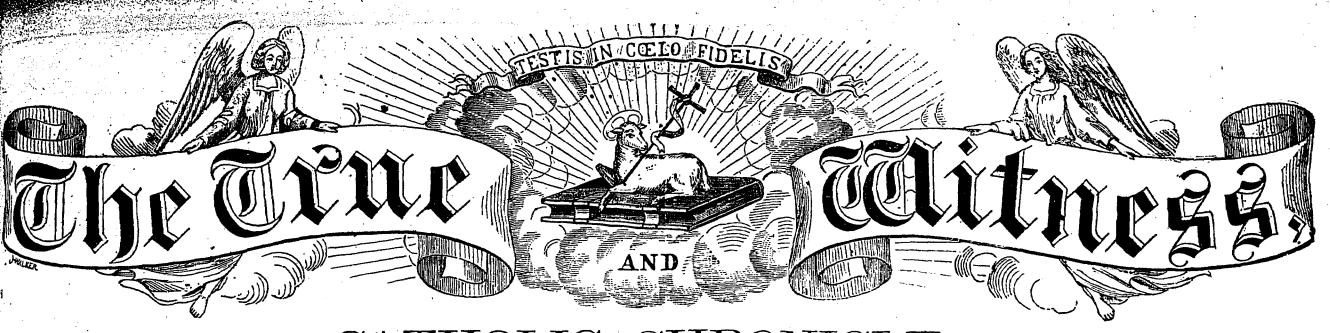
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.
or The And and
The Graces of many worth of Mary. With
Examples, chiefly of graces recently ob-
tained through Mary's Intercession. 32mo.
tained through mary's Intercession. Sizinc.
cloth, 504 pages
Cloth, Red edge 0 55
Imitation Morocco, Gilt edge 0 75
• This is the best book of Devotions for the
in of Mary published.
mt. Month of Mary, By Archuishop Len-
18mo Cloth 2000 1000
The Child's Month of Mary. Paper, 12 cents,
Tab 0.20
This book is admirably adapted for use in
gonvents, Colleges, Schools, etc.
The Glories of Mary. By Alphonsus Liguori,
18m0., cloth, 802 pages
Our Lady of Lourdes. A Work honored with
a special brief addressed to the Author, by
special brief addressed to the Address, by
His Holiness the Pope, Pius IX. New edi-
tion, one vol. 12mo., cloth, 497 pages 1 25

1 50

0 75

NEW BOOK My Clerical Friends and Their Relations to Modern Thought. By the Author of the "Comedy of Convocation," etc. 12mo., cloth..... The "Old Catholics" at Cologne. A Sketch in Three Scenes. By Herr Frolich. 18mo.,

beer Eugenie: The Life and Letters of a Sister of Charity. 18mo., cloth..... 1 00 God Our Father. By the Author of "The Happiness of Heaven." 18mo., cloth..... 1 00 Bromson's Quarterly Review. Last Series. rol. 1. No. II. April, 1873. Per year... Single number..... 1 25 Sent by mail (postage prepaid) on receipt of price. Address,

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXXVI.-SHADE AND SUN.

We will not dwell upon the scene which enmed when the parties to this unexpected rencontre had fully realised the position.

Craddock's presence is easily explained. It was owing to the malice of Bradley, the hatred of Richard Raymond, and the revenge of Sirr, whom the English major had always treated with unaled contempt and aversion, that he was

We should remark here that Roonan's desth though known, provoked neither curiosity nor consideration in the neighborhood. People heard of his summary execution by the sol-75 diers, they saw the corpse brought by the mi-the litary to the house, but no one approached near enough to perform the last offices of social duty to the dead. They dreaded to come be-tween the tiger and his prey, between the ferocious Sirr and his victim.

Bradley was given into the custody of the military guard and at once hurried away to Newgate; Craddock, to the unmingled amusement of his following, remaining alone with his two prisoners.

It was a sad scene, the parting between these two ill-starred lovers after so brief a period of reunion. But Marion, after the first wild transport of her grief, behaved with that forti-tude, which, in moments of great trial or of plored him by his very gesture. extreme peril, made her so true a heroine.

She accompanied her husband to Newgate in the covered chaise, which, driven through the streets without a guard, attracted no public notice whatever. Vis-a-vis with Raymond and his wife sat Craddock and Eileen O'Hanlon, while Ned Fennell, perched on the box with the driver, might have made his escape, had he chosen to do so, without opposition. But without even a formal parole, and with indeed only a few words speaking, this most singular capture had been arrayed. The vehicle drew up at Newgate-that grim prison whose blackened walls and roofless enclosure still stand in Green-street, the very ruins, with their rusted gratings, their condemned cells still marked on the walls, and with the catch of the death drop still projecting over the blind portal, filling the mind of the spectator

with dark retrospections of misery and crime. The Irish Bastile was at that moment crowded beyond even its restricted accommodation with tenants charged with every species of offence. But by the exertions and influence for Raymond, who, for a large consideration paid the head jailer, was, greatly to their mutual satisfaction, allowed to retain the company and attendance of Ned Fennell.

Charles, having been quietly lodged in his

forms of the two accomplices in evil were laid his visitor welcome and offered a friendly re-side by side. Sation of the morning. One of the criminals had buke for his avoidance of Castle Harden.

"I did not avoid your hospitable residence, Mr. Harden," said Craddock ; "but I desired, if I could, to restore to it its mistress and or-nament. I have lately, as you know, given a considerable time to the endeavor to discover the villainy which has alike torn her from father and—and husband."

The Squire winced but said nothing, as he looked at Craddock.

his voice.

"I did fail-up to this evening." "What !" cried old Harden, almost bounding from his chair with excitement and hope. "Do you say you have traced her ?---that you have-tell me all, for God's sake, and at once ;"

The major, in as brief terms as the nature of his communication would allow, told Squire Harden all with which the reader is acquainted of the last incidents at Roonan's Roost. The Squire listened with increasing impatience and evergrowing interest and delight to the end, and then, looking the narrator in the face, asked :---

"And Marion-where is my child?" "Here, my dearest father."

She had entered unperceived, and, her heart as full as that of her father, could no longer control herself. Parent and child sobbed for joy in each other's arms. Presently, his daughter still embracing him as he sat, sank to her knees at his feet, and began to plead for her imprisoned husband, imploring her father to save him from the great peril in which he

But, because he was human, there still lingered a remnant of the greatest and most unconquerable of passions, pride.

"He lies in a cell—a prison, for my sake, dear father," pleaded Marion. "Forgive him and save him. I've loved him always, and be-sides he is my husband. If he dies, I shall die too." Her father pressed her in his arms, and

shuddered at the bare thought. But he did not respond to her prayer in words. "Mr. Harden," cried Craddoek, "I may new abode, took a long, lingering leave of his | tell you now that it is my intention to use young wife, who, accompanied by Miss O'Han- every influence I am able to wield to procure aside, respectfully touching their caps as he duced to his courtly old relative, who was lon, allowed herself to be at length conducted not only a respite, but a free pardon for Mr. passed, and not even demanding to see the ad- charmed with the grace and beauty of the young from the cell of her husband by Major Crad- Raymond, and I do not despair of it either. dock, and led to the hackney coach which re-mained in waiting. The party drove straight unselfishness of soul of this man, set about outer crowd by the visit, but they hastened at mained in waiting. The party drove straight unselfishness of soul of this man, set about outer crowd by the visit, but they hastened at to Castle Harden, Craddock on the way sug- such a task in his favor, you, the father of his his order to show the way to Charles Raywedded wife, and who, I believe, love him still agitated and excited as she was, entered into as you loven him of old, may well join with me in what is not your friendly office, but your damp, stone-flagged corridor till they reached bounden duty." "But," muttered the obstinate but yielding squire, whatever he was, he is now a "traitor." "He is a traitor, perhaps, and we must purge him from that crime. But, after all, there is a question here. Charles Raymond believing he served the cause of his native country and the ceeded to station himself, according to rule, to the influence of either the veteran or the squire creed of his fathers took up arms, wrongly, foolishly if you will, but, I solemnly think, withabout the succour of his child. Norah had out one thought that was base or selfish-one aspiration that was not heroic and noble-one aim that was not for the universal liberties and happiness of mankind. His brother Richard Raymond, remained, or pretended to remain, loyal: he entered into possession of the property of his outlawed brother. He tried to hunt that pared for the crisis, but now that it had come brother to death; he employed paid spies and hired assassing, by whose hands he fell himself. He was false to his friends, to his instruments, to his king-for he was at one time a of two loving hearts. Then Marion, disenga-United Irishman; to his fellow conspirators-for | ging herself from his arms, drew her husband he formed a plot for their capture. Listen to towards her father, who stood, a half ludicrous me, Mr. Harden ; of these two men, I ask you expression of hesitation and assumed steraness -WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR ?" "Say no more," cried the squire, and once hand. more he seized Craddock's hand and squeezed "A it vehemently. "I'll visit Charles, and the dog shall not hang, by Heaven !--- not if I can save his neck."

was executed for sheep-stealing, and the crowd exercised that power of fancy so characteristic of all classes of their countrymen in relating various achievements performed by the men whose deaths they had just witnessed, or con-Miss Harden's whereabouts, and to trace home trasting their bearing on the scaffold. Groups gathered here and there round the street minstrels, who bawled in sturdiest tones the "Lamentations" and " Last Dying words" which were not uttered; while others employed "And you have failed to find a clue ?" he themselves in circulating and giving form to a said at length, a slight tremor observable in rumor that the sheep-stealer had mounted the scaffold provided against strangulation with a silver tube in his throat, and was at that moment alive and well, having been resuscitated by his relatives after his apparently lifeless corpse had been delivered to them

The well known equipage of Squire Harden, with its splended horses, its glittering appointments and gaudy-liveried footmen, occasioned considerable stir among the lounging concourse as it clattered through the dingy precincts drew up at the prison gate; and the mob, exhibiting as much fear as curiosity, drew as near as they durst, to see what might "the old rebel-hunter" want at such a place. No good, they were sure

Squire Harden, little heeding the excitement caused by his appearance, descended, with the assistance of his servants, from the vehicle, and, moving with difficulty and evident pain, reached the great iron-bound door of the prison, the populace gloating over the physical break-down of their hated enemy. But how were the po-pular speculation and interest quickened to behold two young and beautiful women emerge from the chariot, and follow the squire. What could these butterflies want in the gloomy building? Marion Harden many of them knew, and her name and character all respected; for the poor, to whom she was so bountiful, had spread the reputation of their lovely benefactress far and wide. But who was her companion-the sweet, sad-looking girl, in mourning garb? There was some romance here, surely; and straightway the popular fancy and the invention of the multitude were set to work to read the riddle of the phenomenon

Meanwhile, in response to a knock which testified to the vigour still remaining in the old aperture. But at sight of the squire they drew

so you did. Ecod, sir, I can tell you, but for this hussy here, I'd have left you to get out of the hobble as best you could. Paws off, girl!" he shouted, but without repelling his daughter's emdrace.

And so a reconciliation complete and sudden was effected. The squire and his companions spent a long time with the prisoner, now the happiest man in the world

"You shan't hang, Raymond," cried the squire, as he rose to depart. "You'll be a better and wiser boy, a more loyal and trusty subject for what you have gone through, and you must live to show it. I am going with the women to the Lord Lieutenant to plead for you, and we shall find our friend, Craddocknoble fellow that ! Ah, you blush, you villain !" (this to Eileen O'Hanlon) — "we shall find Craddock and his uncle the General, waiting us, and ready to help the good work." The squire knocked at the cell door, which

the turnkey locked outside. It was some time before the man appeared, and when he did the agitation of his manner was so noticeable that Mr. Harden perceived it.

"Why, you fellow, you look as if you feared we had broken loose and got away. How dare you look at me that way I say ?'

"Your honour, it's something that happened in No. 14 that has given me such a shock. We found Bradley dead-strangled with his own neckerchief. It was a horrid sight, Mr. Harden, and I'm afraid I shall be brought over the coals for it-unless your honour will bear witness you

saw me on duty as watchful as a man could be." "Bradley dead !" cried Oharles, whom the intelligence really shocked. "Heaven pardon the unfortunate wretch.

"Devil mend him !" exclaimed the squire, who did not understand Christian precepts in all cases.

