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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXV .- THE OUTBAGE.

When Bradley, at the head of his accomplices, approached the cottage of Father O'Hanlon, he halted within a hundred yards of the dwelling, and advanced alone to reconnoitre the premises. In the little parlor he saw the reverend priest himself and his guest, Major Craddock. At sight of the latter the sergeant of Ancient Britons muttered a deep oath. He would have given half his bribe not to encounter Craddock, whose high moral nature excrcised the same sort of influence over the brutal ian that the nobler animals hold over the

sion, he was startled himself by an imperative equally humble but more becoming locality of I will at once set out for Castle Harden and meeting either Richard Raymond or Bradley. application of the butt of a heavy horseman's the parlour. Poor Eileen, half scared out of try to secure the aid of Mr. Harden in punishwhip to the door and a gruff and evidently dis- bor senses by the events of the night, helped ing this monstrous villainy, and detecting its guised voice demanded admittance for the the removal of her uncle, in a speechless agony perpetrators. king's troops. Father O'Hanlon at once left the room, and lack a womanly firmness of mind upon the he picked off the floor. It was a military

the major and his companions who remained heard him undoing the latch of the little "halldoor." Instantly there was a rush, the stamp in her mind for only the sensations we have mond brought this scrap to the light and ut- saidof heavy boots, and the next moment the parlor | named as possessing her. door was dashed violently in, and five powerful men burst into the apartment.

do the deed at any hazard, the leader of the party advanced straight upon Marion Harden, and, seizing her in his strong arms, lifted her the beautiful girl, felt a satisfaction which off the ground and bore her shrieking towards almost surprised himself at beholding evidence the door. Eileen clung to her friend, but at a of the venerable clergymen's vitality. sign from the man who carried Marion another With sense immediately returned the know- Enough of this remained, however, to use of the band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not of the band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not of the band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not of the band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not of the band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely from the side ledge of the atrocity which had been perpetrated that Marion Harden had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be band dragged her rudely had been carried not be of her friend. The young girl when she felt under his roof, and the priest, forgetting his to any remote and lonely hiding place, but to as I have herself in the fellow's hold shrank with terror own hurt, wrung his hands, and besought Dublin. This was a great discovery, and our them?" from his grasp, and, flying to Craddock, be-sought him, with hands wildly wrung and whose wedding was marked by so strange a he felt how much it was possible to make of a streaming eyes, to save Marion.

Uraddock had already taken action. As soon as he had recovered from the momentary stupor into which he had been thrown by an ac-tion so unexpectedly bold on the part of those whom he had never seen to dare a movement except at the word of a superior, he rose and crossed the room.

Bradley said, "Men advance !" and hurriedly whispering something to his men at the door, delivered the fainting Marion into their arms, and himself turned and faced Craddock.

Just then an accident occurred which filled the heart of the latter with honest indignation and anger. Father O'Hanlon, when he opened the door, had been seized by the intruders, two of whom held him under guard in the entrance passage with drawn swords. But, unable to contain himself at the sight of poor Marion borne off before his eyes to he knew not what horrible fate the good priest suddenly rushed from his guardians and attempted to rescue the poor girl. One of the cowardly villains from whose charge he broke followed and struck the old man a terrible blow on the head, his heavy sword laying bare the skull. Father O'Hanlon reeled and fell to the ground, his venerable hair dabbled with blood.

Incensed to madness at this brutal assault, Craddock rushed upon the leader, feeling with inward sorrow how greatly his physical weakness kept pace with his excitement. He collared the man, and, with difficulty preserving the calm tone of a superior interrogating a subordinate, asked him if he knew what he was about !

Father O'Hanlon was placed on a sofa, and soon gave signs of returning consciousness. watched with a lover's interest the affection of seizing and securing his prize.

tribulation.

Aided by the dexterons and intelligent fingers of Norah, Ellen O'Hanlon succeeded in performing such simple acts of surgery as two perfectly unexperienced women, acting on the advice of a soldier who knew little more about wounds than that he had borne some and inflicted many, could achieve, and the old priest, though dizzy from a stroke which had shaken his brain, felt easier in body, but miserable in mind at a calamity which his sagacity taught him fortold the destruction of two young and generous lives, unless Heaven should mercifully interfere to protect them. For such was the savage licence which loyalty allowed itself in those times, that no act of recklessness and brutality was too henious but a . 13an might perpetrate it, provided he injured a rebel thereby, and we know innumerable instances where the most outrageous violations of private right and personal security were perpetrated with impunity upon people against whom there lay nothing stronger than mere suspicion.

It was while the priest and his companions were discussing, with perceptions and reasoning powers still somewhat bewildered, the sudden and stunning visitation of Bradley and his associates, that Charles Raymond made his appearance as described in the last chapter.

Momentarily overwhelmed by the discovery

occasion, but the sight of her beloved uncle's forage cap, and on taking it up a small bit of blood deprived her of all coolness, and left room paper crumpled and dirty, fell from it. Ray-

tored an exclamation as he recognised his brother's handwriting. Unfortunately the do-cument was torn right down the centre and one Without pausing, and with the desperate His niece saw his restoration with a joy which half was gone. From the remaining manuscript manner of one who had made up his mind to for the moment excluded the recollection of our hero easily collected that it contained the poor Marion's fate, and Craddock, who had directions by which Bradley was to proceed in

Nothing could be more tantalizing than the

clue so valuable.

Soon after having resolved on a line of action, those singular formen Charles Raymond and Major Craddock, took leave of each other.

"Adieu! Raymond," said Craddock, shall aid you to my utmost in this, but we must meet no more-as friends. It is impossible, I have already sorely wronged my King and my own house by my attitude towards vou.'

"Major Craddock," replied Raymond. "I have witnessed your noble generosity, and the successes of which you are capable. I can only say accept my thanks, and, however men judge your actions towards me and others in ill-plight, you are a Christian man, and know that God will hold you free of wrong in what you have done. Adieu ! when next we meet I know I shall meet a gallant enemy."

Craddock set out next day for Castle Harden, where he found the Squire, though it was hot summer, seated in his easy chair by a blaz. ing sea-coal fire. The Mujor was shocked at the change which had taken place in Mr. Harden. The portly outlines, the jovial colouring had vanished, and a broken down, feeble old man huddled over the artifical warmth. He re-ceived Craddock with the testiness of the invalid superadded to the roughness of his natural manner. The Major saw there was but

One evening, as he was slowly returning through one of the suburbs, he came face to face with the licutenant, who stared at seeing Charles here caught sight of something which | him, and seemed irresolute whether to turn and avoid or to confront him boldly. He had no time to decide, for Craddock at once stepped close and, looking him sternly in the face,

"Where is Miss Harden ?"

Raymond could not conceal his agitation, but he managed to stammer a reply intended to be haughty, and attempted to pass by. Craddock, without hesitation, laid his hand on the lieutenant's collar.

"I have been looking for you these days back, I have called several times to Raymondsville, but you were denied. You must answer me-what have you done with Miss Harden ?" "What do I know of Miss Harden? If a

band of rebels in royal uniform carried her off, as I have heard, you don't suppose I employed

"No; but the men who carried her off were employed by you. I have in my possession, your letter to your fellow-scoundrel, Bradley, which is proof enough of your complicity. It is evidence to hang you, and I tell you that, great as your power is in these times, you shall suffer for the crime you have committed."

Raymond's countenance, which had fallen as he heard of the letter, recovered a confident expression as the major proceeded. He felt that with such a clue as the letter, Marion's whereabouts should long before have been discovered by her friends.

He ventured to make a sneering observation to this effect, and, roughly shaking off Craddock's hold, asked him in plain terms how he dared to question a gentleman in such language and manner.

Craddock surveyed him for a moment with atter contempt, and then deliberately raising his cane, laid it smartly across the shoulders of the licutenant, amid the laughter and delight of a crowd whom the spectacle soon brought together. In these days such an occurrence between gentlemen could have only one result, and the spectators listened eagerly to hear the place of meeting appointed, that they might follow and enjoy the duel.

But they were disappointed. Craddock, inflicting a final blow, which broke his slim cane across, cried :

"That is my reply to your question, and my

baser creatures.

However, Bradley was not a man to be daunted in the face of difficulties. He felt that Craddock, despite his weakness, would not sit tamely by and sec violence committed on his entertainers by a portion of the army in which he held command. Bradley determined to meet the officer by a stratagem.

Having satisfied himself by the sound of female voices and indeed by catching sight of the young lady herself, that Marion Harden was in her chamber at the other side of the entrance door-for the little tenement was but of one story, and contained in all just rooms enough to accommodate the number of inmates at present occupying it-Bradley cautiously retreated to where his assistants awaited him, and, winding one of the large pocket handkerchiefs then in use round his face, and just under his eyes, drew his helmet down upon his brow, and thus defied facial recognition. Selecting four of his following, these men imitated the example of their leader, and muffled in their great cloaks, it was impossible for Oraddock or anybody else to identify them on subsequent inquiry, unless his effort was aided by the return of the roll-call of that day, or some other military reference, which, however, it was quite within the power of Bradley to render useless.

Having thus prepared for the onset, Bradley left three men to guard the road, and himself riding at the head of the remainder, boldly advanced to the door.

Father O'Hanlon heard the clatter of hoofs and the jingle of accoutrements, and looking out saw seven or eight mounted men, troopers by their aspect, but of what corps it was impossible to learn, since, besides the dusky hour, their uniform was completely concealed by their cloaks, while they wore only the forage cap common to several cavalry regiments of the day. At the same time Craddock, hearing the martial sounds which had attracted his reverend host, rose, and, coming to the window surveyed the strangers.

By the time these had reached the door and were dismounting, the noise of their approach had alarmed Marion Hardén and her compation Eileen, who hastened from the room in which the bride of an hour and her friend More exchanging the girlish confidences of their novel situation. The two ladies hurried into be apartment where the priest and his mili-

ore be could rally them upon their apprehen- where it had fallen in the humble entry to the | do you, if you choose, make the experiment. | and wandering about the streets in the hope of | but Marion's, whose best friend you were." Contraction of the second

"I do, well," was the reply, in the same smothered voice.

"You are soldiers, I perceive," said Orad-dock, "and belong to the Ancient British Rcgiment. I am Major Craddock, of the King's Dragoons, and I command you, scoundrels, to consider yourselves prisoners, to set that young lady free, and to say on what authority ye have dared to perpetrate an outrage for which I swear every man of ye shall pay to the full."

Craddock saw that his words were not without effect. Some of the bold and reckless men before him, though their faces were covered, displayed by their attitude fear and apprehension, but one or two laughed outright.

Craddock attempted to push aside the man he held, and who stood firmly betwixt him and the door, thus preventing him passing to the rescue of Marion, whom he heard shrick outside, as her captors were forcibly placing her on horseback; but Bradley, suddenly wrench-ing his coat-collar free of the Major's grasp, followed up his rebellion by fairly striking him a buffet on the cheek, at which Craddock staggered heavily against the table which stood in the centre of the room.

He recovered himself instantly, and springing with the fury of a tiger upon his assailant, glared round at the same time for a weapon. But it was no part of Bradley's policy to enter upon a single-handed encounter with an officer of rank in the army, and now that he heard the party retreating with the prize, he made a rush to follow. Craddock attempted to lay hold of him; but he ducked. His movement was a second late, for the Major dragged off the cloth which concealed his face.

With a horrid blasphemy, prompted by real fear at the consequence of his disclosure, Bradley dashed at the door, and fied after his companions, who were by this time some distance off Craddock followed, but, encountering the lifeless form of Father O'Hanlon stretched outside the door of the apartment, turned his attention to his host's injuries.

CHAPTER XXVI.--- A DISCOVERY.

It was with some difficulty that Oraddock, in his weakened physical condition, aggravated by the frustrating influences of the occurrences of countenances of Marion and Eileen, but be- moving the inanimate body of the priest from

which awaited him, our hero swooned away. This yielding of the physical faculties before the rush of some irresistible emotion is not rare in natures where great strength of body is accompanied by corresponding strength of soul.

But Raymond yielded only for an instant. Springing to his feet apparently unsconcious that he had fainted, he called upon Craddock to relate all he knew of the occurrence.

The Major was as laconic as might be desired. Again it was strange to see these two men, mortal enemies by the law of arms and the state, yet emulating each other in amicable and enthusiastic concern for the welfare of a common object. Craddock was seized with the energy and ardour of the rebel chief. It was only when a slight circumstance recalled his recent injury that he was aware how greatly altered a man he had become in a few minutes. His debility seemed to have left him; the abduction of Marion Harden had been a ministration more effective to restore his strength than even the delicate and assiduous nursings of the woman he loved best.

"Now Raymond," he concluded, "It only remains for me to tell you that the leader in this outrage is that same scoundrel Bradley whom you have such a good reason to know. You may, perhaps, be able to judge from this fact what are the motives which have led to an act which is certainly not by direction of the lady's father, and who the persons are whose instrument Bradley is."

Charles Raymond in a few words informed the Major of what he had seen from his shelter by the roadside, and added his conviction that the sergeant was but executing the commands of his brother Richard.

"I suspected as much," observed Craddock. 'However, what we require now is immediate action. What course do you propose ?'

"Are you so far recovered that you can sit a horse, Major ?"

"Fully. I am ready to start with you this moment, and, the just powers favouring us, I don't see why we shall not overtake these villains before they have got off with their prize."

"I forget, major, 'rebel' that I am, we may not be seen in company. Oh," he continued. "what a world it is, in which true and gallant men cannot join to help one another in their extremity."

"True; but I can help you. To be plain with you, I do not, on calmer reflection, see norant of its localities. how we can hope to run Bradley down. But

one way of dealing with such a man, and therefore in terms as brief as he had used in his relation to Raymond, and with a tone and manner, cold, indifferent, and business like, narrated his tale.

Had the Major manifested the interest he really felt the old man in his spite and the chronic anger which now possessed him, would have delighted to show himself irreconcileable. As it was he burst into a passian of rage and indignation at the violence offered to his beloved though erring child. He cursed his own cruelty that had exposed her to such treatment, and actually reproached the messenger for the want of sympathy with which he appeared to regard the heavy calamity that had befallen a family with whom he had been on terms of

particular intimacy. The tempest of Squire Harden's passion ended in a flood of tears, the first the man had shed since his infancy. Craddock, respecting the parent's grief, waited till it had exhausted itself, and then requested permission to undertake the recovery of Miss Harden. The old man grasped the soldier's hand, and something of his old fire returned to him as he thanked him for his offer.

"I am not so enfeebled after all, Ecod, but I can bestir myself for my darling. To think that this scoundrel Lieutenant of mine should be at the bottom of all this! By the heavens above me when I meet him I'll blow his traitor's brains out.

"Has he been here lately ?"

"No; never since I turned him out of this room, after my return from the hands of those rebel rascals. I forget that."

"Then he is not likely to seek your presence voluntarily again. Now, Mr. Harden, I must leave you, in the first place, to report myself at headquarters, and in the second to set as speedily as I can about the rescue of Miss Harden."

It was not till Craddock had promised to communicate without delay the first tidings be should glean that the anxious father permitted him to leave.

CHAPPER XXVII.-IN SUSPENSE.

Faithful to the promise he had made, Craddock lost no time in instituting a search after Marion. But even he felt how desperate were his chances as against the men whose plots he had taken upon himself to baffle. He was a tion. stranger in a strange city, knowing not a dozen people of its entire community, and wholly ig-

punishment for your insolence. And if you be the gentleman you claim to be, and which I know you are not, you know your course, and will adopt it."

Craddock was determined to force Richard to fight. There was a good deal of savagery in the best ton of the day. The Major would have shot his man had it come to a ducl.

Raymond felt this, and avoided conclusions by turning away, livid with shame, rage, and fear and making his way through the crowd, which mocked and jeered at him, and actually tried to prevent his escape. He turned down a line, and when he got out of sight gave himself up to a fury of weeping, gnashing his teeth, tearing at his hair, and stamping upon the ground, like one possessed.

The Major proceeded to Castle Harden, where he told the old Squire the result of his interview with Richard Raymond. The unhappy Squire had all along buoyed himself with the hope that could only his lieutenant, who since his last visit to the Castle and his ill-welcome there had not made his appearance, be encountered by some friend of Marion's the mystery enveloping her fate would in some way be solved.

He was greatly depressed, therefore, to learn the futile issue of Craddock's meeting with him.

Some days after this incident Craddock resolved to reconnoitre in the neighborhood of Raymondsville, though with small hope of discovering any trace of the missing girl, whom her abductors would never have brought to a house constantly in military occupation, for Lieutenant Dick entertained, more for his own security than upon public grounds, a whole company of infantry under his roof.

The Major arrived alone, and, scaling the demesne" wall at a retired place, made his way through the plantation to a thick bit of shrubbery beside the house. He forced through this to its centre, and there encountered Charles Raymond, who stood pistol in hand ready to. receive him. At sight of Craddock, the outlaw's stern face relaxed, his haggard and anxious countenance brightened, and, casting his. weapon upon the grass, he held forth his hand, which, Craddock, inwardly pitying the sad change which grieving and watching had made in the poor young man, shook without hesita-

"When last we parted, Major," cried Charles, "it was agreed that we should meet as friends no more while this struggle lasted. But I Craddock spent a week in making enquiries | must beg a further truce, not for my own sake,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 2, 1873.

up to the present I have failed to learn anything of her whereabouts. Could I but meet this Bradley, I do think I should glean something. But the man is no regular trooper. and is therefore not amenable to military discipline, so that it is impossible to command his presence even with his regiment."

The two men very soon explained the reason of their presence and meeting. For Charles, he saw that driven by the despair and unrest which gnawed him perpetually, he had braved all dangers, and ventured to Raymondsville, hoping against hope that he might trace his lost wife within its guarded precincts.

"And now, Major," he concluded, "I see how selfish it is for me to dwell upon my sorrows, while I should rather tell you of the griefs of others, whom I know you will most deeply feel for."

Craddock started.

2

"Our friends at Arda-how are they? How is Miss O'Hanlon ?"

Poor Eileen | poor Father O'Hanlon ! It is useless to use circumlocution with you, Craddock. Therefore, know in one word that the good old priest is dead and buried, and that his niece has left the cottage."

"For what place?"

" That, unfortunately, I am not at liberty to name. But it is an errand of mercy, and becoming an angel as she was. In a word, she has gone to the battle field to minister to the wounded, feeling that no office could more truly please the spirit of her departed rolative, and, at the same time, distract her from the contemplation of her terrible bereavement."

