, and working for a federal union with Great Britain. Now, when I mention the name of O'Connell, I mention it as a Protestant Irishman, with the sincerest respect and veneration. There is not a man whose name in the pages of Irish history can excite more admiration in my mind than the name of O'Connell. He did not emancipate me, but he emancipated those that I love. His whole conduct as an emancipator was that of a noble and brave man struggling with herculean energy against a difficulty which he finally overcame. . . . I now wish to bring before the meeting a quotation which possesses peculiar interest. It is the opinion of an Irishman of great genius and character who has lately departed from amongst us-I mean Charles

Lever.

It may not be known to the members of this Conference that he took a deep interest in our movement, and was from conviction and love of country a genuine Home Rule I hold in my hand a paper, it is labelled on the back, " Home Rule; author's proof." It was written and revised by Charles Lever for Blackwood's Magazine; but he went so far in expressing this sentiment that it was suppressed. It was too much for Blackwood. It came into my possession by his desire. I never publicly read any passage from it before; but I am sure that there is no gentleman here that will not be glad to hear a few honest words in favor of Home Rule from Charles Lever. The paper is a long and interesting oneone of the series so well known as the "O'Dowd Papers," in which, with brilliant wit and choice words, he touched upon all the political topics of the day as they passed before him, and amongst others Home Rule. I should also tell you this—that in many private communication with my respected and revered friend, Charles Lever, I found that he was thoroughly with us. Now his opinion was worth something, as there were few men in his time who had larger or more varied experience of life, not only in this country, but on the whole continent of Europe. Lever says :--

"When Mr. Gladstone proudly asks, Why Irish interests cannot be discussed and debated in an English Parliament? the simple answer is this, that, when so discussed they must always be subordinate to the fortunes of party, and considered far less with reference to Ireland than to the benefit of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli, and thus the small and local measures which are so vital to national prosperity, tention and no respect.'

must have often heard this expression—"Ah, what's loyal movement if they had a Parliament in College all this about? It is a mere Irish row. What have Green. They would then be glad to form part of a we to do with it? We wish it was swept off the face of the earth, and you with it?" I believe this is a common sentiment—a common form of speech and for our young men. This is a glorious country. of English members in the assembly in which our It is a country worth struggling for-worth making vital interests are dealt with.

In the following passage he describes the utter incapacity of an English parliament to deal with our bors, where all the fleets of the world can ride in

"Mr. Gladstone sneeringly tells us that of Home Rule all he knows is the statement, 'that there is a vast quantity of fish in the seas that surround Ireland, and that if they had Home Rule they would catch a deal of this fish.' Now, all I say is that if we had a parliament in College green such a contemptuous summary of our national grievances would not have proved so perfectly safe as a burst of contemptuous eloquence as it proved at Aberdeen.

"The grievance alleged by Ireland is the same as that declared by Hungary—that local questions are treated by an imperial parliament with reference to the existencies of party, and not the pressities of bad, as the nations did at the breaking up of the Rothe exigencies of party, and not the necessities of the land they pertain to. Mr. Deak never protested against the ability or the competency of his Austrian rulers; all he said was, 'You have enough to do of your own. To carry many things you desire, you are forced to do, or to omit to do, much that Hungary requires. We, who live lower down the Danube, see a variety of things to which we attach importance and value, that, measured by your imperial standard, could not be so estimated. Leave us, then, to deal with our own concerns, and so far from being angry at the request, bless your stars that you have so much the more time to give to the objects that are dear to you.' This was the Hungarian contention. We are the smaller people and the poorer; but we have a number of interests that we understand better than you can, and, above all, we have a people whose sympathies, and even prejudices we shall consult in legislating for them in a mode that all your superior knowledge and imperial intelligence would never arrive at. Will you not see, then, that we know where the shoe pinchesthe remedy we ask is not to try how we can walk in an old pair of yours! . What we want is to suit our own feet, and not to march in a step that does not

In another passage he defends the Irish parliament:-

"The favorite arguments against Home Rule in Ireland are—first, those derived from the traditions of an Irish parliament; and secondly—more flattering-from recent Irish incompetence. Now, of that House of Commens, in which were Flood, Grattan, Hely, Hutchinson, Parsons, Ponsonby, Yelverton, Curran, and Plunkett, with scores more only inferior to these great men, it is hardly necessary to say that in eloquence, debating power, general knowledge, and patriotism, it would not dread a comparison with that greater assembly whose debates are our daily reading. The very worst thing I know of that parliament was that you were able to corrupt it. And when one remembers the number of among non-Catholic relations. post and needy men there were—men of high abilities and narrow fortunes, with all the conscious every day more and more common. It is the dan-. power of intellect, and all the present penury of ger of divorce, with all its melancholy consequences means, whom you could not corrupt, and who to both parents and children. In marrying a perclung with the fidelity of despair to the sinking son who does not acknowledge the authority of the price of shot guns having been reduced to \$7.

vessel of their country—it is to their eternal credit Church, you make a very unequal contract. God's that they resented your offers and refused your seductions.

Now, sir, it is a pleasure to me, and to every one here it must be a great satisfaction to read these words of our illustrious countryman, when we find ourselves surrounded with puny whipsters who get up in public places and speak of this parliament in

dishonoring terms.

The Rev. Thomas O'Shes, P.P., said :-I feel honored in being associated with my Rev. friend, Professor Galbraith, on the same platform, and supporting the same resolution. You see there are somethings upon which Maynooth and Trinity College can go together . . I have stood on the same platform with gentlemen of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches. At Newtownards, Bronshane, Banbridge and Downpatrick, we stood together—as we did at Limerick, Kilkenny, and Cashel of the Kings. And the climax of all was when, under the shadow of that oblisk on the historic Boyne-monument of the triumph and defeat of Irishmen-drowning our feuds in its waters, with clasped hands and hearts we drank to the union of Irishmen.

This is an arduous question, but it is the grandest question that ever engaged the heart of a country.-No question so vital to the country's happiness, and prosperity, and loyalty, could be submitted to the Irish nation, than that of a Parliament in College-Green. I hope that every man here will go home and be a missionary and an apostle of Home Rule. I hope every man will be a recruiting sergeant making recruits for Home Rule. I hope that the Protestants and Presbyterians on the north side of the Boyne will do what I will try to do on the south of the Boyne, and that there will be a patriotic and holy rivalry between the north and the south to see which will do most to forward this question. Look to what the country was and what it is. In the time of O'Connell the population was nine millions, and now it is scarcely five millions. Did the decrease take place under a Parliament in College-Green or in St. Stephens? It was said there was a famine.— There was a famine, but there was as much corn in the country as could feed double the population.— There was a cotton famine in England during the American war, but did the people perish or starve? As Archbishop Hughes said, they starved upon beefsteak. No, they took care of their own; but they ought to have taken care of our people, too, when they took upon themselves to govern and legislate for us. We have had a positive less of four millions of our people. Can you realize what four millions of people are? It is a larger population than most of the independent States of Europe-than Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Portugal. In addition to that, we have lost what would have been the natural increase of population, for if there had been more people there would have been more marriages, and with more marriages there would have been more people, and instead of five millions we would have at least a dozen millions of people, and there would have been sufficient food in the country

for them all. Where are these four millions we have lost? Many of them lie in graves, coffinless and shroudless; but, though shroudless, they will rise in a garb of glory yet. They are scattered over America, and they are going there still in a greater ratio than ever they did before. They are going away at the rate of 80,000 a year, and in the first seven months of this year we have lost more than last year. We must do something to stem the tide, or the landlords themselves will have, instead of tenants, only a few herds, or they must become herds themselves. At present agriculture is dying out, and we will soon be at the mercy of other countries for corn. I do not believe there is a single man in the country who is not a Home Ruler in his heart. Every man must be so. It is one of those things that is engrafted in the human heart, the love of countrythe spirit of freedom is ineradicable, indestructible and inextinguishable: naturam expellas furca tamen usaue recurret. As to there being disloyalty, I say disloyalty and disaffection cannot be put down effectually until the yearning for Home Rule is gratified. In every new generation of men you will have people springing up as they did in '48 and in '66 .-You will have Fenians, because youths cannot see so insignificant to party success, meet with little at- far before them—they don't see the sinews of war are wanting, but they are willing to lay down their There are members of Parliament here, and they lives for their country. They become resolutely great empire. England would be a great guardian of our interests, and open a great field for our talent a final struggle for-making a struggle in which we are determined "No surrender!" Look at our harsafety. They were never intended by God but that one day or another they should be utilized. I believe that Ireland will be yet the emporium of trade between the Old World and the New. Look at our rivers capable of turning the machinery of the world —the coal fields of England may fail, but the water power of Ireland shall last as long as the dews and rains of heaven. All the trade and commerce of the world will pass through Ireland. Have hope. Look at the state of the nations of the world. Look at the state of France and Spain, and of the new emman empire, and I firmly believe Ireland will civilize them yet, and I believe more than that-I believe it is Ireland that will evangelize them yet, and God knows they want to be evangelized out of the Communism which is amongst them. They say we are not fit for self-government. Not fit for self-government! The nation that produced Grattan, and Curran, and O'Connell, Plunkett, and Canning—the nation that gave O'Donnell to Spain and MacMahon to France! Hope on, hope on:

The nations are fallen, but thou still art young; Thy sun is but rising when others have set,

And though slavery's gloom o'er thy morning hath

The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

THE BISHOP OF NATCHEZ ON MIXED MAR-RIAGES AND DIVORCE.

In a pastoral letter written on occasion of the Diocesan Synod held at Chamawa in 1874, the Most Rev. Bishop Elder tenders the following Solemn advice on the dangers of mixed marriages and divorce. MIXED MARRIAGES.

At the present We wish only to give a brief admonition about the dangers growing out of mixed marriages—that is, marriages of Catholics with persons not Catholic.

The general evils of such marriages, in their very nature, and at all times, are that they are dangerous to the salvation of Catholics, depriving them of many helps in the practice of their religion, and exposing them to many hindrances and causes of lukewarmness. They are still more dangerous to the children, because it is very hard for them to have a just affection for the faith and practices of a religion which is rejected as false, by their own father or mother. This evil will be vastly increased if the Catholic parent should die and leave the children

But in our country another danger is growing

law is incleed the same for both of you : " Every one that putter'h away his wife and marrieth another, committeth adultery. And he that marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery." (Luke xvi. 18.) But if you break the law, you have the living Church to condemn you, to cut you off from her Sacraments, and to tell you that you have cut yourself off from all hope of heaven; while he has no one to hinder him from sbandoning you, whenever he can get a divorce in a civil court. Even if he disapproves divorces, and makes oath that he will never seek one-yes he acknowledges no suthority on earth that can hinder him from changing his mind, nor condemn his excuses for setting aside

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his eath. But besides all the dangers that we can see in these marriages, it is enough for us to know that the Church declares them unlawful and destructive. If she sometimes permits them, it is only when she fears some greater evil would follow, were she to refuse permission. Her voice is the veice of God; and you cannot expect God's blessing on your married life if you make little account of her restric-

tions. Sometimes circumstances beyond one's control may cause some especial difficulty about making a suitable marriage. But unless under such necessity, take care not to let your affections become fixed on any other than a child of the Church. Do not calculate on getting a dispensation. Even if it is granted it only removes the prohibition of the Ohurch, it cannot take away the dangers which ne cessarily accompany such a marriage; nor the difficulties which it puts in the way of saving your souls and your children's.

Keep this before your mind, even in making or receiving such visits as may lead to a particular attachment. Before your feelings become interested; while you are yet free and clean headed, use your good sense and reflect before God what will probably be the effect on your happiness, in this life and the nex. "A good wife is a good portion. She shall be given to them that fear God." Ecclesus xxvi 3.)

It has been enacted in this Synod that before a mixed marriage can be sanctioned, both parties must put their written signature to the promise required by the Church. These promises are given at length in Our Lenten Pastoral of 1873. 'Two copies must be signed, one of which is to be filed and kept by the pastor, the other must be sent the Bishop.

THE O'DONOGHUE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION. The following letter has appeared in the London Times:--

Siz :- In the Times of this day you have directed attention to the fast that I have obtained leave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of the Irish Land Act of 1870 to England and Scotland.-Although I am certain you would not knowingly misrepresent me, you have put a wholly erroneous construction upon my conduct, and I must ask permission briefly to refer to your observations, as they relate to matters vitally affecting my position as a public man. You are good enough to say that I have done "a public service" by holding aloof from the Home Rule movement, but you quite mistake the reasons which have induced me to take this course. I have not joined in the agitation for a separate Legislature, not, as you seem to think, be-cause I am opposed to "Irish rule in Ireland," but because I believe the Irish members can govern Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, and that being so, there are no adequate grounds for demanding a change to which all Englishmen and Scatchmen are decidedly averse. I never have and never can abandon the right of Irishmen to regulate the local affairs of Iseland. On the contrary, I have invariably maintained it, more than once in the House of Commons, and once, I recollect, in a letter addressed to you, some years ago, on which you were pleased to make some very flattering comments. do not hesitate to assert that the denial of this right would necessitate and justify an agitation for a separate Legislature. You will not, I am confident, contend that the Union was brought about to give Englishmen and Scotchmen a control over our domestic concerns. As you well know, it was carried to prevent, for the future, danger to the integrity of the empire arising from the possibility of differences between the Legislatures on questions of Imperial interest, such as the choice of a king, or a regent, or the course to be pursued in time of war. It is undoubtedly true that Ireland has been sadly misgoverned since the Union, but I ascribe that misgovernment almost exclusively to the character of the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. Until very recently the great majority of the Irish members have been the nominees of a class.— Owing to the efforts of the Liberal party in the three countries this is no longer the case and the voice of Ireland can now be distinctly heard at Westminster. My policy for Ireland, if I may use so sounding a phrase, is thorough and complete union with the Liberal party in England and Sootland, Our agreement is not perfect, but our union rests upon broad foundation: the extension of constitutional rights to the people of the United Kingdom, in order to place within their reach all that Government can contribute to human happiness. If what is sought can be shown to be injurious to the common weal, let it by all means be rejected; but where this cannot be done, where the demand is in itself perfectly legitimate, I canuot understand how it can be long resisted by sincere Liberals. There are still Irish questions to be settled. I do not place Home Rule on the list, since, as it involves the dissolution of the Imperial Parliament, it is quite as much an English and Scotch as an Irish question. Further, I affirm that the agitation for Home Rule prevents the Imperial Parliament from approaching Irish questions in a proper spirit. This was evidently the view taken by O'Connell, who, whenever the Liberal party of his day came into office, suspended the Repeal movement, and only took it up again when the return of the Tories to power led him to believe that hope was at an end. Toryism was then all-powerful; it is now nothing more than a mild and wholesome alterative, scarcely felt in these times of vigorous constitutional life. Now, one word as to your statement that I am "certainly a friend of Irish rule in England," founded on my anxiety to confer upon English and Scotch tenants the excellent provisions of the Irish Land Act of 1870. If the farmers of England and Scotland decline my humble advocacy, offered in all sincerity, I shall withdraw the bill, and let them place it in other hands. Until I hear from themselves that they do not stand in need of such a measure, I can give no credit to the assertion. I may have many disqualifications for the task I have undertaken, but I cannot regard my being an Irishman as one of them. My success would, I hold, from the mere fact of my being an Irishman, strengthen the connection of Great Britain and Ireland, and irrespective of all considerations of nationality, be productive of many advantages to the whole agricultural interest of the United Kingdom. I am, sir, your obe-

dient servant, Reform Club, March 28.

A New Haven editor spent last Sunday in Slawson, and attended church. When the contribution box came around he was in a doze, but on being nudged, hastily exclaimed: "I have a pass."

O'DONOGHUE.

A Danbury man who heard that a Minnesota man had become insane from the use of tobacco, swore off from the practice, but on learning that soveral thousand people were insane who had not used the weed, returned to the habit with alacrity.