As the party retraced their way through the corridor the ladies turned in horror from the open door of a cell in which lay the body of the spy and murderer, stark, stiff and hidcous, amid the awed officials who prepared to remove it.

"To the Castle," cried the squire as he reentered his carriage, and soon the gallant horses were treading the paved courtyard of the Vice-regal abode. In an antechamber Major Uradman's arm, the ponderous gute was swung open, dock and his uncle, the well known general of and half a dozen sullen janitors appeared in the that name, received Mr Harden, his daughter, and Eileen O'Hanlon, whom the major intro-Irishwoman. The moment was auspicious. His Excellency was not only in a receiving humour, he was at the moment in a most complacent mood. The entire party were ushered into his presence and a long interview ensued What happened is a State seeret and cannot be here described. Suffice it to say that from revelations afterwards made concerning that memorable event, there is reason to believe that the devotion and energy, no less than the beauty, of Marion Harden, who pleaded for her husband's life and pardon, were more instrumental than in gaining Raymond's cause, "The matter shall have my best considerais irresistible. Happily, the rebellion is crushed. and we can afford to spare—a little. I must say, Miss Harden," added the courtly Viceroy, "that his Majesty would have more to fear from partisans like you than from a whole army of rebels "

ordered to command the party intended for the descent upon the Roost. Craddock set out upon the duty wholly unaware of the surprise which awaited him.

His astonishment at finding himself in the presence of friends, some of whom were so singularly seperated from the interchange of friendship with him, was not less than that felt by Raymond and and by Marion. Eileon O'Hanlon, startled by the tones of a well-remembered voice, rose and stood regarding the unlooked-for visitor.

The principals, gazing upon each other, maintained for a few moments the passive attitude of a theatrical tableau. Then Craddock advanced into the room, alone, his soldiers, grounding arms of their own accord in the corridor and looking on with the stolid indifference of their profession.

Raymond, with his young wife still clasped round the waist, stepped forward to meet the officer, and, dropping the pistol with which he had threatened Bradley, held out his hand. Graddock accepted the proffered salutation, and the royalist and the rebel exchanged amicable salutations.

"I have no heart to be sorry or alarmed at my capture, major," cried Raymond. "It is only new I have found my Marion once more, and to know that she is out of danger lifts me above all chance of fate which may befall me now."

"I must deeply regret that I should be instrumental in marring the happiness of your reunion," returned Craddock. "But I would say to both of you-be hopeful. I cannot believe but all the unfortunate succession of events which has surrounded you must have a

bright and happy ending." A greeting, subdued but full of passionate earnestness, was that between Craddock and Eileen O'Hanlon.

And then ensued explanations relative to the presence of Bradley, who, with his crossed hands tied in front of him, Ned Fennell still holding one end of the rope, stood glaring on all that had passed.

The officer was horrified at the brief narrative of his prisoner, and immediately ordered a search to be made. The bloody work of murder, yet wet on the spot where it had been committed, afforded only too ready a clue, and, on lifting up & trapdoor through which liquor barrels were hoisted from the cellar to the shop, the body of Richard Raymond, with the him, and how anxiously he looked for relief. sperture overhead. The corpse was removed, which sorrow had of late been teaching him. and a ghastly suggestiveness being offered by He rose from his chair as the major entered, that morning by order of Sirr, the lifeless eager and sorntinizing expression as he bade the bodies had been out down to discuss the sen-

gesting a little arrangement, which Marion. with a trembling but hopeful heart.

They were received by Norah Donnelly, whose excitement and delight at beholding her beloved young mistress safe and sound were simply unbounded. The poor girl had for the last two days that she knew of Marion's whereabouts been consumed with anxiety on her account, the sentiment being aggravated by her inability to see the Squire with the purpose of giving him the information he needed to set I besought Mr. Harden for an interview, but the irascible old gentleman, still suffering from the indisposition which affected him so long, not only refused her request, but gave peremptory orders that she should be turned out of his house. Norah's fellow-servants, however, while they pretended that the mandate was rigorously obeyed, only made the pretty lady's maid the more welcome, and shared her sympathies in regard of the mistress she had temporarily lost.

Norah, after much puzzling, had determined on the bold stroke of seeking out Major Cradtlock either at the Castle or the Royal Barracks, and beseeching him to rescue Miss Harden. She felt that while this itself would be a task congenial to the nature of the major, it would be undertaken with additional zeal from the knowledge that Eileen O'Hanlon shared the dangerous position of her friend. Norah was, in fact, debating within herself whether she should not proceed that evening to search out the English officer, or, if she had not better defer action till morning, when, replying to a knock at the hall door, she beheld the three people then most in her mind, for Ned Fennell himself had become for the time a shadowy figure to the grateful and generous creature. As we have said, her joy was excessive.

The Squire received Craddock with an expectancy and emotion which showed how deeply recent domestic occurrences had affected bead fearfully shattered, was found lying His manner had become gentle with oppression where the assassin had flung it through the of bodily ailment, and the moral lessons, also,

There was more embracing, more kissing, and it was a late hour when Craddock took leave, lingering to say a last word to Eileen O'Hanlon, having arranged to meet the squire at the entrance to Newgate next morning.

CHAPTER XXXVII. - CLEARING CLOUDS. There had been two wretches hanged that morning from the drop in front of Newgate, and though Squire Harden had postponed his visit till an hour when the dead bodies had been removed he found on his arrival the approaches to the dismal prison filled with loiterers belonging to the lowest class of the population, who assembled to enjoy the sight .of the execution, a pastime with which they had been frequently regaled of late, but which they rel-

mittance order he had taken pains to secure .---These officials were little less puzzled than the mond's call, and the Squire, followed by his female companions, hobbled along the narrow, No. 27.

At this door the warder stopped, and, with a turn of the huge key flung open the portal, crying in a loud voice " Visitors. "

"You need not remain" said the squire, motioning him out, and the jailer, who had proobserve the interview, retired immediately. -For was it not Squire Harden who commanded him, the famous loyalist, the honoured of the tion," said the satrap. "The offence of this Castle, the most active and influential magis- | young gentleman is most serious, but his defence trate in the county?

Charles Raymond, who had spent the night in a mingled temper of suspense and gladness, advanced to meet his visitors. He was not unprehis plan of conduct had gave way to the joy of seeing his wife once more, and she springing to meet him, they embraced with all the ardour on his countenance. Charles reached out his

" Am I forgiven, sir ?" he asked.

The squire behaved in a manner which belied the usual decision of his oharacter. First, he made a motion to take the offered hand, then drew back his own, then repeated the approach, again revoked it with a frown and something like an oath. He took out his snuff bex, opened it, shut it without using it, and replaced it in his pocket. Then more confused at the con-sciousness of his behaviour, he cleared his throat, and, surveying Charles, solumnly began, "Young man-

He got no further in that strain. The man's nature was blunt aud honest, and, prejudice and passion apart, kindly as it was impetuous. Suddenly lurching out his hand, he seized that of Charles, which remained still inviting the friendly grasp.

"Come, d-n it all,"he cried, there's no use in this. We had enough trouble, every one of ished with a keener zest at every repetition of us. There's my hand, you dog; you are forthe treat. These people, having nothing else to given. Poor fellow," he added in softer tones, 6

In a fortnight from the interview Charles Raymond received a free pardon, and was brought home in triumph by the squire to Castle Harden. Of course, Ned Fennell shared the good fortune of his master.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.-ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Our story is done. There only remains to trace briefly the future history of our charac-

Never was such a wedding within the memory of the oldest inhabit int as that wherein the marriage of Marion Harden and Charles Raymond was celebrated. The tenantry of Raymondsville and Castle Harden fraternised and feasted on the squire's lawn, while a notable company were entertained within. But gentle and simple mingled in festivities, which did not cease till. the bright August morning appeared.

The squire's last years were the happiest of his life, and he became a greatly altered man inthe society of his children and his grandchildren. When he died the two properties made Charles Raymond one of the most extensive landowners in the county. The married life of Charles and Marion was long and felicitous. She survived him a year, and died in 1850.

With the subsequent fortunes of their family we have nothing to do.

Major Oraddock sold out of the army shortly the body of Roonan, which lay within a coun-ter of his ewn shop, where it had been placed whom he had always liked, his face wore an whom he had always liked, his face wore an and whom he had always liked, his face wore an and whom he had always liked, his face wore an and for your placence the changes which a couple of after the rebellion, and making a formal offer of anong which the burrowed, had lingered after anong which the burrowed, had lingered after anong which the burrowed had always liked, his face wore an anong which the burrowed had always the couple of anong which the burrowed had lingered after anong which the burrowed is too

MAY 30, THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 1873.

their descendants live and flourish at this day. Eileen, before she left her native land for ever had a handsome monument erected in the little churchyard of Arda, where sleep the ashes of inclined. I select a passage descriptive of the the good priest her uncle.

2

Ned Fennell married Norah Donnelly, and settled down with the Raymond family, in the capacity of steward and farmer. He attained the honours of poor-law guardianship and before his death bad the satisfaction of seeing his eldest son elected to the office of dispensary expose themselves to all manner of danger for the doctor for the district he represented at the board.

Over a thousand pounds were found on Bradley when he was searched after his capture—part his own ill-gotten gains, and part rifled from the body of his slaughtered accomplice. The money was seized by Government, and applied to the fit work of compensating such informers of the rebellion as sent in their claims after it had been suppressed,

The full circumstances related in our narrative never leaked out. In the society of the day various accounts existed, but as the Raymond family forbad the topic, the curious never had their sentiment satisfied. But enough was known not only at that period, but long after when tradition had shrouded the history in its uncertain twilight, to guide the general opinion to one conclusion. No man who heard of the fate and fortunes of the two brothers-the true rebel and the false royalist, ever hesitated in his opinion as to WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR.

THE END.

FROUDE "FLOORED."

THE "HISTORIAN" BEVIEWED BY THE REV'D. DR. MORIARTY. THE BELATION OF ENGLAND TO IRELAND.

THIRD LECTURE.

nglish Testimony to Irish Virtue

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

The learned and eloquent orator, after some

and Ireland," I do not apply to Englishmen or Protestants any expression or statement of a disagreeable character. I regard Englishmen with all the esteem that they merit by their noble position in the foremost rank of virtue and integrity. However, I may in duty reject erroneous principles. I revere those persons who allow themselves to be called Protostants, whilst they are, under every aspect, the best of men, loving neighbours, and faithful citizens. My delineation of iniquity, and denunciation of atrocious deeds of singular barbarism, are applicable only to the "monster" which assumes the name of English denomination, and personates every misdeed found in the catalogue of sin. I am obliged to use the conventional application of the terms "English and Protestant" appropriated by the monster, which is neither human, Christian, Catholic nor Protestant.

FROUDE LAID OUT AND PUT IN HIS COFFIN.

Our mutual friend, Mr. Froude, I do not know as a man and a brother I have nothing to say about him, except to wish him the greatest blessing, namely : that he may be so enlightened as to become acquainted with truth. I talk to him and about him as the distinguished historian. He, the

to them a familiar kind of chastisement."-Sianihurst opud Hollinshed, vi. 67. But as character is best shown by individual

traits, especially when the writer is one adversely fidelity that existed amongst the Irish; and it is

not going too far to say, that a people capable of such high and generous attachment to each other, and to their duty, ought to rank high in the estima-tion of good men. Mark the following statement : -"You cannot find one instance of perfidy, deceit, or treachery among them; nave, they are ready to may heat them to a mummy; you may put them on the rack; you may burn them on a gridiron; you may expose them to the most exquisite torture; yet you will never remove them from the innate tidel-ity which is grafted in them; you will never induce them to betray their duty."-Ware, ii. 73.

IRISH REGARD FOR LAW AND FOR JUSTICE.