"Raymond," cried the Major, "I came here on the same pursuit which brought you hither. I knew my task would be vain, for Miss Harden is not in yonder house. I am under orders to leave this night for Wexford. You cannot, therefore, reckon upon me to assist you in this search any longer; but I advise you to direct your vigilance in some other direction, and to shun this place, where you may come once too often. You see I speak frankly. I should be sorry to see you trapped now, and I should feel glad to meet you armed and in the rebel ranks." "You place me under continual obligations, Crad-

dock. But I fear me if this suspense and misery continue much longer I shall be fitter for burial than battle. I care not for my life, but I shall nevertheless take your advice. Farewell."

"Farewell! I will not question you as to Miss O'Hanlon's whereabouts. I suspect where she has gone, and trust me I shall find her."

The two men saluted each other and stole away by different paths. Craddock shocked at the death of his old host, and in a frame of mind little better than that of Charles at learning that Eileen had disappeared.

To be Continued.

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the New York Irish American.)

No. 7.

"CLAN OLIVER."

Now came in the deluge of Cromwellians, who were termed by the Irish Clan-Oliver, as the invaders of Elizabeth's day had been called sometimes Clan London, or Clan Sacsanagh. It is not my purpose to follow Froude through all his details relating to the Cromwellian settlement; because this is rendered unnecessary by the admirable work of Mr. Prendergast, and Froude has himself fully admitted in one place the accuracy of Prendergast's facts and authorities, at the same time that, in many other passages, he makes statements of his own utterly at variance missioners, not for cargoes of priests, but for young with those facts and authorities. What is material men and marriagable girls, who would be more useto point out here is, that the Historian most warmly ful, these merchants thought, upon their West India approves of the regime established by Cromwell in plantations. Ostensibly these were to be all persons Ireland, only lamenting that "he died too soon."-Speaking of that General and his indiscriminate slaughter of soldiers and civilians, of men, women, and children at Drogheda and Wexford, he says, pathetically, "Happier far would it have been for Ireland, if, forty years later, there had been a second Cromwell before Limerick !" p. 125). It had been better, he thinks, if Sarsfield and his men, and all the peaceful traders, and all the heroic women of Limerick had had their throats cut instead of being admitted to a Treaty. Perhaps he is right, seeing that the Treaty was to be instantly violated. This Historian does not mind being charged with bloodthirstiness: on the contrary, he is flattered by it; he loves to write of blood, and to urge on other people the duty of shedding it: the odor of gore is grateful to his nostrils, whereas he despises " rosewater," which is Carlylo's phrase to designate any kind of gentleness or mercy, or even ordinary good faith observed towards Papists. Cromwell, he says with delight, did not assuredly come to Ireland "to make war with rose-water." No, it was the genuine red liquid, venous and arterial. There is no part of the Cromwellian system which seems to give him such heartfelt pleasure as the treatment of the priests. Only it was too mild, and was applied for too short a time; if the great Statesman had but lived, there would soon have been not a single priest left to "work mischief,"-which is his way of describing the saying of Mass.

"Would I could do aught to serve her. But the deadly risks those clergy ran in staying by their flocks. Close as has been his inspection of documents, in public record offices, he never found the bills duly furnished by and paid to god-fearing troopers for their captives-" To five priests captured in the county Cavan and sent in"-" To five priests with their appurtenances (namely books and cups and stoles) sent in by Lieutenant Wood," and so-forth, to great length: for which see Prendergast and Curry-you need not look to the Historian of "The English in Ireland." He cannot help, indeed, mentioning some of the severe measures used against the clergy; he only affirms that not so many were transported as those who were arrested ; but nobody had said there were.

BARBADOES.

As to the people actually transported from Ireland to Barbadoes or other colonies or plantations, he, in his last lecture questions Father Burke's estimate of the numbers so exiled within a few years. He says : "Father Burke says that Cromwell meant to exterminate the Irish. I distinguish again between the industrious Irish and the idle, fighting Irish. He showed his intention towards the peasantry a few days after his landing, for he hung two of his own troopers for stealing a hen from an old woman. Cromwelll, says the Father, wound up the war by taking 80,000 men and shipping them to the sugar plantations of Barbadoes. In six years such was the cruelty, that not twenty of them were left. Eighty thousand men, Father Burke and in six years not twenty left! I have read the Thurlow Papers, where the account will be found of these shipments to Barbadoes. I can find nothing about 80,000 men there. When were they sent out, and how, and in what ships ?"

I think, however, that Father Burke's estimate is not far from correct; though, to be sure, 80,000 is a large round number. But it is well known that the deportation both of priests and of laymen, of young men and maidens, was on a very large scale. In consequence of the great increase of priests towards the close of the year 1665, a general arrest by the justices of the peace was ordered : it was the sporting season for priests, and even wolves were left comparatively at peace for a time. "On the 3rd of says Prendergast, "the governors of the re-May, spective precincts were ordered to send them with sufficient guards from garrison to garrison to Carrickfergus, to be there put on board such ships as should sail with the first opportunity for the Barbadoes." Poor old Father Paul Cashin, a very ancient and frail man, being apprehended at Maryberough, and sent on to Phillipstown, on the way to Carrickfergus, there fell desperately sick, and was in danger of perishing in a dungeon from want and hardship. After months the Commissioners ordered him an allowance of sixpence a day : and when he should be well enough to move, this allowance was to be continued to him during his journey to Carrickfergus in order to his transportation to the Barbadoes. It would not be much sugar Father Paul would make, after being set down there and bidden to take up the shovel and the hoe; but the authorities thought that under a Barbadoes planter he would at least be kept from "mischief," that is from Mass and Confession. The difficulty suggested by Froude in the paragraph above cited,-How, and in what ships were these 80,000 sent to Barbadoes? is not so very serious a difficulty. The operation extended over several years, and shipping was not so very searce then, either in England or in Ireland. Besides, Doctor Sir William Petty and other adventurers were piling up all the shippards in the kingdom with the best of Irish timber. Still there was some short coming in the tonnage available for this service, and it cost too much ; so that, on the 27th of February, 1657, the government referred it to the Lord Lieutenant to consider where the priests, then crammed into the prisons of Dublin, might be most safely disposed of. And so they were carried across the island, placed in boats and flung out upon the bare islands of Arrran, in the Atlantic, and Innis bofin, off the coast of Connemara, there to consider themselves; upon an allowance of sixpence per day. It was when private enterprize came in aid of the government that no want or shipping was experienced

good a Protestant as Froude, and an undertaker too upon Irish confiscated estates, had at least somewhat of the poetic vision and poetic soul. There were moods of his undertaking mind in which he could look upon such strange beings as these priests with a species of awe, if not with full comprehension. He much marvels at the zeal of these men, " which is a greate wonder to see how they spare not to come out of Spain, from Rome and from Remes, by long toyle and daungerous travayling hither, where they know perill of death awayteth them and no reward engaged in nothing else but keeping up treasonable alliances with countries at war with England, and recruiting for foreign armies. As for their expecting no reward or richesse for such laborious service, he would bid you tell that to Judaus Apella, or to the horse marines!

Reward and richesse! I know the spots, within my own part of Ireland, where venerable Archbi-shops hid themselves as it were in a hole of the rock. In a remote part of Louth County, near the base of the Fews mountains is a retired nook called Ballymascanlon. There dwelt for years, in a farmhouse which would attract no attention, the Primate of Ireland and successor of St. Patrick, Bernard Mc-Mahon, a prelate accomplished in all the learning of his time, and assiduous in the government of his archdiocese; but he moved with danger, if not with fear, and often encountered hardships in travelling by day and by night. His next successor, but one, was Michael O'Reilly; and he dwelt in a cabin at Termonfechin, near Clogher Head, a very wild place, and greatly out of the way, as it lay between the great Northern road and the sea, and could only be found by those who searched for it. Here he died. And if such were the toils, hardships, and dangers of the highest ecclesiastics, we may con-jecture what kind of life awaited the simple priests who devoted themselves to the mission; yet it was, with full knowledge of all this, with full resolution to brave all this, that many hundreds of educated Irishmen, fresh from the Colleges of Belgium or of Spain, came to the French seacoast at Brest or St. Malo, bent on finding some way of crossing to where their work lay. Imagine a priest ordained at Seville or Salamanca, a gentleman of high old name, man of elognence and genius, who has sustained disputations in the college halls on questions of literature or theology ;- imagine him on the quays of Brest, treating with the skipper of some vessel to let him work his passage : he wears tarry breeches and a tarpaulin hat (for disguise was generally needful)-he flings himself on board, takes his full part in all hard work, scarce feels the cold spray and the fierce tempest. And he knows, too, that the end of it all, for him, may be a row of sugar-canes to hoe, under the blazing sun of Barbadoes, overlooked by a broad-hatted agent of a Bristol planter: yet he goes eagerly to meet his fate ; for, he carries in his hand a sacred deposit, bears in his heart a sacred message, and must deliver it or die. Imagine him then springing ashore, and repairing to seek the bishop of the diocese in some cave, or behind some hedge, but proceeding with caution by reason of the priest-catchers and their wolf-dogs. But, Froude would say, this is the ideal priest you have been portraying. No: it is the real priest, as he existed and acted at that day, and as he would again in the like emergency. And is there nothing admirable in all this? Is there not something superhuman and sublime ? Ah! we Protestants are certainly most enlightened creatures. Mr. Froude says we are the salt of the earth. We stand, each of us, with triumphant conceit, upon the sacred and inalienable right of private stupidity; but I should wish to see our excellent Protestantism produce

some fruit like this. And not only has this Crusader no word of admiration or commendation for the more than chivalrous bravery of the priests who dared and defied the toil and the peril, humiliation, transportation and death, for the sake of feeding those flocks which the English were shearing ;- not only does he pass over in silence, or make light of, or attempt to deny, the frightful persecutions continually inflicted upon those clergy, or hanging over their heads, but the great leading theme of his whole book, the thing which he most earnestly repeats is this-the priests were never persecuted enough, except only in Cromwell's time! Ah! "if Oliver Cromwell had but left a son like himself," he pathetically exclaims, Ireland's lot at this day had been happier; and it would be now as easy to find a wolf in the island as a priest. He is very hard indeed to satisfy in the matter of persecution; for, although the laws for making Ireland too hot to hold a priest, were constantly elaborated and made more atrocious nearly every year for the next century after Cromwell, still there was occasional connivance; and those obnoxious pastors were often left unpunished, and even their saying of Mass was often winked at, provided they committed the offence in some very obscure place, this does not suit the Historian at all: he wants their hearts' blood; and it was such "mistaken leniency" on the part of the government that made Papists so insolent that they continually rose in new insurrections, and even at one time, (when James the Second came to the throne) their presumption rose to such a pitch, that he tells us with disgust, "the Irish thought Ireland was theirs." MEANING OF THE TOLERATION. It is to be feared that the Historian, after all his researches, fails to comprehend the exact purpose and extent of those occasional connivances or tolerations: the purpose was to keep up an efficient machinery for getting a hold of more and more of the lands which were still remaining in the hands of Papists, under secret trusts or illegal leases. The Protestant interest could not afford to suppress the Mass, so long as any Oatholic possessed an acre of land or a good horse. If there had been no priests, and n Catholic service could anywhere be celebrated it was feared that nearly all the Catholics would contorm; and then, where would our Protestant interest be! Our good Protestants could no more alford to do without the Mass than without the "massacre," So, successive Viceroys and Lords of Council changed their policy from time to time, either suspending the operation of the most ferocious of the penal laws, or enforcing them in their horror, as political exigencies for the time-being might seem to require. Mr. Froude, with his unbending Protestant honesty, must really have some indulgence for people who, after doing the work of the Lord so well, felt that they had not yet received their full reward : for certain Papist Hittites, Edomites, and Amalekites, could still be found, by means of carnest and prayerful diligence, who were fraudulently receiving the rents and profits of their own estates, and thus cheating honest colonists, For these Amalekites it was needful to keep up a kind of secret hole-and-corner Mass; and the army of informers who were kept in pay might be trusted to find out who attended those useful ministrations. Here is the true key to the Penal Laws and to their dministration.

which is likely to drive his countrymen to new penal laws against Ireland? Can it be the Home Rule agitation, -an agitation which is not only perfectly legal and constitutional, but also entirely harmless and useless ? No : certainly not this. As for the outcry some Irishmen are making, claiming that they ought to be governed according to "Irish Ideas,"-governed by England, neither can this disquiet their English masters much. Their English masters know how to deal with such matters as these; by seizing on such newspapers as ofor richesse." Mr. Froude, indeed, speaks of them as fend them, and by trying the most noisy of the agitators before packed juries? What, then, precisely, does the Historian's ominous threat portend? What does he wish his countrymen to do to us more? It may be that the learned and eloquent gentleman, having lived a good deal in Ireland of late, has observed that many industrious Irish people, grandsons and descendants of those who were once so thoroughly stripped bare, have gradually worked themselves into possession again of broad estates, often in the very tribe-lands of their own clans. Those estates were taken from their ancestors and given to the "saints" without money and without price : the present owners have won some of them back in the sweat of brow and brain. Catholics, too, having been plundered of their own Cathedrals, Churches and Abbey-lands, are now found in possession of new and splendid churches, and of great and beneficent religious houses. Here is a matter which is evidently worthy of the serious consideration of us the enlightened Protestants : for if the earth is not our's and the fullness. thereof, we should like to know to whom it does belong? Would not a good, prudent system of penal laws, jockey those idolatrous Papists out of all they own, even as before? And is it any wonder that Historian Froude begins really to fear that England may be forced to resort to the old system of coercion once more?

Is this the explanation of his ominous menace, or is it merely, (as one of his English critics has insisted) a general craving on his part, "to burn or boil somebody, if only he could make up his mind whom to boil or burn." On this last question I do not really think the Historian labors under any doubt or difficulty. I know whom he wishes to cook.

At any rate, it really seems that this Crusader, like many another great man, is in advance of his age, or else behind it. He is either above the general level of human conscience and morals, or else below it. Either way, whether he is behind or before, whether too high or too low, his shot has failed to strike right between wind and water: and his Crusade is a failure.

In one other article, I shall wash my hands of our Historian; and having washed shall slightly perfume them.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADHESIONS TO HOME RULE. - Several highly im portant adhesions to the ranks of the Home Rule Association have taken place during the past week, including Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., and quite a number of Catholic clergymen and lay gentlemen of influence. Mr. George Fottrell, Jr .-- a gentleman well known amongst the alumni of the Catholic University as one of the many able and gifted young Irishmen whom that national institution has sent forth into public, professional or commercial life-has addressed the following letter on the subject to Mr. Butt :---

"Mountview, Glenageary. " March 13, 1873.

" My DEAR SIR-May I ask you to propose me as member of the Home Rule Association at its next meeting? Perhaps I may as well state why it is that I now seek admission into that body.

" I have hitherto deferred doing so, not because I doubted either the advisability or the possibility of accomplishing that which the association was founded to accomplish (for I have always looked forward to such an alteration in the Act of Union as would give to Ireland the management of internal affairs affecting her and her alone), but because I considered that a nation as well as an individual to be successful should ever bear in mind the truth which has been so well expressed by Miss Proctor:

' One by one, thy dutics wait thee-

Let thy whole strength go to each;

contrast. Certainly, any one who will compare the two debates will give the palm for religious intoler, ance to the Assembly who made the walls of St. Stephen's ring with applause, while the member for Liskeard delivered himself of a savage tirade against Irish pricets and people.

"Perhaps we may be bigoted and intolerant, but I feel sure that if the English and Scotch members would retire for a session from the house, and leave our 103 Irish members to settle the University question a solution would be arrived at which would be accepted by all parties in this country.

"Let Trinity College and the Catholic University each elect two or three delegates to confer together, and I shall be much surprised if they cannot agree on the basis of a settlement. If this be done we may hope to see a university system cstablished to suit the requirements of the Irish nation, and not the exigencies of English parties.

"Yours very truly,

" GEORGE FOTTRELL, Jun. " ISAAC BUTT, ESQ., Q.C., M.P." -Dublin Nation.

RIGHT REV. DR. VAUGHAN ON IRELAND .- His Lordship the Bishop of Salford in the course of a sermon delivered at the Conventual Church of St. Isadore, Rome (inhabited by the Irish Franciscan novices), on St. Patrick's Day, compared the Irish people to the Jews, who, although appearing a very humble and insignificant race compared with the great empires with which they were surrounded, received a special mission, and special gifts and favors for this purpose. They appeared in a state of bondage and oppression when suffering from the Egyptian yoke, but this very bondage and oppression formed the most important part of their spiritual training. In the course of time the truths intrusted to them until Ohristianity spread the lessons at first taught only to Abraham became diffused over the whole world Fourteen hundred years ago a similar mission was given to St. Patrick, and one is only beginning to see the real extent and character of the labors of Ireland. The great apostolical work of the chosen nation was still in prosecution before the eyes of all mankind, in the crowded cities of the British Empire, in the United States, Canada, Australia, everywhere. There was a peculiar adaptation in the position and habits of the humble Irish for combating and counteracting the peculiar revolutionary tendencies of the present day, which take the form of strikes and internationals, of a war between masses of poor laborers and cliques of rich capitalists. In such a war the rich capitalists were certain of succumbing in the long run to the masses of envious, greedy, revolutionary artisans. His Lorg. ship referred in hopeful terms to the means by which all nations are to be brought within the pale in which they will find safety and salvation.

The Prayer-Book Revision Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland is very hard upon the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration and that of the Real Presence. By majorities of two to one they have condemned each of these by negative propositions. Of the language which the Prayerbook uses in regard to the grace of Baptism, the Committee declares that it denotes the privilege and responsbility of all who receive that sacrament as admitted to the visible Church of Christ, "and a visible signing and sealing of the promises of God, subject to the conditions of the Christian Covenant but it is added the Church of Ireland does not teach of a further grace received from baptism, either in the case of infants or adults, that "such grace is received by all who receive baptism, ner of necessity at the time of the administration." The other new rubric in the Communion service declares that the Church of Ireland does not permit it to be taught that by virtue of consecration there is in or under the form of the elements a presence of Christor of Christ's flesh and blood, unto which adoration may be or ought to be done." It would be difficult to see how, with these statements put forward authoritatively by that Church, any pronounced Ritualist could conscientiously find a resting place in the Irish branch, as it has heretofore been called, of the Church of England,

There is a general movement in the counties to obtain a reduction of the Police Force, in consequence of the peaceful condition of the country. It has been set on fost by a communication from the Lord Lieutenant calling the attention of the local authorities to the subject, and requesting that it might be considered. It is probable that the result

THE WERE-WOLVES.