The Michigan newspapers are full of items-

WHAT IRELAND DID FOR CATHOLIGITY. Father

Tom Burke, with his great, genial heart and unfading love of country, will tell everybody from Dan to Bershebs, from Galway to the tropics, that there is no such Catholic people as the Irish. Of course he will find, and he has found, many another Catholic is certain, seeing that they regard it as merely a of other nationalities who differed with him, who preduce to complete separation. Granting that Mr. made light of the idea. The old shibboleth, "Can Butt's prognestications relative to the duration of anything good come out of Nazareth "is changed the present Parliament be fulfilled, it is for the for the occasion. But Father Burke, at the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day in Headford, County Mayo, answers that as follows :- We know as a fact, that in the space of two hundred years, three hundred apostolic men went from Ireland to preach the Gespel of Christ throughout Europe, and to build up again the edifice of civilization that had all over the Roman Empire, during the fifth century, been levelled to the earth by Alaric and his Goths, and the scourge of God, Attila, at the head of the Huns. Europe was the scene of wild terror and barbarism. Neither religion nor civilization was allowed to raise its head. Missionaries from the island of Destiny went forth and raised the standard of Christ and established order and civilized the barbarians from the North. Of the three hundred missionaries one hundred and fifty e vangelized Germany. Their names are venerated to this day, and the monasteries which they erected are an abiding proof of the labor they achieved in the vineyard of Christ. Now, again Irish priests and the Irish people are going forth to America and Australia; and carry with them the faith which St. Patrick taught our ancestors. See the American Church—how flourishing it is to-day. It is the hope of the Church of Christ. Our race can lay claim that they under God were, to a great extent, the means of planting the faith in the American soil. In the opening of this century there was only one bishop in the United States. See what a glorious body of Bishops and priests are there today. What a grand hierarchy governs the western world. Look across, in spirit, the waves which separate us from the Columbian shore. Cast your gaze along the banks of the Hudson, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, and all along that line of waters. the Mississippi-see our people gathering in thousands and tens of thousands in every town from Montreal to New Orleans; from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, across the prairies to San Francisco. Behold that vast army of Irishmen-all children of St. Patrick—assembled to-day, first, in the churches to thank God, for the gift of faith, and to honor our glorious Apostle; next, to proclaim that faith before the world, and the attachment of the Irish race to the Green Isle of destiny in which they were born. Wherever Irishmen are found-in any part of the wide world-there, the first thing they do is to see after the becoming worship which their faith teaches them is due to God. As our Creator and Sovereign Master, to whom we owe our being, God deserves supreme adoration. This su-preme adoration, the Irish Catholic knows, cannots be given except through the offering of the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, in which the Son of God -Who alone can give infinite honor to the majesty of the Godhead-is offered. On this account the Irishman's first anxiety is to see to have a priest in a new colony. It was so in San Francisco—a Galway man was the first to settle there; it was so in Sydney and New Zealand. The little chanel is erected—the altar and its proper decoration is looked after. Next thing to raise the mind to God is music. Harmony is the expression of the due adaptation of parts to the whole. In this sense all the works which God has made move and act in harmony. Man himself reflects the harmony of God's works. This material world and the brute creatures cannot speak. Man can. It is fit that he should echo the praises of creation in a song of harmony. Music, which is the expression of rightly-adjusted sounds, touches the very soul of man and raises it to higher and holier thoughts, either to contemplate the works of God, or to praise His Adorable Majesty. Hence, fram the earliest periods music has been made use of in the worship of God. The new dispensation was ushered in by the voice of song. On the morning that the Redeemer of men was born at Bethlehere; the very morning that saw this earth blessed by the presence of the God of Heaven amongst us; the morning in which the harmony that had long been broken by the demon, was again restored—the angels of God sang a song of joy and jubilation. Look at the heavens opening; a bright of your national music greeting me across the gleam from that land of bliss lights up the earth; and lo! a multitude of the heavenly host appear, singing, " Glory to God in the highest, and on carth peace to men of good will."

DEATH OF LORD KINGSALE .- Lord Kingsale died on Wednesday morning at his residence, Salcombe, of inflammation. The deceased Peer died unmarried. His title, however, does not become extinct, but devolves upon his cousin, John Almericus Fitzroy de Courcy, now 31st Lord Kingsale and Premier Baron of Ireland. The strange privilege belongs to this barony that its possessor is entitled to remain

covered in the presence of the Sovereign. Dunin, April 18.—The Duke of Abercorn made his public entry into Dublin to-day to assume the duties of his high office as the Queen's representative in Ireland. Although five years have elapsed since his Grace held the reins of the Irish Government, and many circumstances have occurred to divert the course of public feeling, the action of time and other influences have not effaced the impression produced by the popular character of his first Viceroyalty. Its prestige has survived every change, and he returns to-day to the great office he filled with the best wishes of all classes. Royalty itself could hardly have met with a more splendid reception than was accorded to his Excellency. It was not merely the magnificence of a military pageant which made the occasion memorable, but the cordiality and fervor of the public welcome. The city was decked in its brightest colours to do honour to the Viceroy. All the principal streets, especially those through which the Viceregal cortege was to pass, were ablaze with flags and festive emblems .-A general holyday was kept, and the citizens of every rank appeared to be intent upon this one object of absorbing interest. Very complete arrangements were made by the authorities to make the ceremonial effective. There is no city in the Empire in which a brilliant military spectacle can be more successfully organized or displayed to better advantage. All the necessary resources are at hand, and the general outlines as well as architectural features of the streets are well adapted for an effective combination of attractions.

The Gazette contains an official warning to the Flag of Ireland, in consequence of the publication of two paragraphs in the last number, which is regarded as a violation of the Peace Preservation Act. The article complained of was the following :- " But Froude, though he not unfrequently misinterprets history to suit his purposes, does not often actually falsify it. In the present volumes he bears testimony to the undaunted bravery of the rebels of '98. He says that Father Murphy, the leader of the Wexford 'rebels,' was a born General, and his men brave to desperation. His pikemen especially, he says, charged with a flerceness of resolution for which the English and Scotch officers were unprepared, putting compact regiments to rout and driving off cavalry. They defied even artillery. They showed, says Froude, the contempt of danger which, as soldiers in the army of their Sovereign'-i.e., the foreign lady who holds their country against their wishesthey never fail to show.' From this we see that, in Froude's opinion, the Irish are equally brave when they fight for 'their Sovereign' or against her-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. over-sanguine, we think. In the present temper of the English people, if the whole of the represent the English people, it she will be to Home Rule, they adves of Ireland were pledged to Home Rule, they would still resist the demand, and that they could do so successfully is undeniable. The united votes of English and Scotch representatives would of course, overwhelm those of the Irish members, and that they would be given against Ireland's demand the present Parliament be fulfilled, it is for the people of Ireland to consider whether they will be committed to three more years of this dreary agita. tion, giving trading politicians an opportunity of exploiting them for their own solfish views or whether they should not insist that Ireland's ultime. tum this overture of lasting peace—should be at once presented that it may be rejected, as it will be in any and every case, and other means devised to save our country from the fate which seems in. pending over her—the extinction of her nationality The Freeman denounces the conduct of the Lords Justices as harsh and uncalled for.

"The Meeting of the Waters."—No, never-neither in France, England, the Netherlands, nor even in Germany—did I meet with anything comparable to the wild and picturesque defiles of this Wicklow county. It even surpasses those Islands of the Stockholm Bay, which I formerly preserved to of the Steckholm bay, which are now eclipsed in my eyes. I won't attempt to give you the slighest description of them; I could not do them justice in words, still less in writing. Only figure to yourself the grandest and yet the most lovely landscape; torrents abounding in numberless cascades, struggl. ing to make their way through perpendicular rocks forests of almost fabulous depths, meadows and swards full worthy of the Emerald Isle; and then old abbeys, modern residences and lodges, and built in the purest Cothic and airy style. Place, moreover, in such a lovely landscape the most pious, most cheerful, most poetical population in the world. Then, again, say to yourself that Grattan passed his childhood here; that he meditated his speeches along these torrents; that one of these residences was bestowed on him by his fatherland, and that therein he lived in his old age; and those beautiful lands were sanctified and immortalized by the rebellion of 1798 .- Montalembert's Letters.

Condition of the Antrix Laborers.-The Ulater Examiner replying to some strictures on the Antrim laborers, in the London Agricultural Gazette, SAYE:-We wonder in what district of Antrim John Burnister' resides, or from what source he draws the material for his extraordinary picture of the laborers, their wives, and their children of tender years, here presented by him to the British public. In what part of Antrim do cottages let for 6d. a week, and where is the extraordinary spectacle to be witnessed of women and children shamelessly rivalling the men in the open consumption of tobacco? If the practices here detailed prevail in prosperous Pratestant Antrim, what can be the state of Ireland in other quarters? Our Orange friends should look to this. Could the lodges not find out who 'John Bernister' is. where 'John Burnister" lives, and what are John Burnister's' relations to the laboring population of Antrim ?"

SWALLOWED A MOUSE .- The Tuam News has the following: "A little fellow in Derry the other day having caught a little mouse in a trap, laughingly held up the trap and shook it in his companion's The mouse, making a sudden spring, freed itself, and seeking the open mouth of the companion boy leaped into it, and passed on down his throat. The lad seems to suffer in no way from the incident though he avers he felt the mouse biting him as it passed down his throat."

AN AUSTRALIAN BISHOP ON IRISH CHARACTER.—The new Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, Dr. Vaughan, was presented on the 3rd of January with an address of welcome by the members of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society of Sydney. His reply, as reported in the Sgdney News, was as follows :- I am grateful to you, the members of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, for the cordial receptions which you have given to me on my arrival in your midst. I say receptions and not reception, advisedly; for I do not, and cannot forget that you came out to sea to meet me, and that with your green waters, as it were in triumph, into the venerable presence of our beloved archbishop, surrounded by thousands of his children. And now, that we stand here face to face for the first time. I am glad to recognize in you the representative of that heroic people whose culture and genius, whose generosity and devotedness have only been eclipsed by the sufferings they have sustained, and their unbending fortitude in the cause of common justice and religion. I am myself the last man to consure the tenderness of your love towards that country which deserves so well of your affections, for I yield to no man in my loyalty towards her gracious majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, and in my love of that country which seems to possess every happy gift of Heaven, except the priceless boon of Catholic faith. Your deep attachment to the "Star of the West" is based upon the same principle as my own unalterable love of that land which once was called "Merrie England." Our patriotism is not founded on mere imagination, or the egotism of self-applause, but it is rooted in the deep principle of our common religion, which knows how to ensure lasting stability to empires, and which alone can hold men in true obedience to law, in spite of injustice, and cruelty and wrong. Had not my fathers been Catholic first, and English second, they would have possessed no motives tough enough to make them love their country with tender affection in spite of the sufferings which she inflicted upon them, and on that religion which they prized higher than life itself. But many waters cannot quench love, nor can the floods extinguish it. For the Divine principle of an exalted charity soars abovo periods of darkness and distress; and

> True as the dial to the sun. Although it be not shined upon,

still loves and prays; and hopes where it is not allowed to do much else than suffer. And, speaking of our own day, I love and identify myself with the truthfulness, courage, and love of fair play of my countrymen; and though I must admit that when their prejudices are disturbed they are not very particular about their logic, still, when they return to their cooler moments, there are no people more ready to do justice to an adversary, more generous in acknowledging a fault, or more noble in their reparation of it. I enter thus far into my own feelings in order to bring out all the more clearly the basis on which our patriotism rests. It is fixed in the heart of that principle of Christian and superns tural love which is stronger than death itself; principle which should not only reform and elevate our love of country, but which should also direct it Woe to that counterfeit patriotism which is solely based upon the natural man, and upon mere distinction of complexion and of race. Wos to that sham love of country which is but the expression of a selfsatisfied spirit, of the concupiscence of the eyes, and of the pride of life. Love, or rather passion, thus rooted must inevitably produce, sooner or later, the apple of discord and the wormwood of bitterness, or rather it is like the spreading upas tree, which speedily luxuriates abroad and bears sickness and death within the circuit of its shadow. And I am very sure that you willingly endorse the words have been saying, and heartily embrace the distinc-Even this anti-Irish English historian admits that tion which I have made. We, one and all, shrink our countrymen can fight as 'rebels.' Mr. Butt is from the deadly night shade of a patriotism based

upon pride and passion, whilst we press to our hearts the fair flower of a love of country which pearus from deep principles, enforced by the ex-springs from deep principles, enforced by the ex-ample of the noblest of mankind. Indeed, you, ample or already alluded to the doctrine yourselved, enforcing in this thoughtful address which you have placed in my hand. You refer to which you have a many hand. I out refer to the "indissoluble union" of patriotism with religion, the "indissoluble union" of patriotism with religion, or as I should rather express it, to the assumption or as I should rather express it, to the assumption of the patriotic than higher than the patriotic country into the patriotic country in or, as to love of country into the higher love of God, of the your society aims at cherishing so warmly. which your society aims as therishing so warmly. Continue, then, I say to foster that union in the sense in which I have developed it, and let it be productive of its genuine results. Let your love of productive of Sainte " of the " State of the " State of Sainte " of the " State of the " of the state of the productive of the "Star of the West," of the "Star of the West," of that green spot which you turn to with such unalterable affection, be worthy of your suffering and terasic antonion, to worthy of your sunering and heroic fathers, and of your great historic name; let it be in keeping with the enlightened genius of your race, let it be, in one word, the chivalrous your race, of that undying faith which is the centre gem of Ireland's diadem of many glories.

IRISA COMPORT INCREASING.—A letter in the Dublin Freeman says: "Some thirty years back I raised from my bit of land my daily food, one pound of beef from my pursuitant my daily 1000, one pound of beef and one pound of bread, each costing me for production, say the same price, four pence. Instead of the pound of bread, I now raise a second pound of beef, and sell it to my friend John Bull, for 7d. I buy for my use one pound of Californian bread for ad.—balance to credit of my pocket 5d. This balance, more or less, enables me not only to live, as before, on beef and bread, to enjoy many things deemed luxuries, pay my landlord more rent, more Imperial taxation'—a real satisfaction as involving the existence of a higher standard of civilization the existence to heard up a little for the rainy day, in bank deposit notes, Berehaven Mining shares, Allipane Gas shares, or other fructifying securities. Seriously, sir, we Irishmen of the present day are undoubtedly living more comfortably than our fathers lived, from the two simple causes—enhanced price given us for an article we can readily produce, and a lesser idle population to feed. Let us by all means endeavor to widen the area of productive employment, which by the exercise of a true public spirit we can, and we may in time perhaps, rejoice in having a less unkept aggregate eight millions of good Christians living on our dear little B. M'CARTHY, 2 Prussia st."

FARMING IN IRELAND.—The Nation says:—We have had repeatedly to comment upon the decrease of tillage, which indeed means the decline of good husbandry, in Ireland. Year after year the proportion of our tillage land decreuses, old homesteads are demolished, farms are "consolidated," which means turning several small or medium-sized tillage farms, which for generations had produced corn and food for man in every shape, and supported thriving families besides, into one large grass farm. Where busy hands had once labored in fields which often echoed with song and laughter, as cheerful and willing workers cut down and bound up the sheaves of golden grain, solitude now reigns su-preme. Herds of bullocks and flocks of sheep roam at large through wide-extending pastures, a solitary herdsman and his dog will now suffice for the care of a tract of land which formerly afforded employment and subsistence to a hundred people; tillage has given way to grass, and the merry whistle of the ploughboy is succeeded only by the scream of the curiew. Those of our readers who are familiar with the history of the country for the past half century, who know the meanings of the the terms "absentee," "middleman," "agent," bailiff," and "rent-office," need no explanation of the causes which have led to these results. But strangers, and Englishmen particularly, require information on these matters.