Baron Finglas, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer under Henry the Eighth, places the Irish character on far higher ground than the English, so far as concerns submission to law and justice. He

" It is a great abusion and reproach, that the laws and statutes made in this land are not observed nor kept, after the making of them, eight days: which matter is one of the destructions of Englishmen of this land : and diverse Irishmen deth observe and keeps such laws and statutes which they make upon hilts in their country, firm and stable, without breaking them for any favor or reward."-Baron Finglas's Hibernics, 51. The next is from Lord Coke, who cannot be sus-

pected of any undue leaning in favor of the Irish : "I have been informed by many of those that had

udicial places in Ireland, and (know) partly of my own knowledge, that there is no nation of the Christian world that hath greater lovers of justice than the Irish are which virtue, must, of course, be accompanied by many others."-Coke, iv., Inst., 349. The next is a passage which has often been quoted from the celebrated Sir John Davies :---

"They will gladly continue in this condition of subjects, without defection, or adhering to any other lord or king as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side or importunity upon the other. For there is no nation under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish; or will rest better satisfied with the execution thercof, although

it be against themselves."-Davies Hist. Tract., 213. There has been lately published by the Irish Archeological Society, in the first volume of their

Tracts relating to Ireland, a small work entitled "A Brief Description of Ireland, made in the year 1589 by Robert Payne," from which I select two extracts that confirm strongly the praises bestowed upon the

heare of good Justices placed amongst them. They have a common saying which I am persuaded they speake unfeignedly, which is ' Defend me and spend me': meaning from the oppression of the worser sort of our countriemen : they are obedient to the laws; so that you may travel through all the land without any danger or injurie offered of the verye worst Irish, and be greatly relieved of the best."-Page 4.

THEIR CIVIL CONDITION PREVIOUS TO PROTESTANTISM. My next quotation is peculiarly interesting at the present moment. It shows what was the civil condition of the Irish before Protestantism and Exclusion were the ruling impulses.

"But as touching their government in their corporations, where they beare rule, it is done with such wisdome, equity, and justice, as merits worthy commendations. For I myself divers times have seene in severall places within their jurisdictions well near twenty causes decided at one sitting, with such indifference that for the most parte both the plaintiffe and the defendant hath departed contented; yet manie that make show of peace, and desireth to live by blood, doe utterly mislike this or any good thing that the poor Irish man dothe."-Ibid.

IRISH HONESTY.

Sir John Perrott had endeavored to show the Irish

Reformation "-for it cannot seriously be called a al rancor, several English families, friends to the Reformation at all, occurred in the period I describe. But I have designedly omitted all mention of it; having reserved it for a separate and distinct consideration.

When Luther commenced the great apostasy of the sixteenth century, all Christendom was Catholic. Ireland, of course, was so. . It has universally been remarked that in all the countries into which the apostasy entered, it owed its introduction to men remarkable for the badness of their character and the greatness of their vices. It was not more fortunate in Ireland than it was elsewhere. It owed its introduction into Ireland, as it did into England, to the foul passions of Henry the Eighth. The fabrication of irreligion was most disgusting to the Irish who appreciated it like Macaulay, who writes: " The Church of England was commenced by Henry, the murderer of his wives-it was advanced by Somerset the murderer of his brother- and completed by Elizabeth, the murderer of her cousin and her guest. The utmost cruelty was exercised to the extent of the power of the English Government. Dr. Johnson says that there is no instance, even in the ten persecutions, equal to the severity which the Protestants of Ireland have exercised against the Catholics." This is literally true wherever the English power extended.

TENDER-HEARTED ELIZABETH.

But it was in the reign of Elizabeth that the persecution of the Catholies raged with the greatest fury. As the policy of her officers in creating their familiar instruments of famine and pestilence extended her dominion, religious persecution extended with it. It was a usual thing to beat with stones the shorn heads of their clergy till their brains gushed out. Others had needles thrust under their nails, or the nails themselves were torn off. Many were stretched upon the rack, or pressed under weights. Others had their bowels torn open, which they were obliged to support with their hands, or their flesh torn with their currycombs,"-Letter IV. (notes.)

IRISH CATHOLICS WHEN IN POWER : GLORIOUS CONTRAST. Glorious is the contrast between the virulent and murderous persecution of the English Protestant Government, and the humane and truly Christian demeanor of the Irish Catholics when restored to. power. The reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth passed away. Queen Mary ascended the throne. Catholicity was restored to power in Ireland without difficulty-without any kind of struggle. How did the Catholics-the Irish Catholics-conduct themselves towards the Protestants, who had been persecuting them up to the last moment? How did they-the Catholics-conduct themselves? I will take the answer from a book, published several years ago by Mr. William Parnell, a Protestant gentleman of high station, the brother of a Cabinet Minister:

"A still more striking proof that the Irish Roman Catholics in Mary's reigu were very little infected with religious bigotry, may be drawn from their conduct towards the Protestants, when the Protestants were at their mercy. Were we to argue from the indelible character of the Catholic religion, as portrayed by its adversaries, we should have expected that the Irish Catholics would exercise every kind of persecution which the double motives of zeal and retaliation could suggest; the Catholic laity, in all the impunity of triumphant bigotry, hunting the wretched heretics from their hiding places; the Catholid clergy pouring out the libation of human blood at the shrine of the God of mercy, and acting before high heaven those scenes which make the angels weep.

"But, on the contrary, though the religious feelings of the Irish Catholics, and their feelings as men, had been treated with very little ceremony during two preceding reigns, they made a wise and moderate use of their ascendancy. They entertained no resentment for the past; they laid no plan for future domination.

MORE PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

Even Leland shows that the only instance of popish zeal, was annulling grants that Archbishop Browne had made to the injury of the See of Dublin: and certainly this step was full as agreeable to the rules of law and equity as to Popish zeal :-

"The assertors of the Reformation during the preceding reigns, were every way unmolested ; or, as the Protestant historian choses to term it, were llowed to sink into obscurity and neglect. Such

bride to his paternal estate in Norfolk, where rison of them. As for abstinence and fasting, it is Christ commonly, but most improperly, called "The And as it thus escaped the effects of Mary's diabolicideas are the panacea of Irish discontent.-Oathol Opinicn. THE PROTESTANT SYNOD .- A Correspondent writes:

Reformation, fled into Ireland, and there enjoyed their opiaions and worship in privacy, without notice or molestation."-Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 8.

We may estimate the merits of the clerical order from Spenser's testimony. Speaking of the Pro-testant clergy of Ireland, he says - "Whatever disorders you see in the Church of England, you find there, and many more. Namely, gross simony, greedy covetousness, fleshly incontinence, careless sloath, and generally all disordered life in the common clergyman."—Spenser, 139. Such is Spenser character of the Protestant clergy of his day.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CLERGY.

Let us now see what character this zealous Protestant gives to the Catholic clergy. We shall find -I say it triumphantly !- that they bore the same character for zeal, for piety, in that day which they do at present, and occasionally extorted the praises of even their bitterest enemies. Here is what Spenser says of them, when contrasting their con-duct with that of the Protestant ministers; one would really imagine it was some candid enemy at the present day who speaks:

"It is greater wonder to see the oddes which is between the zeale of popish priests, and the ministers of the gospel; for they spare not to come out of Spayne, from Rome, and from Remes, by long toile, and dangerous travayling hither, where they know perill of deathe awayteth them, and no re-ward or riches is to be found, only to draw the people into the Church of Rome; whereas some of our idle ministers, having a way for credit and estimation, thereby opened unto them, and having the livings of the country offered to them, without paines and without perill, will neither for the same, nor any love of God, nor zeale for religion, or for all the good they may do by winning soules to God, be drawne forth from their warm nests to look out into God's harvest."-Spenser, 254.

The character given of the Protestant clergy of that period Carte, is as follows; it fully accords with the statement of Spenser: "The clergy of the Established Church were generally ignorant and unlearned, loose and irregular in their lives and conversations, negligent of their cures, and very careless of observing uniformity and decency in divine worship."-Carte, i. 68.

Notwithstadding the ignorance and immorality of the law-established clergy, they could occassion-ally exhibit a sufficiency of anti-Catholic zeal to blaspheme and insult our Divine Redcemer, by outraging the memorials of Him, which are held sacred and venerable among the Catholics.

During the delivery of the lecture, the audience expressed their approval by frequent and hearty applause, which was renewed at its close.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CARDINAL CULLEN ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS .- In the course of letters addressed to the Catholic clergy of the Dublin diocese, respecting certain devotions to be observed during the month of May, Cardinal Cullen exhorts Catholics to pray for the Pope, who is now assailed with the greatest violence and is a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. He points out that in nearly every country in Europe, infidels of every class and teachers of doctrines destructive of the foundations of society are protected or encouraged, while the Bishops and priests of the Cath-olic Church are persecuted and obliged to share in the sufferings of their Supreme Pastor, the Vicar of Christ on earth. He says, in Prussia the adherents of a miserable sect, usurping the name of old Cath-olics are engaged in persecuting Roman Catholic Bishops, because they will not allow professors of that sect in public. schools to pervert the rising generation and to poison them with heretical and schismatical doctrines. Cardinal Cullen asks his flock to pray fervently for the approach of the time when the Church will overcome all such persecu-tions, and when truth and charity will prevail over error and bigotry. Referring to Ireland, his Emin-ence says-Contagious diseases have lately scourged the country severely; the rains and continual storms of the past autumn and winter caused great damage to the crops, great misery being occasioned amongst the people in consequence, and driving many of

curred on the baptismal service, the Evangelical curred on the baptismal service, the Evangelical party proposing to omit the declaration that "this child vis regenerate" from the three services, the baptism of infants, of adults, and of private baptism. This motion was opposed by the Bishop of Meath and the Primate, and supported by the Bishop of Finite Services and support of the bishop of Cashel, and resulted in a division, which showed a majority of clergy in favor of retaining the phrase majority of clergy in myor of retaining the phrase objected to, and as remarkable a preponderance of the laity on the opposite side. The clergy who voted for the omission of the passage from the office numbered 45, and those against it were 110. On the other hand the laity in favor of the change were the other hand the hely in level of the charge were 106, and the noes 74. The Low Church party de-termined to open up this matter again, a very strong feeling existing among them on the subject, and Canon Reichel give notice of a proposition to omit the declaration, as before, and to put in its place a passage from an ancient Gallican office, in which passage from an ancient ouncal once, in which prayer is made that these "may live according to that holy baptism which they have received, that, finally, through the assistance of 'Thy grace, they may be presented before the judgment seat of Christ," may be presented below and particulated of our states of our states Sir Joseph Napier, however, acting as assessor, has ruled that the motion cannot be put in this form, as the first part of it would be a proposal to do that which the Synod had just decided not to donamely, omit the "regeneration passage." Canon Reichel consequently, is now restricted to proposing the "Gallican form" as an alternative office which such clergymen may use as cannot conscientiously employ the words of the present one. On Tuesday the discussion will be resumed at this point, and the Evangelical party declare that they will not be satisfied with the alternative form even if carried_ They profess disappointment a surprise at finding so many of the clergy opposed to them.

-In the Synod a succession of debates have oc.