The good Father Burke, who is so amiable towards Froude, must be all the while aware of how it would have fared with himself if he had lived in the time of Froude's hero. Doubtless it is the duty of a Christian divine to love all men, even his enemics; and it was in this sense that he said he loved Froude. But he knows very well that in Froude's political economy, his (Father Burke's) head is exactly of the same value as the head of a bitch-wolf; namely, six pounds sterling of the money of that day, equal, we may say, to eighteen pounds of to-day. And it will not do to say that Froude estimates the goods at that price, only in the case that Father Burke had lived in the latter part of the eightenth century; for he regrets, passionately, the too-early relaxation of that system wishes there had been a Cromwell before Limerick wishes that there were a Cromwell for Ireland's sake now; for, while the wolves were cleared off entirely, there are priests in Ireland still. Evidently while the wolf-price was enough, the pricet's headmoney ought to have been raised. My own estimate of the value of Father Burke's head, differs from Froude's, and is based upon another sort of tariff; for I hold it to be worth at least five hundred heads of the Froudes. Let nobody deceive himself, however, by assuming that this Historian discusses these matters in a historic spirit, as matters whose interest is long past and gone with the changing current of events. By no means : he treats them in the spirit of a party pamphleteer, and with an obvious intention to act upon the present politics and passions of men. Thus instead of giving a word of praise to the devoted clergy who persisted in hearing confessions and administering Sacraments, under the imminent penalty of transportation and of death, he never mentions those wonderful men without ribald abuse and calumny. "Priests and dispossessed proprietors," he says, were hiding in disguise among the tribes, making

having no visible means of support; but practically it was a slave hunt. Says Prendergast-

The merchants of Bristol contracted with the com-

" Messrs. Sellick and Leader, Mr. Robert Ycomans, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, and others, all of Bristol, were active agents. As one in tance out of many :--Captain John Vernon was employed by the Commissioners for Ireland into England, and contracted in their behalf with Mr. David Sellick and Mr. Leader, under his hand, bearing date the 14th of September, 1653, to supply them with two hundred and fifty women of the Irish nation above twelve. years of age, and under the age of forty-five; also three hundred men above twelve years of age, and under fifty to be found in the country within twenty miles of Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale, Waterford, and Wexford, to transport them into New England. Messrs. Sellick appointed their shipping to repair to Kinsale; but Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill (afterwards Earl of Orrery), whose name, like that of Sir C. Coote, seems ever the prelude of woe to the Irish, suggested that the required number of men and women might be had from among the wanderers and persons who had no means to get their live hood in the county of Cork alone. Accordingly, on the 23rd of October, 1653, he was empowered to search for them and arrest them, and to deliver them to Messrs. Sellick and Leader, who were to be at the charge of conducting them to the water side, and maintaining them from the time they received them; and no person, being once apprehended, was to be released, but by special order in writing under the hand of Lord Broghill."

Many such operations took place in various parts of the country; until this Bristol firm alone had shipped above 6,400 young strong people within the desirable ages. Many a girl of gentle birth and delicate nurture must have been seized by those slavedealers and hurried to the private prisons. Daniel Connery, a gentleman of Clare County, was sentenced to banishment for harboring a priest in 1657. This gentleman had a wife and twelve children: his wife fell sick and died in poverty. Three of his daughters, most beautiful girls, were transported to the West Indies, to an island called the Barbadoes and there, if they are alive, they are in miserable slavery. (Morison's Threnodia : cited by Prender-On the whole, taking pricets and laymon gast.) together, men and women, girls and boys, and allowing some years for the operation, I think we may allow Father Burke's estimate to be a fair and probable one.

A PERILOUS APOSTOLATE.

But the matter, and perhaps the only matter which disquiets and perplexes the mind of the "Historian," is the fact that in the midst of all these horrors. Catholic priests were not only ministering all over the country, but coming in from France and Spain and Rome; not only supplying the vacuum made by transportation and by death, but keeping up steadily the needfal communication between the Irish Church and its head : and not only coming, but going, (both times incurring the risk of capital punishment) and not in commodious steamships, which did not then exist, but in small fishing luggers or schooners; not as first-class passengers, but as men before the mast. Archbishops worked their passage. The whole of this strange phenomenon, which continued more than a century, belongs to an order of facts which never entered into the Historian's theory of human nature. It is a factor in the account that he can find no place for: he gives it

FROUDE FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

Yes: evil must come of it, as this honest being truly apprehends. In his last lecture, by way of reply to Father Burke, he cannot conceal his un-

She is afraid of being ever driven to use again those measures of coercion against Ireland, which have

been the shame of her history.". The shame of her history, inasmuch as they were not duly executed. But what is England afraid of now? Ireland is very quiet, and so free from disturbance, and every sort of crime, that many a single county in England exhibits more murders, poisonings burglaries, and waylayings with intent to murder, in one year than the whole of Ircland can shew.

Let no future dreams elate thee. Learn thou first what those can teach.

"When, therefore, Mr. Gladstone, borne into power on the wave of popular enthusiasm, pledged bimself to grapple with the three great questions of the Irish Church, the Irish Land, and Irish Education, I felt that it was the duty of patriotic Irishmen to give every assistance to that statesman, and to offer no obstacle which could be construed into absolving him from the pledges which he had given.

"Two of those pledges he right loyally fulfilled, and just one month since the bill was read which was to redeem the third. That bill has raised a storm of indignation on all sides in Ireland, and the fact that Mr. Gladstone, with, I am sure, an honest, conscientions desire to do justice to this country, felt himself unable to introduce a better measure, is an almost unanswerable argument in favor of Home Government. If further argument were needed, it has been supplied by the debate on the second reading of the hill.

"Mr. Fortescue, speaking on behalf of the gov ernment, admitted that he knew the bill did not remedy the grievance of Catholic Ireland, that he knew the vast majority of Irishmen were in favor of chartering and endowing a Catholic Educational Centre, that the Catholics were practically unanimous in their demand for such a Centre, that their demand was a perfectly just one, that personally he would wish to concede it, but that the prejudices of English and Scotch members were such that her Majesty's government could not propose to give to the Catholics of Ireland that which they asked for and to which they were entitled.

"The same thing was said in nearly the same vords by the Marquis of Hartington.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered that the unanimous decision of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland should not be taken into account at all when discussing the advisability of imposing the government bill upon this country, that it should in fact be regarded in the light of an earthquake, a convulsion of nature which could not be prevented, or, in other words, that the hierarchy of Ireland should have no voice whatever in the settlement of the Education question of Ireland ; whilst Mr. Vernon Harcourt (the Solicitor-General elect) went further and, having first declared that in Ireland we uncerstood nothing except anarchy, ascendancy or priest-craft, propounded the doctrine that the fact of Irish opinion being unanimous against the bill was its chief recommendation - a doctrine which, startling as it may appear, was re-echoed by the Daily Telegraph, the Pall Mall Gazette, and even by the Spectator.

trine. I for one wish to record my protest against He stated that he had a quarrel with the driver, who "Few Irishmen are prepared to accept this docit, and so I ask to have my name entered on the roll of members of the Home Government Association.

"A few days since I was reading an article in the Daily Telegraph, in which that organ of the Government admitted that the university system proposed for Ireland was bad in principle, and defective in bloodstained. Mr. Justice Lawson passed sentence detail; that it was a system which would not for a vesterday on the Belfast rioters, and certainly no one moment be tolerated in England or in Scotland, but that unfortunately such was the religious rancor devised for this country. As I read that article, I and the effect will, it is hoped, be beneficial in deprevalent in Ireland that no better scheme could be could not avoid comparing the tones of the two de- | terring a lawless populace in other places as well as bates, one of which took place in Dublin, the other in Belfast from committing acts of violence such as mischief when they were able." He never alludes to up. Yet Edmund Spenser, long before this day, as What, then, thinks the Historian, is the provocation in Westminster, and the latter did not gain by the disgraced that town in August last. It was never

will be a permanent decrease in the force. It is extremely difficult to obtain recruits for it, as, notwithstanding that a provisional increase of pay has been conceded pending the decision of the Govern-ment on the reports sent in by the Commissioners who held the recent inquiry, the service is not popular, and the men engaged in it are in an unsettled state. The magistrates of the county Kildare met yesterday, under the presidency of the Duke of Leipster, to consider a proposal to abolish the constabulary stations at Glencree, Lyons, and Ticknevon. These stations were first established to protect the canal traffic at a time when robberies were frequent. Mr. Pilkington and Lord Clonearty objected to the removal of the stations from Lyons and Tickneyon. They argued that the effect of abolishing such stations would be injurious to the peace and well-being of the districts. Lord Cloacurry moved, and Major Barton seconded, the resolution, expressing approval of the proposed reduction of Gleneree, and a hope that the ferce might be so distributed as to render the reduction of Lyons and Tickneyon unnecessary. Au amendment was proposed by Dr. Joly, but the sense of the meeting being adverse, it was withdrawn, and Lord Cloncurry's resolution was adopted. On Saiurday the magistrates of the county Tipperary met to consider a similar proposal. Lord Lismore took the chair as Lord Lieutenant of the county. A long discussion ensued. The great improvement in the character of the county was admitted, but the County Ins; ector strongly advised the meeting not to reduce the force, and, after a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of one. As to the peaceable and orderly conduct of the people there is still abundant evidence from different parts of the country. The Quarter Sessions Court are now sitting in several places, and the Chairmen bear testimony to the fact -Times Dublin Cor.

DURLIN, April 5.- A mysterious murder was last night perpetrated on the Great Southern and Western Railway. The goods train running between Cork and Limcrick had proceeded within two miles of "Buttevant, when the guard observed that the speed of the train was unaccountably slackening. He went towards the engine, and found the driver, Archibald Wall, and the fireman, Michael, Nagle missing. He stopped the train, and, placing signals along the line, brought the night mail from Cork, which was due, to a standstill. A search was instituted, when the driver was found on the side of the railway track hleeding from a dreadful wound in the head. He was unable to speak, and died in a short time. Nagle, the fireman was nowhere to be found, but he was subsequently discovered walking along the line. burnt him on the hand, and in a moment of passion struck him with the shovel. The engine presented the appearance of a struggle, the platform being stained with blood. The weapon was found to have been consumed in the furnace, as well as a portion of the prisoner's clothing, which it is supposed was can attribute to him any timidity or undue tender noss in administering punishment for their crimes. The law has been vindicated with exemplary rigon,

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 2, 1873. THE TRUE

sty to make such examples as would leave a lasting sity is in on the disorderly and refractory classes improsent ready at the slightest signal to engage in who are ready at the Brightest Signal to engage in party riots when their sectarian bigotry is inflamed. Many of those in Belfast had long enjoyed impunity, Many of the exertions of the constabulary, which but through the exercised by the Tudor and any large number of anests was made during the last are uning the last outbreak, and it was their ill-fortune to be tried by outpress, who was determined to put down riot and a Judge with a firm and heavy hand. Had the perourness who found fault with his Lordship for passing a prempt and rigorous sentence upon the first prisoners convicted on the most serious charge had patience to wait until the "ruling of the books" at the close of the trials, they would have seen that he us close of an entry and any would have seen that he was equally unsparing to all parties. Nearly 60 prisoners were placed at the bar to receive sentence. Their conviction proved that the juries in Belfast did not shrink from the performance of their duty, but assisted the authorities in the administration of justice, though in one or two instances they took an eroneous view of the character of the crime, or, at less, a different view from that entertained by the Court. The convicted persons were brought up in batches, and it was a sad spectacle to see so many of the artizan classes taken from their homes and consigned to the gaol or the convict ship, leaving their miserable families without their natural protectors, and in many cases deprived of the means of support. The Judge, in passing sentence, alluded to these deplorable circumstances, and expressed his sympathy with the innocent sufferers. But he did not hesitate to discharge what he felt to be a public duty, however painful to his feelings. The sentences varied, in proportion to the character of the offence, from two or three months' imprisonment to ten years' penal servitude. Two prisoners, named John Breslin and John Branagh, were sentenced to this severe penalty. In pronouncing judgement his Lordship observed that they had been convicted of by far the most serious offence which had been brought under his notice. They headed a riotous mob of several hundred persons, who attacked the house of a Mr. Kerr, in Rosemary street, and shouted for his life. They were in front of the crowd, one of them armed with a cleaver and the other with an iron bar. Stones were showered against the house and hurled through the windows. The house was wrecked, and while the mob were engaged in attacking it twoshots were fired from the opposite side of the street and aimed at a sergeant of the Highlanders. A constable, at the risk of his life, remonstrated with the prisoners, but to no effect, and two of them had the audacity to threaten some peaceable our Praliament is restored to us we will see quescitizens in the Commercial News-room (which is in the heart of the town, in the centre of its busiest tions handed over to the Irish people, whose best theroughfares). He had ascertained that they were had and disorderly characters, and was sure he should be doing good service to society by passing an exemplary sentence. He could punish them with penal servitude for life, but thought that probably the interests of justice would be satisfied by their being sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. The announcement had a thrilling effect upon the dense crowd of people who heard it. In another case, in which a prisoner named John Geddes had been convicted of an assault upon a police officer, and also of compelling respectable and peaceable persons to leave their homes, his Lordship's sentence was seven years' penul serviinde. The jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that he was under the influence of drink at the time; but the Judge said he could pay no attention to the recommendation, as he was convinced by the evidence that the prisoner knew perfectly well what he was doing. A negro named George Thompson, who was referred to in the recent article of the Ulster Examiner, which formed the subject of the proceedings against Mr. M'Alcece for contempt, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labor. He had been found guilty of heading a tumultuous mob on the Shankhill road, and ordering inoffensive people to leave their homes. His Lordship observed that if he could have sentenced him to penal servitude he would have done so, as in every case in which pri-soners had been found guilty of that offence he made it a rule to pass the heaviest sentence that he could. A woman named Ellen Burns, who took an active part in the riots, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor. His Lordship remarked that he found from experience women could be just as violent as men on such occasions when their passions were aroused. A lad named Drysdale, who had been found guilty of serving a threatening notice on some persons requiring them to quit their homes, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. His Lordship took into consideration the fact of the prisoner's youth, and also that he acted as the messenger of others. A publican named James Kcatley, who appeared to be more respectable than the others, was condemned to two years' imprisonment. He had been convicted of heading one of the stone-throwing mobs, and serving out drink to the rioters, who chaired him for his services. He was also present when a constable received injuries which almost caused his death. His Lordship expressed surprise that the jury had only found him guilty of taking part in an unlawful assembly, and acquitted him on the charge of riot, so that he could not be punished with hard labor. Many of the rioters were sen-leaced to imprisonment for periods of from one to two years with hard labor, and those convicted of a minor class of offence got shorter terms. The Judges will return to Downpatrick on Monday for the trial of the two women charged with the perpetration of the Holywood murder. In the meantime the Antrim Assizes are adjourned. Much indignation is expressed by the National papers at the sentence passed on Mr. M'Alcece for contempt in publishing certain articles in the Ulster Examiner. They contrast the language used with the comments of the English Press on the case of Kelly, who was charged with the murder of Talbot. They appeal to the countrymen of the unfortunate journalist to show their sympathy and encouragement by a public testimonial, so that it is not unlikely that he will have profited in a substantial form by his mishap. As to the fine of £250, it has been long since made up by public subscription, with £150 over, which, we are told, was collected in a few hours .-Times Cor. How RULE .- Few political movements of recent years have grown more rapidly in power, importance, and extent than the demand for the restoration to Iteland of her legislative independence. Even the bitterest foe of Home Rule must confess that recent events have given enormous impetus to the movement. When the present Ministry entered upon office they made a formal pledge to the Irish people. That pledge was " to govern Ireland according to Itish ideas," and if it had been kept, the cry for Home Rule would have been an absurdity. If the Parliament at Westminster did everything for Ireland that the Irish people desired, there would, have been no kind of necessity for setting up a Parliament in Dublin. But we need scarcely say that the solemn league and convenant which the Ministry entered ioto with Ircland was another treaty broken ere the ink was dry. The pledge has never been kept in its entirety, though it is only within the last few weeks that it has been openly and shamelessly violated. No patriotic Irishman could read without indignation how the Administration, having intr. duced a Bill which notorionsly fell short of doing fall justice to Ireland, subsequently sacrificed, at the bidding of Secularistic bigotry, even the few two thousand eight hundred acros of beautifully crumbs of field acros of beautifully trumbs of fairness and usefulness it contained, There were many eloquent speeches addressed to the meeting on Saturday, but all the eloquence of De-in the north, which he has lately sold at prices un-in the north, which he has lately sold at prices un-Home Rule as the history of the Irish University land, which was parcelled into lets, has fetched into lets, has done. In his very elequent speech on incertified dellars, and has principation into lets, has fetched into lets, has done. In his very elequent speech on incertified dellars, and has principation into lets, has been very elequent speech on incertified dellars, and has principation into lets, has been very elequent speech on incertified dellars, and has principation into lets, has been very elequent speech on incertified dellars, and has princi new, for the savafee have prestrecte

Saturday, Mr. Daunt expressed this conviction that a Home Rule Parliament would settle the Education question in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Of this we are fully confident. The Irish people Catholic and Protestant, are, in the main, devotedly attached to the principle of religious education. but through the Gate and by the Judge, an unusually The Irish Catholics, notoriously the least bigoted were warmly of arrests was made during the last and most religious name in the least bigoted religious education for themselves, and are most anxious that the other sects should enjoy the same blessing. Demanding a Catholic University for themselves, they are most willing to see a Protestant University maintained for the Protestants and a Secularist University for the Secularists Liberty and equality is all that they ask for. That liberty, that equality, the best Irish Protestants are most willing to concede. Professor Galbraith, Protestant clergyman, and firm Conservative, as be is, is a thousand times more liberal on this subject than the most admired English Radical. We have here, then, a most perfect instance of the advantages which would result to this country from Home Rule. The question is a purely local and domestic one. It is a question about which the minds of the Irish people are fully made up. It is a question in which them the advantages of sowing flax this year. themselves, do not wish to interfere with the rights or privileges of any human being. It is a question in which the demand of the Catholic majority is endorsed by the flower of the Protestant minority And yet in this most important matter justice is delayed, because, forsooth, any measure introduced in the Imperial Parliament on the subject must be so framed and so conducted as to meet the passions perjudices, and principles of English parties. We agree with Mr. O'Neill Daunt in thinking that it is impossible to expect educational justice from the Imperial Parliament. The effort has been made by a great statesman at the head of a powerful and triumphant party. It has been made by a states-man of whose genius and personal honesty no doubt can be entertained. And yet, how has it resulted ? In an astonishing series of errors, blunders, mistakes disappointments, and humiliations. The Imperial Parliament is as much out of its element in endea. vouring to settle the Irish Education Question as it would be in endeavouring to strike a rate for the county of Northumberland. For neither task has it the time, the knowledge, or the temper. The first task it leaves to the Northumberland County Board, the second it should remit to an Irish Parliament. To hasten the invitable hour at which that Parliament will be conceded to Ireland is the duty of all friends of religious education. When once tions which are now made the sport of Euglish facinterests will be involved in finding for them a termination carly, satisfactory, and just. Of the power of Irish public opinion to obtain Flome Rule we entertain no doubt. We hold that there is true wisdom in the hopeful rhyme which tells us-The foolish word "impossible" once for aye disdain;

No power can bar a people's will a people's right to [Evening Telegraph. gain.