The report of the Inspector of Government Prisons which has just been presented to Sir Michael Hicks Beach confirms the evidence contained in other official docements as to the diminution of crime in Ireland. It appears from a comparison with former years that on the 1st of January, 1854, there were no fewer than 3,933 persons imprisoned in the Government gaols, besides 345 cenvicts in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibralter, who were afterwards discharged in Ireland. He thinks it unnecessary that a Director of Prisons should be appointed in the place of the late Mr. Murray, and suggests alterations in the arrangements, by which a considerable saving may be made. He remarks, however, that the sentences inflicted upon returned convicts who relapse into crime are lighter than they would be if the former convictions were recorded in the indictments. He recommends that this defect should be supplied, and that there should be a strict supervision maintained by the police .- Times Corr.

The Queen will probably visit Ireland with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh next autumn.

OSTRACISING IRISHMEN.—The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: "A new Liberal Club is about to be established here to combine and rally the strength of the party. From this sacred circle of Liberalism, Irishmen, who are known to be Home Rulers, are to be excluded. This is more than talked of, and one prominent Irish resident in London has been named as the first victim of disappointed party spleen. This is no mere gossip; my authority for it is no other than the gentleman to be excluded."

DENIAL OF HOME RULE DISSENSIONS .- We find in the leading colums of the Nation an emphatic denial given to the stories circulated by some "London correspondents" that dissensions have broken out amongst the Home Rule members. We are assured that never probably did so many men more earnestly discuss important and difficult questions, considerations, and contingencies, with greater unity of aim and more thorough and hearty readiness to accept the general decision. While there was great variety of views, honestly and earnestly expressed, and honestly and earnestly examined, not one expressed an opinion otherwise than subject to a frank loyal desire to support the decision of the party; and at none of the meetings was any but an unanimous decision arrived at.

An Enoch Arden in Drogheda.—Twenty years ago a young man named Smith, belonging to Drogheda, got married, after spending two years in the neighbourhood went to seek his fortune in America, leaving behind him his young wife and infant daughter. For the first few years after his landing in America letters were received from him enclosing small sums of money. One of his letters stated his determination to proceed to California. At length the letters ceased. Fourteen years elapsed without any tidings from him. His wife believed him dead. By perseverance and industry she endeavoured to support herself and her daughter. The widow\_for such she believed herself to be-was appointed infirmary nurse in one of the town hospitals. Three years ago a man named McKenna, who was employed as a fireman on board one of the Drogheda. steamers, received an injury to his leg, and was removed to hospital. He was placed under the care of nurse Smith, whom he ultimately married. The couple settled down in Liverpool. On Sunday morning last, there arrived by the steamer from the gold diggings; had also served as a soldier during the great war; had been wounded and taken prisoner; had gone back to California after the war of £2,000 in British, money in his possession to search for his wife. He was then told that she, believing him dead, had, married again. Bittorly he blamed himself as the sole cause of his misfortune. He left Drogheda on Monday evening for Liverpool expenditure. The force marched upon Magdala

saying that if his wife would leave the second husband and go with him, he would settle the £2,000 on her; if not, that he would leave her £40, and bid her farewell. His daughter he intends to take back with him to America.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING HARVEST IN ENGLAND. Mr. J. J. Mechi, the well known English agricultural authority, writes to the Times saying :- Two very calamitous years of bad harvests, which have caused heavy losses to the farmers and to the country at large, are succeeded by one promising so far a bright and more profitable result. Instead of two costly and difficult winters, we have been favoured with a dry and mild winter, rendering farming operations easy and compartively uncostly. Wheats, have planted well, without being too luxuriant, and the spring sowing, so far, has been that could be desired. Of course, much still depend upon the future. Let us hope, and reasonably expect that we may escape the fatal frosts which, on the 20th of May, and even later, in each of the last two years. proved so disastrous. Live stock has been generally healthy, and is rapidly increasing in numbers. Fat sheep are fully 20s. per head cheaper than at the same period of last year. There is much less variation in the price of beef. The labour question is at present a very difficult and unpleasant one for the farmer, but must ultimately be governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. No doubt the present difficulty and advanced rate will give an immense impetus to the use of labour-saving machines, for which there is abundant scope in

The Saturday Review in an able article on the "Progress of the Ultramontane struggle" observes that "the doughty Archbishop of Posen would probably admit the ordinary duty of obedience to the law but he would plead plausibly enough, there must be some limit to this obligation or there would be no security auainst any excess of arbitrary oppression. To confine ourselves to the religious aspect of the question, it is obvious that, if the duty of civil obedience is absolute and universal, the early Christian martyrs were morally as well as legally criminal in prefering their faith to the commands of the divine Emperor. As to where the line is to be drawn, there is room of course for infinite diversity of discussion. Some people profess conscienticus scruples about vaccnation and others about giving medicine to the sick, which the Legislature very properly disregards. But few, unprejudiced observers are likely to deny that the Prussian Government has overstepped the utmost limits of civil interference in matters of conscience. Nor is it any answer to say even supposing it to be strictly true, that Roman Catholic notions of religious duty are fanciful and erroneous. That is not a point for the decision of the State-especially of a Protestant State—so long as the moral and social interests of the community are not injuriously affected."

THE CLAIMANT'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.—The Claimant's wife and four children appeared at the public meeting which took place at Southampton on Monday evening to advocate his liberation from prison. The meeting was held at the Circus, a wooden structure on an open space in Bridge street, to which charges ranging from 3d. to 2s. were made for admission. Considerable interest was attached to the proceedings in consequence of the announcement of the intended appearance of the Claimant's wife, and the building was fairly filled, though by no means crowded-except in the gallery, or threepenny seats. The under bailiff of the town (Mr. Purkiss) presided at a small round table, before which the Claimant's wife was seated with her eldest children by her side, while behind her was a person in charge of the younger ones. During the time she remained she was apparently interested in the speeches which were made on behalf of herself and her husband. These speeches were numerous, lengthy, and violent. The Queen, the press, the bench, the bar (with the exception of Dr. Kenealy, who was proclaimed a hero), were all condemned in language more or less emphatic, and the audience were earnestly asked to contribute their farthings, their pence, their shillings, and their pounds towards the support of the "widowed lady cease arritat injured and persecuted man" was free.

Charles Mackay, LL. D., is about to publish an Etymology of the Gaelic language, and of the English and Lowland Scotch. The following is a specimen of his style:-Hook it (Slang)-Begone!go away !-run !-be off! Gaelic-Thugad (t silent; pronounced hugod), begone !-allez-vous en! Two —Slang. To comprehend or understand. "Don't you twig?"—Theodors Hook:—Gilbert Gurney—"I twig" said Mick-B. DISRAELI:-Sybil. Gaelic-Twig to understand; tuigsin, comprehensive; tuigseach intelligent. The same in Irish. From which specimens it would seem that we are indebted to the Gaelic for our slang as well as for the bag-pipes.

Whether Sir Garnet Wolseley is to have a baronstey and £1,500 a year for two lives as one story goes, or a baronetcy and £1,000 for three lives, as anether runs, neither we nor anybody else in England will grudge him his reward. He has discharged himself thoroughly well of the heavy burden placed upon him, and he receives his recompense according to the fashion of the day. But, for ourselves, we are certainly alarmed—and we take it that our misgivings are shared by numbers of our countrymen—at the excessive importance getting to be attached to petty wars with barbarians, at the extravagant language employed about them, at the heavy expenditure which they entail, and at the magnificence with which their successful conduct is rewarded. It will be more graceful to illustrate our observations by the case of the Abyssinian war, which is over and paid for while all the actors in it have undergone their apothesis, than by that of the expedition to Coomassie, of which the heroes have still to receive part of their recompense and of which the bill has still to be settled. Sir Robert Napier, who again did thoroughly well every iota of the task set to him, received for his march on Magdala a peerage and two thousand a year two lives. Wellesley received precisely the same reward for the battle of Talavera, and Nelson precisely the same for the battle of the Nile. Now the battle of Talavera, according to Jomini, "restored the repu-tation of the British army which had been decaying for a whole century," and for the first time convinced the French Marshals, if not their master, that they would have to reckon with the best infantry force in the world. If its immediate results were not as great as might have been expected, it undoubtedly was the necessary preliminary of the operations which ended on the French side of the Pyrences.— The battle of the Nile was one of the most important battles ever fought in all the course of history. Nothing but the extraordinary chance which a little later enabled Napoleon Bonaparte to get safe back from Egypt to France prevented Nelson's victory from changing the whole current of events as much Liverpool, a tall bronzed Yankee, who turned out as the battle of Actium. As it was, it finally deterto be the young man Smith who went to America mined the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and so many years ago. He had been in California at rendered it certain that our country would never be included in the circle of French conquests. The survival of political liberty and national independence was chiefly owing to the batble of the Nile. and had now come home with gold to the amount But the Abyssinian success was mainly an affair of

"underwritten" up to the last farthing of its value.
The general—who, we say again, did all that was
expected from him, and did it absolutely well—was rewarded on a scale perfectly intelligible on com-mercial principles, but less consistent with the hitherto acknowleged standards of military failure and success .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The London Economist says: "There is one extremely vulgar, or at all events unromantic, argument against Casarism or personal government of any kind of which we are convinced the world does not take enough account, and that is the liability of the person to full sick with disease which does not always betray itself. This has been observed in eases of insanity, and is in many despotisms provided against, an insane despot usually dying from some cause which is thenceforward a subject of more or less whispering talk. It is none the less real. however, in cases where it attracts less notice or is recognized only after life has past.—William the came so generally prevalent that some persons, Third's manner, which nearly cost him his throne, his chronic peevishness with everybody, was probably the result of lifelong indigestion, from which he recovered only when unusal physical exertion was required. The eccentricities of Czar Paul, which altered the whole course of history, were undoubtedly due to madness, just as the excessivive severity of Czar Nicholas was due to the hereditary hypochondriasis which ultimately made his defeat seem to himself so severe that he died of a 'broken heart.' The feebleness of will shown by the first Napoleon in the latter stages of his career, and his irrational and, as it were, cruel irritability at St. Helena, were due in part at all events to incipient caucer of the stomach—the disease of which he ultimately died-and the pain of which probably explains his use before Waterloo of the strong sti-mulants found in his carriage. Stone undoubtedly paralyzed the energies of the Third Napoleon during are now in Washington urging upon the Committee his last campaign, and rendered him incapable of of Ways and Means the necessity of a reduction of contending against the mad orders which came the duties on steel. These gentlemen are nearly from Paris-orders against which he protested, and which he undoubtedly, if in full health, would have annulled. And we should not wonder, in the least-if many of the signs which have marked Prince Bismarck lately—his irritability, his unprovoked but dangerous bitterness of speech, his restlessness about difficulties, and particularly about the Papacy -were due in large measures to an undeveloped fit of gont. That he had a strong or even a dangerous attack of gout upon him lately is quite certain, and all his mental symptoms would in the case of any private person have been set down to "gout in the system," and would not have affected the world at all. As it is, they have added a new bitterness to German relations with France, have made trouble with Russia, and have placed Parliamentary Government in Germany in the greatest jeopardy. Prince Bismarck is so completely the centre of his own system that it appears unable to go on without him that Parliament will not pass his bills without modifications which destroy their meaning—the ecclesiastical bill excepted-and that the Emperor is constrained to threaten that if his military reform is opposed he is ready to repeat his old practice, form his army without the Deputies' consent, and rely in the end on a success under which a law of indemnity would be certain. An attack of gout, in fact, may cost Germany the agreement hitherto intact between her Parliament and her Emperor.

### UNITED STATES.

JEREMIAH AMONG THE BEECHERS .- Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, brother of the irrepressible Henry Ward, thus mourns over the sad havoc, which three hundred years of Protestantism have made. The question naturally suggests itself: How can a man, harboring such sentiments, remain attached to an institution, whose workings practically lead to all this lamentable disorganization. "Three hundred years of Protestantism," says Mr. Beecher, " and almost one hundred of Americanism have done their work. The king as supreme long since disappeared. The Church, dispensing rewards and punishments by her blessing or her curse is gone. A responsible aristocracy as a governing class does not exist. A standing army or police, regulating conduct, is almost unknown. Teachers in our schools are not authoritative as they once were. Few boys and girls, also, when past fourteen, illustrate the beauty and her four orphans," and to spread far and wide and health and happiness, which belong to them through their friends the unswerving intention of the Liberation Committee to hold meetings all over one, the bones of organized society have been cut.

The Every year we grow a crop in the they had to knock at the palace doors, until "the sunshine of freedom, honorable or infamous, as it may chance, according to the seed that may happen to sprout in each man's heart." Whereupon the Catholic Review remarks: - This is a sufficiently sad confession and if its author really believes it to be true, we do not see on what principle he should not hasten to leave a world in which all things have gone so wretchedly awry. Fortunately it is only partially true. It could not be wholly so, for if it were, the words of Christ which promised that the gates of hell should never prevail against the Church He founded on the rock of Peter, would have proved untrue. The Church is not gone, and against her, the "king as supreme" is striving, to-day in Germany and elsewhere, as he has striven for eighteen centuries. But society is doubtless disorganized. One after another the powers that have ifted themselves against the Vicars of Christ have fallen victims to that insubordination which they themselves had first taught their people. The "king as supreme" was always a myth He ruled obedient and loyal subjects only when he had not himself broken loose from his just obedience to the laws of God. To-day the German government is trying before an incredulous world the old experiment of the Roman Casars, and having proclaimed itself the sole source of religious rights, has laid its hand also on the civil rights of its subjects, and the freedom of the press. But he who makes men believe that there is no supreme authority to which even kings must bow, has sown the wind from which the whirl wind comes. Here in America public virtue suffers from such a stupid assumption. A bribable legislature and a corrupt judiciary do not encourage respect for law. The family tie is broken, and children who, though born in wedlock may never know who were their parents, because, of the easy freedom of divorce, are not readily taught obedience. We should like to hear Mr. Beecher's plan for "impressing upon ever citizen his personal accountability to God;" which is his recipe for saving a society which he confesses to be well-nigh dissolved. The logical instinct of a dog would teach him to disbelive in an authority which was never enforced. A God to whom everything relating to His creatures could be so indifferent that He would erect no infalliable standard of right and wrong, and enforce in this world no penalties for disobedience, would be a God in whose existence rational beings would speedily learn to doubt. Sixteen centuries of Catholic belief in Jesus Christ and His teachings Church, left a sort of instinctive traditionary faith in the hearts even of those who broke away from her authority. But instinct is not faith, and the shadowy belief which made Puritanism possible has faded away. Except within the Catholic Church, there is no recognized authority left in the world. People yield to musketry until the day when they learn that they can turn its muzzles. But nowhere, outside of the Church; whose children yield an obedience even unto death to their imprisoned head, because they know that through, him speaks the audible voice of Jesus Christ, is true subordination to be found. Elsewhere force rules

> THE ANGIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS CONDEMNED FOR Secreoy.—At High Mass on Sunday, the 12th ult. the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hendricken, Bishop of Providence stated that inquiries having been made to him as to whether a Catholic could belong to the Ancient Or- the Pope against the United Greek population This is the way to make an intelligent and virtuous der of Hibernians, he wished to publicly announce which did not respect his Bulls, he answers thus: people.

or corruption haunts in open day.

that Catholics cannot without violating the rules of the Church, belong to the Order, such as exists in Ireland, branches of which are established in this country, on account of its secret character. The Church has condemned all secret associations, and cannot consistently countenance or tolerate this society, known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Providence Joannal says: "This announcement of the Bishop has caused a great sensation in the Catholic community, the order thus virtually condemned being here very widespread and powerful. It has been privately hinted, and even by some openly asserted, for some time past, that the Bishop was opposed to the existence of this Order, with its secret regulations, but it was confidently stated by many members that while he could not conscientiously recognize the Order, yet he would not go so far as to publicly speak against it, because of its disposed to join the Order, resolved to get the Bishop's, opinion of it before taking this step, and the statement made at the Cathedral is regarded as an authoritative and final answer to these inquiries, and settles the standing of the Order in relation to the Church. There are no less than fourteen Divisions of the Order in Rhode Island, several of these being located in Providence, and the decision of the Bishop, it is believed, will have the ultimate effect of disbanding them or causing the removal of the injunction of secrecy imposed upon the members. The Order is national and benevolent in its character, and extends throughout the country."-Boston Pilot.