The General Synod of the Protestant Church of Ireland continues its sittings in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin. The subject of "The Real Presence and the Adoration of the Elements in the Communion" has been under consideration, and given rise to an animated debate. In the course of the proceedings the Dean of Clonfert moved that "the Church of Ireland does not permit her members to teach that such adoration may be or ought to be done." The Dean of the Chapel Royal referred to S. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, who had de-parted from the primitive mode of administering the sacrament. The Apostle brought their minds back to "that night on which He was betrayed." and told them how the Lord's Supper was originally instituted. He (Dean Dickenson) thought that metaphysical subtleties were strangely out of place in the face of that simple statement. He did not approve of a gorgeous show, or a splendid ecclesiasti-cal pageant. He would rather partake of the Holy Communion in the simplest and baldest form in which it could be celebrated than take part in any such pageantry. He did not at all believe in the "Real Presence." The Rev. Canon Smith made a long and able speech in opposition to it. He avowed his belief in the "Real Presence," but he had never received or taught the Eucharistic adoration of the elements, for that he would consider idolatry. His further remarks were met with loud cries of "No, no." In conclusion, he complained that a clergyman who, like 'himself, might have his sermons on this subject objected to, would be brought to trial before two bishops and three lawyers, chosen by ballot, and to this tribunal would be committed the responsibility-the heaviest that could be undertaken by man-of deciding this solemn and important point of theology. He thought that in some of the propositions made by gentlemen on the other side an insult was offered to Christ such as never was offered before by any Church calling itself by His name. After a protracted and lively discussion, during which numerous amendments were moved and lost, the chairman (the Bishop of Down) read the resolution as it then stood, in order that members might understand what they would be called upon to vote on when the debate was resumed on Monday. It was to the effect that after the declaration at the end of the Communion Service, "Whereas the intention of preceding declarations hath been in modern times, by some persons, misconstrued or evaded, and it hath been taught by some that by virtue of consecration there is in or under the form of the elements a presence of Christ, or of Christ's Flesh and Blood, unto-which adoration may be or ought to be done it is hereby declared that such teaching is not permitted by the Church of Ireland." This Protestant resolution was carried at the end of the protracted debate. THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PERRAGE .- LOID Milltown's letter and a recent discussion in Parliament have directed attention to the state of the Irish Peerage representation. The subject is referred to in Sir Bernard Burke's work on The Rise of Great Families :- " Of all Peerage institutions, none requires more urgently the attention of the Legislature than the Peerage of Ireland. At present the Whig lords, being in a minority, have no share whatever in the representation of the Irish Peerage, although that representation was given to them as compensation for the loss of their seats in the House of Lords. Possibly a plan such as this might remedy the ovil. No new election of Irish representative Peers should be held until there were three vacancies, and then each Irish Peershould be allowed two votes only. This arrangement would enable the minority, about one-third in number, to elect one out of the three representative lords to be chosen. Again, no more Irish peers should be created. Far from being a boon, such creation is an injury. It is the shadow instead of the substance. An Englishman or a Scotchman meriting peerage is made a 'Peer of the United Kingdom,' with a seat in the House of Lords; but an Irishman of equal desert is (when there happens to be a vacancy) given an Irish title, that operates, like the sentence of a court-martial, to disqualify him for future public service. A remarkable circumstance in the Peerage is the frequent occurrence among the Peers of Ireland of English, Welsh, and Scotch families holding Irish titles, and designating those titles from places in Ireland, where they do not possess an acre of land; for instance, the descendant of the Scottish House of Duff bears the title of Earl File in Ireland; the representative of the ancient Sussex family of Turnour holds an Irish earldom under the designation of Winterton of Gort, although Winterton is in Norfolk, and Gort in Galway, where the Turnours never had a footing; and the Yorkshire Dawnays, of Cowick, were created centuries ago Viscounts Downe, although then or since no Irish land owned a Dawnay for its lord. The following families, designated by Irish titles, have their places of birth, their estates, and their residences in England. Scotland, or Wales :-Molyneux, Earl of Sefton ; Savile, Earl of Mexborough ; Turnsur, Earl Winterton : Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne ; Duff, Earl Fife; Barrington, Viscount Chetwynd ; Monckton, Galway; Dawnay, Viscount Downe; Wynn, Lerd Newborough; Macdonald, Lord Macdonald; Edwardes, Lord Kensington ; Ongley, Lord Ongley ; Robinson, Lord Roke-by ; Penninton, Lord Muncaster; Graves, Lord Graves; Hood Lord Bridport; Vanneck, Lord Huntingfield; Hotham, Lord Hotham ; Shore, Lord Teignmouth ; Eden, Lord Henley ; Henniker, Lord Henniker ; and Waldegrave, Lord Radstock." HOME RULE IN TRINITY COLLEGE .- The Rev. J. W. Barlow, Professor of Modern History, in delivering his weekly lecture in Trinity College, to a crowded audience on the "History of Ireland during the Administration after all but "a creature of fiction ?" period of Parliamentary Independence," gave a and, as such, the unwilling tool of practical Home brilliant summary of political events in the time. Rulers, who deal with facts and maintain that Irish contend of the second secon It will have been observed that the revolt against superstition, from which it had scarcely awakened. Rulers, who deal with facts and maintain that Irish selected, winding up with the following apt and

historian, assumed a very ungraceful and disastrous operation when he attempted to justify the iniquity of the Jack Sheppard of the nations; to disparage the Island of Saints, and to insult America by asking it to be an arbiter that would decide ignorantly and falsely, and "tell the Irishman that justice had been done to him by England." All his pleadings at the bar of our intelligent public opinion have been contradicted and refuted so completely that the his-Iaid out the corpse for a wake ; Wendell Phillps put the shroud upon Froude, and I place the defunct in the coffin, and now proceed to adjust the lid and gradually to drive home the screws. My portion of the work has been effected through the agency of the adversaries of the Church and of Ireland. Yes, the testimonies of "allens in language, race and religion," have given every hoist and blow conducive to the final interment of the late distinguished historian. My proceedings brought me, at the conclusion of my last and second lecture, to the consummation of English deviltry through the agency of which was epitomised by Sir John Davies, saying, 'Ireland was brayed in a mortar."

The narrative which I have drawn from Irish history will have given some idea of the multiplied and variegated crucities, horror, treacheries and massacres by which the English dominion was extended and maintained in various parts of Ireland, and at length spread all over the entire land by means of provoked famine and postilence. Queen Elizabeth did not live long enough to enjoy the consummation of this fiendish policy, nor reign amidat the tranquility of the grave. It remained for her accursed successor to reap the fruits of her cruelties. The people being "brayed as in a mortar"-I like to repeat the phrase of Sir John Davies-the survivors tacitly acquiesced in that altoration which. in the year 1612, proclaimed, for the first time the Irish as subjects, and prostrated them under the domination of England.

It affords an inquiry of some interest to ascertain what were the genius and the disposition, what the social and moral character of the people who had endured cruelties so hideous, and who were crushed by English deviltry. Mr. Froude deals in wholesale disparagement of the Irish people in every age and department of life, therefore this becomes an important point for consideration. I will not draw that character in the glowing colors in which it has been printed by Irish writers, or by Irish favorers or partisans of the Irish. I will take that character from Englishmen and Protestants; and from persons who themselves were participators in the crimes which I have mentioned, and in those which remain to be described.

ENGLISH TESTINONIES TO THE CHARACTER OF THE IRISH An English Protestant writer, by no means favorable to the Irish; on the contrary, a man disposed to speak ill of, and calumniate them and their clergy, thus expresses the worst he could say of them :---

"The people are thus inclined, religious, frank, amorous, ireful, sufferable of infinite praises, verio glorious, manlie, sorcerers, excellent horsemen, delighted with warres, great almsgivers, passing in hospitality. The lewder sort, both clerks and laiemen are sensuall and over loose in living. The same being vertuouslie bred up or reformed, are such mirrors of holiness and austerities, that other nations retain but a shadow of devotion in compa-

.

impartial justice; and Hooker, who, in some of his writings, bestows on the Irish unmeasured, vituperation and abuse, yet says, that at the close of Sir John Perrot's administration :-

"Everie man with a white sticke only in his hands, and with great treasures, might and did travell without feare or danger where he would (as the writer heerof by triall knew it to be true); and the white sheepe did keepe the blacke, and all the beasts lay, continually in the fields, without stealing or preying."-Hooker, apud Hollinshed, vi., 370.

That statement brings to mind and verifies the history of a young lady travelling, in rich apparel, and carrying a treasure in her hand, unguarded and unmolested, through the whole of Ireland, thus testing and proving the integrity and purity of the people.

Let us listen to Sir John Davies upon this subject :---

"I dare affirm, that in the space of five years last past, there have not been found so many malefactors worthy of death, in all the six circuits of this realm, which is now divided into thirty-two shires at large, as in one circuit, in England ! For the truth is, that in time of peace the Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English, or any nation whatsoever."-Davies, p. 260.

IRISH BRAVERY.

As to the bravery of the Irish, it may be superfluous to give any proof of it from Protestants and inimical testimony; since friends and foce alike admit the chivalrous gallantry of the Irish people and the Scotch philosophers have lately demonstrated the superiority of their physical powers. Mr. Froude dared to deny the bravery of the Irish people. Father Burke requested him, even for his benefit to retract the term "coward." Froude equivocated, replying that he had not said "coward." No, he did not use that word; but he expressed what is worse. He said with a sneer that ". The Irish are good at the ballot, but not good with a rifle;" also, that at the battle of the Boyne, "they did not even make a respectable stand." Yet, in the next sentence, he said, "They fought well and bravely."

I cannot refrain from giving the following quota tion from Edmund Spenser :---

" I have heard some great warriors say, that in all the services which they had seen abroad in foreign countries, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh more bravely to his charge."-Spenser's Ireland.

These now are all noble traits in the character of the Irish people. Fidelity-proof against every temptation of bribery or torture; fidelity; which nothing could buy and which nothing could intimi-"Piety and goodness whilst the people date l adhered " (and they do yet adhere) " to the religion of their forefathers." But above all, transcendently stands the glorious title, " Lovers of justice," " Lovers of equal and impartial justice." Lovers of justice not only when they obtain it for themselves, but loving it so dearly that they are satisfied with its execution against themselves. Military valor not excelled by a nation in existence! And upon whose testimony is it that the Irish claim the glory of these qualities? From the testimony of strangers, aliens, enemies h I challenge the world to produce an instance of such praise bestowed on any nation by persons not themselves interested.

THE SO-CALLED REFORMATION.

was the general spirit of toleration, that many English families, friends of the Reformation, took refuge in Ireland, and there enjoyed their opinions and worship without molestation.

"How ought these perverse and superficial men to blush, who have said that the Irish Roman Catholics must be bigots and rebels from the very nature of their religion, and who have advanced this falsehood in the very teeth of fact, and contrary to the most distinct evidence of history !"

STILL MORE TESTIMONY.

"The Irish Roman Catholics bigots? The Irish Roman Catholics are the only sect that ever resumed power without exercising vengeance !

"Show a brighter instance, it you can, in the whole page of history. Was this the conduct of Knox, or Calvin ? or of the brutal Council of Edvard VI., who signed its bloody warrants with tears? Has this been the conduct of Irish Protestants ?"-Parnell's Historical Apology, pp. 35, 37.

'In the wretched history of dissension and cruelty, from the period of the "apostasy" to the present moment, there is no instance in which any people have been entitled to so honorable a meed of approbation as the Irish Catholics. There is no other similar instance. Protestantism can boast of nothing of the kind, nor give such a practical proof of Christian liberality. A Protestant writer of very considerable merit and discrimination, treating of the reign of Queen Mary, has the following passage :---

1553. "The restoration of the old religion was effected without violence; no persecution of the Protestants was attempted; and several of the English, who fled from the furious zeal of Mary's inquisitors, found a safe retreat among the Catholics of Ireland. It is but justice to this maligned body to add, that on the three occasions of their obtaining the upper hand, they never injured a single person in life or limb, for professing a religion different from their own. They had suffered persecution and learned mercy, as they showed in the reign of Mary, in the wars from 1641 to 1648, and during the brief triumph of James II."-Taylor's History of the Civil Wars of Ireland, vol. 1, p. 169.

I cannot better conclude my observations upon Catholic liberality, than by giving an extract from the historian, Leland, whose prejudice and whose interests mady him necessarily most inimical to the Catholic people and their religion. He, in fact. confirms everything I have said respecting the liberality exhibited by the Irish Catholics during the melancholy reign of Queen Mary. If anything could silence the rancorous malignity with which the Irish people are persecuted, in their character as well as in their property, it would be this distinct admission of their perfect tolerance to Pro-testants during the reign of Queen Mary. I give to Irish ideas—in accordance with the view of the his words :

"The spirit of popish zeal, which glutted all its vengeance in England, was in Ireland thus happily confined to reversing the acts of an obnoxious prelate (namely, Brown, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin), and stigmatizing his offerings with an op- | are " Imperial questions." That is simply returning probrious name. Those assertors of the Reformation who had not fied from the kingdom, were, by the lenity of the Irish Government, suffered to sink into obscurity and neglect. No warm adversaries of popery stood forth to provoke the severity of persecution : the whole nation seemed to have relapsed into the stupid composure of ignorance and

expect to find protection often denied to them at home. But they often discover they have to encounter the greatest evils and privations, especially in religious ways in such regions. In conclusion, he says-besides, Ireland is exposed to suffer a great deal from the attempts which are made to introduce Godless education amongst us and to banish God and his holy religion from our schools. May God protect us against war on religious education in almost every country of Europe. It is a war which, if it be successful, will bring Paganism and all its abominable vices into many countries, re-establish tyranny and slavery, and put an end to the practice of the noblest virtues of Christianity. His Eminence exhorts his flock to pray earnestly to be preserved from this dreadful scourge of infidelity and be prepared to give up all earthly honors and pleasures and to suffer all privations rather than sacrifice one iota of their religion. He recommends them strongly to join the Catholic Union, which has been established to defend the Catholic rights and for the promotion of Catholic interests, and which is presided over by Lord Granard.