THE "STANDARD" ON IRISH HOME RULE .--- "An Irishman" draws attention to a peculiar feature of the division on the Irish Education Bill. The provisions of the measure refer exclusively to Ireland, but the second reading was sought to be carried by voting, so far as the Irish members are concerned, was against the proposed measure, in the proportion of five to one, only thirteen voting for and sixty voting against the bill. Of the four hundred and ninety-eight English and Scotch members who voted on the bill, two hundred and seventy-one supported and two hundred and twenty seven opposed it. The second reading would thus have been carried by a majority of 44 English and Scotch votes, which virtually attempted to hold the balance of power against the Irish members, and very nearly succeeded. We go the full length of our correspondent, who suggests that the time has come for establishing "a Home Rule movement for Ireland." It is impossible to deny that there is something gravely anomalous in a representative system under which such vexatious results are possible. The Irish Education Bill raises a question of purely Irish interest. It is one with which the people of vote is due to anything like a sincere consideration of the merits of the case. The English and Scotch vote, it is tolerably notorious, is at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone on all questions save those in which the local interests of England and Scotland are involved. It is never witheld when the mere infore them in regard to the introduction of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, a Coercion Act, and attempted to force on Ireland "a gigantic sys-tem of godless education," and this in the teeth of Irish opinion. What can be more incongruous and absurd than the conduct of English and Scotch Parliamentary representatives in voting for a measure which all Ireland repudiated? Such a demand preferred to the English Protestants in the name of Irish secularists would be rejected with insolent contempt. The intolerance with which English and Scotch members refuse to Irish Catholics, whom they deem heretics, the system of education which they rightly demand and insist upon for themselves,

pally been purchased by the tenants holding it, who has a good deal to say for itself. To us it seems have given thirty, forty, and in some cases even fifty years' rental for it.

An extensive coal bed has been discovered near Lach, on the estate of Col. Irvine. A small stream. running in the valley between the hills, has worn away the soil and laid the coal bare to the view .-It was pronounced by Enniskillen merchants quite superior to Leitrim and Dungannon coal, and equal to the best English. It burns brightly, contains much gas and leaves little ashes.

The Grand Jury of Limerick have been informed by their county surveyor that it is no longer possible to get men to break stones for macadamizing the roads, owing to the general improvement in the condition and pay of laborers; and he recommended the employment of machinery to do the work.

Mr. Sweetman, a magistrate and country gentleman in county Wexford, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for having fired at Capt Quinn during a quarrel while foxhunting.

The Flax Supply Association of Ireland have issued an address to the terant farmers pointing out to

GREAT BRITAIN.

" ULTRAMONTANISM" AND LIBERALISM. - There has been a brisk passage of arms between the Pall Mall Gazette and the Spectator, as to the amount of reason contained in the theory of persecution propounded by the first named paper. The original position of the Pall Mall was that " religion is matter of opinion and probability : that whoever claims to know much more about it than other people, and in particular whoever claims to be the exclusive guardian and authorized interpreter of a Divine revelation is condemned ipso facto, and that the fact that he makes such pretensions disentitles him to any advantages which he may claim from public authority": also that Ultramontanes, as coming under this category, would some day be told that Englishmen will not be bullied by them, and will consider seriously how far they will permit them to bully their "dupes." Both the Spectator and the Saturday Review protest against this doctrine, but it is the Spectator with which the Pall Mall is specially angry, perhaps because that organ had characterized its fulminations as "nonsensical bounco," Accordingly we had a fresh article on Monday repudiating the interpretation that "'forcible putting down' or 'persecuting,' in the sense of making the profession of the Roman Catholic creed in any way penal," was what the writer advocated. What he meant was, " that if in order to obtain certain objects in reference to these subjects (education, marriage, and religious endowments) the Roman Catholics form themselves into a compact parliamentary party ready to obstruct all other legislation, and utterly indifferent to all other interests than those of their Church, they will have to be met by legislation on these subjects conceived in a spirit directly hostile to them. If, for instance, they adopt the tactics suggested, the fact that a particular form of education is unpleasing to them and unfavorable to their interests will be a reason for adopting it." In advocating this kind of legislation ab irato, the Pall Mall seems to think that it escapes the reproach of subjecting the professors of a particular religion to penal consequences It entirely however blinks the fact that it is virtuthe votes of English and Scotch members. The ally elevating its scepticism, as the Saturday Review puts it, "to the level of an established creed, the denial of which entails upon the dissenter all manner of civil disadvantages." For this is what it means. Catholics combine to use their civil rights in order to protect their natural right of having their children educated in a certain way. This argues the Pall Mall, is a reason for forcing upon them another system of education which they dislike, and avowedly because they dislike it. In other words, the exercise of political power by a certain class of citizens, even in their own concerns. is such a crime that it must be punished by interference in those concerns in the way most painful to the offenders. For it must be remembered that it is in their own concerns alone that Catholics are disposed to assert themselves. It is utterly unjustifiable to talk, as the Pall Mall does, about their "attacking the laity" and "imposing their will" on a day. To her second, eighteen months old, she is them. Catholics have never desired to force Cath- administering half a tea-spoorful of brandy in his England and Scotland have no concern whatever. olic education on Protestants, or Denominational food. "Oh, he takes it regularly, by the doctor's Yet it is their representatives, not those of the Eng- education on Secularists. All that they claim is a order." Her eldest, a girl of five, quaffs at dinner lish constituencies, who practically claim to decide Catholic education for Catholics. Nay, further, they the fate of the measure. The worst of it is, too, that do not even object to contributing their share to there is no pretense for assuming that this alien | Protestant and Secularist education. It is scurcely fair then to describe this policy as one which imposes itself on others. It is the Secularist party which is "imposing its will" on us by refusing to us, as the *Pall' Mull* would refuse, "any advantages which (we) may claim from public authority." What Lord Palmerston said of the Catholics and terests of Ireland are concerned. Hence it is that the Government have been enabled to carry all be-larists. "The Catholics were contented with impartiality and justice : the Protestants on the contrary required partiality to themselves and injustice to the Catholics."-Tablet. ONE OF THOSE PROUD PRELATES .- The other evening, walking through Kensington, London, I chanced to meet our archbishop, hurrying on foot towards his Cathedral. He looked wenry and wan; the perspiration stood in drops upon his wasted face; his clothes were soiled with the dust of the streets he had been for hours engaged in doing some parish work for one of the priests whose strength had given way and who was then lying very ill. I had heard that His Grace was himself unwell, and I told him I was surprised to see him thus exposed. "Oh, said he, with that sweet smile which lingers in the memory of every one who has ever seen it-" It was nothing but a cold, and we should not be idle. you know." Idle! good Heavens! This man talk about being idle! Strange stories go about concerning Henry Edward, by the grace of God and favor of the apostolic see, Archbishop of Westminster It has long been known, one tells you, that he never eats anything ; you can see that by looking at him to say it is Lent all the year round with him is nothing ; as he never eats anything, he cannot ent less in Lent, and so he makes it up by other mortifications. But then, he never sleeps either; one of two things he is always doing-he is always working or always praying. The amount of work he does, pleasantry apart, is wonderful; but God and the Saints only know how much he prays, I think he is one of the most happy priests I have ever met -and I have known very many happy ones-and he enjoys this almost perfect happiness in despite. not only of his burdens, but of the thousand thorns which must affict him in this Babel of wickedness. His people love him with a wonderful love-I believe there is not one of them, who would not joyfully die for him. They have just provided him with a new palace, to which he is now removed. It is at the west end of Victoria Street, not very far into the affairs of the other world, and leave the prefrom the descenated Westminster Abbey. It is a large and commodious residence, very handsomely fitted up; and there the throngs that come to his weekly receptions will be much more at their ease than in his former residence in York Place. The income of the See is now about £3,000 ; and of this sum, I am told, the archbishop spends upon himself about £25. Those proud prelates! How their clergy have allowed it to grow up, to take possession luxurious mode of life contrasts with the Christian of the air, to penetrate schools and colleges, to consimplicity of Brother Spurgeon, and of the gentle- trol the action of legislatures, without even so much man who calls himself Archbishop of Canterbury !---Cor. of Catholic Review. PROTESTANTISM IN ITS ULTIMATE -" Euthanasia, the Duty of Suicide" is the newest article in the creed advance of wages, which the employers refuse to of modern thought. Its principal apostles are Mr. grant.-Times. Lionel Tollemache and Professor Francis Newman of England. The London Spectator prints their letters, and attempts to refute them. Yet Euthanaa the second second

only a logical result of the "reformation" from which the human race have derived so many advantages. That auspicious movement,-to which we owe Anglicanism, the "Old-Catholics," and innumerable sects and revolutions to the great profit of mankind,-began by getting rid of the Church, and has abolished in succession Christian unity, stable government, authority on one side and obedience on the other, the sacraments, dogma, and last of all Almighty God. Having destroyed everything else, it now proposes to take away the only thing remaining,-apparently because it is no longer worth keeping-and to put an end to human life. But as modern thought is fond of system, or the semblance of it, Professor Newman judiciously recommended that Euthanasia, like marriage and wills, should be legalized by the State," so as to provide "securities against abuse." The theory, as the Spectator ob-serves, is this, "that man is as good a judge of the time to terminate his life as he is of his other duties." Why not? If man can judge God and the Church, which Protestantism has taught him to do, why should such a small matter as the duration of human life be left to any other decision than his own? Because, says the Spectator, "God sets limits to our judgment and conscience, where He sets a limit to our sight." We are quite of that opinion, but if men may lawfully put aside "God's limits" in one matter, why not in another? We are afraid the Euthanasians will be too much for the Spectator .--"We cannot choose as a dwy," argues that journal, "to go into a world into which we do not even know the conditions of right entrance." There are some 200 million living Christians who know very well the nature of those conditions, because they obey the only Teacher which is able to proclaim them. The Euthanasians are only consistent Protestants, who claim the right to judge everything .--A writer in the same number of the Spectator compares "Euthanasian with Athanasian mercies," and another, whose signature is "Prelatus," considers that " no document of similar length has ever produced so much infidelity as the Athanasian Creed." The Euthanasians we repeat, have only pushed Protestantism one step further. The Reformation has made life such a dreary force that they purpose to put an end to it. From their point of view we think the Euthanasians are right. If, after abolishing everything else, they would be content to abolish themselves, the world could bear the loss. But before they begin to exterminate their fellow creatures, legally or otherwise, we hope they will give us timely notice.—London Tablet.

LADY TIPPLERS IN ENGLAND .--- I am the middle-aged house-mother" of a tolerably large householdmatron and mother, brain-worker besides, having written books for a quarter of a century. I have a wide social circle, and, I hope, a not narrow influence in my parish and neighborhood. My creed from my youth has been that water is the best and only drink, and that alcohol, as a rule, is not necessary to either man, woman, or child, except as a medicine, and then only in very limited quantities, to be discontinued, like medicine, as soon as the need for it is ended. The experience of a not easy life has confirmed this. But see how different is my observation. I go out to kuncheon after probably two hours of domestic avocations and three hours of brain work, feeling tired certainly, but I take my food and a glass of water, and revive. Other ladies also "feel tired"-but they think nothing will restore them but a glass of sherry. Others, not tired at all, take it just as a matter of course, even as, five hours after, they take the hock, claret, or champagne with which the three glasses beside them are filled, sometimes refilled, by attentive servants. If intermediately I meet my friends at a garden party, or afterwards at a ball, be sure they will once or twice have tasted the claret-cup or negus, or something even stronger, being still "tired." If they will count-which they never do-they find that on an average they take at least three glasses of some sort of wine in the course of the day. Is this ne-cessary? During not much less than fifty years I have never found it so. Again, I visit a young nursing mother, who tells me she is obliged to take, for the sake of the baby, half a pint of stout three times v half-glass be da relish. "My children require it," sighs the mother; "they are so delicate!" No wonder. My third friend, a childless invalid, enlarges on the great comfort she has in her glass of champagne at lunch, her eleven o'clock egg and sherry, or her tiny dose of port wine whenever she feels exhausted. "I don't eat, so I must drink," she says ; " I should be dead if I didn't." And when I see the excited look, the miserable false energy only kept up by such means, I am inclined to say, mournfully, " Better be dead." The fourth house I enter is one where-most exceptional fact, even among women—the water-bottles are emptied at table and the decanters left full. But the family is in tribulation and terror, owing to the threats of a cook, who, having made too free with the kitchen beer-barrel, has seized a carving knife and proposed to kill the parlor-maid, who suggested she had better go to bed. "I don't know how it is," sighs the mistress ; " but so many women servants get drunk now-a-days." I tell her my simple story, that for twenty years I have never allowed beer in my kitchen, or reckoned beer-money in my servant's wages. They must either accept the alternative and drink water—as I do—or give up my place. They never have given up the place, and ours is still one of the very houses where there is no trouble with servants. But when I suggested these facts she shook her head. She had not courage to commence such a reform .- Pall Moll Gazette. MR. FROUDE ON THE CRIMES OF PPOTESTANT NATIONS. -However much we may except to Mr. Froude when he treats of Ireland, we must still regard him as having authority on Protestantism. The Christian Intelligencer pays him for articles, from one of which we take the following sketch : "Protestant nations have been guilty, as nations, of enormous crimes. Protestant individuals who profess the soundest of creeds, seem, in their conduct, to have no creed at all, beyond a conviction that pleasure is pleasant, and that money will purchase it. Political corrup tion grows up; sharp practice in trade grows up-dishonest speculations, short weights and measures, and adulteration of food. The whole commercial and political Protestant world, on both sides of the Atlantic, has blossomed out into transactions of this kind, and the clergy have for the most part sate by silent, and occupy themselves in carving and polishing ino completeness their schemes of doctrinal salvation. They shrink from offending the wealthy members of their congregations. They withdraw sent world to the men of business and the devil. For the working purposes of life, they have allowed the gospel to be superseded by the new formulas of political economy. This so-called science is the most barefaced attempt that has ever yet been openly made on this earth to regulate human society as opening their lips in remonstrance." A strike of the Staffordshire ironworkers appears to be imminent, the men demanding a considerable

here is the way he moralizes over St. Patrick's Day, lately past;

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(From the Merrimac Journal.)

The growth of Catholicism in New England, though chiefly the result of immigration, is too rapid and too wonderful not to attract the attention of all observing minds. Some forty years ago New England was alarmed lest the Catholics should obtain possession of the Valley of the Mississippi, and we were appealed to in a series of lectures, which found a place in nearly all the religious journals, stating that a conspiracy existed for that end in Europe, at the head of which was Prince Metternich of Austria. Then there was not a half-dozen Catholic churches in New England. In Massachusetts there was not one out of Boston ; and if anybody had said that we had better look at homethat those living would not pass to their graves before our cities would be crowded with Catholics, and the crosses upon the church spires would ornament all our hills, he would have been laughed at, and the thing declared impossible. New England then had no thoughts of herself; the home of the Puritans was all safe and right; the only inquiry was what can we do for the West? Now the case is all changed; Puritanism is dying in its cradle, and Catholicism is having its greatest triumphs where it had the least to hope. We have not the statistics to show the relative growth of the Catholic Church, but we judge that there are less than twenty churches in this very county of Essex, where not one was found in 1830. Less than thirty years ago, when the late Rev. Henry Lennon took charge of the church at Newburyport, his was the only parish between Salem and Haverhill, and he ministered to his people in Newburyport, and their taxable property was valued at \$6,000. They worshipped in a little one story building on Charles street, and since 1950 built the church on Green street, the largest in the city. Two years ago he died, leaving in this city more than 3,000 Catholics, with a taxable property of nearly a million dollars. In the meantime the original parish has been divided. They have built a church in Ipswich, another in Georgetown, and a third in Amesbury. The last they have outgrown and are rebuilding with 1,500 sittings. There must be within that area eight times as many Catholics as there were a quarter of a century ago; and in property, education and influence, they have increased five hundred fold. They are now in every department of trade and every rank of social life. We say they have increased mainly by immigration. That was the case till recently, but now that has: changed, and their growth is by natural increase. They do not constitute one quarter of the population, but the registration shows that nearly one balf the children born, are of foreign parents, and to-d. y perhaps one-third of the births within the pale of the Catholic Church are from the second generation in this country and therefore not returned as foreign. The old stock right here in the centre of Essex county, does not produce one-half of the children born, and we are relatively losing every day. With the Puritan element decaying or moving to the west, and fresh immigrants coming all the time, with stamina to produce two children to our one, what is to be the final result? Is it not clear? In 28 years past they have come from nothing to what they are; in 28 years more, which will end this century, what is to be the relative strength of the two elements? We do not care now to speak of their action-we refer only to their numbers, their property, their position in society, and their power in politics, where numbers and wealth control. They present an organization as perfect as the world has ever scen, an organization that began with Christianity, and which, for aught that now appears, will die with it. In opposition there is no such combination. Protestantism is fragmentary and broken. It is not united in one body with one head, one faith or one baptism; and is rapidly drifting from the standpoints of the Reformation of Luther and the doctrines of the Westminster catechism to what is termed Liberalism, which is individualism. What a difference between John Calvin and Ward Beecher -between Cotton Mather and Murray of the Park street-between the Baptists of the 17th century and Spurgeon-between the old Arminians and the Modern Unitarians-between Harvard college as in the days of Gov. Winthrop and the Harvard of today-between Andover Seminary as it was moulded by the Springs and Danas and the Andover of Prof. Phelps? Catholicism has settled into a hard, solid form by eighteen centuries of one life-it has its walls and gates and watch towers whose signals are the same. It is like the hugo icebergs of the glacial period, that lifted and drifted the huge boulders that all human power could not have moved, and with them ploughed the mountain tops and ridged the hills. Protestantism is not the one stream that empties the inland seas and thunders over the heights of Niagara, but the divided waters that make the many small and gentle streams that find their ways round the hills and through the meadows -here murmuring a little, and here gently seeking the occan. That it is better or worse, it is not ours now to say ; but that it is comparatively powerless is very clear. We are satisfied to simply chronicle the facts.

is one of the scandals of the age. Mr. N. A. Nicholson, a landlord in the county Meath, has adopted a novel mode of testing the feelings of his tenantry. A statement having been published to the effect that the relations between them were unfriendly, he offered to try the matter by a plebiscite, telling them in a circular that if they voted against him he would sell the property. In reply a memorial was addressed to him, signed by 39 out of 51 tenants, telling him that they wished him to remain their landlord provided he did not disturb them, but allowed them to remain in possession of their farms at fair rents, but that they were determined by every fair means to resist extermination, and begging that if he did not comply with their request he would sell the property .--When the day of voting came however, they were divided in opinion, and finally asked him not to put them to the accessity of voting, but to continue as their landlord upon their present terms.