New York World remarks :- The beauties of protection are getting themselves practically illustrated for the instruction of protectionists in Congress by the exhibit of the Eastern consumers of steel who of Ways and Means the necessity of a reduction of all protectionists in principle, and their demand for a lower duty on steel is a stronger argument in favour of Free trade than could be made in many columns of sound Free-trade logic. The gist of their complaint is, that notwithstanding the protection extendeded to American steel it is of such poor quality that it cannot be used in the manufacture of edge tools and other industries which require o good article of steel. They are compelled to use large quantitities of English Steel, and after paying the heavy duty on their raw material they are undersold in the American market by English manufacturers of the finished products, who pay no duty on the raw material. As the World has repeatedly shown, very many other American manufacturers are placed under the same disadvantage in regard to foreign competition as are the manufacturers of steel products by the tariff; and it may confidently be expected that other manufacturers who are protectionists in principle will be converted from time to time, as the consumers of steel have been conve ed, into free-traders in practice.

COMING IT RATHER STRONG.—A New York Assemolyman broke out as follows about the death of Sumner: "Rivers shall yet flow, lakes shall sparkle, and broad oceans roll where rock-ribbed mountains now rear their frowning height to heaven; over sites where populous cities now stand, trackless forests shall again be spread; those myterious pyramids of Egypt, against which the billows of time have dashed for so many centuries, shall yet bow their proud antiquity and find burial in the black ocean of oblivion; constellations that now blaze on high will fade from the azure fields they beautify, and newborn glories shall, in the firmament, declare the star-writ counsels of the living God; but he to whose memory we are met to-night to render the humble tribute of our love, has left a name that shall mark the destroying influence of agesrecord that, rising like a bow of glory o'er his grave, shall track its imperial arch through time and, bend ing beyond the skies, shall reach into eternity."

A well-dressed, matrox-looking lady walked into a saloon in Oswego the other day, laid her muff on the counter, and took out a pair of spectacles, when the bartender promptly informed her that no Biblereading would be in order there. Reaching down into her dress pocket, the woman produced a pint bottle and coolly called for a pint of whiskey. She doesn't know yet what that bartender was alarmed

The Chicago Tribune states that first-class journeymen carpenters in that city, who were employed a year ago at \$3 per day, are now glad to get \$1.50; and adds that this decline in the wages of labor runs through the whole scale of employments.

A stranger who thew a \$10 bill into the contribution box of a Savannah church got trusted for \$500 worth of goods next day on the strength of it.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE UNITED GREEKS .- The massacre of the United Greeks in the Diocese of Chelm. in Podlachia, because they refused to alter their rite at the dictation of the Russian military authorities, has been followed by an attempt to arrive at the same end by conciliation. The new governor of Warsaw, General Kotzebue, has summoned the peasants of that province to send a deputation to confer with him. Fifty peasants arrived, and the conference lasted three hours. The General en-deavored to persuade them that all the Government wished to do was to purify the United Greek rite from additions borrowed from the Latins, and to restore it to its primitive state without severing the connection between their Church and Rome. It will be remembered that among the innovations of which the authorities complained was the use of the rosary and the scapular. The peasants replied with great courage that the ceremonies now violently suppressed had existed among them from time immemorial, and formed an integral part of their worship, and that rather than consent to their suppression they were ready for the greatest sacrifices; they would have nothing to do with a desecrated Church, and they demanded the removal of the Administrator Popiel, and the return of Kuziemski, their only lawful Bishop, he having been invested with that dignity by the Holy Father. The General replied that he would get the Emperor to send them another Bishop in place of Popiel, but that Kuziemski could not come "by reason of his bad health," To this the peasants answered: "We want a Bishop sent by by the Holy See, and not by the Emperor. Let us go to the Emperor and afterwards to the Pope; we will tell them the truth; they will listen to us with kindness and hearken to our request, We shall learn at Rome whether the Pope really consents to the changes introduced into our Church, and we will act in accordance with his answer." The Governor told them that he could not let them go to St. Petersburg without the Emperor's special permission, or to Rome at all. But he promised to repeat textually to the Emporer all that they might say and allowed one of them to speak with perfect openess. This peasant spoke as follows: "We passed through severe trials during the insurrection of 1864, in which we took part. Since then the Emperor has loaded us with benefits, and we have been grateful to him. But now that you violate the law and shed the blood of unarmed men who are defending their faith, I am forced to declare to you that you are yourselves changing this gratitude into hatred. But you have still the power of altering this state of things. Do not break your faith, permit us to frequent our churches without introducing changes into them, and gratitude will revive in our hearts." Even the anti-Polish and anti-Catholic M. Katkov declares that in this case the Government is wrong and the peasants are right. To the argument of the official

"It is not by forcing our religion on the people that we can Russify Poland; we do not recognize the United Greek religion or the Pope as the Head of the Church; we profess a different religion, and the ceremonies of a Church to which we do not belong are nothing to us. In religious matters the members of that Church are strangers to us, and we have no call to interfere with its affairs or to watch over the purity of its worship. That is the Pope's business without the assistance of our military commanders." The advice is good, but we whether Russian statesmen have yet learnt wisdom enough thoroughly to act on it.

THE BISHOP OF OLINDA -The following is a short notice of his life and origin :- Antonio Consalves d'Oliveira, junior, was born on the 27th of November 1844, at Itambe in the province of Pernambuco, Brazil. His parents were Autonio Gonsalves d'Oliveira and Antonia Albina d'Albuquerque. He mude his preparatory studies partly at the College of Bemfica in Recife, and partly at the Seminary of Olinda. In the latter he also studied his first year of Theology after which, in October 1862, he went to Europe to complete his studies. After passing a year in the seminary of Issy, near Paris, and affiliated to the College of Saint Sulpice, he entered into the Order of the Capuchins at Versailles, July 16, 1863, and took the habit of St. Francis on August 16, following, and made his profession, August 16, 1864. He was ordained priest, August 2,1868, and the same year, in October, was sent to teach Theology at the Seminary of Sao Paulo, Brazil, capital of the province of the same name. He was presented to the Bishopric of Olinda by a decree of May 21, 1871, and confirmed in. the Consistory of December 22 following. He was consecrated Bishop in the City of San Paulo abovenamed, March 17, 1872 arrived at Pernambuco, May 22, and took solemn possession of his Cathedral of Olimla, May 24, 1872.

November 21, 1872, he published a circular to his clergy upon the abuses of the press. December 28, following, he passed sentence of interdict upon certain Guilds for contumaciously refusing to exclude Freemasons from their society. February 2, 1873 appeared the Bishop's Pastoral against Freemasonry. After the sacking of the Jesuits' chapel and college, he published, May 19, a Pastoral condemning these ontrages. June 22 he receive simultaneously the Government decree of June 12, condemning his proceedings against the Guilds, and ordering him to withdraw the interdict within a month, and the Papal Brief of May 29 approving all that he had done. July 2, he issued a Pastoral including the Papal Brief. July 6, he refused respectfully but firmly to obey the Imperial Decree of the 12th of June. July 13, he presided at the great meeting of the Catholio Union of Pernambuco. July 15, the crown attorney Francis Domingues, having refused to prosecute the Bishop for publishing the Papal Trief is dismissed, and another was appointed who executed the order of the President. July 20, the indictment was sent by order of the President to the Bishop, who replied that he had nothing to allege in defence of the conscientious discharge of his duty. July 23, the interval within which the Bishop was to have withdrawn the interdict on the Guilds, by order of the Covernment, having expired, the latter ordered its official to intimate to them that they were henceforth free from that impediment. The rebellious Guilds expressed their entire satisfaction at this announcement by throwing open their churches, and by the ringing of bells, music, and fireworks. July 24, the parish priests of Pernambuco having disregarded the threatening terms in which they were ordered to conform to the decree of the Government regarding the interdict the Bishop wrote to the President in their defence, assuming to himself all the responsibility. July 26.—The President, in his reply, remained obstinate. September 27.—The Bishop was cited to appear before the Supreme Court of Justice, a lay tribunal. November 21, he refused. January 2; 1874, the Bishop was taken prisoner in his palace in Pernambuco, conveyed to Rio de Janeiro, and there condemned to four year's confinement. THE VITALITY OF THE IRISH RACE -It is a trite

saying that the person who has no enemies has no

force of character. He is a mere negation. In a

more general sepse the words may be equally applied

to nations. If there is any nation in the world

which has reason to complain of her enemies, it is Ireland. The Irish people have been for centuries, kept on the rack. Not only did England use all her brutal forces to "stamp" them out, but she employed her intelect to make them appear a by-word and a mockery among the nations. From the time, that Gerald Barry falsified history, in order to defame the character of the Irish race, to our day, each generation has furnished its Froudes, whose greatest delight have been to spew forth their poisoned venom upon the name and fame of the Irish people. Not content with robbing them of their lands, and destroying all their manufacturing and mineral industries: not content with depriving them of all civil, political and religious liberty, the historians and literary men of England have carried: their fell hatred still farther by endeavoring to convince the world that the Irish race are the embodiment of all that is vile and degraded in human nature. This traditional hatred of the Irish, as underlying the current of thought in English history and literature on all matters pertaining to Ireland has found its way into this country. The early Puritans of New England hated the Irish with a fierce vindictiveness of Cromwellian hatred. And, although time, circumstance and the general progress of the age, have softened and greatly modified this insane spirit of enmity against the Irish peo-ple, on certain occasions it breaks out anew with all its pristine virulence. It is no uncommon occurence to see in the press of this country unwarrantable attacks upon the Irish race as regards their history, their character and manhood. The canting sneers of the praise God barebones—fanatics of bloody memories are re-affirmed in the press of today by the impertinent and intermeddlesome descendants of the puritans. On a rare occasion in this country the spawn of the weak-minded and illiterate Irishman, will join in the howl against the Irish people. But the strength and vigor of the Irish race have withstood the exterminating agencies employed by England to crush them. The Irish race have remained true to their country and God, and all the powers brought to bear to Anglicize and Protestantize them have failed. The Irish people have their faults, and should calmly listen to candid and fair criticism. But they ask no council, nor seek advice from vilifiers who mention their faults merely as a cloak to hurl their poisoned darts at them.— Western Catholic.

WHY LABLES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS,-It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her an education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urgo her to read newspapers and be familiar with the present character and movements of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be of the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the guilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and daily journal: Let the whole family men, women and children—read the newspaper.

And if any body has a thought or fact worth communicating, let him not try to make a big sleepy journal that the soldiers were defending the rights of book but speak to the world through the newpapers.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:

### Mitness The True

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1874.

Friday, 15-Of the Octave. Saturday, 16-St. Ubald, B. C. Sunday, 17-Sunday within the Octave. Monday, 18-St. Venantius, M. Tuesday, 19-St. Peter C., P. C. Wednesday, 20-St. Bernard of Sienna, C. Thursday, 21-Octave of the Ascension.

### REMOVAL.

The Office of the TRUE WITNESS has been Removed to No. 195, Fortification Lane, between St. Peter Street and Victoria Square.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The revolutionary party in Spain are jubilant over the reported relief of Bilboa. That they have introduced provisions into the beleagured city, may be accepted as certain; but that they have fairly raised the siege seems doubtful from late telegrams, which represent the Royalist troops as returning in strong force, and taking up their old position. Until confirmed, we attach no importance to the report of a victory of the revolutionists over a Carlist force under Don Alfonso. No doubt in point of numbers of men, of guns, and of ammunition the Carlists labor under a great disadvantage; but what they lack in quantity they make up for in quality, so that their cause, if not very bright at the present moment, is by no means desper-

The Strike on the part of the agricultural laborers in the East of England, and the Lock Out on the part of the farmers, still continue and neither party to this social war scems inclined to give way. Did it but involve a question of wages, of a shilling or two more a week for the men, a compromise could easily be offected, and would, we believe, be cheerfully accepted by beth laborers and employers.-Unfortunately there is more, much more than a mere question of wages at issue. The men out on strike do not generally complain of inadequate remuneration; and the farmers who dismiss their hands, and refuse them employment do so, not on the grounds that the demands of the latter are exorbitant, but simply because they, the laborers, have enrolled themselves as members of the Union.

No. It is not merely because the laborer in the East of England finds his present wages too low that he strikes; nor is inadequate remuneration the chief grievance which, by bringing a pressure to bear upon the employers of labor, he proposes to rectify. The great grievance of the agricultural laborer is, that he is an agricultural laborer; that he has been placed by the accident of birth, in a situation in which he is always obliged to work for wages, instead of being in a position to hire others to work for him. What he aims to accomplish is, not merely the getting "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work;" but such a radical change in his social status as shall render it no longer imperative on him to work for wages at all. As the Witness truly observes in an editorial on this subject, the movement amongst the agricultural laborers of Eugland "is more contrary, were the people of the Dominion to be than a mere wages question, and involves a radical change." A social revolution in fact, and nothing less.

No legislation can allay it, or restore peace, for it proceeds not from legislative defects, but from physical causes, and the inevitable social | that, with a few exceptions, the New Brunscondition of a country with an overgrowing population, and a very limited supply of land. The freer the trade in land becomes in England, that is to say, the easier the transfer of do so, the Protestant majority of U. Canada land is made by the lawyers, the more will land be monopolized by a few rich capitalists; would now be owned by half a dozen or so of rian' set of schools throughout the Prevince. great merchants, and wealthy manufacturers. land is practically unlimited, and the popula- passing of the separate school law by the old tion, as compared with the area of eccupied Provincial Parliament of United Canada; be-

land, small. When, in process of time, these conditions shall be reversed, men will see spring up on this Continent the same social agitation as that which now prevails in England.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION. -On Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Costigan, seconded by Mr. McKay Wright, brought forward his promised motion on this much and long vexed question. In our city papers we find the annexed report :-

NEW BRUNSWICK COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Costigan moved for an address to Her Majesty representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religions therein should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament or by the Local Legislature disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by any of such reli gions is of a nature to destroy that harmony; that the Local Legislature in 1871 adopted a law respecting common schools forbidding the imparting of any religious education to the pupils, and that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular; that the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot conscientiously send their children to schols established under such a law, and are nevertheless compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of these schools; that the said law is unjust and contrary to the spirit of the constitution. and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada; and that such a state of affairs if continued is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the confederated provinces and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an act to be passed amending the British North America Act of 1867, in the sense which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of such act, by providing that every religious denomination in the Province of New Brunswick shall continue to possess and enjoy all such rights, advantages and privileges with regard to their schools as such denomination possessed and enjoyed in that Province at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned act, to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been then duly established by law.

He entered into a history of the school question in the Province of New Brunswick since 1858, as well as the legislation which had taken place upon it. He quoted the votes and proceedings of the New Brunswick Legislature, and then referring to the vote on the subject in this House in 1872, said it was not a Catholic vote, but was made up of equally as many Protestants as Catholics. The late Government was very much embarassed by the vote on that occasion.

Mr. Pickard-They need not have been embar-

russed, nor need they feel embarrassed now. Mr. Costigan contended that they were embarrassed, and justly so by the position taken by the member for York and his 11 N. Brunswick associates. Had the Act been disallowed after the vote of 1873, he contended that the position of affairs would have simpler than to-day, but except the refusal of the Government to carry out the wishes of the House, the position was mainly the same. To cover the difficulty he now proposed an amendment to the constitution, a course which he justified by a reference to the amendment to the constitution in favor of Nova Scotia. He contended that His Excellency had power to disallow the acts of the Provincial Legislature, that was, if they interfered with the rights of the people. He would be prepared to let the matter await the decision of the people at the elections, if there was any reasonable hope that it would be fairly considered, but was sure that every issue but this would be brought before the people for their decision. He denied any desire to embarrass the Government .-Whatever Government had been in power his course had been the same, he feeling himself bound to advocate this question, his desire being to place the minority in its proper position.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. McKay

Mr. Desjardins moved, seconded by Mr. Ouimet, that discussion on this subject be postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Costigan had no objection to the motion, which was carried.