them to seek refuge in distant .regions, where they

CHANGE OF FRONT .--- Wore the Governmental assertions, as to the future ruling of Ireland "according to Irish ideas," Liberal electioneering catch-cries rather than the watch-words of a great party? Those healing measures known as the Church Act and the Land Act conveyed a sufficient answer for easy. going persons, but one is compelled to doubt, through the strange tidings brought to our cars in the reports of the discussion on Mr. Fawcett's secularistic settlement of an Irish grievance in the University Bill No. 3." We have evidently been under a delusion for the last five years, or Mr. Gladstone has tacked about. He says, in reply to Mr. Mitchell-Henry, " There is latent in the amendment of the hon. member for Galway, an assumption which I am not ready to grant, and that is, that the opinion that may prevail in any one of the three countries, be it England, Ireland, or Scotland, is absolutely binding on the Government with respect to that country." Truly, the misfortunes of the last month have made the Ministers acquainted with strange bedfellows, and, broken-spirited, they now appear inclined to run rather in the teeth of right and justice than to face their own tyrant majority. The failure of his own University Bill, and the triumphant success of Mr. Fawcett's bantling have converted Mr. Gladstone from the honesty of his political ways, and, accordingly, Irish ideas are dis-owned in the interests of party. But, unfortunately for his consistency, Mr. Gladstone had previously declared in one of his Lancashiro "Irish speeches," majority of the Irish people." Mr. Gladstone's latest words hardly harmonize with the construction put upon this, his former statement. He now tells us, in substance if not distinctly, that all questions connected with religion and education in Ireland to the old standpoint of emulative Whigs and

Tories, as distinguishable from the modern policy which would prefer to legislate for Ireiand as a wise native Parliament would do; and so save the necessity for Home Government. Is the great Gladstone

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 30, 1873.

luable remarks on the necessity for Home Rule : Bat our present grievance is the contemptuous some of this country, its institutions, and everybing painfully impressed with the fact that the beis know about as much and not more of the August and Mexicans, as they do of the Irish. And the English did not understand them, and ostentains proclaim that they don't think it worth while bursty burderstand them, could it be wondered at but Ireland was in a state of chronic discontent? and could they wonder that England does regard And could they wonther that indifference? As long mittee, and hence a parallel for Callan." ster continued, year after year, to send to Parliament a body of representatives who could not be brought to act together on almost any question in which Irish interests are at stake—as long as they fund at each division fifty out of their hundred and members in bone lobby and the balance in the the share ould they blame the Fnglishman when he told then that as they did not know their own minds it was measonable to expect him to be wiser on this point then themselves ? The great cause of their political deradation was, he believed, their want of union. of Christianity to hate each other with deadly mignity for different religious opinions, it would bird to say. He did not doubt that the recent sublishment of perfect religious equality amongst them all would greately accelerate the advent of that ers, but till that day arrived he greatly feared that the best course would be to submit as calmin and as penceably as they could to the uncotrolled deminion of a Parliament which was both ignorant of their wants, and carless of their welfare. But could they unite permanently, and could they show by their representatives that they were permanently mited, sll this would quickly change. No one wild have observed the growing incapacity of the House of Commons to manage the affairs of the vast empire of which Ireland formed a constituent part; no one could have observed the over accumulating mass of public business vainly waiting for transaction, without being convinced that some great change is inevitable before long. And, no doubt, a local assembly in Dublin to transact the Irish business would be an obvious simplification of the work of the Imperial Parliament. But if ever this Home Rule comes to us, Mr. Barlow said, in conclusion, it would come with a blessing or a curse according to the answer they could give on that day to this question-Have the Catholics and the Protestants of this country, not in word and tongue, but in truth, being fused into one nation, united and reconciled? (Loud applause.)

THE CALLAN CABB .--- We condense the following from the Dublin Evening Post:-" The rules for the management of National Schools provide for succession of patrons, or of managers, under two heads, lay and clerical, the former being supposed to hold the position by right of property, as landlords or as founders, whilst in nearly all cases, a clergyman holds the position, ex officio, by right of ecclesiastical appointment, and only as a trust. We now grapple with the accident of suspension or of deprivation, or the withdrawal of faculties. This is expressly pronided for in the deed of trust of all the Catholic schools in England erected by aid from the Education Department of the Privy Council, and forms part of the concordat entered into in 1839 between the Government and the Catholics of England, Oue of the covenants in that deed is that no clergyman who does not hold faculties from the bishop of the disthet can be appointed manager, nor continue to be manager, should those faculties be revoked. Mr. Bouverie, has been continuously in Parliament since 1844 and held high ministerial office for many years; yet never reclaimed against this recognition of Catholic Canon Law, never proposed that the deposed or suspended priest should have the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Again under two administrations in Ireland, the Poor Law or Local Government Board, and the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, the certificate of the Bishop, Catholic or Protestant, of the General assembly, or other ecclesiastical body is accepted pro hac vice, as evidence of the recognised clerical status of the clergy tader each, and hence, of suspension or deprivation, until removed by competent authority. Judge Longfeld, in an able letter to the National Board, which spears in the Bouverie return, recording the rounds upon which he supported the minute of April, 1872, founded on the Rev. R. O'Keefic's suspension as parish-priest of Callan, by which the Commissioners refused to further recognise him as patron of National Schools, until such suspension is removed by competent authority, refers to the in-variable practice at the Bequests Board to recognise such certificates in the matter of all donations, bequests, and property, in which clergymen mare interested. He also points out that any other course would be impracticable. A Catholic Bishop, he says, my suspend a priest for denying Papal Infallibility, ar a Protestant Bishop, on the other hand, may suspend one of his clergy for inculcating the doctrine transubstantiation; is a mixed Board containing Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and even Unitarian members competent to act as a court of appeal to try whether such suspension is valid or not, and with what hope of finding a satisfactory verdict? Again, Judge Longfield says, if delay thus arose, a highly immoral man may retain the patronship to the injury of the school and to education. While the Rev. Dr. Henry, President of Queen's College, Belfast, the oldest member of the Board, having been appointced in 1838, in supporting, by letter, the minute of April, 1872, in the Callan case, stated that the official certificate of suspension by the General Assembly of a Presbyterian member of that body has, like that of a Catholic Bishop, been so accepted and acted on by the Commissioners. Rev. Dr. Henry's admirable letter, showing that no other course is practicable, is in the Archdall Return of ast year. From these general arguments and analogics, we now proceed to precedents, of which there are several, under the National Board. Mr. Pim's return; just issued, contains copies of all the official accuments of four cases of clerical managers of National Schools having been suspended by ecclesiastical authority, by which they lost their position as Managers. These are-first, Rev. John Keenan, atish-priost of Annaghlone, near Newry, patron of Magheral National School, county Down, suspended in 1845 by his Bishop, the late Most Rev. Dr. Blake. On the 5th June, 1845, on application by letter, dated 8th May previous, of the Bishop, the Board removed Rev. Mr. Keeman from the management of that school, and appointed, in his stead, Rev. Mr. Macken, Administrator of the parish. The four members of the Board present were, Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Dr. Sadlier, Provost of Trinity College ; Mr. (now Sir A.) Macdonnell, and Mr. Corballis-two Calbolics and two Protestants. This was a vested achool, unlike those in Callan, and strong local opposition was given and appeal made to the Board. At a meeting, however, of the Board, 4th December, 1845, to consider this appeal, seven members present, the former decision was affirmed The Commissoners, were Archbishop Whately, Archbishop Muray, Lord Kildare, Sir . P. Bellew, Rev. Dr. Henry, Mr. Corballis, and Mr. Macdonnell. Thus, we find, is the course adopted. The Board's letter to the Nev. Mr. Keenan says expressly that they have been | cupying tenants. The operation of the elauses | idolatrous.

apprised by the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, the Roman Catholic Bishop of your diocese, that you have been incrance of this country, the increased of the ruling and connected with it, which pervades the ruling Bing connected with it, which pervades the ruling P.P. of Drumballyroney, and that the Rev. Mr. Macken has been duly appointed Administrator of the parish. . . . the Commissioners have after mature consideration, resolved upon transfer-ing from you to the Rev. Mr. Macken the manual the time they grew so tame that they would eat suspended from the performance of your duties as in the Wild liter rew so tame that they would eat ring from you to the Rev. Mr. Macken, the manage-int in time they grew so tame that they would eat ment of the Magheral school. ust in time lacy 5.4. (Mr. Barlow) did not mean ment of the Magheral school? The next case is that of your hand. He (Mr. Barlow) did not mean of a Presbyterian natron. The Device that this was still an article of faith in Eng- of a Presbyterian natron. The Device that of your many. The next case is that of a presbyterian patron. The next case is that this was still an article of faith in Eng-by that this was still an article of faith in Eng-response of a Presbyterian patron. The Rev. G. K. Wilson was removed from the nationality of the still it was impossible for an Irishman to that this was impossible for an Irishman to was removed from the patronship of the Glenvale M. Still it was impossible for an intermethant National School, County Londonderry, by minute, invel there and to mix in general society without National School, County Londonderry, by minute, invel there and to mix in general society without 26th June, 1851, on being deposed by the Magherafelt Presbytery. The following is the minute :-Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Wilson be informed, that the Commissioners, having learned that he has been deposed from the ministry, are under the painful necessity of declining to recognise him as manager of either the Glenvale or any other National School.' That was a non-vested school under a com-

THE CUSTODY OF CATHOLIO CHILDREN. - The Irish Court of Queen's Bench have had before them for some days an application for a writ of habeas corpus, regarding the custody of two Catholic children named Byrne. Both the father and mother of the minors were originally Protestants, but for several years before his death the father had ceased to attend Protestant worship. Having become poor he went into the Wexford workhouse. Months before he died he became a Catholic, and in his own handwriting executed the will under which he appointed degradation was, he believes, the conviction writing executed the will under which he appointed for much time must elapse before the conviction the Rev. Messrs. Roche and Lambert guardians of How much time must chapse other with deally his children, expressing his wish that they might be educated as Catholics. Two of the children were for a short time at St. Bridget's Orphanage, but on being sent to Wexford to be placed in the convent there, the mother got possession of them, and was bringing them up as Protestants-hence the application. After hearing the arguments, which were very lengthy, their Lordships, on Monday last, de-cided that the testamentary guardians (the Very Rev. James Roche, P.P., and the Rev. Walter Lambert C.C.), were entitled to a writ of habras corpus, and have oustody of the children reserving, however, an issue for a city special jury-whether the testamentary power was the last will and testament of the deceased Byrne; the writ not to be acted upon until the issue has been decided.

> OUTRAGE UPON A CLARE MAGISTRATE .- On Saturday night, between nine an ten o'clock, as Mr. Richard Stackpoole, J.P., with Mrs. Stackpoole, who had arrived from Dublin by train, were returning to their residence at Edenvale, in their carriage, a villainous outrage was perpetrated. When the vehicle was passing along the road about two miles from Ennis, a huge stone was hurled at the occupants, but fortunately it did not enter through the window at which it was aimed, but struck the panel of the carriage door, shattering the glass and the entire frame woodwork. It was dark at the time, and the offender had fled across the fields, whither Mr. Stackpoole was about to follow in pursuit when a young man named Burke, who it appears witnessed the occurrence, told him who the fellow was, that he seemed to be under the influence of drink and would have flung a second stone, which he took up, but for him (Burke) to knock his brains out.' Constable Kidd, and party, acted promptly upon the information received, and in a short timeafter arrested a man named Loughlin, in his own house, bordering upon Mr. Stackpoole's property, just as he had entered by a back door, evidently after a good run. -Cor. of Freeman.