KILLED ON A RAILWAY -- On Monday a small farmer named John Philan was killed by a train on the Portarlington and Athlone Branch Railway. The unfortunate man was crossing the line at a point about three-quarters of a mile from the Clara station, on the Portarlington side, when the buffer of the engine of a train travelling in the direction of Athlone struck him on the hip, and threw him down an enbankment a distance of 25 feet. The train was brought to a standstill, and the poor man was placed upon the engine and conveyed to Clara station, where he was attended by a Catholic clergy man, from whom he received the last rites of the Church. It is stated that the deceased man was afflicted with deafness, which would account for the fatal occurrence. He was over 70 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children .- Freeman

Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, in the county of that name, is one of the

UNITED STATES.

A NEW ENGLANDER'S, OUTLOOK .-. The Merrimae

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• This is owing to the habit of fraticide being so common amongst the Protestant population.-Ed. T. W.

SLIGHTLY MIXED .- A Mr. Church was married four times and his wives were all buried in a certain graveyard. It became necessary, ultimately, to remove the remains of the dear departed to another cemetery. Church undertook the work himself; but in carrying the sainted dead in a furniture cart, the bones got mixed, and when re-interment began, even Church himself was unable to tell which was Emily and which was Hannah. After doing the best he could he had the four graves closed, but, being a strictly accurate man, he felt that it would be wrong to use the old headstones when he was not at all certain that Hannah's dust might not be all under her tombstone. So, in order to be precise, he had a new set made, with such inscriptions as these; Here lies Hannah Church, (and probably part of Emily,) who was born, &c., &c. "Sacred to the memory of Mary Church, (who seems to be mixed with Matilda,) who was born, &c., &c.

"Stranger, pause and drop a tear,

For Emily Church lies buried here,

Mingled in some perplexing manner

With Mary, Matilda, and probably Hannah." All the wives seemed satisfied with this arrangement; but some of Church's mothers-in-law considered that his sense of responsibility as a man of veracity is altogether too fine.

BAD READING .- Among the many causes which tend to produce in the minds of Irish American youth, a growing repugnance to the patriotic and glorious traditions of our forefathers, and the practice of our holy religion, there is none more effective than the habit of reading serial publications, the contents of which are a subtle moral poison to their absorbing minds. Headed by the "nasty" journal of "calumniation," the sole aim of these periodicals and story papers apparently, is the total extirpation of their deadliest enemy, Catholicity; and in fact of all religion! Is it not painful to witness Catholic, parents allowing their boys and girls to read and maintain those their bitter enemies; while on the other hand the defenders of their nationality and faith are left unsupported? Yet such is the case ! Irish parents; you who are indifferent on this mat-ter, it is time that you should awaken to a sense of your duty, suppress at once, and forever, the ingress. of these villifiers of Ireland and her faith, to the family circle; let their places be supplied by Catholic magazines, and journals, and the ancestral and religious aspirations of your children will not be

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 2. 1873. THE TRUE WITNESS

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAX-1873. Friday, 2-St. Athanasius, B. C. D. Saturday, 3-Finding of the Holy Cross. Sunday, 4-Third after Easter. Monday, 5-St. Pius V., P.C. Tuesday, 6-St. John before the Latin Gate. Wednesday, 7-St. Stanislaus, P. M. Thursday, 8-Apparition of St. Michael, Arch.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is as well to caution the public against placing any reliance upon the telegraphic reports as to the illness and critical situation of the Sovereign Pontiff. These reports are unauthenticated, and are in all probability the invention of speculators. No doubt the Holy Father is advanced in years, and it is very likely that he suffers from the infirmities of age, and from occasional indisposition; but as yet there is nothing to create serious alarm, though we should all pray earnestly that a life so valuable may be spared.

The lull in the storm of European politics seems to be nearly at an end, and stormy days are at hand. Monarchists and Revolutionists appear determined to bring matters to an issue. In France the extreme Radicals have won some important elections, and the Royalists are said to be preparing to put forth their strength. In Spain the issue seems to be betwixt Communism, and Legitimism, as reprosented by Don Carlos. The revolutionary party in Madrid have raised the standard of the Commune; the army is in thoroughly demoralised condition; and there is in a word no authority in the country which can command respect. We may expect to hear soon of the outbreak of a social convulsion, and of wholesale massacres in that distracted country, whose last chance of salvation, under God, depends upon the speedy success of the Carlists, and the restoration of the rightful monarchy. Emperor William of Germany is on a visit to his Imperial brother of Russia, and has been enthusiastically received at St. Petersburg. Whether this bodes an entente cordiale betwixt these two great military Powers we can hardly say; but that it has some kind of political significance, we may be sure, and may be taken as indicative of an approaching storm. In England the Prince of Wales has been making himself prominent in taking a leading part in some Masonio tom-fooleries connected with the reinstitution of the Order of the Knights' Templar-which being accused of gross immoralities, and of anti-Christian tendencies, was suppressed, with the consent of the Holy See. It is laughable to see stout, middle aged gentlemen of the XIX. century, Protestants to boot, and therefore very indifferent to the fortunes of the Holy Places whose defence against the infidel was the object of the Templar institution-taking part in the farce of the resuscitation of such an Order; but when we remember that now-a-days this is but one of the many forms which Free-Masonry assumes, it is something not laughable, but sad, to see those in authority giving the semblance of encouragement to an organisation whose aim is the subversion of every throne, and of every altar in Christendom. With the simplicity or rather stupidity of lambs, though without their innocence, these infatuated lords and princes, fawn upon their enemies, and lick the hands up raised to shed their blood. One of the chief agents in the great Revolution of the last century was as the arch-revolutionist Louis Blanc shows in the 3rd chapter of the second volume of his great work, Les Revolutionnaires Mystiques -Free-Masonry in its several branches; and to-day it is through the agency of the same mystic, wide-spread organisation that it is proposed to carry out the work then inaugurated. Of course it is a master stroke of policy on the part of the hidden directors of this gigantic conspiracy against Christianlty and modern society, to enroll amongst their subjects men of high social and political standing, and thus make these unconsciously accessory to their own destruction. One would have thought beatitude, perhaps the highest of which human nahowever that the fate of the Duke of Orleans, I ture is capable.

once Grand Orient, would have served as a warning to all Princes of the Blood against being decoyed into taking the livery and doing the work of their bitterest foes. Philip no doubt thought that as " Grand Orient," he was himself a leader; whilst in fact the silly dupo was but a tool in the hands of men of far higher standing in the Masonic hierarchy, men far more astute than he was, and who flung him to the scaffold when he had served their turn.

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SIN AND DEATH .--- Doctor P. Carpenter has published a letter on the subject of infant mortality which he has addressed to the Montreal Gazette, and which that journal lays before its readers. The facts therein revealed are hideous. God knows; but, alas! what remedy to apply to them we know not. Sin, even in this world, brings with it its own punishment; and sin cannot be put down or checked by human law, but only by the grace

of God. Some few comments, however, we will venture upon. We admit with the writer of the letter that the amount of infant mortality is most shocking; but it is not the young victims of the parents' sins who are most to be pitied. If out of the 683 children born and sent to the Foundling Asylum in 1872, only 41 have been saved to the earthly community, 642 have been gained to the heavenly Jerusalem. True, the Foundling Hospital has for one of its objects -an object which it does its best to attainthe physical relief of the tender infants committed to its cares, and the prolongation of their existence upon earth. But its main obects are spiritual. First, it proposes to itself the diminution of the crime of child-murder, the amount of which will always and everywhere be in the inverse ratio of the means of providing shelter for the offspring of unchaste unions; secondly, the procuring for the issue of those unhallowed unions the ineffable advantages of the Sacrament of baptism "whereby"-in the words of the catechism of the Protestant Church of England-"being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, they are made the children of grace," and heirs of the Kingdom of heaven. The diseased infants left naked, bleeding, covered with sores, and leprous with disease, at the door of the Foundling Hospital, would, in many instances but for the existence of that institution, have perished without baptism, and by the hands of their own parents; would themselves, therefore, have for ever been excluded from the kingdom, and supernatural beatitude * which

is for those only who have been baptized ; and would thus have been a cause of deeper and more damning guilt to those who, by their sin, had been the means of bringing them into the world, as well as of prematurely hurrying them out of it, and defrauding them of the benefits which Christ has merited for all who have been baptized, and have not sullied the purity of

though barley and water may be sometimes resorted to, it is only in exceptional cases, and when, during the long winter months, milk is scarce, and with difficulty procured. We must pursued, or the topics taught in those schools. remember that it is not the rich, or people in A teacher, if he be worth the salt of his porcasy circumstances who can be persuaded into taking charge of the wretched creatures, cast upon the mercies of a Foundling Hospital.

In conclusion we contend, as we have contended before, that, though the mortality of the Foundling Hospital is great, though the percentage of lives prolonged to the age of puberty is so small as to be scarce worth mentioning -this mortality is not to be attributed to any want of assiduous care on the part of those in charge of the Hospital; that, if it only saves one per cent of those whom it receives, still that one is so much clear gain * since but for it all the babies left at its doors would have been murdered by their parents, or cast living into the gutter to be devoured by the dogs and the swine. Indeed, even with a Foundling Hospital, this last mode of disposing of the fruits of illicit intercourse is becoming very common in some parts of Canada, as may be seen from the annexed paragraph from the St. John (Quebec) News :--

" Of late it has been getting the fashion to scatter infants promiscuously about our usually quiet town, A week or two since one was found on the steps of prominent citizen and within a day or two another poor little innocent was surreptitiously deposited in the Roman Catholic Church. The unnatural pacents ought to be tracked out."

With the concluding words of our esteemed friend's letter-we must all agree. Let us be careful to bring up the young in purity before the Lord : "let those whom the Lord has lent to our care be forewarned and forearmed be fore the time of special temptation come."-Yes indeed: but how and by whom are they to be thus "forewarned and forearmed?" It is here that the Confessional comes in; and this is the only remedy, implying as it does the due use of the Sacraments, that we can suggest as the remedy for the crying evil which the worthy Dr. Carpenter deplores ; whose fruits may be seen at the wicket of the Foundling Hos. pital; which gives us on earth a breed of tainted babies doomed to a premature death, and which is daily, hourly driving down the souls of grown men and women to hell.

· Even in the Moscow Foundling Hospital, a State institution with immense resources-of the babies who survive the first month, the most critical period of baby life, and who are then reported healthy," " 50 per cent die within the first year." Our authority is the correspondent of the London Times. What the rate of mortality amongst those who are found to be not healthy four weeks after birth, we are not told, but it must be something very great; and upon the whole we have good reasons for believing that in the Moscow Foundling-held up as the model institution of Europe, and within whose walls surrounded by all necessary appliances, one-sixth of the babies are actually born-the mortality is as great as it is amongst the cast away children whom our Sisters in Montreal pick up for the most part half frozen, wounded, bleeding and moribund in the street before their door.

TEACHERS AND THEIR INFLUENCE .- " Did you ever

We object to the teachers of the Common Schools, no matter what the text books therein used, no matter what the course of instruction ridge, must exercise a powerful moral influence Liberalism has robbed them. The attention of over the pupil, who, unless he look upon his the British Government has been called to this over the pupil, who, unless in local processing advertisement by the Spanish Minister; and respect, can never profit by his instructions. the matter was brought under the notice of the It is the constant argument of our Protestant House of Commons on the 7th ult., by Mr. contemporaries against the sending of Protestant children to the Convent that, insensibly, the moral influence of the Nun affects the pupil replied that the question of legality of such a favorably towards Popery. In the same way subscription as that advertised for by the the influence of the Protestant teacher over the Westminster Gazette, had been submitted to the Catholic pupil, or of the infidel teacher over Law Officers of the Crown, who had given it the Christian pupil, must be unfavorable to as their opinion :- That the advertisement the Catholicity of the one, to the Christianity being a request for gifts did not amount to an of the other. Indeed in the same selected article in the Witness as that from which we have already quoted, appears an anecdote illustrative be illegal. "There is nothing to prevent any of this truth.

and the second second

A weeping father implores his darling child on her deathbed to pardon him if ever he had wronged her. The dying girl turns on him a sad despairing look, and asks him :---

"Father do you recollect the teacher you hired when we lived in P—."

This teacher we are told was an infidel; and the girl, whom by his influence he had robbed of her belief in Christ, thus draws the moral : "Well, father, for these years since he left, I have been walking in the way pointed out by him; and father you kired that man to ruin my soul. No Heaven, no rest for me! All is darkness!"

Yes! When their own interests are eon cerned, Protestants can see clearly enough shat the parent incurs a heavy moral responsibility in the choice of a teacher for his children; that he is bound to exercise that choice, in the fear of God; and as knowing that God will one day call him to a strict account for the manner in which he has exercised it. All then that we as Catholics do, in that we protest against being forced to hire Protestani teachers for our children, is the counterpart of what conscientious Protestant parents would do, if forced by a tyrannical State, to hire or pay for infidel teachers for their children.

We object to the teachers of your Common Schools, and this is enough. We alone as parents, have a right to a voice in the matter. We will not plaze our children in the hands of a Protestant teacher, because, as you yourselves admit, the teacher has "a greater percentage of mankind beneath his influence than all other professions;" because, as you your selves recognise, it is plain that the functions of the teacher extend to far more than the instruction of these beneath his care "from the text-books furnished."

This argument against State-Schoolism, to all morally capable of discerning right from wrong is unanswerable. "We object to your Common Schoel teachers; we will not place our children under their care; we will not pay their hire."

The Westminster Gazette publishes an advertisement inviting subscriptions in the form of a free gift, in aid of the Carlists in Spain, now again bravely standing up for their right. ful king, and those provincial liberties of which Stapleton,

Mr. Gladstone in the name of the Ministry infraction of the law, though a contract for the purpose of raising funds for the Carlists would person asking, or any person giving money for such a purpose"-so Mr. Gladstone concluded : "that being so it is not in the power of Her Majesty's Government in any way to go beyond the law."

Upon the law, thus laid down it is not for us 'o comment. We remember, however, that when funds by subscription were raised in England, in 1860, in aid of the piratical expodition organised against the undoubtedly legitimate King of Naples by Garibaldi, and treacherously encouraged by the hypocritical Piedmontess Government, and the arch-liar at its head, the English Liberal press loudly arproved of the proceeding which they now, in the case of forwarding pecuniary assistance to Don Carlos, denounce. Their theory scems to be that it is lawful to raise funds for the encouragement of all revolutionary movements against legitimate sovereigns; but that to subscribe in aid of a legitimate sovercign, is an offence against the law of nations. But perhaps some of our readers would like to see the grounds upon which the claims of the present Don Carlos to the throne of Spain are based.

The present claimant is - this is not contested—the descendant and inheritor of all the rights, of the descased Don Carlos, younger brother of the late King Ferdinand the Seventh. By an organic law of Spain, in virtue of which the said Ferdinand was King, his younger brother was in case of the failure of heirs male to the former, heir apparent to the throne .---The same law which made the one king, made the other his legitimate successor to the throne should he die without male issue. The status of the one as legal heir apparent was as good as that of the other as legal king.

Shortly before his death, Ferdinand VII., when in a state of dotage, as some pretend, and when entirely under the influence of his wife the Queen Christina, a very worthless woman, was persuaded to violate, or annul, this Organic Law of the Kingdom; the law which constituted his sole claim to be King of Spain-thereby robbing his brother Don Carles of his right of succession, and assigning it to the daughter of his wife, Isabella. But the right of succession or quality of heir, vested by the Organic Law of the Kingdom in the younger brother in case of failure of male issue to the actual king, was just as valid and sacred the same Organic Law and of that alone, Ferdinand actually enjoyed; he could not therefore repeal it, or any of its provisions as against his brother, and retain it in favor of himself. Don Carlos therefore on his brother's death protested against the wrong that had been done him by transferring his right of succession to the daughter of his deceased brother's wife; and for many years, aided by the loyal Biscayans, whose political rights, and provincial liberties or *fueros* had been trampled under foot by the Liberal party, or Christines, maintained a gallant struggle for his rights; in which, but for the armed interference of other European Powers, he would have been successful. A British Legion - known in history as the "Scarlet Runners," partly because of the color of their uniform, partly on account of the celerity which, whether truly or falsely we cannot pretend to say-they are said to have manifested in their occasional retreats before the Carlist troops-was organised in England, and sent over to help to crush Don Carlos, and the liberties of the brave and loyal Biscayans. The object succeeded at last, and Don Carlos died in exile-leaving however, his rights and claims to the present gallant young Prince whom we trust God will preserve and restore to the throne of his fathers. 'The stories about Carlist cruelties, and atrocities by priests, leaders of Carlist bands, are but a pack of lies invented by the Liberals to throw odium on the legitimate cause. The simple fact, however, that in the last Carlist uprising, the Liberal party in Spain had to invoke the material aid of foreigners; to call in foreign mercenaries and an alien hireling soldiery, to help them to make head to pay for such schools; yet for all that the case coming up in our House of Commons, the against their unnided opponents, is of itself a State exercising this might, is a tyranny to Hon. M. Langevin moved the six month's conclusive rejoinder to those who seek to conagainst their unnided opponents, is of itself a

that of Spanish Liberty.

their robes by mortal sin. Did it do nothing clse-did it not save a single life, or prolong the earthly existence of one of those whom it receives, the Foundling Hospital would be an institution of the very highest utility in the best sense of that word.