The thanks of the Catholic community of the entire Dominion, as well as of the Catholic minority of New Brunswick, are due to Mr. Costigan for his zeal in the cause of freedom of education, and for the never flagging interest that he takes in the cause of our unjustly treated brethren of the Lower Province. Still we fear that his motion will have no practical result; and we think that the preamble thereunto, or grounds upon which it is based will be contested as contrary to fact.

For instance, is it true-and this is in view of Mr. Costigan's motion a most important question-is it true that exclusively secular instruction to the pupils of the schools supported out of public funds, "is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population in the Dominion in general?"

Judging from the past, that is to say the controversies on the Separate School question; judging too from the present tone of the Protestant press throughout the Dominion-we fear that such is not the case; but that, on the polled to-morrow, the question being "shall we have purely secular, or denominational schools?" the great majority would vote in favor of purely secular schools, or just such schools as those set up by law in New Brunswick. We believe wick School Law is generally approved of by the Protestants throughout the Dominion; and we are confident that, if they had the power to would repeal the separate school law on their statute book, and give us in lieu thereof a law so that but for the laws of entail, and the cus- | for the establishment of one, uniform, secular, tom of primogeniture, the land of England or as in cent phrase they call it, "nonsecta-

We say this because we well remember how In America no such danger need at present be long, and how bitter was the fight which Cathapprehended, for in America the supply of olics had to fight, before they could obtain the

cause we remember that that law-so the Globe has assured us scores of times—was forced upon the reluctant Protestant majority of the Upper be of service to the City. A service to the Province by the French Canadians of Lower Canada, aided by a few Protestants, opposed to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of their brother Protestants. We say this, because we well remember how this alleged forcing upon a Protestant majority of an odious separate school law by the Catholic vote of L. Canada, was always appealed to by the Protestant press as an argument in favor of Representation by Population; we say so because at the present day, by far the majority of the Protestant press of the United States and of the of cens et rentes by the "Company of Asso-Dominion support the common school system, as against the separate school system; whilst it is obvious to the meanest intelligence that in a religiously mixed community, common schools must be purely secular, or schools from which all positive religious instruction is eliminated. For of three things one. A Denominational or Separate School System; a Common School System in which some particular religious instruction is given, and which must therefore be offensive to some; or-a Common, but purely Secular school system which it is pretended is just to all. Now of these three, the Protestants of the Dominion will not have either the first or second; they must therefore fain put up with the third.

This error in the preamble by us indicated

vitiates we fear the conclusion of Mr. Costigan's motion. The New Brunswick school system is not only not repugnant to the major. ity of the Protestants of the Deminion; but they would if they could enforce it in every Province of which that Dominion is composed. The separate school system that exists in Ontario and Quebec they at best do but tolerate as a necessary cvil, but still an evil which they hope may some day be eliminated from the body politic; but the common secular school system of New Brunswick is that which, were it put to the vote, would be enthusiastically accepted by an overwhelming majority of every Province except Quebec. As betwixt religious combined with secular instruction in the common schools, and purely secular education in the abstract, a majority might—it is doubtful - but might be found in favor of the first, among the population of Can ada were there therein no Catholics; but were the question put in this form—Secular schools for all, or separate schools for Papists? the answer in favor of secularism would be overwhelming. For instance, the Montreal Witness may be taken as the type of the dogmatic evangelical Protestant—as distinguished from the believing everything in general, but nothing in particular, or liberal Protestant—to whom of course secular schools are per se the very best schools imaginable .--However even the Witness when dogmatic instruction in schools involves the necessity of conceding separate schools to Catholics, comes out altogether in favor of the purely secular system of education, not as good per se, but as the less of two evils. Better secularism than Roman-

Let us also look at the United States. Betwixt their Protestant population, and the Protestant population of the Dominion there is no moral difference. In the first named Catholics are as badly, if not worse, treated in the matters of education than are the Catholics of New Brunswick. How then can we believe that if the Protestants of Canada were as politically free to impose their educational theories on the entire community, as are Protestant in the United States, they would refrain from doing so? or that in their hearts they are opposed to the carrying out in New Brunswick of the very system which they long tried to force on the Catholic minority of Upper Canada; and which their organs argue should be imposed on the Catholic majority of the Pro. vince of Quebec?

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL .- There was meeting of the Health Committee on Thursday night, 7th inst., His Honor the Mayor in the Chair, when this long vexed question was brought up for discussion, and the action of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu was made the subject of criticism, in that by letter to the Mayor, they had reasonably complained of having small-pox patients sent to them, whilst no adequate provision for their reception has been made, or can be made, unless means for that purpose be provided by the Corporation. The Ladies of the Hotel Dieu have a duty towards their patients actually in the Hospital; they are bound not to expose those patients to the risk of contamination; and they have no means at their disposition for tending small-pox patients in a separate establishment. They have therefore offered to build on their ewn land, at their own cost, a special small-pox hospital, if a portion of the \$50,000 Grant of the Cornoration be given to them for that purpose.

Others again, and no doubt conscientiously, object to the dividing of the Corporation grant; and insist that therewith one common smallpox hespital, isolated, and under civic control be erected and maintained.

The offer of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu is a most liberal offer, and if accepted would City, because it would at once assure it an efficient hospital at a small cost; and liberal, because by the terms or conditions on which the Ladies acquired, and hold their property, they are not bound to make any such sacrifices. As the origin of the Hotel Dieu proprietary rights may not be generally known, we give the sim-

The property of the Hotel Dieu consists of: 1. Two hundred acres of land forming part of the Fief St. Augustin, conceded to them free ciates" by Deed dated 8th March, 1650.

2. Of another lot of Two Hundred acres in the same Fief, given by the Seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, on the same terms as the first lot, and by deed bearing date, 27th July,

3. Of One Mundred acres known as the Fief Nazareth, granted by Paul de Chomedy, Governor of the Island of Montreal to Mademoiselle Jeanne Nance, under deed, 8th August, 1654, to indemnify her for a sum of 22,000 livres, by her abandoned to the Seminary -The said sum of 22,000 livres had been bequeathed by Made. de Buillere for the purpose of building a hospital in Canada, or New France as it was then called.

4. Of the Fief St. Joseph, One Hundred and Seventy-Five acres, a gift by the gentlemen of the Seminary to the community of the Hotel Dieu. The site on which stand the stores owned by the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, was also a gift to them from the gentlemen of the Seminary.

It will thus be seen that the property held by the Hotel Dicu is not a State endowment, to the enjoyment of which are attached certain onerous conditions, or obligations as towards the State; and that therefore the Ladies are under no legal obligation to make provision for a particular class of infectious diseases; and with which indeed they could not charge themselves without thereby running counter to the Ottawa to Dublin, there is a moral power still greatdesign of the founders of the Hotel Dicu .-Leprosy, small-pox, and diseases of that kind, require special hospitals. It won't do to expose a man with a fractured limb to the risk of contagion from the most loathsome of all diseases with which the human race is afflicted; and if the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu are expected to provide special accommodation for contagious diseases, they must be furnished with special means to enable them to do so .-They are quite willing to expose themselves to danger, but they cannot so expose Etheir

We contend also that in a mixed community like ours, there are moral reasons in favor of treated by him, which he felt sure would advance two hospitals; whilst from a purely material point of view, we think that it would be better not to accumulate a great number of patients in one building. At all events, the accentance of the offer of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu would assure to the City a site for a small-pox hospital; nurses and medical attendance for a small charge; all that the Ladies ask in return being a share in the grant of money voted by the Gerporation.

It is with regret that the Catholics of Can. ada learn that Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, has on account of failing health found himself obliged to place his resignation in the hands of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. The resignation, so we read in the Kingston Daily News of the 4th inst., been accepted and forwarded to Rome. In the mean time the Diocese will be administered by the Very Reverend Father Farrelly, V.G., the Rev. Father O'Boyle acting as Chancellor.

Where does the editor of the Quebeo Saturday Budget expect to go when he dies? Here is the way in which the man, evidently a "vessel of wrath," speaks of a "moral" newspaper; aye! the "only daily religious" paper in the world. Hear him :--

"What we complain of in the Witness is that while it lays claim to a lofty morality and a Christianity superior to that of the common herd, it viclates in nearly every number those principles of courtesy and toleration which are the practical essence of Christianity. A hatred of truth seems to be the characteristic of the Witness' Christianity."

On Wednesday afternoon, 6th inst., we came nigh lesing one of our most esteemed citizens, M. Narcisse Valois. This gentleman was standing in the store of M. Lefaivre, grocer, lower end of St. Antoine Street, when he was struck by a pistol ball fired through the window of a house opposite by a young German of the name of Herring. Luckily the ball struck a rib. and was deflected, and so inflicted no mort il injury. M. Valois is, we are happy to say, out of danger; the man Horring has been arrested.

Gor His Deserts-A gay young Lothario took it into his head to speak rather freely to a young lady who was walking along Craig, near St Antoine street, last evening, when his would-be interview was cut short by a counter greeting on the part of 'two gentlemen who happened to witness his manæuvres. His punishment, it is hoped, will act as a salutary lesson to him, and make him more careful of his behaviour in future - Gazette, 9th ind.

MONTREAL IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on the 5th inst., in the new Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets. The meeting was well attended and great

spirit manifested.

The President, Edward Murphy, Esq., occupied the chair, and delivered a short address. He referred to the eloquent Speeches lately made in the British House of Commons, by the Home Rule members, and praised Lord Robt. Montagu for the well merited castigation administered to D'Israeli on the 14th ult., when, by a series of skillfully put questions he forced that wily and unscrupulous statesman into a corner and so effectually silencing him, that he dared not reply to the Noble Lord (see our report in full in last week's paper.) He commented on the extraordinary course followed by the leader of the Opposi-tion, Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons in defending the reply to the Speech from the Throne by opposing Mr. Butt's amendment asking for an enquiry into the Cause of discontent in Ireland. This was but another proof of how Whig and Tory would unite as one to oppose Ireland's just claims, as Mr. Gladstone, leader of the liberals, stepped out of the ranks of his party to assist the Tories by a long and brillant speech in defeating Mr. Butt's amendment.

He read the following letter from Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P. which on account of its interest to the Irish. men of Ottawa as well as of this City we publish in

"London, April 17 1874. "Dear Sir .- I am sure you will excuse the trouble I give you, as President of the Home Rule association of Montreal, in addressing you this letter.

"I see in some Canadian papers a statement that on St. Patrick's day a telegram had been sent to me from a meeting at Ottawa, I had previously learned from home of its arrival.

"When it reached my house I was absent on professional business in Galway. I was obliged to travel over here to Parliament without stopping in Dublin and I did not hear of the Telegram till sometime afterwards.

"I am not sure to whom I ought to write in Ottawa and I therefore venture to ask of you to communicate for me with those who sent me the telegram, I wish to convey to them the obligations I feel for the great compliment they paid me and my regret that my absence from home prevented an instantaneous acknowledgment.

"I need not tell you with what satisfaction we, who are engaged in an arduous struggle at home. receive such testimonies of sympathy from our Countrymen abroad, especially from Canada; supplying at once the most perfect example of a Home Rule that most assuredly does not weaken the Empire and gives the strongest proof that Irishmen are fit to take their place in that Constitutional Government which is making Canada prosperous and happy, my friend Mr. Martin has already officially communicated the value we set upon the aid and exertions of the association over which you preside.

Wonderful as is the power that was able to flash in a few moments the thoughts of the Irishmen of er and more wonderful in the electric sympathy of heart and soul which unites Irishmen all over the world in love and hope for the old land.

"I trust that sympathy will never be broken. and will at no distant day acquire a new share of union in the accomplishment of the question and the regeneration of our Country.

"Yours my dear sir "Very faithfully " İSAAC BUTT."

"Edward Murphy Esq. President Irish Home Rule League Montreal." The reading of this letter was greeted with hearty cheers for Mr. Butt.

The chairman then announced that agreeably to the advertisement calling this meeting an election for officers and Council would be held. He strongly urged upon the members and their friends to attend Mr. Ryan's lecture on "Home Trade, Home Prosperity, and Home Rule," as from what he knew of Mr. Ryan the subject would be ably handled and eloquently the cause in this City.

After some remarks from Messrs. Curran, Ryan, Howley and others, the election of officers was then proceeded with when the following was unanimously

Mr. Edward Murphy, J.P., President; (re-elected), Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L. 1st Vice President; Mr. Felix Callahan, 2nd Vice President (re-electec). Mr. Anthony Brogan, N.P., Treasurer.

Mr. James Kehoe, Corresponding Secretary (re-

Mr. P. J. Coyle, B.C.L Recording Secretary.

SOUNCIL. Messrs. M. P. Ryan, M.P., W. H. Hingston, M. D., Myles Murphy, Matthew Ryan, James Howley, J.P., Patrick Larkin, James McCready, John Gillies, Professor W. McKay.

Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the retiring Treasurer Mr. P. McCaffrey, to the retiring Secretary and to the Council. The meeting was a very spirited and unanimors

one. Several subscriptions were handed in and new names added to the "namonal roll" after which the meeting adjourned.

. We understand that Mr. Murphy has since

communicated to Mr. W. H. Waller of Ottawa (the

ender of the Cable despatch referred to) the message THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

(MANITOBA.)

Jean Baptiste Tache, brother of Sir Etienne Paschal Tache, and Louise Henriette Boucher de La Brocqueric were the parents of three sons, Joseph Charles, Chevalier of the Legion of Bonor and at present Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Antoine Louis, now sheriff of St. Hyacinthe, and Alexandre, the subject of this sketch. Born at Riviere du Loup, below Quebec, on the 23d. of July, 1823, he began at an early age to aspire to the Priesthood, and in order to prepare for that exalted station was placed in the College of St. Hyacinthe. It was there that he first heard of the vast regions of the distant North-West; of the many tribes of Red Men from whose souls the waters of Baptism had not yet washed the stain of Adam's sin; and of the brave little band of Missionaries who, Cross in hand, had penetrated into the boundless wilds, and were preaching salvation and teaching civilization to all whom they could reach. Young Tache, in whose soul the lovely virtue of charity had long since taken root, yearned to be numbered among those heroic pioneers of Christianity; and he begged of God in samest prayer to make known the divine will to His servant. The youth's prayer was heard. "God wills it" spoke a voice from heaven, sending a thrill of joy through his soul, a joy which the perils that stared him in the face, countless as they were, could not repress. Without delay he joined the community of Oblats Missionaries at Longueil, then directed by R. P. Guigues, the late lamented Bishop of Ottawa. On June 24th, 1845, the superior sent forth two Apostles to the far off Hudson Bay territories; they were R. P. Aubert, and the Novice Tache

who had not yet attained his twenty-second year. From Montreal to the Red River settlement their voyage by water was made in a frail bark canoc, the only means of transport then used by the Canadian voyageur, Arrived at the scene of his fature labors, the young Novice received the hely Order of Priesthood from the hands of the Bishop of the North-West, Mgr. Provencher. This ordination took place

on October 12th, 1845. Father Tache labored energetically and most seccessfully during the six following years, and towards their close, in 1851, he was chosen by Mgr. Provencher to be Coadjutor Bishop of his limitless Diocese. After receiving this nomination, which he did while protesting his unworthiness and many imperfections, he went to France to lay before the Superior General a report of the Northern Missions. In the mean time His Holiness the Pope had apturn to the Episcopal See of St. Boniface, where he arrived in June 1852 after a tedious and wearying voyage. We shall not attempt to portray the apostolic labors of Mgr. Tache and the wonderful success that has crowned them. To do so without wounding the good Bishep's modesty would be impossible. Suffice it to say that, aided and abetted by Mgr. Grandin of St. Albert, Mgr. Faraud and Mgr. Clut of Athabaska, he has established in a country where ice and snow are the principal products and which extends northward as far the pole itself, an Ecclesiastical Province, poor in worldly goods it is true, but in the eyes of God and of His Church equal to the richest in Europe. Of this province Mgr. Tache was appointed Metropolitan two years ago. The name of Archbishop Tache is, as the whole

reading public knows, prominently connected with the union of Manitoba to the Dominion; and a portion of the press would have us believe that he is responsible for the troubles and bloodshed connected with that event. With the single exception of one of his own Priests, M. Bitchot, there is no man more misrepresented and abused by the penny-a-liner than the Archbishop of St. Boniface. The epithet of traitor applied to Mgr. Tache and murderer to M. Ritchot have become as familiar as household words. This is the way Canada rewards the Catholic Bishop who, at his country's call, tore himself away from the dearest association, the society of his Church's Princes during the Council of the Vatican; crossed as fast as steam would carry him the greater part of two continents and the wide Atlantic; and rested not until he had repaired as far as was then possible the mischief of which the blunders of those in power were the cause. Shame on thee Canada because of thy base ingratitude to the son of thine own bosom! In order to protest against these injuries and in-

sults a grand ovation was on Sunday, April 25th, tendered to the Archbishop by the Catholics of Ottawa of Irish and French origin. At an appointed heur and despite the inclemency of the weather, over three thousand men assembled with four bands of music on the College square, and then and there presented two addresses to the illustrious Prelate. That of the Irish Catholics was couched in the following terms :-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE :--

We, the English speaking portion of the congregation of the city of Ottawa, beg leave to express our sentiments of profound respect and esteem for your Grace's exalted character, and to extend to you a most cordial welcome upon your recent arrival in this city. We desire to thank your Grace for the favour you have conferred upon us by your presence here to-day. It rejoices us to have had the happiness of assisting at the holy sacrifice of the Mass at which your Lordship officiated pontifically. The occasion was a truly suspicious one-being the festival of the Patron Saint, not alone of this parish, but of the universal Church.