THE LABOR QUESTION-MEETING AT KANTURK .- On Sunday an open air meeting was held at Kanturk for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the agricultural laborers of the country. The meeting derived additional importance from the fact that a' delegate from the English Agricultural Laborers Union, Mr. Gardner, was present, whose mission to Ireland is to seek to unite the Irish laborers with their fellow-workmen in England. The chair was taken by Mr. Florence O'Riordan, Vice-President of the Kanturk Laborers' Club, who made a strong speech in favor of the rights of labor and denunciatory of the Irish members who had not supported their interests in the House of Commons. Mr. Gardner, the English delegate followed, and explained that he was appointed to come over to Irehad been established, numbering at present about 70,000 men. Mr. P. F. Johnson then addressed the meeting, and in the course of his observations spoke in severe terms of the landlords of Ireland. The proceedings passed off quietly .-- Vork Examiner. It is such a rarity to find the Times doing even simple justice to the teachings of the Church, that when we do come across a novelty of that sort in the colums of the leading journal, we are apt to hail it with rather more astonishment than delightknowing, as we do, the fatal nature of its gifts and fearing them accordingly. On Monday, however, the Times, speaking of the Callan case, wound up a long article with the following remark : " Whatever temporary success Mr O'Keeffe, may have, it is plain he will one day have to make an unconditional submission or rebel altogether-most probably the former, if we are to judge by the majority of similar instances." For once the Times is right-in the vast majority of cases erring men, who have fallen, through that pride which ruined the angels, become after a while mindful of the early teachings of their youth, and through the constant prayers and interecssions of that Church they have sought to injure and despise, receive the grace of God to make them repent and return to the fold they once affected to scorn. The mercy of our Lord is boundless, and to even those who have spent their lives in mocking Him, it will be extended, provided they take the steps to repontance that He has commanded. DERRY CATHEDRAL .- The magnificent Cathedral of S. Columbcille will be opened on Sunday next, by (it is hoped) His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, who has promised to attend. His Eminence will get a hearty and stirring welcome from some of the truest and bravest of the old race in Ireland, the Catholics of ancient Derry, joined by those of Tyrone, Tyrconnell, and Inishowen. The cathedral s a magnificent and elegant structure, in a noble situation, overlooking the whole length of Lough Foyle, from which a large tract of Donegal is visible on one side, and the Scottish Cyclades, and the Paps of Jura, and the basalt line of the Giant's Causeway on the other. A century since and there were few Catholics in the city-hence Derry, like Bandon, is still taken as the type of Protestantism -while at the census of 1871, of 24,328 inhabitants, 13,353 were Catholics, against 10,975 Protestants. Day after day with painful, unbroken recurrence batches of people leave this locality for America. The railway stations are crowded with intending emigrants who may be described as the "bene and sinew, the youth and beauty" of our land. The spread of emigration throughout the whole length and breadth of Ireland is alarmingly on the increase, and unless some measures be promptly taken to stem this onward flow the country will be literally depopulated. From the Tuam stations alone, within the lastmonth, over a hundred persons left; and this in a comparatively impoverished neighbourhood, is really distressing. As a consequence labour is con-mously dear and scarce, no good working man can be obtained under 3s, a day, and even at that comparatively high rate, there is an ovident scarcity .---Tuam Herald. AMENDMENT TO THE IRISH LAND ACT .- Mr. Heron has given notice of a "Bill to Alter and Amend Part 2 and Part 3 of the Landlord and Tenant Act more than 27 years ago, the most complete unani-hity amongst Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian, (Ireland), 1879. The object of the bill is to provide is the mongst Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian, increased facilities for the purchase of lands by ocincreased facilities for the purchase of lands by oc-

commonly known as Bright's clauses has been defeated by various obstructions with which the Judges of the Landed Estates Court are not unfamiliar, and although the Irish Works had been advanced over £1,000,000 by Parliament, the tenants have been advanced only about £134,000 under those clauses.

P. J. Smyth has given notice of his intention to move for returns showing the number of domiciliary visits made in the county of Westmeath under the provisions of the Curfew Act; at what hour of the day or night they were made : of the number of persons arrested, and what was done with them, Mr. Ronayne declared his intention to call for returns which specify the provisions that have been applied, the arrests made, and the orders given, whether by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Justice of the Peace. The result of these inquiries may be valueless, but it is good that they should be made.

IRISH RAILWAYS .- The action of the Government as regards the railways has increased the growing unpopularity of the Gladstone Ministry, and will be effectually used, along with other topics, to stimulate the Home Rule movement. To defeat the Irish claims the British lines advanced theirs, in order, by the magnitude of the question, to justify the Ministry in denying all relief or reform, in a matter that the whole Kingdom, all creeds all political parties, all classes, are united in, claiming National assistance.

FATHER BURKE IN DUBLIN.-The Dublin Freeman, of April 30, thus announces the arrival of the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P., in that city :-- " This distinguished clergyman arrived in town vesterday from Rome, we are happy to state, in invigorated health. The reverend gentleman is announced, we understand, to preach to-morrow (the Feast of St. Catherine), in the Church of St. Saviour, Dominick street. We understand that, during the month of May, the reverend gentleman will deliver a discourse each evening."

The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, in sending a subscription to the Bishop of Cork says : "Will you please to give £2 to the Maguire Fund, as a testimonial of my sincere regard and high respect of that eminent man, to whom every man of Irish blood throughout the world owes a debt of gratitude. Would that Ireland had many such sons, true, honest, practical, and statesmanlike.'

FRISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE .- The council of the Royal Irish Academy announce that they are prepared to offer two premiums of £50 each for the best reports or essays on the present state of the Irish language and literature, written and unwritten, in the provinces of Munster and Connaught respectively.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OHUNGH AND STATE --- The conflict between the spiritual and temporal authority, which has raged, with partial interruptions, since the first foundation of the Church, has assumed in our own day a new character. Hitherto the partizans of Cæsar, though apt to exaggerate his supposed rights, were far from denying that the Church had rights also. They have lately discovered that she has none. Religion, in their opinion, is only a department of police. Creeds, churches, and ritual, have no more claim to be removed from the supervision of the State than barracks and railways. The State is omniscient as well as omnipotent, and its supreme authority extends over the souls and minds of men as absolutely as over their bodies. The doctrine is already applied in other lands, and the theory is thus set forth in our own. "We have for years past maintained the opinion," says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, " that the question, What ought to be the relation between Church and State, is the great question of our age; that it admits of two solutions only-namely, the subordination of the Church to the State, or the subordination of the State to the Church;" that no compromise can be permanent;" and that " the pretensions of the Ultramontane party," i.e., of the Catholic Church, "are altogether inconsistent with the proper discharge of the first duties of the State." What those duties are, and what they include, he land to try and unite the Irish laborers with their will tell us presently. English brethren, amongst whom a powerful union . The first objection which we take to their view of the subject but on which we need not dwell, is this -that it flatly contradicts the whole history of Europe during at least twelve centuries. Our fathers, as a matter of fact, saw no such incompatibility between the two powers, and were so far from supposing that the one necessarily excluded the other, that, with occasional interruptions, due to the pride and lawlessness of temporal Princes, they witnessed during long ages the independent action of each in its own spere, and gave to Casar all that he was entitled to claim, without denying to God 'the things that are God's." And Casar, as long as he was a Christian, was so well satisfied with this 'divided allegiance," as it is now sometimes called that he thought the authority of the Church the surest foundation of his own. He was not yet tempted to commit the suicidal blunder of his modern successors. When S. Ambrose told the master of the world that "in matters of faith it belongs to Bishops to teach Emperors, and not to be taught by them," it seemed to the great Theodosius a truism. Even the diminutive Gallic Casar had sense enough to say, when the preacher rebuked him in presence of his Court, "He has done his duty, let us do ours ;" and though in his arrogance he had shaken his head at the Vicar of Christ, he afterwards confessed his fault, and accepted the reversal of his audacious decrees. Our German, Swiss, and Italian Cæsars, the ornaments of the ninetcenth century, are another sort of men, and the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette will tell us what they claim, and what he is willing to allow them. "The effect of the ecclesiastical legislation of Prince Bismarck," he says, " is that the State claims to exercise ever all its subjects-to the exclusion of all other organizations, except in so far as they will consent to act under its authority-not only tem-poral, but moral and spiritual authority." And this is not all. The State openly claims to form the character, and to direct the mind. . . . It claims in short, to be itself both Church and State." And if people who have been amused of late by the petulant bounce and complacent lieathenism of the Pall Mall Gazette are tempted to laugh, and to see in this curious rhapsody only a fresh instance of both, they will do well to bear in mind that what is here enunciated theoretically is actually developed in practice, to the great satisfaction of our contemporary, in more than one European land. "Throughout nearly the whole of continental Europe," he observes, "in Germany, in Switzerland, in Spain, and in Italy, the struggle is in active progress;" while in the first of these countries, he rejoices to add, it is being conducted "with characteristic completness, vigour, and decision," with the avowed intention to " establish a new religion ;" for the old one, if the State triumphs," would have to be taught under such conditions as the State choose to impose upon them, and therefore in such a sense as the State might choose to attach to them."-London Tablet. FROUDE ON THE ANGLICAN CHURCH. - "It pleased Queen Elizabeth to arrest the spiritual revolution in England when it had run but half its course. She would not, perhaps she could not, permit what we now mean by religious liberty. She instituted a system, and intended it to be coextensive with the empire, which would comprehend as well' Catholics as Protestants, those who believe in the magical efficacy of the sacraments, and those who regarded tors have had time to mature their plans. . . .

.

"She established a hierarchy, which yet should | flock-perhaps he is one of these Jesuit converts, not be a hierarchy; bishops who might be called and we happen to know that he has a fine store of successors of the apostles, yet at the same time should be creations of her own, deriving their au-thority and their very breath and being from the young clergymen. The loaves and fishes are coming crown. She instituted a liturgy and articles of an analogous double composition, to Catholics assum- due to the Jesuits. But, seriously, we have no doubt ing the comi lexion of the Ante-Nicene Church, to this spring-mania of the Rev. J. Brooks is believed Protestants embracing the most vital doctrines of in by half the old women (of both sexes) in England ; the Calvinistic theology. Neither the Queen nor and we cannot wonder at it when we find it retailed those who acted with her were themselves under in full by lay Protestant journals calling themselves any illusion as to the real nature of their work. The Queen, in her impatient moods, refused her prelates a higher name than Doctors; suspended, imprisoned, and threatened to unfrock them.

"She constructed her Church for a present purpose, with a conscious understanding of its hollowness. The next generation might solve its own difficulties; Elizabeth was contented if she could make her way through her own. With the artifice which was engrained in her disposition, she admitted what she knew to be false into the organization which was to control the education of the English race; and the deadly thing has remained where she placed it, bearing its poison laden blossoms century after century. Never has history pronounced a sterner condemnation on the experiment of tampering with truth. The bishops, as they settled into their places, assumed the airs and repeated the crimes of the prelates whom they succeeded. They constructed a theology to suit this position, and when the genuine part of the people saw through it and refused to accept it, they personate them till they provoked a revolt which cost a king and an archbishop their lives, and for a time overthrew the whole constitutions of their country.

"The Revolution had really and truly produced some temporary effect of this kind. For a century and a half no more Romanizing tendencies were heard of in England; and such life as the Church possessed was Calvinist. But the free action of the Spirit was paralyzed by the dead body to which it was attached. The emotions of genuine piety were choked in the utterance. Religious paralysis still prevailed over England, and more fatally over Ireland. Nepotism, Erastianism, and self-indulgence became the characteristics of the Anglican clergy the best of them taking refuge in a stoical morality which was powerless except over the educated. It could not last

"Forty years ago a knot of Oxford students, look-ing into the Constitution of the Church of England, discovered principles which, as they imagined, had only to be acted on to restore religion to the throne of the empire."

After describing the Oxford movement, he goes on to say :

"They did not conquer Rome. The ablest of them, after all their passionate denials, were the first to see that if their principles were sound, the Reformation had been a crime ; and that they must sue for admission into the bosom of their true mother. They submitted; they were received; they and the many who have followed them have been the most energetic knights of the holy way; they have been the most accomplished libellers of the institution in which they were born. The Anglican regiment, which pretended to be the most effective against the enemy in the whole Protestant army, is precisely the one which has furnished and still furnishes to that enemy the most venomous foes, and the largest supply of deserters.