We would also make a remark which, had it occurred to him, would we are certain have been made by so excellent and courteous a gentleman as Dr. Carpenter, one so anxious to do justice to the Sisters, often most ungenerously blamed for the amount of mortality in their Foundling Hospital, as if that were owing to their neglect, or want of due vigilance; and whom some ungenerous creatures have had the insolence to brand as "baby farmers"-a newly coincd term applied to those only who for nefarious purposes, undertake the charge of illegitimate children, for a pecuniary consideration, and with the intent of killing them, or perhaps rather of letting them die.

It is perfectly true that the foundlings whom the Sisters put out to nurse are fed on "unnatural aliment," that is on an aliment never intended by nature for the sustenance of baby life. But how can it be otherwise? we remark. Of the foundlings a very large number, 564, are put down as certainly syphilitic ; many more may be tainted with the same foul disease; all are suspected of being so tainted. Now under such circamstances, how is it possible, or even conceivable that any healthy woman would, for any consideration whatsoever, allow such a child to draw its nourishment from her breast? The well grounded fear of the dread syphilitic taint interposes an obstacle insuperable to the administration of the one natural aliment, and makes the administration of an "unnatural aliment," a sad but inevitable necessity. We think however, that cow's milk is in most cases the food which the Sisters stipulate shall be given to the babies whom they place out at nurse to be taken cure of: and

fic vision ; they do not see God; but it is not forbidden to believe and hope that they enjoy a natural

think that we, as teachers, have a greater percentage of mankind beneath our influence than all other professions? • • • It is plain that we have more to do than to instruct those beneath our care from the text-books furnished."

These very true words we find in the Selected Matter of the Montreal Witness of the 17th ult.; and they so fully justify the opposition of Catholics to State-Schoolism, and the being compelled to pay for the support of nen-Catholic schools and teachers, that we may be permitted to insist thereon.

We argue that it is nonsense to pretend that the Common Schools are not dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholic children, because the State provides that the text-books therein used shall be free from all matter which can offend the Catholic conscience. Granting, for the sake of argument, that such be the case, that the text-books are expurgated and cleansed from all perilous stuff, this does not in the slightest degree modify our aversion to these schools. It is not only to the text-books that we object, but to the teachers.

As parents, we are, as towards God, in duty bound to exercise the utmost discretion in the selection of teachers for our children; so great as the above Protestant article shows-is the influence, altogether apart from the text-books. that the teacher exercises, and must exercise over the pupils entrusted to his charge.

And as the corollary of this our duty towards God, is our right, our exclusive and absolute right as against the State, to determine for ourselves-each one for himself, and as he shall render an account of his conduct to God -who shall be the teachers of our children. In this matter the State has, can have, no right of interference; and the simple fact, that a parent, in the exercise of his divine and inalienable right, objects to any school teacher, is a pice. sufficient, all conclusive reason why in justice the parent so objecting should not, directly or indirectly, he taxed for the support of the school in which the obnoxious teacher officiates. By brute force-and that it is the only argument that on the School Question Protestants ever appeal to-Catholic parents may be forced beresisted, if possible; not a legitimate govern. hoist; this motion was however rejected by a found the cause of Spanish Liberalism with ment to be honored and obeyed,

and a second and a second atter the second and the second and a second and a second atter second at a second at SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REVEREND M. VILLENEUVE OF THE SEMINARY OF ST. SUL-PICE .- The painful task of announcing the very sudden death of this hard working servant of God devolves upon us to-day. On Friday the 25th ult., he was returning on foot from an afternoon visit to the sick at the Hotel Dieu; when at the corner of St. Urbain and as the right of possession which, in virtue of Lagauchetiere Streets, he felt unwell and took refuge in an asylum situated at the corner of these two streets. Dr. Schmidt was called in, but on his arrival the reverend patient was already speechless, and lived only long enough to receive from the hands of the Rev. M. Rousselot the last sacraments of the Church which he had served so long and faithfully on earth.

This sad event has plunged the Seminary into the deepest affliction in which the Catholic laity of Montreal participate. To the poor the reverend deceased was well known as the dispenser of the Seminary's liberalities and large handed charities. They will mourn the loss of a kind friend and protector whose visits were wont to cheer the hearts of the desolate, and to bring comfort to the homes of the widows and fatherless children. The last rites of our holy religion were performed for him in the Church of Notre Dame on the 29th ult.

The reverend deceased who, we believe, was a nephew of the gallant but unfortunate Villeneuve who commanded the combined fleets of France and Spain at Trafalgar, was born in France on the 7th Jan., 1808. He was raised to the Holy Order of the Priesthood in 1830, and eight years later he came to Canada, where he labored indefatigably to the hour of his death as a member of the Seminary of St. Sul.

war a wara politika and confidence of other the The trial of the Titchborne claimant on the charge of perjury, commenced on the 24th ult. The case for the Crown was opened by Mr. Hawkins.

We are pleased to see by the Report of the Parliamentary proceedings that on a Divorce majority of 86 to 73. ំព័រស្រួងស្រួង ។ ស្រុកស្រួងស្រួងស្រុក

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 2, 1873.

WEITTEN FUS THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXXII.

"THOU SHALF NOT KILL." "Wo to the world because of scandal."

Every sin committed in the sight or with the snowledge of others is a source of scandal. This sises from our very nature. At all times imitative, man is never more so than in his sinning. Born with a nature prone to evil, and kept in check only by the small still voice of conscience, he is ever willing to stiffle that voice by an appeal to the example of the rest of mankind. When Adam fell and was asked by Almighty God in the garden the cause of his fall, he attributed it to the example and infuence of Eve. "The woman whom thou gavest me to but companion gave me of the tree and I did eat." And bis imitating our neighbour-this influence of exuns interest of scandal, runs through all sin. Why are oaths and curses and blasphemies upon the lips of ninety-nine out of every hundred men in the world? Why are the sacred names of God, of Jesus Christ, of the Blessed Virgin and saintsnames which the Augels in heaven pronounce with whe and reverence-why are these holy names always pon the lips of men in anger and reproach? From our homes, from the streets, from our market places, for our workshops, from our stores, from our wharves, from our fields, when they are sowing the grain which God has to bless, as well as when they gram the harvest which God has blessed there rises up to heaven a stream of oaths and curses so continuous and so universal that one is lost in conjecture, whether the damned of hell or the redeemed of earth are the most insulting to God. And not only onths and curses but blasphemics the most terolling against God's mercy and goodness, against Christ's death and passion, against that sacred blood which He poured out for the redemption of mankind are hurled in impious defiance against God and guiast high heaven. And how is this? Man at his birth did not surely come into the world endowed with a language of oaths and curses and blashemics? Neither has a demon from hell ever been known to come on earth to teach mankind the borid language of the damned. Whence then arises this fiendish habit? What has brought it upon the earth? It is scandal and the scandalizer, that has thus defiled the tongues of men. Men curse today because they heard men curse yesterday, and men cursed yesterday because they heard men curse the day before. The language of augels would be the language of earth, if some enemy had not come, in the night and sowed tares among the wheat. Oh, we to the world because of scandal! Why are impure words and jests-why are immodest conversations-why are words of double meaning so common amongst Christians? The Apostle expressly forbids them in words of no feeble and no dubious meaning. " But fornication and all uncleaness or covetousness (thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife) It it not so much as be named amongst you as becometh saints; or obscenity or foolish talking . . . for because or these things cometh the anger of God (even) upon the children of unbelief. (Ept c. 5.) And he repeats this prohibition to the Colossians (c. 3) when he writes But now lay you also away * * all filthy speech out of your mouth. How then is it that in spite of this admonition we still find these things so common amongst men? Why is it that obscene language is looked upon-not indeed as forbidden-but, on the contrary, as an amusement and a recreation by workmen, by employers, in our public bar-rooms, in private conversations, at the corners of our streets, at tea parties-nay t even in the presence of the dead in our wakes? Nor are the ill-instructed the only transgressors. The highly educated if they clothe their filthy ideas in more refined language transgress equally with the ignorant, whilst their transgression is the more dangerous in as much as its innate coarseness is disguised under the veil of polished language. Nor do men alone transgress, women, from whom all expect angelic purity or the outward appearance of it at least ;--women, whose cheeks are endowed with the power of blushing indicative of the inward modesty of purity which reigns within; even women dare to infect their breath and soil their lips with the filth of impure words and the taint of immodest conversations. And how is this? How does it happen that this obscenity forbidden by an Apostle and which is the source of so many impure desires and which keeps the soul in a chronic state of mortal sin and makes; it by anticipation a demon of hell-how does it happen, that this obscenity so revolting to the pure mind has become so common upon the carth? Again I answer by scandal. It is the scandalizer that introduced it; it is the scandalizer that continues it; and it will be the scandalizer that will perpethate it to all time. Oh we to the world because of scandal. And there is another way, Christian soul, in which Scandal propagates and perpetuates sin. One great barrier against all crime is its shamefulness. Men shrink from it because of its disgracefulness. But, alas! even this barrier scandal destroys. Do you doubt it? What has made the drunkard even tolerable amongst the nations ? Is it not the frequency of his appearance? the scandal of his crime? Which of you, should he see for the first time a drunken man, but would be filled with wonder and dismay to be succeeded by feelings of loathing and detestation? This human brute then, this monster of nature, or, as St. John Chrysostom calls him, this reproach of 'the human race, how does it happen that he is tolerated for one moment in society? how does it happen that he is not loathed as the most abject of beings ? Through the force of bad example; through the power of scandal; through the fre-Quency of his crime. Even the greatest dangers are despised when one is frequently exposed to them. Even the most refined and delicate, soon become accustomed to coarseness when continually surrounded by it. Is not this then, Christian soul, another ter, as it is stated that the men propose, as the summer tible power for evil, that exists in scandal ? Let us take another example. To persons brought up but for locked upon as too slow for our fast age. The girl that can haugh the loudest, the loude

most unblushing effrontery, is the model girl of our model age. And how is this? It was not thus that the saints of God walked whilst on earth. It was not thus that St. Agnes, St. Lucy, St. Oatherine, St. Margaret, St. Scholastica behaved whilst they strove for their eternal crown. And that holy Virgin of Virgins, that spotless Mary the Mother of God-did she, think you, act like these bold ones of our days? Oh, no! Christian soul; it was not thus. Her modesty and purity made her tremble even at the presence of an Archangel. When then does it arise that in a Christian nation and amongst Catholic young women even, who profess to revere, venerate and imitate that holy Virgin, there are to be found those, who will flaunt their boldness before the eyes of the world and will imitate the crimes and customs | artificial restrictions and interference with the rights of the Gentiles? Alas here ! again we discover the of others to sell their labor for what they choose, dread power for evil that is contained in the sin of deserve the utmost reprehension. scandal. Why are so many of our women Jezabels, but because they have lived amongst Jezabels. Why are modesty and purity vanishing from amongst us but because custom has sanctified boldness and,

walk the boldest, and enter male society with the

effrontery. And has not scandal destroyed the barrier of shame in the dress of our young people? What do you call fashioz ? Is it not scandal ? Why do our women disfigure themselves with dress until it is hard to say whether they are women or mountebanks. If you ask them why they do this, they will tell you "It is the fashion." What does this mean? It means that others have disfigured themselves, and therefore they must; others have scandalized the world by putting on these outrageous dresses, and they, accepting the scandal, must do the like scandal. Which of these young women dare walk down the street dressed out as they are to-day, if it were not the fashion? If they did, would they not be looked upon as insanc? What then has this fashion-this scandal-done? It has sanctified in the eyes of the world, the making oneself ridiculous and has in reality made it ridiculous not to make oneself rediculous. Again; how many of our young their household? See this young woman coming along the street; she is dressed out in all the height and depth and breadth of what the world calls "the fashion." She is some grand lady surely. Let us follow her to her home. What! broken windows with rags to stop the holes! A father and mother labouring to keep the wolf, hunger, from the door. Her smaller brothers and sisters running about barcfooted and in rags. Is this the home of this fine lady? Why not? For has she not the wardrobe of the whole household upon her back? But she is | Terence Gillies and Patrick Hushing. just of a marriageable age you, say, and she must seek to catch a husband. Do you hear this? young men! are you then so degraded—has scandal so far debased you as to lead you to take to wife a being who in order to catch you with a gilded hook can stoop so low as to put upon her back what ought to go for rent and fuel and food and clothing for the whole household ?

of all customs the immodest dresses of our ball rooms. What has sanctioned so disgraceful a custom? Fashion has made a young woman wear publicly in a ball room a dress she would be afraid to leave her bed chamber in, if it were not the fashion. Fashion has made it reputable to dress disreputably-fashion has made it modest to dress immodestly-fashion has made it fashionable to offend the purity of God and of his Saints and Angels. Again I say, wo to the world because of scandal.

and an instance is given of a young Scotchman who obtained employment soon after his arrival in the city, but was in a short time forced to leave, although his employer did all he could to retain him. Workingmen would do well to ponder these features, which are common among various trades, and whose peculiarities they may be made to properly appreciate in threatened scarcity or dearness of the staff of life. These various strikes and advance of wages, obtained through artificial means, neutralize each other, and the benefit of competition and the operation of the law of supply and demand is lost.

What better is a workingman for an increase of wages when he finds that it is more or less counterbalanced by an advance in the necessaries of life, caused by those engaged in their production copying the example and tactics that procured him higher pay? We have not the least objection to every workingman getting as high wages as possible, but

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that at a meeting of the Rev. Director and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum of this City, held on the 24th ult., our respected fellow-citizen, Patrick Jordan, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee of that Corporation.

We congratulate Mr. Jordan on this well-merited compliment, it is a recognition of his many acts of benevolence to the poor.

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

MR. MICHAEL REID, Teacher Pembroke. Mr. PATRICK HART, Osceola, Admaston and Dou-

glas. Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell.

Mr. P. Lysen, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston

Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity.

Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'

Mr. J. MOLONEY, Reve, Mount St. Patrick. Mr. NEIL M'CAUL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite

the Market, Ottawa.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- At a meeting of the above Society, held on Tuesday evening, 14th April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year -President, F. Cassidy, Esq., Mayor women carry on their backs the whole wardrobe of of Montreal; 1st Vice President, Mr. Michael Donovan ; 2nd Vice President, Mr. P. J. Kearney, reelected; Treasurer, Mr. Daniel Lyons, re-elected; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. J. Curran ; Recording-Secretary, Mr. Samuel Cross; Assistant-Recording Secretary, Mr. Jas. Howley, jr; Physician, Church he rendered up his soul to his Creator.—May Francis Rouark, Esq., M D. Committee of Manage-he rest in peace. ment .--- Messrs. Charles Curran, B. Tansey, M. Mullin. R. P. Burke, P. O'Donoghue, James O'Farrell, John Fatton, John Phœnix, P. Dunn, James Howley, S. J. Quinn, M. Tracey, Lewis Hughes, John O'Leary, Thomas Quinn, J. P. Whelan, J. Whitty and F. B. McNamce ; Grand Marshal .- Mr. Thos Bowes ; Asst. Marshals .- Messrs, James Neville, Thos. Sherman,

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE .--- On Sunday evening dramatic and musical soirce was held in the Market Hall at St. Jean Baptiste Village by the pupils of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute. The occasion of the soirce was the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Mr. Belanger, Director of the In- attentions we had shown him .- Letters from a Lady stitution, which took place yesterday. The pro-gramme was a very interesting one, and the attendance was large, they being not less than 700 persons Again, Christian soul, take that most disgraceful present. The Hon. Gidcon Ouimet, Minister of Public Instruction, presided. On his right was the Rev. Mr. Belanger, and on his left Mr. J J. Curran, advocate. While the pupils were going on through a theatrical performance some insance or malicious indivdual in the audience raised the cry of "fire." A scene of indiscribable confusion ensued, which lasted a few minutes, the audience being seized with a papic. Quiet was at last restored, however, the band striking up a lively air, and the performance was resumed. During the course of the evening Mr. Curran delivered an eloquent and appropriate address which was frequently applauded. Professor Fowler presided at the piano. At the close of the nent an address was presented Mgr. Lafleche, accompanied by his Grand Rev. Mr. Belauger, on behali of the professor and pupils of the institution. Mr. Belauger made a suitable and feeling reply, thanking the audience for their attendance, and the interest they have always manifested in the good work with which he has the happiness to be connected. The band played "God Fave the Queen," and the very interesting proceedings of the evening were brought to a close, -Gazette of Monday.

prevented as much as possible from obtaining work , measures possible to prevent the spread of the disease. He informed them of 14 deaths within two months in and near Mansonville.-Newport Standard and Express.

The new disease-Cerebro Spinal Meningitis-has made its appearance in Quebec and proved fatal in a few hours. Seven cases have been reported in St. Rochs district, out of which four proved fatal.

THREE RIVERS, April 27 .- The Lake ice is passing down in great quantities on the south shore to-day The water is into the St. Marguerite farms, a mile and a half across the country, and up to the market square in the heart of the city. The lower part of the city is flooded up to the suburbs, and the buildings in that part of the city and along the river side are in imminent danger from the Lake ice, should the wind change. It is now blowing from the north causing the ice to follow the south shore, and thus protecting the city. A good deal of destitution is prevailing among the poorer classes. A large quantity of fence rails and pickets have bee npassing all day.

MARRIAGES.

At Chelsea, P. Q. by the Rev. F. Michel, Geo. C. Rainboth Prov. Land Surveyor of Aylmer, to Minnie, only daughter of Austin Corrigan, Esq., of Chelsea No cards.

At the residence of the Rev. A. E. Dufresne, by the Rev. E. Blanchard, on Monday, 21st April, 1873, Mr Frank R. Whittaker, merchant tailor, of Shorbrooke, to Miss Mary J., daughter of P. Murphy, of Lennoxville.

DIED.

At the Tannerics West, on the 25th, ult., John, secondeldest son of John Flanagan, aged 21 years. In this city, on the 25th April, Mr. Denis Downey, aged 58 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

In this city, on the 24th April, Mr. Thos. Wilson, fruit dealer, aged 38 years, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

At Sorel, P. Q., in the 81st year of his age, John Collin White, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

At Ferguson's Falls, Co. Lanark, on Easter Sunday morning, the 13th ult., of pulmonary apoplexy, Elizabeth Coakly, wife of Charles Hollinger, Esq., in the 56th year of her age. She was a native of County Carlow, Ireland.