Regarding your Grace as a most distinguished Prelate, specially destined by the Almighty to extend the boundaries of His Church, to spread the glad tidings of salvation, to make the desert places devoted children of our Holy Mother, the Church, sults which you have achieved during your episcopal career. Need we refer to your heroic self-sacrifice in leaving home, and friends, and country, to shed and the scattered settlers of the vast Hudson Bay Christian, or to the poor Pagan sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, the consolations and blessings of our holy religion. From duties the most onerous and perilous you never shrank. How can we avoid, on such an occasion as this, making mention of the manifold difficulties which by the divine assistance, you have surmounted, and the noble works you have accomplished with means which to all human appearance, seemed so inadequate. Here we would refer to the numerous missions established by your Grace throughout the North West, to the Seminary and College of St. Boniface, conducted by the Oblats Father of Mary Immaculate, to the several Academies under the care of the Sisters of Charity, to the Orphan Asylum in charge of the same devoted ladies, and to the splendid Cathedral rebuilt by your Lordship, a magnificent monument of your indefatigable la-

It would ill become us to pass over in silence the prominent and important part played by your Grace in connection with the unhappy difficulties which occurred in Manitoba. Promptly and patriotically responding to the call of the Governor of the day, you hastened away from the deliberations of that most august assemblage congregated in the Vatican composed of your brother hierarchs from all parts of the Catholic world, and presided over by the illustrious Pius IX. At a time when Rome was more attractive for a Prelate of the Church, than at any other period in modern times, with admirable celf-denial, you did violence to your feelings, you tore yourself away from the Eternal City, and sped across a great part of two continents and the wide occan to restore peace, order, and harmony in a distracted portion of Her Majesty's Empire. For the satisfactory and successful manner in which you accomplished this most important and delicate mission, Your Grace is justly entitled to the lasting and described gratitude of every true Canadian. As far as our feeble voice can extend, we earnessly depreciate and protest against the false construction placed upon Your Grace's action and motives and those of your estimable friend and co-operator in this good work Father Richot, by a certain portion of the press of Ontario.

During all that trying crisis you did no more than to discharge the supreme duty of a peace-maker, and to maintain those eternal principles of right and wrong which have their origin in the light

We venture to pay this humble tribute of respect and veneration to your Grace, under the conviction that it is meet and seemly so good and zenlous a Prelate should receive some public recognition of his worth. From our inmost souls we wish your Grace every happiness and blessings and that the Almighty may be pleased to spare you to preside over Your distant archdiocese "ad multos annos."

the address just presented to me, as Pastor of the

Church. Your warm acknowledgment of my exerions in doubtedly very flattering. But allow me to observe

still are, amongst the first pioneers of Manitoba and tempted and wavering souls that want strengthenthe far Northwest.

Devotedness to our beloved Sovereign, and the love of both my native and adopted land, have led the foundations of that chapel are already made, its

when I left the Æcumenical Council and departed from the Holy Father, the noble and beloved Pius IX. You express your regret for the attacks of a certain portion of the press against my friend Father Ritchot, and myself. Although we are personally very little moved by such attacks, you are nevertheless perfectly right in regretting them, for no matter how much individuals may feel themselves unconcerned by those attacks, such an abuse of the press, is nevertheless a danger to society.

Accept gentlemen my best thanks and wishes "Caed mille faltha."

Vive the Archbishop of St. Boniface! and may God defend the Right!

The following letter on the subject of emigration to Canada from the very Rev. Father Stafford of Lindsay, Ont., appears in the columns of their tickets as early as possible. To those purchathe Dublin Freeman:

TO THE EDITOR.

Sm .- In your issue of the 8th May of last year you kindly allowed me to publish a letter from the Rev. Mr. Stafford, P.P., of Lindsay, addressed to me on the advantages of Canada, and that section of it particularly for the future home of our emigrating classes, and which naturally attracted their attention and gained it for many choice good settlers, whose friends and neighbours here will be much interested in hearing of their weltare and success; and I know of no vehicle of communication so sure and convenient by which to reach them as your columns, which will be my apology for again troubling you to grant me a similar favour for the information of your readers who are interested in this matter, and much oblige,
H. J. Larkin, Emigration Agent

for the Dominion of Government of Canada to Ireland. Lindsay, Victoria County, Ontario, Canada. 26th March, 1874.

My DEAR MR. LARKIS-I wish to remind you that we are again preparing for spring work here, and now comes the anxio is inquiry for more help and we naturally turn to the prolific soil of old Ireland for fresh recruits. We were well pleased with those you sent us last year, and could have provided well for ten times their number. They are all doing well, and are perfectly contented with their con-dition here. I wish you could get a few lines in some of our Liberal Irish newspapers, informing their friends of their success and welfare in order that many more may be induced to follow this season and to assure them of a hearty, warm welcome.

may mention that Mr. R is teaching our separate school at 450 dollars for eleven months to begin, which is much better than he could do in Ireland for years yet to come. We want any number of girls to do housework; the more you can send the better even from the country parts of Ireland, and don't fear to overstock us. I myself can place well 40 or 50 in Lindsay, at good wages, and with good families blossom like the rose, we, as becomes faithful and and at least as many farm labourers and mechanics. I can procure good comfortable homes for any numask permission to approach and offer our humble ber of little girls from 8 to 12 and 14 years of ago, congratulations to your Grace upon the glorious re- where they will be treated by our people as their where they will be treated by our people as their own children, sent to school, well provided for in all respects, and get a good start in life. There are a few good farms, for sale in this neighbourhood the light of faith among the benighted Indian races, two quite near the town, and others from pne to six miles, price from thirty-five to sixty dollars per acre, Territory. Unwearied by toil, undismayed by dan-gers, you entirely forgot self in the discharge of the America. This was a most prosperous year for farexalted duties which devolve upon the "Minister of Christ" and "dispenser of the mysterics of God."
Many a time has it fallen to your lot to cross the trackless snows of the broad prairie, or ford the idle their time and spend their carnings in the mountain torrent in order to carry to the dying drinking shops, told me he had saved seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars on his farm last year. The fields under barley netted 40 dollars per acre, and same amount for wheat, of which there were great crops, and the prices were high also. Barley 1 dol. 20 cents to 1 dols. 40 cents per bushel. Wheat frem 1 dol. 12 cents to 1 dol. 25 cents per bushel. Hay, 18 dols. to 20 dols. per ton weight of 20 cwt. Straw, 16 dols. per ton. Oats, 50 cents to 60 cents per bushel, and everything else in this proportion. Now, you must tell our people in Ireland, that this is only one instance out of hundreds, and a general thing throughout all Canada. This amount is not to be reduced by landlord's rent and high taxes, but is all to be carried to the credit side of the account I want a good middle-aged man, to take care of a horse or two, do the house and gardening work, and all round the church, &c, such as a sober, honest, industrious pensioner, or boy of 18 or 20 years of age. How is it we rarely see any good country girls amongst the immigrants who reach us? Make an effort for those good, honest, virtuous, industrious girls. I am sure they can better their conditions much here but send us from all parts boys and girls who are industrious and ambitious: they are sure to do well. Remember to tell them all that the cold water system is in full vogue here. One of our emigrants broke his pledge last year, and we started him off for Peterboro (lest one infected sheep might poison the whole flock). Hoping you will have a good year's emigration, and that we heer may get our share of them (and never were they more wanted),

> (Signed) M. STAFFORD, P.P., Lindsay, County Victoria, Ontario, Canada.
>
> To H. J. Larkin, Esq., Emigration Agent for the
> Dominion Government of Canada to Ireland, 13 Eden-quay, Dublin.

with best regards and esteem, &c,

THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

(Communicated.)

Most of our Catholic readers must be familiar with the history of Our. Lady's touching apparitions to the little shepherdess Bernadette in the small town of Lourdes in France, they must also have heard of the wonderful cures, the striking miracles of which it has been the scene. Unceasing, marvellous as the miraculous waters that spring from the base of the old rock on which Mary first appeared to the innocent peasant child are the graces and favors, the miracles of mercy daily wrought in behalf of those who humbly and earnestly bend the knee at the thrice favored shrine erected to commemorate Mary's wonderful manifestations of herself. The Catholac Press has published the wonders wrought there—travellers and pilgrims have vouched for their truth— men of intelligence, of high position, of unquestioned sanctity have written of them thousands of sorrow-stricken breaking hearts, of GENTLEMEN.—Accept my most sincere thanks for afflicted sore-suffering mortals have there found consolation, strength and health.

Why should not we also, dwellers in Ville Mariecity dedicated to and named after her by its pious the cause of Christianity and civilization, is un-doubtedly very fistering. But allow me to observe our Chapel of the Immaculate Conception—of Our that I have done nothing beyond what is done every Lady of Lourdes?—Have we not also as well as our and anything better than light crops are hardly to day and everywhere by my numerous Brother Mistership beyond the ses, aching hearts that want be looked for. Hay is now very dear everywhere, and there is little likelihood that prices will fall of Stongles, and especially by these who have been ex comforting, sick and maimed that want healing, and there is little likelihood that prices will fall of

me to take an active and adopted that, nave ted me to take an active part in matters, but directly walls already raised, but much yet remains to be connected with the ordinary duties of a Pastor. I feel the satisfaction of having acted, to my best judgment the part of a loyal British subject, and of the completion of the heaven inspired enjudgment the part of a loyal British subject, and of the completion of the heaven inspired enjudgment the part of a loyal British subject, and of the completion of the heaven inspired enjudgment the part of a loyal British subject, and of the completion of the heaven inspired enjudgment the part of a loyal British subject, and of the leaven of all Mary's In the mean time his holiness the rope had applied at his proved of and confirmed the wise selection of Mgr. a true Canadian, as well as the part of a father to my children, each bringing their offering according to provencher; and on November 23d. 1851, in the people. Acquainted as you are with the doctrine the means which our heavenly Father has bestowed Cathedral or viviers, France, Father Alexandre
Tache was consecrated Bishop of Arath in partitus infidelium by Mgr. de Mazenod of Marseille. The new
Prelate, after paying homage and professing allegiance to the Holy Father at Rome, set out on his regiance to the Boiscoval See of St. Ropiface Where he off France!

How many aching hearts will be consoled, how many tears of anguish changed to tears of grateful joy, how many miraculous cures asked for and obtained within its sacred precincts. We who write-ye who read, may be among the first to solicit and experience her mercies. Let us see then what we can now do towards aiding in this good work at which so many others have labored assiduously for months past, contributing time and services; or, sending in generous donations.

In order to complete the chapel, a considerable sum is still required, and to raise this sum a lottery will be held in Montreal during the coming month of October, at which prizes to the amount or \$5,125 will be given.

So as to enable all to prove their love for Our Lady by participating in the good work. The lottery tickets have been placed at the low price of twenty five cents; and all are earnestly requested to secure sing ten, the tenth will be given gratis: Thus ten tickets for \$2,25, 40 tickets for \$4.50:-American money taken at par.

PRIZES OF THE LOTTERY.

Three lots situated on Berri Street worth \$1200 each .....\$3,600 These lots are next to the Chapel of Our Lady

of Lourdes.	,
A prize in gold of\$50	<b>9</b> 500
A prize in gold of 20	0 200
A prize in gold of	5 125
A prize in gold of	
Two prizes in gold of 5	0 100
Four prizes in gold of 2:	5 100
Ten prizes in gold of	100
Twenty prizes in gold of	5 100
Fifty prizes in gold of	2 100
One hundred prizes in gold of	1 100
A gold ring worth 2	5 25
	~

132,000 TICKETS: 25 GENTS EACH. N.B.—The winners of the lots may either retain them, or receive \$1200 for each lot. But whether they return or sell them nobody will be allowed to build on the lots unless under certain conditions which will be given by the Revd. Mr. H. R. LENOIR. Parties desiring tickets will please address (by letter if residing at a distance) Rev. H. R. Lenoir, 473, St. Catherine St., Rev. W. Leclair, No. 92 St.

Alexander St., or L. O. Hetu, Esq., Notary, No. 16 St. James Street. THE CATHOLIC RECORD-May, 1874.-Philadelphia, Hardy & Mahony, Publishers.

Annual Subscription, \$2.50 in advance.

Contents of the current number:-1. The Story of a Noble Life; 2. Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam; 3. Handmaid and Queen; 4. Sanctity a Characteristic of the Divine Institution of the Church; 5. About Words and Phrases; 6. The Hymns of the Roman Office for Pentecost and Whitsuntide; 7. Ethel's Reward; 8. Singular Importance of the Irish Language, and How to Popularize it; 9. The Chest of Drawers, or my first School Experiences; 10. Flattery; 11. The Month of May; 12. New Publications.

diocese of Montreal, who went to Rome last year, has been ordained a priest in the Church of St. John of Lateran, by His Eminence the Cardinal

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN CANADA.-The amount of intoxicating liquors used in Canada unfortunately very large. From the Inland Bevenue Report for 1873, we learn that during that year the quantity of gallons of proof spirits manufactured was 5,547,517, and though the quantity entered for consumption was 90,538 gallons less than during the previous year, still it amounted to 4,739,027 gallons or considerably more than a gallon of proof spirits for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion. The malt liquor manufactured amounted to 11,060,521 gallons, and as that was all, so far as the returns give a hint, for the home market, we liave more than three gallons per head of the population under this division, for production of which

30, 39,789 lbs. of malt were required.—Globe. THE ICE SHOVE AT QUEBEC .- Our Quebec despatches this morning report what we fear will be little short of a national calamity. For several days past the steamers in winter quarters at Quebec have been endeavouring to cut their way out, but without success. At a quarter past three yesterday the ice opposite the city began to move, and in a short time it piled up to an immense height, carrying destruction to everything in the way. At the present writing we are without details, but it appears that all the craft wintering at Cap Blanc, a few miles above Quebec, were either sunk or badly damaged. The Government steamer "Napoleon III." is a total wreck, having been broken in two by the force of the ice. The "Druid" another Government steamer is reported badly damaged. The fine passenger steamer "Georgia," which we are informed was wintering at Dinning's shippard, is cut through and full of water. The three other steamers of the same class, the "Secret," the "Hadji" and the "Miramichi," are badly damaged. The former was win-tering at Hall's booms, and the two others at Blais' booms. In addition to this larger craft a number of small steam tugs have ben sunk. This loss, we fear will seriously interfere with the navigation in the \$18 00; Mutton from 10 to 12c. to 00c. Veal, none river .- Herald 9th inst.