"What these gentlemon have really accomplished is the destruction of the Evangelical party in the Established Church. While the most vigorous of the Anglo-Catholics have gone over to the Papacy, they have infected almost the entire body of the Episcopal clergy with principles which seem to add to their personal consequence. The youngest curate affects the airs of a priest. He revives a counterfeit of the sacramental system in which he pretends to have a passionate belief. He decorates his altar after the Roman pattern; invites the ladies of his congregation to confess to him and whispers his absolutions, and having led them away from their old moorings, and filled them with aspirations which he is unable to gratify, he passes them on in ever gathering numbers to the hands of the genuine Roman who waits to receive them."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. - The House of Commons showed its good sense in rejecting, by 222 votes to from the glorious Irish Virgin, the "Mary of Erin," 155, the absurd Woman Suffrage Bill, which is re- as she was called in the ages of fuith, before we ed with such unfeigned disgust by the gr ible women of the community. We trust that we are very long still from Universal Manhood Suffrage, but there are a thousand reasons in favor of Saint. But see what she has done towards their the most extended Manhood Suffrage, where the proposed Woman Suffrage does not possess a single number of women forced to earn their duily bread ustification; when we are to try the pseudo-rights for which some deluded females agitate by the ordinances of the Divine law, it is sufficient to observe that the assumed equality with man is absolutely unfounded. On political grounds, the exercise of the franchise is, strictly speaking, an act of legislation; and law-making implies not only deiberate consent but force as its most essential feature. A law is not a law, but an opinion or a sentiment, unless it can be enforced. It is men who are alone fitted to enforce an opinion so as to make it a law; and women, who cannot enforce an opinion, but must trust to the force exercised by their natural protectors, cannot make a law. Mr. Jacob Bright's measure would simply introduce a number of sham-legislators into the sphere of the constitution. Women are not equal to men, and men are not equal to women. Men are superior to women in the matters which men alone can conduct, and vice versa. It is singular that the self-evident is so difficult of comprehension to some disciples of modern progress. THE ATHANASIAN CREED .--- We have no idea what the custodians of the Established Church propose to do with the Athanasian Creed, and probably they do not know themselves, at least one of the arguments of the Dean of Westminster and his school against its retention is now effectually disposed of The report of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, on what is now called "the Utrecht Psalter" affords, as a learned writer in the Saturday Review observes, " little short of mathematical demonstration that Bishop Ussher was right in ascribing this MS. to the sixth century." The same critic remarks, that "a theory propounded by Mr. Floulkes to the effect that this Creed is a forgery of the ninth century committed by the saintly Paulinus, Patriarch of Aquileia, has been entirely crushed." We wish success to all religious Anglicans in combatting such adversaries, though we can bardly' feel sanguine of it as long as they remain in communion with them .- Tablet. The Rev. J. Brooks, rector of Great Ponton, and prebendary of Lincoln, has made a discovery of great value to aspiring young men of the Catholic Church. It takes the form of conspiracy against Mr Brook's own Church of England, and the fullest particulars are to be found in the columns of last week's Record. We wish we could give them-they are very amusing as well as useful-but we really have not room, so must content ourselves with the pith of the plot, viz., that the Jesuits (oh! Mr, Whalley, are you really nodding at last ?) no longer allow the parsons they have converted to openly join the Catholic Church, but make them remain, by means of secret dispensations from the Pope, still in the Church of England where they can "render greater service to the Romish cause." This is delightful news, and we only hope some of these new converts will come our way-we should not at all object to one or two of these fat offices the Church of England has in her gift even in the lay departments, and we see fine openings for scores of our enterprising youth when the conspira-The considered a "Papist" already by thousands of his first two, it is thought fatally

snug lay-berths at his command, not to speak of the our way at last, and our best thanks for them are sober and sensible organs of English opinion .- Cath. Opinion.

3

A double excellent Londoner, Mr. F. M. Clarrington, having made a fortune by brewing beer, has retired from business, and turned temperance ontor.

UNITED STATES.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY .--- The following excellent article, which we clip from the New York Graphic of May 5th, displays an amount of good sense and impartiality rarely to be met with in the writers on the Protestant or secular press of the United States : -" The consecration of the Rev. M. A. Corrigan as Bishop of Newark, yesterday, was an impressive service and interesting occasion. It was the more noticeable as Mr. Corrigan-of whom we give a portrait on another page—is a native of the diocese of which ho is now the consecrated head. He was born and educated under American institutions. It It is constantly asserted that the Catholic Church is essentially un-American in its genius and character. It is, says its enemies, a spiritual despotism, and cannot thrive in our democratic land and age. Our common schools are hostile to it. Our science is its enemy. The temperature of republicanism is malting it away. But, strange to say, in spite of all these natural antagonisms, the Catholic Church is one of the most vigorous and vital religious organizations in the country. It gains in numbers, strength and influence faster than almost any other. Its churches are among the highest in the land. The character of the adherents and the quality of its services are steadily improving, and every year it does more for education and charity than ever before. And, while it has gained a firmer hold on the hearts of its adherents, it has done much to soften the animosity and disarm the prejudice of Protestants and secure a firm basis in public respect. How can the anomaly of the visible success of this essentially monarchical and medieval ecclesiasticism, with its antiquated usages and unscientific traditions, be explained? The Catholic finds no difficulty in accounting for the anomaly. He regards it as a proof of the divine origin and claims of his Church. But pushing his explanations aside as inadmissible, and looking at the fact af a purely natural phenomenon, it is difficult to account for the success of the Catholic Church in this country. It has an organic unity and life. It is compact, coherent and vital in every part. And while Protestanism is the synonym for schism and sectism, and has broken into five hundred pieces, which cannot possibly be glued together again, and all the tendencies of modern criticsm and speculation are disintegrating institutions and crumbling society into rudimentary individualism, the Catholic Church believes in organization, and sacrificing anything and everything to preserve the integrity, vigor and prestige of her remarkable organism.

" BRIDGET."-In this country the name Bridget has come to be almost synonymous with "servant girl," and we suppose it is for this reason that some women are ashamed to bear so glorious a name. The more shame for them ! The patron saint of the most Catholic country in the world 1 The Virgin "in whose honor churches were built from the shores of the Baltic to the Mediterranean Sea; from Cologne to Seville." It is, of course, only to the living God that churches and altars are built, but they are put under the protection and guardianship of some saint, like the mercy-scat in the old law, between two cherubim. Although a "foreigner"-to Ireland -we understand that there are no less than eighteen parishes in Ireland called Kildare, in honor of the Cell of the Oak," where St. Bridget first crected her

altar. We understand, too, that the Hebrides, which attracted Dr. Johnson from London, are so called were enlightened by the public schools (The non and lowly of Ireland, it is true, have named their children without number after this glorious protection. Find us in the whole world an equal among strangers, thrown constantly in temptation of all kind, where so few have fallen, as the Bridgets of Ireland. Although so numerous, how many fallen women bear that name? Less, perhaps, than any other name given to women. They can work for wages; they can wear the homely garment, and live on common fare; they can bear the contumely of the world, but they cannot stoop to dishonor. Have the prayers of this glorious saint nothing to do with all this? We have heard of a few so aristocratic as to be ashamed of a name which, as we have said, became almost synonymous with " working women." With such the saint has nothing to do. There are more people, it must be remembered, who are ashamed to own the name of Jesus! It is a glorious name, a name without dishonor, without reproach, and we are astonisheded that any woman-especially an Irish woman-should feel otherwise than proud to bear it .- Catholic Guardian, San Francisco. MISPLACED CONFIDENCE .- In 1789, Congress submitted, among others, this amendment of the Constitution to the States for ratification :- "No law varying the compensation for services of Senators and Ropresentatives shall have intervened." Mr. Madison, in proposing the amendment, said he did not think the power which Congress possessed to fix the compensation of its own members was likely to be abused, but he thought it best to guard against the possibility of any Congress fixing its own pay. The States evidently had more confidence in Congress, than Mr. Madison did, for only six of them ratified the amendment. The question is now raised whether the amendment can be made valid by the votes of three-fourths of the States, or 1s it necessary to begin de novo. We have discovered that Congress cannot be trusted in the matter, contrary to what was assumed in the early days of the Republic. Congress will scarcely propose such an amendment now, but the Constitution provides, that it shall call a convention for proposing amendments on the application of the Legislatures of twothirds of the States.-Boston Herald. THE SCHOOL QUARREL IN NEW JERSEY .- They are having a lively newspaper war in New Jersey over the Common School question. It appears that a Catholic boy was expelled from a public school in Jersey City because he refused to bow his head during the recitation of the Lord's Prayer. He had on previous occasions stoutly refused to join his companions in singing a lot of Protestant hymns, for which offense his amiable teacher zealously punched his head. His dismissal was caused by nothing but the crazy fanaticism of his teacher and the impudence of the principal of the school.

A married lady of Ohicago thus sums un three year's experience of married life : " The first year my husband called me 'dear;" the second year ! Mrs. A.,' and the third year 'Old Sorrel-top,' The last I couldn't stand, and sued for a divorce." And she got it.

At a late hour on the evening of the 13th inst. an accident occurred at the Bridgeport street works. Chicago, whereby three employes, M. Murphy John the sacraments as forms which had a flavor of the Bishep of Oxford for instance her is more than Hamett, and Charles Daly, were ferribly soulded the a second A STATE AND A S

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 30, 1873. THE TRUE WITNESS.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At-No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

ngle copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by rriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if ot-renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continne sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus" John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM HAT DATE.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Fark Row, and GEO. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

BCCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAT-1873.

Friday, 30-St. Hermenegild, M. (April 13.) Saturday, 31-Fast. Vigil of Pentecost.

JUNE-1873.

Sunday, 1-PENTECOST. Monday, 2-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 3-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 4-Ember Day. Of the Octave. Thursday, 5-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In reading, as it so may happen that they will read in the telegraphic reports of our journals, accounts of Carlist atrocities, and cold blooded murders of prisoners, Canadians will do well to bear in mind that these reports reach them through a bitterly anti-Carlist channel; that the telegraph cable is in the hands of, and is manipulated by mon whose prejudices are strong, whose love of truth is weak, and whose object seems to be to convey the impression that the Popc is at the point of death, and that the Carlists are just about to be entirely defeated or "chawed up" as the Yankee vulgate hath it. In this matter we feel as did the Rev. Sidney Smith, who-having listoned patiently to a long story how the Bishop of London had been furiously assailed by a mad dog, and how the said dog had been beaten or stoned to death, expiring with blood shot eyes and all the outward and visible signs of canine insanity -contented himself with the remark that "he should like to hear the dog's side of the story." The Carlists no doubt have their side of the story to tell if they could only get a hearing; but this hearing will be denied them so long as the telegrams are transmitted to us by anti-Carlist hands.

-were visible in the street, a head now and then peering out from a casement above showed that others were occupying the houses. It was clear that they were in possession of the village, and from the friendly, pleasant way in which they were on the best of terms with the inhabitants. Stranger specimens of the genus soldier I certainly never set eyes or. Nothing could be more curious than the contrast between their firm, soldier-like bearing and their utterly unsoldier-like dress, if the word dress can be applied to the patch-work collection of odds and ends which made some of them look as if they had been "levying contributions" on a scarecrow. One man's nether garment had undergone so many losses and additions that it was impossible to make out which of the multitudinous patterns now em broidering it held undivided sway when it first issued whole from the tailor's hand. A pale stripe, which may originally have been coloured, showed that another man had been once in some sort of uniform, but by the majority not even this faint attempt at military dress was made. I folt little uncasiness about my shirts, for the majority of the men I saw did not look as if they would have any idea of the use to which clean lincn could be put, but I expected every moment my socks to be requisitioned, as some of the Carlists were bare-footed with nothing but a thin sole to protect them from the rocks over which they clamber with such marvellous agility. Only about half of them seemed to have guns-old-fashioned muzzle loaders-though one, almost a boy had a revolving rifle, which his older comrades were examining with half envious, half admiring glances as I came up. He could not have been more than 15, but he had other equally juvenile comrades to keep him in countenance, and may, indeed, hope to find many as juvenile foes in the ranks of the Government Volunteers. But, after all, bad dressing does not necessarily make a bad soldier, and in more essential points the Carliste looked admirably cut out for mountain guerilla work with their sun-bronzed faces, well-knit limbs, and spare, sinewy frames guiltless of an ounce of super-fluous flesh. They can thrive and fight too, if properly led, upon rations upon which a British soldier would soon get as weak as a girl. Their accoutre-

ments, it must be confessed, do not give them much additional load to carry. For knapsacks some of them had little cloth bags no bigger than a school boy's satchel."-Times Cor. With their usual atrocity, the Carlists hav

ing exchanged a few words with the hostile Englishman their prisoner, allowed him to proceed on his journey unmolested. He, how ever, as is not to be wondered at, seeing that he was traversing the seat of the war, again encountered and was again arrested by a Carlist detachment; and hereupon was committed the only act of violence that the Times' correspondent can bring home against the said Carlists. The examination of his luggage and papers to discover whether the Times' corres. pondent were a spy collecting information for the enemy, led to the discovery of a field glass, an instrument of which the officer in command of the detachment stood in great need. The said officer offered the Times' correspondent 25 francs, about one pound sterling, for it. This the latter refused; whereupon the officer said he must keep the said instrument, but gave its owner a receipt or order on the Carlist treasury for 400 francs in exchange for the much coveted field glass. This is the Times' correspondent's own version of the affair; and really if the courtesy and moderation which the Car list officer displayed were more generally displayed by combatants, war would be stripped of much ot its horrors. We give the version En attendant we may form some idea of the | of this one authenticated instance of Carlist case from those certain facts which do reach us atroeity in the words of the sufferer, the_Times'

cool to try to make me sell a glass with which I did not want to part on any terms, for just one-fourth of what it cost me, that I preferred being robbed or requisitioned outright to being robbed under pre-tence of a bargain. The robber, if he will allow me so to call him, using the word in its strictly Carlist signification, did not take very kindly to his work, and seemed new to it. He was a very young man, and it was not without considerable confusion, and even some blushes, that when I persisted in refusing 25 francs, he gave me to understand that "as a Carlist," he must in any case have the glass. It seemed quite a relief to him—a load off his conscience-when I consented to accept the 100 francs bond.