At San Domingo, on the 23rd February, James Rennie, Junior partner of the firm of Messrs. R. Rennie & Co., Napanec Ont. The deccased an estimable young man being in ill health went to New York and from thence sailed to the above place where, after a residence of only a few days illness he died, he was attended by the Cure of San Barbara, and being fortified by the Sacraments of Holy Mother

During our interview, the American Consul at Bankok, presented the King an elegant assortment of his medicine's from Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., for the use of the Court. He explained to his majesty their origin from the great chemist and their uses. The Cherry Pectoral for coughs-the Sarsaparilla for cruptive diseases and the Ague Cure for the fevers that are so fatal in this hot country. The dangerous condition of a favorite wife in the palace with one of the disorders these medicones cure, gave him special interest in these products of medical skill; indeed, these medical marvels interested him more in our country than all the other

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ļ	MONTREAL WHOLESALE M.			
	Flour # brl. of 196 B Pollards	\$2.25	Ŵ	\$8.00
ļ	Superior Extra	0.00	Ø	0.00
l	Extra	6.90	a	7.10
	Fancy	6.50	Ø	6,66
ļ	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.00	ര	0.00
	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	6.00	Ø	6.05
	Strong Bakers'	6.10	ര	6.20
	Supers from Western Wheat [Welland			
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Supers from western wheat wenand			
Canal	0.00	a	0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]			
Fresh Ground	0.00	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$	0.00
Canada Supers, No, 2	5.60	Ø	6.70
Western States, No. 2	0.00	Ŵ	0,00
Fine	4.90	ଳ	5.00
Middlingg	4.00	a	4 25

HIDES-Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1,40 to \$1,60; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins10 to 124c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 41 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 75c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 100 lbs. British Whig.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Toupin's Block), on MONDAY ENENING next, 5th May.

By order, WE. E. DORAN, Rec-Sec.

FIRST COMMUNION OR THE GREAT DAY. Motives and Means of Perseverance after first Communion, translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Published with the permission of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Preface-In publishing this little work we propose to ourselves to offer to the Reverend Clergy religious teachers and Catholic parents, a cheap book, which they can give as a memento of the happy day of first communion. Cloth, 30 cents; Full Gilt, 40 cents. 37-3w

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 19 Lancaster; good references required. Applicant to state salary. Application to be made to the Trestees of the above Section, Glennevis Post Office. Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873. >

GARROLL AND FLANAGAN PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS, GAS, & STEAMFITTERS

No. 799 Craig Street. MONTREAL.

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CANADA

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PROVINCE OF OFREE

Vicar, Mgr. Desautels and the Rev. M. Marechal, arrived in Montreal on the evening of the 21st ult.; they were received by the Coadjutor Bishop elect, Mgr. Fabre, and many of our City Clergy.

Mgr. Laffeche brought with him the Bulls from Rome for Mgr. Fabre, whose Consecration by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, takes place on the 1st of May, in the Church of the Gesu. Particulars in our next.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN .--- The body of the Earl of Delawarr has been found in the river Cam, under circumstances that would seem to indicate that the deceased had come to his death by his own act. The late Earl had served with credit in the army, and had taken part in most of the engagements of the Crimean war.

Mgr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, N.B. has been at Ottawa during the past week, which City has also been honored with a visit from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

The navigation of the Ottawa opened last week. The first ships from England have arrived at Quebec. The town of Berthier has uffered from flood.

Bidwell, charged with being one of the agents in the late frauds on the Bank of England, and who was arrested at Havana, has been given up less of this same class of travellers. There is room to the English Consul, and will be sent to England to stand his trial.

On an article announcing the intention of the journeymen bakers to strike for an advance of wages, the Witness of the 25th ult., makes the following romarks :—

We are informed that on the first of March last their pay was raised to \$10 a week, having been \$8 and \$9 through the winter. They now demand \$12 a week, which is refused them by the masters, who feel bound to resist any further increase, especially comes on, to demand a further rise to \$15 a week. In making these demands the journeymen bakers, it is said, argue that the masters can easily grant

How MAILS ARE ROBBED .--- A special P. O. Detective has just lodged in Boston jail a night clerk in the P. O., who has spent his winter evenings in stealing thousands of money letters from the large and valuable mails which pass through that office, going to Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. His plan was to examine each letter over a lamp, and steal overy one that contained money. In five months the losses amounted to thousands of dollars, causing great loss and annoyance to Messrs. Hunter & Co.; but now that the thief is "behind the bars," the popular publishers have returned to their former sure, certain nd Satisfactory method of doing business, and deserve their ever-increasing business.

A NEW DREDGE .-- A new steam dredge of the Otis' pattern was constructed by the Harbour Commissioners last fall, and Messrs. Bartley & Co, pro-prietors of St. Lawrence Enigne Works, Mill street, were entrusted with the manufacture of the requisite machinery, Several especial improvements have been carried out; the cylinder has been increased in diameter, and a very ingenious contrivance has been added to the machinery, by which the anchors can be used within the minimum of teim, a minute or less; the engine is of fifty horse-power, and is flattering to the firm of Bartley & Co.

If some of our countrymen, says the St. John's News are still attracted across the lines, others, who have lived in the States, and who recognize the more substantial advantages and privileges that are afforded them here, are finding their way back to Canada in large numbers. On Wednesday last the Vermont Central Company were obliged to provide an extra car for Canadians returning to their homes. and every day witnesses the arrival here of more or and work for them all.

The Mount Forest Examiner is informed that the fall wheat in that section has weathered the winter well, and now looks quite promising.

INFANTICIDES .- The attention of the police was yesterday morning directed to the fact that the body of a new born babe had been found in Water-Street. An inquest was held and a verdict of "still-born" was refurned. Later in the day the body of another child was found floating in a flume on the canal basin. The Coroner was notified .-- Gazette, 25th ult.

At the annual meeting of the Emerald Base Ball Club, held on Saturday, 26th ult,, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing venr:-Honorary President-J. J. Daly, Esq., Pre-sident-M. Poland, Vice-President-W., J., Bren-ran, Treasurer-R. Warren. Secontary-M. Battle. to:522; prime, none. Pork, Mutton and lamb, sells Field-Captain-Frank Wilson. Directors-D. Phe- at 10c. Veal 5c. Hams 15c to 16c.

U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.80 @	0.00
City bags, [delivered] 3.00 @	0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @	0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.45 m	0.55
Lard, per lbs	0.11
Checse, per 1bs 0.12 @	0.12素
	0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.30 @	0.32
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.00 @	5.15
Oorn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.571/10	0.60
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.821@	0.85
Pork-Old Mess	00.00
New Canada Mess	19,08

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fail, per bush \$1 25 do 1 22 do spring Barley do 0 68 do 0 68

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Uats ao	. 0	00	v	03	
Peas do	. 0	67	0	69	
Rye do	. 0	65	0	66	
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	. 7	00	8	00	
Beef, hind-grs. per 1b	0	06 °.	0 0)67	
" fore-quarters "	. 0	04	10-C)4方	
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	. 0	07	0	09	
Chickens, per pair	• 0	60;	0;	ρQ	
Ducks, per brace		60	Ő	75	
Geese, each.		70		80	
Turkeys		00	1	75	
Butter, Ib. rolls		25	0	30	
" large rolls	0	11	0	15	
tub dairy		16	0.	20	
Eggs, fresh, per doz		14	0	15	
" packed		00	0	00	
Apples, per bul		00	3	00	
Potatoes, per bag		40,	0	50	
Cabbage, per doz		40	0	50	
Onions, per bush		00	1,	10	
Carrots do		55	0	60	
Beets do	0	60		75	
Parsnips do	0	60	0	70	
Turnips, per bush	9	30	0.	40	
Hav	20	00	25	00	
HayStra w	. 12	00	15	00	
TTAL CONTONE AND DECIDENCE					

KINGSTON MARKETS. FLOUR-Pastry XXX selling per barrel at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Spring—extra \$3,00 wholesale; \$3,25 retail. No 1 per barrel \$6.09 wholesale; \$6,25 to \$6,50 retail. GRAIN-Barley quiet at 63 to 67c. Ryc 66c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. No change in prices ; receipts 200 bushels a day.

POTATOES are still selling at 50 to' 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bu-1.1.1 1

shel. BUTTER-Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 22 to 25c per lb, with better supply. Eggs are down in price to 15car Cheese, no change in

District of Montreal. In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company. Insolvent.
On the seventcenth day of April next, the under- signed will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873.
EDWARD COOTE, by A. POWER, his Attorney ad litem. 30-5
SELECT DAY SCHOOL.
Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,
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HOURS OF ATTHNDANCE—From 9 toll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If 1 Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen \$6 extra per quarter.
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 2, 1873.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

NEW YORE, April 25 .- The World's special from London says the gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war, as the Monarchists are determined to oust President Thiers at any cost.

PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL .- Since the defeat of the Commune of Paris, the International "Society of Labourers" has organized an active propaganda in the great manufacturing centres, as also in the de-partments of the South. Thirty-eight persons have lately been brought before the Correctional Tribunal of Toulouse, on the charge of being members of that society. The following are the principal facts: In 1868 a division took place in the International. One of the sections, which had its centre of action in London, accepted the direction of the General Council and remained faithful to the programme of Karl Marx. The other was spread over Switzerland and the South of France. Serrailler, an ex-member of the Gommune, took on himselt the office of Secretary to the dissident fraction, and contributed, as well as Karl Marx, to the organization throughout all parts of France of a vast propaganda of Internationalism and Revolution. The South had long been considered as thoroughly prepared to receive the seed of their doctrines. Serrallier selected ardent and energetic auxiliaries in all the great towns, as Bordeaux, Narbonne, Touleuse, &c. About the end of 1871 a number of working men at Toulouse united to found a Socialist journal entitled I/ Eil du Peuple. The originators of that undertaking were named Pey and Pitioux. They were joined by another man named Dentraygues; who also devoted himself to spreading the sect in the Herault: he was joined by Calas and Salvan. Lastly, they gained over the working men in the cmploy of the Chemin de fer du Midi, and a guard undertook to be the trusty colporteur of the correspondence carried on between the section of Cette and that of Bordeaux. Dissensions soon arose between the members of this confederation who were all alike greedy of emolument. One set withdrew; while the others, like Dentraygues, made a disturbance, which put the police on the scent of the conspirators just when they had everything in train to draw into the ranks of the International the principal societies of working men throughout the south of France. Thirty-eight of them were arrested ; and, after trial, those of them found to be most deeply implicated were sentenced to several month's imprisonment.

CATHOLIG SOCIETIES .- To counteract these evil infinences I learn that the Societe Catholigue des Cercles Ouvriers is about to form fresh clubs in the south of France. Already several eminent Catholics have united in order to lay the foundation of these institutes, and officers of the army in garrison at Toulouse are about to co-operate in this most beneficent work.-Cor. of Tablet.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE AT PARIS .-- It has been decided to reconstruct the Hotel de Ville, Paris, at a cost of 13,884,839 francs. The design adopted is that of MM. Ballu and Leperthes .- Athenaum.

FRANCE AND IRELAND .- During the debates on the recently introduced French Charities Bill, in the Versailles Assembly it was proposed to place the parish priest on the Board of Governors for each commune, a proposition which excited very animated discussion. In support of it Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, in a splended speech traced the connection between Catholicity and Charity. Before Christianity, he said, there was not on the face of the earth a single hospital, a single asylum for suffering. The names of the first founders of Charity were also the names of the first Christians, the first Bishops, the first Popes, "To whom," "do you owe the Hotel Dieu. asked the Bishop, "do you owe the Hotel Dieu, that magnificent hospital? To a Bishop of old times. And the Hospital for Incurables, the General Hospital, and the Foundling Hospital? To a priest, to S. Vincent de Paul. Nay, more, at this moment we are founding in France, by means of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a hundred and twenty hespitals, which will give shelter to 20,009 old peo-Then the Bishop argued that the proposition ple." before the Assembly was useful in that, amongst other advantages, it would mingle the lay and clerical elements in works of charity. He continued :-- We should unite together. Ah, that was what we did during the war. Then we all united. When in my Diocese it was necessary to form a committee for the relief of so many needs, for so many miseries for the wounded, for the orphans of the war, for the desolated villages, for the poor Mobiles, shoeless, ragged starving, then all the world joined in the movement. The people of Orleans proved their generosity; their charity was admirable. But aid also came from abroad. It came from England, from Belgium, and especially from that incomparable nation called Ireland-incomparable for her faith. incomparable for her generosity. For my diocese alone I reseived 200,000 francs from Ireland (prolonged applause). Why did the Irish send that money? Gentlemen, because they love France; because ten years ago, when famine swept that country I preached for them at S. Roch, and obtained 20,000 francs. You see that they have paid me with usury (great applause). It has touched me to the heart. I cannot without profound emotions. recale the remittances which I received from Dublin, from Cork, from Limerick, from Kerry, with the simple words "A souvenir from Ireland" (loud and continued cheers).

upholding the justly detested Hidalgo, and so leading to the resignation of the Artillery officers-the most distinguished set of men in the Army, both by their scientific acquirements and social position .----King Amadeus sagaciously saw that it was the turning-point, and he acted wisely in abandoning his throne when he did, for departure might have been difficult had he remained but a little longer. Since the declaration of the Republic, the Army, once so patient and obedient, has in some places become the peril and dread of society. Numbers of persons are leaving Spain, and many others have made all their preparations to fly the country at a moment's notice. The Government must either promptly re-establish the discipline of the Army, in which case the Carlist insurrection might soon be put down, or the evil will spread, and the country will be overrun by Carlists and Socialists. One difficulty is that there are few generals disposed to serve the Republic .---Times.

RUMOR OF A COMMUNE AT MADRID. - A despatch from Paris say Gaubois announces the Commune proclaimed in Madrid. No confirmation of this report is received in London.

Don CARLOS .- The Westminster Gazette says : "We are enabled to state that Don Carlos has not been in Geneva since he left it last year, and that he has neither abdicated, nor has he any intention to do so ; he is resolved, with the help of God and of the people of Spain, to recover the throne of his fathers, and to restore religion and order in his hapless country."

ITALY.

A CONFESSION FROM THE ENEMY .- The Liberta has a very remarkable article on the illusions entertained as to the safety of Italy. From such a source the warning comes with redoubled effect.

" It is useless," says the writer, " to repeat for ever that Italy has nothing to fear from other States. Such hopes were groundless. We must stick to facts, and the examination of these facts is sufficient to alarm any thinking man. It is not to the intrinsic strength of the nation that we owe our presence in Rome, but to an extraordinary series of circumstances independent of our own will, and which have removed the obstacles to such an enterprise. But it is precisely because our arrival in Rome has a special character that we must dread the consequences. The enemies who scorned to yield to our plows are preparing for another battle, and hope this time to be victorious. They do not conceal their resolutions, on the contrary they daily manifost it more openly. It is no longer a struggle be-tween two States, but, what is far more serious, between two principles. Everywhere they are preparing for revenge: in the court, in the palace, in the cottage. Our enemies are shaken in their principles, possess numerous adherents, and are only waiting for an occasion to give us battle. It is in vain we nurse the hope of seeing ourselves aided in a critical moment by Germany. This nation, no doubt, is friendly to Italy, but not to the point of running the danger and incurring the expense of a war, in order to preserve Roman and Italian unity for us. It is one thing to write newspaper articles and another to cast the nation into foreign warfare. Moreover Germany has too many subjects who will never consent to make war in our favor against the

Pope. It is, therefore, evident that we shall have a war, and that we shall have to support it alone." SWITZERLAND.

The election of a cure of Geneva seems certain to result in the intrusion of the ex-Pere Hyacinthe. who has been lecturing again, as the real Catholics will not vote. In the Jura the population is subjected to yet more terrible trials. The party in power talks of nothing less than military occupation and the imprisonment of the Bishop, and bitter regrets are heard that Mgr. Mermillod also was not imprisoned instead of banished. In the meanwhile the parish pricst of Bienne, who made a vigorous and ranky protest when summoned to rebel against the Church, has been incarcerated in the town prison; at Lajoux the cure, when about to say Mass on Sunday, was driven from the altar by the soldiery, and the country is virtually under a State interdict. No sacraments, not even baptism, can be publicly administered. No Mass is said in about 120 churches and from the villages near the frontier the parishioners have had to emigrate on Sunday in a body across the border in order to hear Mass in France or in Alsace. At Ferney, the whole population of Collex-Bossy in the Canton of Geneva has appeared

eral times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering. During the conflicts which took place, 12 persons were killed and 40 wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

RUSSIA.

Social DEMORALIZATION .- Russia has been, up to the present time, by a special kindness of Provi-dence, exempted from those social convulsions which have shaken the other kingdoms of Europe, and our Government, fearing nothing save from the Catholic Church, is doing all it can to bring on similar convulsions, the first effect of which would be to limit its own power, and next to overthrow it altogother. Nevertheless, it is forcing on the country unbealthy knowledge; it is opening theatres and closing churches; pulling down convents and en-larging prisons; founding universities for women, to the admiration of the Revue des Deux Mondes ; facilitating divorces, which are now handed over to the exclusive jurisdiction of the civil tribunals; and is about to put the finishing touch to its demoralization of the peasantry by means of the forced military service, which causes them to mix in the barracks with the other already sceptical and morally corrupted. Robespierre, himself, were he our Minister of the Interior, could hardly do better. Putting rifles into the people's hands while you take away the Catechism is about the surest way to arrive at the Commune of 1871.-Tablet Cor.

SUICIDE.—Already the administration is beginning to reap some of the fruits of its insensate policy. Formerly, suicide was of extremely rare occurrence in high life, whilst among the lower classes it was unknown. To-day, as the Police Gazette informs us, the cases of self-murder are getting more numerous overy year. In this capital alone, in 1870, they numbered 124; in 1871, 150; and in 1872, 167. The proportion between the sexes of those who have raised their hand against their own life is :-1870, 91 men to 33 women; 1871, 131 men to 19 women; and in 1872, 143 men to 24 women. Less than ten years ago, and even before 1868, there were no cases of suicide. As regards the proportion of suicides amongst the different ranks in society, it is as follows : peasants, 147; military, 84; middle-class, 57 governmen. officials, 44. The smallest proportion of suicides is amongst the tradespeople and the clergy.-Ib.