THE CROPS.—For some time past we have been hearing very bad accounts from many sections of this Province with regard to the prospects of the winter wheat crop: The heavy and late frosts were represented to have almost completely killed it in places where there was no depth of snow to protect it, and appearances give at present strong presumptive evidence of the truth of these statements. In heavy clay lands, it is to be feared that a good deal of mischief has been done; but it is well known that every year as it comes gives some apparent cause to the farmer to keep up his reputation for grumbling, while the harvest result is as a rule, quite in advance of his declared expectations. Let us hope that it will be so this season with regard to the fall wheat. It cannot be doubted that were there to be tolerably copious rains, followed by warm and genial weather, the fields would soon put on a wonderfully revived appearance. We are afraid the damage done to grass and clover is more serious; and anything better than light crops are hardly to

much, if at all, during the summer. There is the more probability that values will be sustained, as oats are also scarce and dear, having within the last six or seven weeks advanced from 36c. per bushel to 55. As regards spring and root crops, it is, of course, too early to say anything about them .-

KEPT ALIVE BY FELLOWS' HYPOPHOS. PHITES.

This is to certify that in the autumn of 1867 I contracted a severe cold and cough, and was seized with pains in the chest and back. I obtained medical advice, but the prescriptions effected no good whateven. The cough kept growing worse, and other symptoms set in which complicated my case, until finally I was given up to die, three physicians who said I was far advanced in consumption and could not recover.

I had been fourteen months gradually wasting away unable to perform the lightest service, and fast approaching the end. At this time I had never heard of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, but some of my family noticed the letter from Capt. Coffiel, cogcerning the cure it had effected in his case, and I was persuaded to send for some of the medicine. I commenced to take it in accordance with directions, and before I had used half a bottle I was able to resume light work in my shop, and, notwithstanding that my disease was so far advanced as to be incurable, by making use of it from time to time during the last three years, it has sustained my strength and enabled me to knock about and attend to my work. I feel certain that had I used at an carlier stage of the disease it would have effected a perfect cure. W. H. LEIGHTON. Having been acquainted with the case of Mr. W. H. Leighton during the last five years, we, the under-

signed fully indorse the above statement made by him. J. B. DAVIDSON J. P. ISRAEL BENJAMIN, J. P.

HORTON N. S., 17th February, 1863.

Dr. Harris, of Middlebury Vt., says: "I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold niguts sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam and am entirely cured.

DIED.

At Stratford, Ont., Patrick, son of Mr. John Scanlan, aged 22 years and 11 months. He was tortified with the Sacraments of the R. C. Church,-Cause of death—Hemorrhage.—R.I.P.

At Kenyon, Ont., May 4th, Flora Isabella Grant, wife of Alexander A. McDonald, 16 in the 2nd Kenyon, age 20 years 6 months and 13 days.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 h.—Pollards....\$0.00 @ \$4.00 Superior Extra ...... 6.40 @ Extra ..... 0.00 @ 0.09 Fine ..... 5.00 @ Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).... 0.00 @ 4.65 2.80 0.00 Lard, per lbs..... 0.11 @ 0.111 Cheese, per lbs..... 0.13 @ do do do Finest new..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs...... 0.50 @ 0.521 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.50 @ 5.50 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.74 @ 0.75 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.82 @ 0.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.  Wheat, fall, per bush							
do         spring         do         1         22         1         22           Barley         do         1         32         1         33           Oats         do         0         48         0         48           Peas         do         0         71         0         72           Rye         do         0         0         0         80           Dressed hogs per 100 lbe         8         90         8         56           Beef, hind-qrs. per lb         0         06         0         08           " fore-quarters"         0         04         0         05           Mutton, by carease, per lb         0         08         0         10           Potatoes, per bus         0         55         0         65           Butter, lb. rolls         0         25         0         26           " large rolls         0         20         22         24           Eggs, fresh, per doz         0         12         0         13							
Barley       do       1 32       1 33         Oats       do       0 48       0 48         Peas       do       0 71       0 72         Rye       do       0 00       0 00         Dressed hogs per 100 lbs       8 00       8 50         Beef, hind-qrs. per lb       0 06       0 08         " fore-quarters"       0 94       0 05         Mutton, by carease, per lb       0 08       0 10         Potatoes, per bus       0 55       0 65         Butter, lb. rolls       0 25       0 26         " large rolls       0 20       0 22         tub dairy       0 22       0 24         Eggs, fresh, per doz       0 12       0 13							
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Beef, hind-qrs. per lb							
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb							
"Sore-quarters"       6 94       0 05         Mutton, by carease, per lb       0 08       0 10         Potatoes, per bus       0 55       0 65         Butter, lb. rolls       0 25       0 26         " large rolls       0 20       0 22         tub dairy       0 22       0 24         Eggs, fresh, per doz       0 12       0 13							
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Apples, per brl							
Chickens, per pair 0 25 0 40							
Ducks, per brace 0 50 0 70							
Gecse, each 0 40 0 60							
Turkeys 0 65 1 40							
Carrots do 0 50 0 00							
Bects do 0 55 6 75							
Parsnips do 0 60 0 75							
Turnips, per bush 0 30 0 40							
Cabbage, per doz 0 50 1 00							
Onions, per bush							
Hay							
Stra w							
MATERIAL TO A STATE OF THE STAT							
KINGSTON MARKETS.							

FLOWR-XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.90 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs and Fancy \$3.50. GRAIN-nominal; Rye 72c. Barley \$1.10. Wheat

\$1,15 to \$1,20. Pens 73c. Oats 00c to 55 Burren-Ordinary tresh by the tub or crock sells at 24 to 26c per lb.; print selling on market at 00 to 06c. Eggs are selling at 12 to 15c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 15c to 17c.

Mear.—Beef, \$8,00 to 9,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$7,00 to 8,00; Mess Pork \$2.7 to

Hams—sugar-cured, 13 to 15c. Poultry.—Turkeys from 80c to \$1,50. Fowls

per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 00 to 00c. Hay steady, \$28 to \$30,00. Struw \$12 to \$15,00. Wood selling at \$4,50 to \$5,00 for hard, and \$3,90 to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$8,00 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quant-

ty. Soft \$8. Hides.—Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.00 for No. 1 intrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 000 for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 12c. Tallow 6 to 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Dekin Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,25 to \$5,50 per 100 pounds. —British Whig.

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling,)

MONTREAL.

The property of the state of th May 1st, 1814.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. MAY 1874.—CONTENTS.

Articles &c. 1. The Shortcomings of Modern Gothio Architecture, by H. Bedford, M. A. 2. Reviews of Famous Books-XII. Sir Thomas More's Utopia Part I. Cardinal Morton's Table, By J. Rickaby, M. A. 3. A Spiritual Romance. From Luisa de Carvajal. By F. P. 4. Studies in Biograrhy. 2. An Ablot of the Tenth Century. Part II. 5. Chapters of Contemporary History. 2. Difficulties of the Government of National Defence. 6. The Early Reman Christians. Part II. By the Rev. J. McSwiney. 7. St. Etheldreda and the Anglicans. By W. S. L. 8. Sir Amias Poulet and Mary Queen of Scots. Part I. By the Rev. T. B. Parkinson, M. A.

Catholic Review. I. Reviews and Notices. II Letter to the Editor-On the Different Accounts of Oxford Life. III. Selections from Foreign Catholic Periodicals. Recent History of Italian Freemansonry. From the Stimmen aus Maria-Laach. Cases for Binding the present Volume (now complete)

can be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Bunes & OATES, 17, Portman Street, W.

The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s.

Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this

#### NOTICE.

MESSRS. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, Montreal, HAVE REMOVED to No. 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, next to William Dangerfield's, a few doors East of the French Square.

### JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE.) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGILL St.,

MAY 1, '74]

MONTREAL.

CERTIFICATE.

HEREBY certify that Mr. Patrick Coughlan, of Buckingham, P.Q., has cured me of Scurvy which I have had for five years. I tried different medical men, and also patented medicines, and found none that could cure me. I have taken 58 bottles of Sarsaparilla and found no change for the better; nothing took effect but Mr. Coughlan's remedies administered by himself. I tried also Mrs. McGuirdhan, an Indian woman, but found no relief.

I do recommend those afflicted with Scurvy or Salt-Rheum to try Mr. Coughlan's remedy and they will soon find relief.

JOHN GELINEAU, Buckingham.

April 22, 1874.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into co-partnership, and intend carrying on business in this City under the name and style of "HEARN & KEARNEY," as Wholesale dealers in Tess, Wines, Liquors, &c., at No 20, FOUNDLING STREET (Corner of Port St.), between St. Ann's Market and the Custom House.

M. F. HEARN THOMAS KEARNEY.

Montreal, 5th May, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Pro. of Quenec, Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LOWDEN, personally, and as having done business with JAMES R. LOWDEN in Co-partnership under

On the twenty-second day of June next the Insolvent will apply to said Court for his discharge under the said Act. ALEXANDER H LOWDEN,

the style and firm of "A. H. LOWDEN & CO.,'

J. S. ARCHIBALD. His Attorney ad litem.

Montreal, 8th May, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO. OF QUEBEC, ) SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JAMES R. LOWDEN, personally, and as having done business with ALEXAN-DER H. LOWDEN in Copartnership, under the style and firm of "A. H. LOWDEN & CO.," An Insolvent.

On the twenty-second day of June next the Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. JAMES R. LOWDEN

J. S. ARCHIBALD. His attorney ad litem. Montreat, 8th May, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEERE, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN WOOD BENSON, carrying on business in the City and District of Montreal,

under the name and firm of "J. W. BENSON & An Insolvent. The Undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge,

and on the twenty-third day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. JOHN W. BENSON By ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON,

His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 16th May, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 PROVINCE OF QUEEZO. ITS AMENDMENTS. Dist. of Montreal.

In re, JOSEPH LAMOUREUX. Insolvent.

ON the eighteenth day of June next, the Insolvens will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 12th May, 1874.

JOSEPH LAMOUMEUX,
Per J. E. ROBIDOUX,

The determinant of kilom. His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. PRO. OF QUEEE. Dist. of Montreal.

In re WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN. An Insolvent,
On Wednesday the seventeenth day of June next,
the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a.

discharge under the said act. Montreal, April 27th, 1874. 

WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN. by his attorney of Man

J. B. DOMESTE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT. -« Communiques' have been simultaneously sent to the Liberte, the Union, and the Bien Public, the offence of the first having been the publication of a letter from M. Ollivier, stating that transitional regime is unsatisfactory, and that'a plebiscite is "the only real way of asserting the national will." The Monarchists, "white or tricolor," would then be reduced "to their insignracant minority," and the only competition would be between the republic and the Empire. If the Republic prevails, the Imperialists will accept the decision without reserve. If the Empire succeeds, the Republicans will be able to accept without humiliation a Government "which is not the result either of violence or surprise," and will be admitted to a share in its administration. In either case, there must be no proscriptions." and "a cordial oblivion of the past;" only "one law of public safety" - severe punishment, say pepetual exile, for those who attack. repudiate, or even discuss the national verdict whatever it may be. Such language, observes the Minister, "is in direct contradiction to the letter as well as the spirit of the law of the 20th November, and expose the journals who use it to repressive measures, which the Government is desirous of avoiding." But the Monarchical journals do not seem disposed to submit quietly, for an attempt has been made to get M. Buffet to summon the Permanent Union quotes M. de Broglie's own words in the tribune-that "when the Constitutional Bills came on for discussion, it would have to be considered whether the state of public opinion rendered the establishment of a definite Government possible," and concludes thus, "the door, therefore, remains open to the Monarchy. So long as a gag is not put upon our mouth, it shall not be closed." The Temps declares that the effect of the circular will be to restrain the Extreme Right, to flatter the Moderate Right, and to make the Republicane distrustful, which they had ceased to be since the Marshal's last letter. "It would be idle to suppose that we are on solid ground. We are in a quagmire up to our very ears." And the Gazette de France sums up the matter thus: "All we can make out is, that no one will be allowed to say that the Marshal's powers have not been prolonged for seven years. No one ever has. As for all the rest, it remains open to discussion." For this view there is a good deal to be said. It is impossible to see how the question of the definite Government can be excluded from the debate on the Constitutional laws, if anyone chooses to introduce it; or how the press can be prevented from discussing even now what it is to follow the Septennate.

SPAIN.

The Carlists have been compelled to raise the siege of Bilbao, which has been relieved, and entered by the revolutionary troops. MADRID, May 6 .- Marshal Serrano arrived

in this city at one o'clock this afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Marshal Serrano says the Carlist movement is only shaken, not entirely destroyed. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers, expressing his confidence in the ultimate triumph of his cause.

### SWITZERLAND

The general object of the new Constitution submitted to the cantonal and popular vote throughout Switzerland on Sunday last is the introduction of the modern European system of national organisation. The settlement of 1815 was a simple fact, the tie between the different Cantons being loose. Even the Constitution of 1848 left the 22 Cantons in the possession of many of the functions of free and sovereign States. At that time there were many advocates of a closer union among the Cantons, and in the progress of years the party made a nation, and not a mere confederation of semi-sovereign States, grew in numbers and in power. In proportion as it gained strength, the Conservatives, or those who were for "letting well alone," rallied in support of the existing Constitution. The struggle was ripe for an issue in 1872, when a revision of the Constitution was proposed by the National Party. Then, as now, the priests were opposed to the change, and headed the opposition to the measure. On the 12th of May in that year, the proposed new Loi Federale, which aimed at a concentration of authority in regard to the military resources of the Confederation, the laws, religion, education, &c., was put to the vote. In amendments of the Constitution it is necessary that a double vote should be taken-that of the Cantons and that of the people at large -and a majority of each is necessary to the adoption of the proposed changes. The voting in this instance was hostile to the reformers. Nine Cantons voted "Out" and 13 "Non," while in regard to the popular vote the numbers were—"Oui," 255,609; "Non," 260,-859, making a majority of 5,250 against the change. The defeat of the Nationalists was not so severe as to induce them to abandon the hope that they might not succeed at a future time, and since the year 1872 active preparations for renewing the struggle were made.-These exertions culminated in the scheme of reform submitted to the vote on Sunday. This scheme differs in many respects from the one proposed in 1872, which was, in many of its features, a more sweeping and radical measure. It was found necessary to conciliate the opponents of the reform by making concessions to their feelings and prejudices. Yet, still the stitution. It makes Switzerland a homogeneous nation, raises it to the rank of a respect-able military, power, equalizes its laws, estab-able military, power, equalizes its laws, estab-able military, power, equalizes its laws, estab-able military power, equalizes its laws, estab-able military power, equalizes its laws, estabprives the priests of much of their power and Son of Godjappeared upon earth. His mind, calm effected a cure.

privileges, and completely subjects ecolesiastical authority to the civil power. Every citizen is liable to serve in the Army; the right to call them out and dispose of them is given to the Central Government. The warlike material arms, stores, fortifications, &c.—can be claimed and transferred to the central authority. In religious matters the changes are of equal importance. The civil authorities are entitled to people would soon find out that the present it take the necessary measures for the maintenance of public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of ecclesiastical authority on the rights of citizens." (Article 50.) By the same article the civil power can interfere in all matters relating to the creation of new religious communities or the division of old ones; and by subsequent articles it is provided that no bishopries shall be created without permission, that no new convents are to be founded or old ones re-established, that the burial grounds are to be at the disposal of the State, that the per- have marked reconstruction in the South since the formance of marriage is not to be refused on any grounds of religion or morality, that children born before marriage are legitimatized by the marriage of their parents, that the old law of expulsion and exclusion against the Jesuits is maintained and extended to all other religious orders "the conduct of which is dangerous to the State or disturbs the peace between creeds." There are other remarkable features in the new Constitution, though inferior in importance to the foregoing. Among them are the uniform application of the law of bankruptey and other laws, compulsory primary secular education, and the abolition of the pen-Committee to discuss the question. The alty of death and of corporal punishment. In short, the new Constitution is a measure on a scale almost equivalent to a revolution.

ITALY.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW MARRIAGE BILL.-The Archbishop of Turin and sixteen suffragan prelates to the Italian Parliament against the proposed law, which imposes penalties on any priest who shall celebrate the sacrament of matrimony before the civil ceremony. This protest exposes the absurdity of imposing punishment upon the administration of sacraments, and points out the inconsistency of maintaining the Catholic religion as the religion of the State, and at the same time inhibiting the performance of the rites of religion. It claims a divine institution for marriage, and asserts the priority of the family ties before those of civil society. (fud ordained the union of man and wife before civil government was thought of, and Christ declared the indissoluble nature of the marriage bond before Christian Kingdoms were formed. The Bishops declare that the proposed bill will only encourage immorality, and they also assert that the clergy in Italy have always striven to make the people comply, as far as practicable, with the re-quirements of the law concerning marriage. They appeal to history and the examples of France for proofs of the mischif arising from attempts to degrade the sacrament of marriage into a civil con-

THE SCHISM IN MANTUA.-The Bishop of Mantua has formally and by name excommunicated those two or three priests who suffered themselves to be uncanonically elected by certain laymen to parishes in the Diocese of Mantua. The Bishop has also excommunicated those priests who assisted the schismatical priests in their unlawful course. New incumbents have been nominated to the vacant parishes by the Bishop, who makes appeal to the civil authorities to maintain the laws of the Church according to the Constitution and the Statute. GERMANY.

Bishop of Ermland has been condmned for resisting the laws. After having deprived him of the Government allowance and made him thus their first train, Grecian bend, and a hideous waterfall. victim, they have left him in peace for some time. But it seems probable that he too will soon be committed to prison. He was condemned to pay 500 thalers, or in default to eighteen months' imprisonment

The great Catholic meetings in London, held in London last February to express sympathy with the Catholics of Germany, have produced numerous de-monstrations of good-will and reciprocity. Among them is an illuminated address signed by 113 Catholic noblemen and members of the German and Prussian Parliaments, weich has been forwarded to the Duke of Norfolk as President of the Union :-

ADDRESS. The undersigned Catholics of Prussia and Germany are deeply moved by the lively and cordial sympathy which found expression on the part of the which demanded that Switzerland should be Catholics of Great Britan in the grand demonstration of February 6.

They recognize the resolutions adopted on that occasion in St. James's Hall, and in the speeches introducing the m, conspicuous as they were both for eloquence and fervour, a weighty testimony to the importance of the conflict which the Catholics of Germany have been forced accept.

Strengthened and encouraged by the fraternal sympathy of their fellow Catholics in England, the undersigned will continue to fight the good fight to the end, on the path of legality; and in union with all true sons of the Church in Germany, in order that the right of the Church to freedom and independence may be once more acknowledged, and that the exceptional legislation against that freedom

may be repealed. In the meantime the undersigned hereby address themselves to the illustrious Duke of Norfolk, and request his Grace, as President of the honoured Assembly of February 6, to accept the cordial thanks of the Prussian and German Catholics, and to communicate this expression of gratitude to all who share his feelings.

INDIA.

The Bengal Famine is extending, and the number of persons employed upon relief works continues to increase. Extensive fires, believed to be incendiary, have occurred near Durbungs, and a considerable quantity of Government grain has been destroyed. Rajeshaye, Burdwan, and North Goruckpore have become worse, and disease has broken out among the cattle.-Times.

The Rev. Dr. McMullen lately preached an eloquent panegyric on the late Cardinal Barnabo, in St. Stephen's Church, Chicago. We take the following extract from the concluding part :- Whilst we see these great columns of the Church torn away as it were, we cannot but turn our gaze to that great central pillar which, rough and rugged, seems as firm as ever, as it were, alone capable of sustaining the mighty mass. Whilst we see the noble oaks of the forest scattered and laid low, we stand in amazement and wonder before the majesty of that hoary tree which seems to defy the attack of the storm lishes secular and compulsory education, de- of this the strangest age since the time that the of giving relief, while in almost every case it has

and strong amidst the infirmities and decrepitude of age, is a marvel of strength—a tower rising firm, raised and sustained by the hand of the Almighty. But we may live to see him also taken away, and the Church renew herself and her members; yet, still living, young and fresh, generation after generation sending her noble and glorious children away to the futurity of eternity, she gathers up new pillars and new materials wherewith to perform the great mission that was left her, of taking the place of the Son of Ged amid men on earth. And when we consider the lives of the glorious ones passing away, we are cheered with the brilliancy of the endless day of eternity, reflecting on the words with which I opened my discourse, that although their bodies indeed are "buried in peace," their fame and their glorious name deserve to live generation after generation. "Let the people narrate their wisdom, and let the Church sound forth their praise."

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES .- The New York Herald draws a dark picture of the situation in the Southern States. It says :- "The painful fact remains that the condition of affairs in Arkansas is a misfortune to that State, a sad evidence of misgovernment, of crime, folly, corruption and shame; but it is only another in the series of scandals that close of the war. We have closed the war, but we have not made a peace. Chaos remains, but chaos is not reconstruction. The major general has been withdrawn, but the adventurer has taken his place. Military severity has been succeeded by untrammelled license. The natural leaders of the South are disfranchised, banished, silent, dead. The new rulers have gone, like the English to India or the Spanish to Cuba, to wring wealth out of the people, and leave when enriched. Splendid States like Arkansas, Louisiana and the Carolinas, rich in natural resources, climate and all the blessings that nature can bestow, are plundered. They have no enterprise, no growth, no prosperity, no encouragement to industry or enterprise, no security at home, no credit abroad. It is indeed a sorry sight, a disgrace to our Republic more marked than even Poland or Ireland. Poland has a government which keeps the peace and protects property, and Ireland is ruled by men who may despise her history, her traditions and her hopes, but who do not plunder the treasury and oppress the people for their personal gain."

Joaquin Miller, the wild Californian poet, found Geneva full of his countrymen, and asked to be taken to some place where there were no Americans. The boatman looked at him for a moment, then hopelessly up and down the lake and away across toward Mount Blanc, and at last shook his head: but suddenly a new idea seemed to strike him, and he lifted his eyes toward heaven.

The notorious California robber, Vasquez, has been overtaken near Los Angelos and has been compelled to take the mountains, closely pursued. This Vasquez is one of the most romantic of bandits, an old-time highwayman, polite at times and at times ferocious; a man who robs with a grace that deprives robbery of half its disagreeable features, and murders with a calmness and promptness which secures admiration. It is to be hoped he will be caught and. when caught, hanged.

Extensive frauds of a very disagreeable character have been discovered in butter in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Boston. The Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York, at their last meeting denounced the spurious compound which is called olcemargerine. Tons of the stuff are said to have been sold, and large quantities are shipped to the West Indies. Eating it is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. It is composed of grease gathered from dwelling-houses, fat from butchers' shops, suet from slaughter-houses, and other ingredients. Pressure under warmth extracts the oil, and it is then churn-ed with a small quantity of milk; the product colored with annatto, and so like the ordinary butter is it that inexperienced dealers are deceived.

A life of Washington is issued by a Yeddo publisher. This literary novelty, says a correspondent, is brought out in no less than forty-four volumes in the Japanese characters, and is profusely illustrated THE BISHOPS OF PADERSORN AND ERMLAND.—The in the highest style of art. Washington is represented bishop of Paderborn has been fined again, and the ed in the clothes and fashious of the present day, and

METHODISM IN MEXICO.—We notice in the Organs of the Methodist Church occasional paragraphs and correspondence upon the "remarkable growth of Protestantism" in that region. Rev. J. T. Daves, under date of February 23d, has a correspondence in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from which we make the following extract, which clearly establishes the invincible vitality of the Catholic Church in ever faithful Mexico. Speaking of the slow progress which his peculiar sect is making, Brother Daves thus honestly expresses his experience:—"Your readers must not imagine that the Catholic Church is dead in this country; that priest and people are not at work. They are at work. They are vigilant and watchful. They are as painstaking and laborious as in our own country. Though all Jesuits have been expelled from the country, and the charm broken, though convents and churches have been confiscated, and though the ringing of bells and foolish processions are interdicted, yet Catholicism with its old spirit mufiled and hooded is still alive and at work. Myriads, firm and unshaken, sincere, bow at her shrines yet. The prestige of the mellow past is with her." Yes! Brother Daves, truly "the prestige of the mellow past" is with the Catholic Church, for did not our Saviour promise to be with His Church "even to the consummation of the world?" And He will be—per omnia sacula saculorum.-Catholic Sentinel.

" FRATERINIZE MORE."-Hop. T. J. Daily, of St. Louis, a member of our National Immigration Board, at the Convention of Societies at St. Louis, in an address, concluded his remarks by saying that it was almost notorious that Irish fathers did not pay as much attention to their children as they ought and this was why so many of their young men went astray. This should be amended, and parents should keep their sons more at home, and under parental guidance. The Irish people should fraternize more; there should be more sociability, and thus there would be a mutual defense that would enable them to resist the calumnies and sneers of the world. If a German was worth \$100,000 he was still on an equality with the poorest of his country: men; but if an Irishman was worth the sum ho had but little to do with the poorer classes. It might be the fault of both sides, but it ought to be broken down; they should be one people, and stand together in defense of this common cause."-Catholic B. U. Journal,

A Richmond lady advertises, under the head of "Strayed or Stolen," for a "long, lank, lean husband, six feet high, broad shoulders, thin beard, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, and about 46 years of age, being about 20 years younger than myself."

A CURE FOR NEURALGIA .- A Newark gentleman,

who suffered horribly from pains from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured the disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but poultice and tea made from our common field this-Constitution of 1874 constitutes a vast reform, and the waste of time. Whilst we see the great poultice and tea made from our common field this and makes serious changes in the revised Conones whom God has raised to direct His people pass the control of the stitution. It makes Switzerland a homogen away, we cannot but admit that Pius IX. himself parts affected as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down to a pint, and a small wineglass of the decoction drank before each meal.-The gentleman says he has never known it to fail

An Undhangeable Church.-Look at the river. The exile returns to the haunts of his early years, and there, emblem of the peace of God, the river flows as it flowed when his life was young. The liquid atoms, the component parts of the river, have been undergoing pernetual change. Even so it is with the church of Christ. The stream of time bears on to eternity, and the stream of grace bears on to glory successive generations, while the Church herself like a river fed by perennial fountains, remains unchangeable in Ohrist's immutability, and in his immortality immortal.

Pestered with "contributions in yerse" from a persistent rhymester, till his patience gave out, an American editor wrote to his correspondent thus:-'It you don't stop sending me your sloppy poetry, I'll print a piece of it some day, with your name appended in full, and send a copy to your sweet-hearts's father." That poetical fountain was spontaneously dried up.

A man at Bridgeport, Conn., has named his two canaries "Wheeler" and "Wilson," because neither of them is a "Singer" The only historical parallel for this case is offered by the old farmer who called his rooster Robinson, because Robinson Crusoe.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT mg.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London."

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

#### BRONCHITIS CURED. BRIDGEWATER, N. S., March 2d, 1869.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS-DEAR SIR: While in Windsor on a visit, in December last, I fell in with an old friend - Captain H Coffill - and finding him looking so hearty and robust, was led to inquire what had produced the great change, for when I last saw him (two years previous) ho was a mere skeleton. He informed me that your very valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a perfect cure. He persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much during several years. I purchased one dozen of the Syrup, and have used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now

there is a general demand for it from all parts,
Respectfully yours, W. J. NELSON.
Capt H. Cofill was cured of Consumption in 1869, by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; his letters were published some time ago.

Consumption .- Many say that this disease cannot be cured. But the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

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"THE HARP" will be devoted to general literature carefully selected, and of such a character as will be at once instructive and interesting; each number will contain one or more well-chosen pieces of music and will be illustrated in the most approved style. As may be expected from the title of the maga-

zine, Irish topics will occupy a deserved prominence in its pages; and the question now of paramount importance to Irishmen, "Home Rule," or self government for their country, will be advocated, not only by occasional articles of an original character, but by a fair proportion of selected matter from Irish publications, and others, of established respectability.

It is presumed that a periodical thus conducted will commend itself to the support of a numerous class of inteligent readers, of both sexes throughout the Dominion. The time has arrived when that large body to whom we chiefly address ourselves, should be regularly supplied with reading matter of a higher and more approved order than that generally derived from newspapers—a species of literature nearly always ephemeral, often dangerous, and seldom, indeed, prepared with conscientious care. The taste which demands higher toned productions is much on the increase, at home and abroad; and the publisher hopes to have soon accorded to him the honor of having rendered at least moderate aid to the happy Catholic Work of the day.

The Harr will be published on the 25th of every

month; each number will contain 32 pages, and will be bound in a neat paper cover. Price, \$1.50 per annum.

Specimen numbers mailed to any address for 15 cents. Subscribers may remit the amount in postage stamps or otherwise.

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on the cover, at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Agents wanted in every town in the Domi-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. or Quenco, Dist. of Montrcal. In the matter of ARTHUR M. COHEN,

An Insolvent On the twenty-third day of May next the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 14th April, 1874. By his Attornoys ad litem,
ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, Chicf Agents.

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AND ALL DISEASES THAT LEAD TO IT; SUCH AS Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNC BALSAN IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

It is warranted to break up the most distressing Coughs in a few hour's time, if not of too long standing. It is WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! IT IS WARRANTED not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is war. RANTED to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

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To Nervous Sufferers.

Dr. J. Bell Simpson's Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debility from whatever cause arising, have already been sethoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—as a certain cure for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, England, the most celebrated authority in the world on this subject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and is prepared to give advice free to all, and forward circular, etc., if applied to—addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson & Co., Drawer 91 P. O., Hamilton. Two boxes of Pills will also be sent by mail to any part of Canada, securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.60. Special treatment if desired. Pills sold retail by all retail Druggists, and wholessle by all wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIR COURT Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON,

An Insolvent.

The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 16th April, 1874.
WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON, By his Attorneys ad litem ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON.

DAME HONORINE EMILIENNE SORMANI, wife of VIRGILE VICTORIN VOISARD, watch-maker, both residing heretofore at Paris, in France, and now of the City of Montreal, duly and judicially authorized to prosecute her rights and actions against her said husband, has instituted an action for separation of property against him, returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal on the first of May next (1874). Montreal 15 April (1874.)

D. D. BONDY Attorney for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of ARISTIDE PINSONNAULT, of the Parish and District of Montreal, heretofore of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his domicile in St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 5 Cadieux Street, Monday the eleventh day of May next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. St. Jean Btc. Village, No. 112 St. Lawrence Street,

21st April, 1874. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ] IN THE SUPERIOR

District of Montreal. COURT.

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice.

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April

Montreal, March 26th, 1874.
THEO. BERTRAND.

34-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. No. 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR

MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff:

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cuese; on the thirtieth day of March last. Montreal 1st April: 1874. an Micronger Fire of the BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE.

Advocate of the Plantiff.

26-y

# D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

10 St. James Street, Montreal. January 30, 1874.

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

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Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.Ed., Medical Montreal, January. 23. 23



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Any one can use the Ivory Eye-Cups without the

aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

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some of them most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

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is a conscientious and responsible man, who is in-

capable of intentional deception or imposition." Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups thirteen

days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

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

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no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

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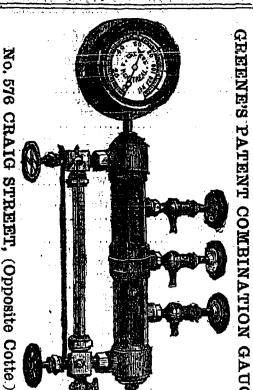
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Montreal, 15th April, 1874.

JOSEPH R. ARCHAMBAHLT

JOSEPH R. ARCHAMBAHLT

per THOMAS P. FORAN his Attorney addition.

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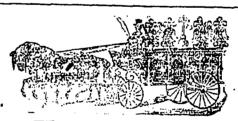
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J. HICKSON. Secretary & Treasurer. Montreal, Oct 6, 1873.

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