FRUITS OF PROTESTANTISM .--- What are the fruits of Protestantism? We see what they are in our own land—but what are they in other countries? Let Protestants themselves answer. The New England missionaries undertook the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, and what did they make of them ? A land in which the people wasted away from the effect of an all but universal licentiousness; a land where the communicants of the Protestant Churches, accustomed to pray extempore in their meetings, and to expound," " united with their religious profossions, immoralities too gross to name among Christians, the practice of sorcery, and the worship of a host of dil minores"; a land where "the maternal sentiment was so low that the majority of children died from mere neglect." It is a Protestant writer from whom we are quoting; and he is not our only witness. Here are extracts from the reports of seven different Protestant missionaries-American—submitted at one of their annual meetings: "The large number of professors of religion who take no interest in worship indicate a sad need of the influence of the Holy Spirit The evils here are indolence, licentiousness, and superstition The ignorance of the larger part of Church members as to the fundamental facts and doctrines of the Bible is very great..... The public sentiment as to impurity of speech and conduct is very debased. Sorcery has for four years been in-creasing in this district..... Many of the remaining Church members are apparently dry branches. Licentiousness more common than in former years....A general spathy pervades the Church.... The whole population (of the island) are under the influence of sorcery, and some deaths undoubtedly

occur from superstitious fears. We may as well have a ninth witness, and this shall be the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the Congregational Missionary Society. He tries to make the best of the case by showing that, bad as they are, the Sandwich Island Protestants are not so very much worse than the New England Protestants. Hawaiians," says he, "differs from that of New England Christians more in circumstances than in reality. They have their easily besetting sins; ours, as a commercial people, are covetousness and luxuriousness; theirs licentiousness and intemper-Yes, they are all "tarred with the same ance." stick." Protestantism-the child of the Devildoes the works of the Devil everywhere .- Catholic Review. THE MISSIONS FOR NEGROES .- Two young mission-ers recently left the Mill Hill College, England, says the Baltimore Mirror, for the missions to the colored people in the United States. The foundation house, as is known, was planted in Baltimore, a few months ago by the present Bishop of Salford, then the Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, who was effectively aided in the good work by the late Father O'Connor, S. J. Its progress is well attested by the busy affairs of spiritual life and mental training which may be witnessed at the church and school of the St. Joseph's Missioners, corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. The pioneers of this noble Mission, have worked with unceasing devotion, among their chosen flock, the colored people, and now that their number has been thinned by death, has been increased by the addition of Father Tardy add Mr. Vandaal to their ranks, still happier results in the propagation of the Gospel may be expected. In St. Louis, the congregation of the church for the negroes, has grown so rapidly of late, that a new church is ren-dered indispensable. The Watchman says : "Some time since, the building known as the Negro Methodist church was purchased at a cost of \$5,000, and work! commenced to remodel and make additions to it, which, when finished, will augment the cost of the building to about \$8,000. The basement of the building will be used as a school for the children. The dedication of this church, will take place on Sunday, April 27th, at nine o'clock A. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan will officiate, and probably deliver the sermon on the occasion. A. BISHOP'S DREAM .- The Bishop of Manchester preached the other day in the Parish Church of Blackburn, England; and took oceasion to denonnee the scheme of secular education as being no better than that taught by the Greeks nineteen centuries ago. Education without religion was the darkness denounced by St. Paul. It was like excluding the sun by shutters and curtains, and burning gas. He was sorry to see secular education advocated by the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Non-Conformists generally, and that, too, at a time when the education question had overthrown a strong Gevernment. It had been the dream of his life that the Church of England, should gather into her fold all other denominations, but he began to doubt the realization of his dream. Most of us will be inclined to agree to "doubt" with the bishop. THE COST OF DRINK .- The London Times, in an article upon the finances of the nation, makes the following remarks with reference to the extraordinary increase in the excise receipts :-- "We have confessed that there is another side to this pleasant picture. 'We have drunk ourselves out of the American difficulty,' said Lord Derby's witty friend, and he spoke the literal truth. The excise has already realised more than £25,000,000, and it seems prob-FRANKFORT, April 22.—The rioting in this city able that by the end of the month its total will have yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of reached £26,500,000, or nearly enough to pay the

night, and the troops were pelted with stones sev-night, and the troops were pelted with stones sev-barely exceeded £20,900,600, and it has been rising barely exceeded £20,900,600, and it has been rising pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drunk before each meal. that of all, its predecessors. This growth means more beer, more gin, more whiskey, and more British brandy. Nor is it the only growth which points to the same conclusions. A large part of the self-imposed taxation of Customs duties arises from duties on wine and foreign spirits, and here, again, a great increase in late years is to be noted. The quaantity of wine entered for home consumption in 1862 was 92,378 pipes; after ten years it reached 159,188 pipes in 1872. The foreign brandy entered for home consumption in 1862 was 15,000 puncheons in 1872. We have not the figures of the tobacco trade at hand, but the importation of tobacco in the ten years has increased on a large, if not on a commensurate, scale. These are facts which may properly tend to moderate the exuberant satisfaction the prosperity of the country might otherwise justify. The year 1872 was a 'roaring' year for trade; but how naturally the working man takes to his liquor ! We are not surprised to find it estimated that out of every pound of taxation, imperial and local, contributed by the working classes 13s 6d. arises out of drink and tobacco, or that 15 per cent of the expenditure of the same classes is absorbed by these two items, being as much as is spent by them on bread, and twice as much as is spent by them on meat. Truths such as these induce certain serious practical conclusions."

ILLIGIT DISTILLATION IN SCOTLAND .- A Scottish contemporary notices the death, at Kincluny, of an old woman named Lizzie Davidson, the last survivor of a noted family of smugglers, by every member of which, whether male or female, the dangerous "underground" traffic in whiskey between the illicit distillers of the Highlands and the consumers of the Lowlands was long maintained. The death of this loncly old creature carries the mind back to the endless stories of the inveterate feud which raged at the beginning of this century between the smugglers and "gaugers" of Scotland. In "Guy Mannering" Sir Walter Scott has, by his famous character of Dick Hatteraick, familiarised us with the class of mariners who ran Nantz and brandy across from Holland and introduced them in defiance of revenue cutters, into the caves and rock-bound coves of the Scottish coast. But it was a well-known practice of the "Wizard of the North," that whenever he heard of such a character as Lizzie Davidson, he would willingly journey miles in order to converse with her and to get the color and life which no imagination can supply, from the lips of a living actor in the

scenes described. We wonder whether any Scotch anecdote-monger-and no country produces more or better-has ever thought it worth while to "inter-view" Lizzie Davidson. The illicit distillation of Scotland is entirely extinguished, and nothing but the faintest "trace," as chemists would say, of the old trade can now be found in Ireland.

How DRINKING CAUSES APOPLEXY .- It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain, The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol, is to send the blood faster than common, hence the circulation that gives the red face. It increases the activity of the brain, and it works faster and so does the tongue. But the blood goes to the brain faster than common, it returns faster, and no special harm results. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain so fast, in such large quanties, that in order to make room for it the arteries have to enlarge themselves ; they increase in size, and in doing so they press against the most yielding and flaccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain and thus diminish their size, their pores, the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but it is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual; hence a double set of causes of death are in operation. A man may drink enough brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE .- An illustration of a proverb," Truth is stranger than fiction," comes from Hanley, where a blacksmith named Samuel Allen, employed by the North Staffordshire Railway Company of England, has discovered in himself the heir to an estate of between £50,000 and £70,000. Allen, as his father and grandfather were before him, is disputable title will be given at liberal terms and parish clerk at Bucknall in the Ubberley Hallestate possession given immediately. Application to be which was in possession of Allen's ancestors from made the reign of William the Conqueror down to the Sheer

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT NG.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bey. erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London," MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.-" We will now give an

account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-Scearticle in Cassell's Household Guide.

Nightmare in children denotes a want of nervous energy commensurate with the strain upon the general system and should be attended to by the parent or guardian early to prevent graver complica. tions. Fellows' Hypophosphites will restore activity to the nervous system in a short time.

Good food and plenty of it, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Weak and Debilitated : it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co. Ont. 31

WANTED,

FOR the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class certificate

Testimonials of good character required. Applications to be addressed to, MICHAEL MCENIRY.

Cornwall, April 7th, 1873.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 30, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OSSELIN Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, TRUE WITNESS Office, will confer a favor.

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

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

Secretary.

-34

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

as an escort to eighty young people from that parish, who received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of Mgr. Mermillod.-Tublet. M. Lorson, --Pere Hyacinthe is daily expected in Paris. He has had no season at Genera, and is about to leave on a "starring" expedition in the United States, where his talents may possibly be more appreciated. He is, it is needless to say, accompanied by Mrs. Merriman. They are said to find Europe a very disagreeable and unsympathetic

residence, and to be greatly disappointed at the contempt with which they are treated by all respetable people of every religion. M. de Mestral, the Protestant pastor of Geneva, is stated to have refused to receive the unhappy apostate and his female com-panion, and the better class of Geneva are equally disgusted at the scandalous exhibition of which their city has recently been the scene. In France it is impossible for M. Loyson to gather twenty respectable people together to listen to his conference, so complete is the discredit into which he has

A few weeks ago the free-thinkers of Brussels had a meeting, and in this meeting several important speeches were made, amongst them one from which we give the following extract: "The conquest of woman is the matter to which we must now give our utmost attention, for when once we have the women in our hands, then the last refuge of Christianity is destroyed for ever. For it is woman who keeps the men in the Church, by her influence and her prayers, and many a man would die as he has lived, a free-thinker, were it not for his wife. There-fore, we must move all our energies to gain the women and children. We ought to congratulate ourselves on the formation of the Old Catholic party. Such men as Mouls and Junqua are the coryphece of free thought, and do us a world of good. Let us hope on, for ere long the Society founded by Christ will be a thing of the rast, and humanity, emanci-pated from the bonds of superstition, will soon discover that what it has hitherto regarded as sin, is only obedience to the voice of nature. Free thought, free love, and freedom of action, are what we want to give humanity. As to the priests, there must be no place for them on earth-their reign must cease with that of their Christ." This horrible speech, pronounced in the presence of several hundred men and women, gives nothing more or less than the exact programme of the modern school of the atheistical liberal party in Europe. No wonder the Holy Father says that modern society is walking on the edge of a precipice.

BELGIUM.

SPAIN.

Private letters from Spain represent the state of things there as becoming daily more critical, in consequence of the spread of insubordination in the Army. This is the question of life or death not only for the existing Government, but for the country.-Although the Spanish Army has always had an undue influence in politics, and has repeatedly been made use of by its chiefs to upset Governments and effect revolutions in various senses, it still has been the chief upholder of public order. The revolution of 1868 considerably relaxed its discipline, but the Spanish soldier is easily led, and things would never

wilh mayor and adjoints at the head of the procession,

fallen !

GERMANY.

Mgr. Kremnitz the courageous bishop of Ermeland has published a pastoral letter in which, refering to the the present attitude of Prussia toward the Church, the learned prelate takes the occasion to compare a certain minister to Haman, who of yore persecuted the Jews. He then proceeds to inculcate to the faithful the right conduct they should maintain in their attitude towards a Government which is antagonistic to the Church. "The Christian," says Mgr. Keremhitz, "ought certainly to obey the civil power to the very utmost of his capacity, and he ought, even if his private judgement disapproves of it, to bend to a law which is in force. But when the confines of justice are exceeded and the State ventures to oppose itself to revelation and the laws of God's Church, the Christian must hold on to his Church, and patiently suffer anything which may befall him in opposing what is unjust and cruel. Never must the Church obey the pagan principle which rejects our holy religion and declares the State superior to the Christian faith, the fountain-head of all that is right and the absolute master of the consciences of the people. God is the fountain-head of all good, and the real master of the conscience of man. The ten commandments of God oblige the State to conform its laws to them, and they can never be violated by any civilized governmont. The decalogue has never been violated, even by kings, with impunity, and no civil authority can venture to do so without sooner or later being punished therefore, by God Himself."

This Coming Elections -The Cologne Gazette writes that the impending elections will be eventful ones. "The Liberals," so it says " have to think over the consolidation of their party, in order to oppose the Ultramontanes in closes ranks, and with all possible energy. Those observers, however, who understand the signs of the times best, assure the world that the clericals, especially in the South, will at least certainly not see their strength diminished. The Cologue Volks Zeitung adds: "This is the case in the South, we in the North shall also certainly do our best too."

last generation, when the family was ejected from the estate through the inability of Allen's father to produce the title-deeds. These title-deeds were lost about a hundred years ago, and their possessions about forty-five years ago. A distant relative re-cently obtained, by a lucky accident, a clue to the missing deeds, which had been found by strangers in a house occupied by a deceased member of the family and had fallen into the hands of the man Hobbes, who a little while ago induced several persons in South Staffordshire to believe that he had been sent down by the Lord Chancellor to help poor people to recover property, and is now undergoing a sentence of three years' imprisonment in consequence. Upwards of three hundred weight of deeds were found in Hobbes' office by the police, and those of the Ubberley estate were among them. Allen learned enough to induce him to make several efforts to discover the parchments, but without success until "a happy thought" induced him to "interview" Hobbes in Stafford prison. Hobbes in a moment of repentence, or good resolve, told him where the deeds had been left as security for a debt contracted by Hobbes. Allen, who is a hale old man of seventy, with a wife and large family, seems confident that he will be able to establish his title, and proceedings in the law courts will shortly be commenced to recover the property.

How TO SAVE YOUR EYES .- When will those working by lamp-light have the sense to understand the use of shades to protect the eyes? We see persons sitting holding their sewing or other work before or near to a lamp, while the light is blazing full into their eyes. It is plain that the object that they work upon cannot be seen with so great distiinciness while the field of their retina is already occupied by a blaze. But they work on for hours, and though the next morning their visual organs tell of the abuse by redness and inflamation, the workers are too dull to learn the lesson of experience offered them. Circular paper shades, can be obtain-ed for a few cents, and these not only protect the eyes from the excess of light, but serve as a reflector In behind the blaze, increasing the illumination onchalf. Besides the above mentioned evil, there is that of the varying quantity of light thrown into the eye by its being suddenly and alternately direct- directed toward the blaze or obliquely away from it, by which the pupil has not time to adapt itself to the increase of glare; whereas, with the use of the shade the illumination would be uniform. The number of persons in the community having spots, light or-dark, in the field of vision, arising from injury to the retina by the ill-usage which we are mentioning is greater than is imagined. It must be borne in mind that these spots are a serious step toward amaurosis and gutta-serena, such as plunged in dark- 18 ness the latter years of the great Milton, and many M others, more eminent for their talents than their caution.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA .- A gentleman of Norwalk Va., had been tortured for a long time with neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured that disease, visited him for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short so-journ and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but a poultice of tea made from our common field thistle. The have come to their present pass but for the insane yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of reached £26,500,000, or nearly enough to pay the leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected conduct of General Cordova and his colleagues in beer. The disorderly demonstration lasted till mid- whole annual charge for debt, terminable annuities as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves 38-2

made on the premis Sheen, Co. Pontiac.	es to the undersigned. EDWARD CARLIN.
CENTRAL	MARBLE WORKS,
(Cor. Alexan	nder & Lagauchetiore Sts.)
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Stone Monuments. will be found con address, as also a 1 from the plainest s	S OF every Kind of Marble and A large assortment of which stantly on hand at the above large number of Mantel Pieces tyle up to the most perfect in ur not to be surpassed either in perfection of finish.

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

INSOLVENT AC	GT OF 1869.
CANADA,	
	the Superior Court
District of Montreal.	· -
In the matter of JOHN A	A. HICK.
	An Insolvent.
On Tuesday the twenty	y seventh day of May next,
the undersigned will a	pply to the said Court for a
discharge under the said	act.
-	JOHN A. HICK
By KEF	RR, LAMBE & CARTER
Hi	is Aitorney ad litem. 36-1m
INSOLVENT	ACT OF 1869.
In the Matter of ISIDOR	An Insolvent.
A Contrar I Conta 1/12 at 1	
A nest and final divide	nd sheet has been prepared
subject to objection unti	il the seventh day of May
1873, after which date, th	ie dividends will be paid.
Montreal, 17th April 187	3,
	L. JOS. LAJOIE,
36-2	Assignee.
INSOLVENT	ACT OF 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF

In the Matter of ADAM ARCHIBALD, An Insolvent. A second dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the Thirtcenth day of May 1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid. Montreal, 17th April 1873,

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JAMES TYRE. Assime



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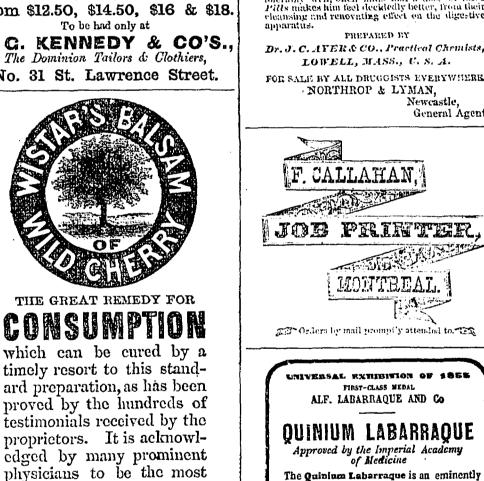
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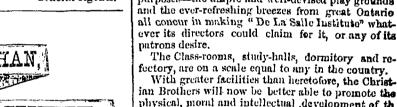
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No. 31 St. Lawrence Street.

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

Prof. W. Marrick, of Loxington, 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

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

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Maldon, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One PROF. W. MERRICK. Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote El Nov. 15th, 1869 : I have tested the Patent Ivory E, Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am plensed with them ; they are certainly the Greates

Invention of the age. All persons wishingfor "all particulars, certificates

tion."

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of

restors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more protit than if they inrested in Pank Stock.

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

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2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation.

3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

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5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs.

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra.

7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid

entire without any deduction.

9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required.

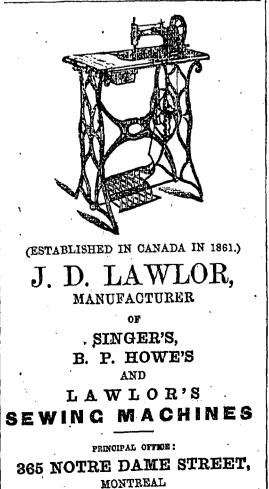
10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children, --3m27, HALLFAX, N. S. :--103 BARRINGTON STREET.

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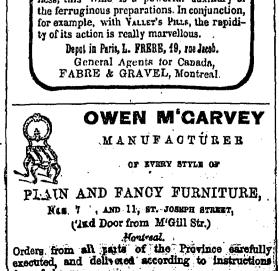
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