Having perused these details of Carlist atrocity we think that the reader will conclude that, although the Carlists may sometimes, and in isolated cases, have been guilty of acts of retaliation upon the men whose chief exploit hitherto have consisted in outrages upon pricets, and nuns brutally driven out of their quiet cloisters by a brutal and licentious soldiery, it is not just to condemn the whole party for the acts of a few; and that upon the whole, even by the showing of their enemies, no soldiers have ever carried on war with more moderation. courtesy, and generosity than actually do the maligned Carlists. Let us for instance consider for a moment how a friend of the Southern States passing through one of the Northern States with papers on him from Southern sympathizers in England, would have been treated had he fallen into the hands of the Northerners : we doubt if he would have got off so cheap as did the fellow Bradlaugh from the Carlists.

To say that there is a political crisis in France is not to give news, for there always is a political crisis in France. This time kowever things are serious, and we may look forward for stirring scenes. In a word, M. Thiers has resigned, and Marshal MacMahon has been named as his successor. The new President is a brave soldier and has we suppose the army on his side; he is also believed to be sincerely attached to the widow of the late Emperor and her son, whose cause he may probably espouse. But as yet it is useless to speculate on what may be the results of this, hitherto, bloodless revolution-for a revolution it is.

The cause of M. Thier's resignation was an adverse vote in the Assembly, on the afternoon of Saturday; the numbers being 362 against 346, leaving M. Thiers in a minority of 16. There was of course great "agitation," as the saying is, when the resignation of the President was announced. The Right insisted upon the immediate nomination of a new President; and finally after a stormy debate, Marshal Mac-Mahon was elected by 390 votes. The new President accepted the charge imposed on him. "He will obey the will of the Assembly;" and he pledges his word as an honest man, and as a soldier, to do his utmost to hasten the liberation of French soil from the tread of the stranger, to restore order, protect property, and maintain tranquility. A large number of republican functionaries under the late dispensation have resigned; but the final arrangements of Marshal MacMahon's Cabinet had not been completed up to the time of our going to press. The Carlists indignantly repudiate the atrocitics, and the slaying of prisoners attributed to them by their enemies, and reported in the telegrams of a hostile press. It is reported by telegram that the Pope is about to publish sentence of excommunication against all the members of the Piedmontese Cabinet, and others engaged in the spoliation of the Religious Houses. Wc are glad to see that in the United States the long prevalent delusion that "hanging was played out" is fast being dispelled. Several scoundrels have suffered on the gallows during the course of the past week; and if, as we hope it may, this wholesome display of a determination to put downcrime be continued, the United States may again claim to take their place amongst civilised communities. When a people has thrown off the restraints of religion, its sole remaining plank of salvation is the "scaffold."

as published in the several journals of the Province.

Sir George E. Cartier was, it is said, descended from a brother of the famous Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. Some of the nephews of this celebrated navigator settled in the country, which their uncle first visited, and from one of these the deceased statesman deduced his origin. His grandfather, Jacques Cartier, was a successful merchant, and in the olden times of the Colony record-a record sufficient to cover more sing represented in the Legislature the County of than by his bitterest opponents were ever in Vercheres. George Etienne, the grandson of puted to Sir George E. Cartier-could justly this Jacques Cartier, was born on the 6th of September, 1814, at St. Antoine, in the said county, where the family held property, and had long resided. He went through his course of studies with much credit in the College of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and upon entering life adopted the profession of Law. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practise in Montreal, where he was soon recognised and employed as a promising young barrister. At that time the political condition of the country was in many respects most deplorable; and the French Ganadians were naturally and justly indignant with the manner in which they were treated by the clique which had contrived, although a paltry minority, to secure to itself the monopoly of the government of the country. Young Cartier embraced the national cause with all the ardor of youth; and very soon by his talents, his activity, and high moral character, acquired a high reputation amongst those of his fellow-countrymen who were urging their claims upon the authorities. We need not dwell upon the troubles of 1837. M. Cartier followed the lead of M. Papineau, and was implicated in the insurrection which long continued injustice and bad government at last provoked.

After the suppression of the rebellion, M. Cartier took refuge for a season in the United States; and when he found it safe for him to return to his native land he did so, resuming his old profession, and establishing for himself amongst his compatriots a high reputation for ability and integrity. This reputation procured for him his election as member for Vercheres in 1848, from which year we may date his entry into public life. In politics he em. braced the Conservative side, believing that it was his duty to support a government which had at last done justice to his country; and as a Conservative statesman he was for many years the acknowledged political leader of the French Canadians. To say that he often en countered strong opposition is but to say that he met the lot of all men who take an active part in political life. He was ambitious, it is said, but his ambition was the infirmity of many a noble mind. If he loved power, it cannot be pretended that he loved money, or that he loved power for the sake of any personal advantages that it might bring with it If he was often bitter with his opponents, they also were equally bitter with him, and he was always true to his friends. In private life the deceased was loved by these with whom he was intimate, and was respected by all. It is perhaps as one of the chief actors in the negotiations, and proceedings which led to the conferring on us by the Imperial Government of our actual political system, that the name of Sir George E. Cartier will be chiefly remembered in the future. This was the great or crowning political act of his life. Our short experience of its merits does not as yet justify us in passing any opinion upon it. It is an experiment, and has not yet been fully tried. Being in the nature of a compromise everything will depend upon the manner in which it is worked; and it is but justice to the memory of one who honestly loved his country, and tried to serve her in troublous times, to admit the fact that his task of conci liating or harmonising the rival pretensions of the Angle-Protestants and Franco-Canadian Catholics, was most difficult of accomplishment, and ene which would have taxed to the uttermost the powers of the greatest statesmen that the world has ever produced. Under these circumstances, we are willing to believe that he procured for Catholic Lower Canada the very best terms that were then possible. We do not even yet know all the difficulties that Sir George E Cartier had to contend with, and we cannot doubt the excellence of his intentions. Of course as to his merits as a statesman there were during his life time, there will be after his death, great differences of opinion. As some men in England a generation or two ago swore by Pitt, so others put all their trust in Fox. How then could it have been otherwise in Canada, where party spirit runs very high; and where it is alas! too much the cus tom to launch the most damaging accusations against our public men. It is pleasant to note. however, that before the corpse of Sir George E. Cartier, the animosities that pursued him whilst living are hushed: The leading organs of both parties are unanimous in recognising the worth of the departed statesman, in doing only a small party-perhaps less than 20 for my 100 france bond. But still it struck me as so | period. We give a short sketch of his career, | gy, and his unblemished personal integrity.

"Never" says the Montreal Herald in its obituary notice-and in this it but does justice to one to whom as a politician it was always strong ly opposed-" never has he been suspected of being a mercenary man * * * and while no one has doubted Sir George's ambition, none have ever accused him of base pecuniary greed."-Herald, 21st. There are not many statesmen in the neighboring Republic or anywhere, on whose tomb-stone such an honorable be placed; and such a record is honorable. both to him of whom it is made, and to him who makes it. Able politicians, clever states. men, eloquent orators, smart financiers are common enough; they are to be found in abundance at Washington; amongst the Liberals of Europe they are plentiful as blackberries; but how rare anywhere are men who during their existence on earth have had the resources of their country at their disposal, and of whom after death it can be recorded by their political opponents, that they were above the suspicion even of mercenary or base motives! This in. deed is a true patent of nobility.

The mortal remains of the deceased will be brought to Canada in one of H. M. ships, the Queen having ordered, by way of evincing her opinion of Sir George, that a man-of-war be charged with this duty. In pursuance with a motion made by Sir John A. Macdonald, a funeral at the public expense has been decreed. and a sum of money appropriated for the erection of a public monument. These marks of respect and gratitude the late Sir George E. Cartier has well earned from his country.

His title, we are sorry to say, dies with him. By his wife, Hørtense, daughter of E. D. Fabre, Esq., whom he married in 1846, he had two daughters, but no male issue. The Hon. M. Langevin, it is said, will succeed him as head of the Department of the Militia,

Our Gatholic readers will be glad to learn that though his death occurred somewhat suddenly or unexpectedly, Sir George E. Cartier was attended in his last moments by the ministers of religion; and that fortified with the Sacraments of the Church he peacefully breathed his last. May his soul through the mercy of God repose in peace.

DOMINION PABLIAMENT. - ID reply to a question from Mr. Anglin, Sir John A. Macdonald explained to the House the course of action that it was proposed to adopt with reference to the vote of the 14th inst. upon Mr. Cestigan's motion. Sir John A. Macdonald stated that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor General, in view of the difficulties of the position, to apply for instructions from the Imperial Government; and that it was proposed to make an appropriation from the public funds, of the sum necessary to defray the legal costs of the Appeal from the Catholic minority of New Brunswick to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In spite of the adverse opinions pronounced by the Law Officers of the Crown on the constitutionality of the New Brunswick School Act of 1871, we have not lost hopes that, when the question of constitutionality shall have been brought formally before the great tribunal above mentioned, a decision favorable to the pretensions of the Catholic minority may be rendered. Such a decision would give the said minority permanent relief, which of course cannot be obtained by mere political action. Unless the acts of the New Brunswick Legislature be pronounced ultra vires, it would always be in its power to re-enact them, even, should they be vetoed at Ottawa, and the contest might thus be prolonged from generation to generation.

about Carlists; facts certain because they are recorded by the enemies of the Carlists. From these we may gather some data from whence to draw our conclusions as to the truth of the atrocities, and cold-blooded murders attributed to the men now in arms in Spain, for their God, their King, and their Country.

One of these facts refers to the notorious revolutionist Bradlaugh of whose visit to Gambetta, and whose ardent anti-Carlist proclivities we spoke in our last. This man fell into the hands of the Carlist brigands; and these were guilty of the cold-blooded atrocity of releasing him, and of allowing him to continue his projected journey in peace. Were a notorious agent, or partizan of the Carlists, of foreign origin to fall into the hands of the Spanish Revolutionists-the latter would not we suspect be guilty of such atrocious cruelty.

The Times' correspondent in like manner in his letters throws much light on the habits of the Garlist soldiers, or brigands; and the very worst points about them that he can discover, is the condition of their pantaloons, and the often dilapidated aspect of their dress. Being short of money, and experiencing great difficulty in procuring military stores of any kind, the Carlists do it seems levy contributions from those who fall into their hands, and whose hostile designs they have reason to suspect; but whether they deserve the epithets so lavishly bestowed upon them, the reader may judge from the recorded experience of the Times' correspondent, who recently fell into their hands. That they are vilely clothed cannot be doubted; but a good heart is not incompatible with a bad pair of breeches, nor is it always prudent to judge of the merits of a cause from the state of the small-clothes of those who espouse it :--

"I was beginning to think the stories about the Carlists were, as usual, mythical, when suddenly I found myself in the midst of them. It was on entering a village called, I think, Escoriara, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, and we had so recently driven past a detachment of Regulars that I should still have found it difficult to believe that my neighbours really belonged to another army, if some of them had not put the matter beyond all doubt by wearing

correspondent aforesaid :--

"It was at once manifest that the second batch of Carlists did not mean to let us off as easily as the first had done. They were, indeed, quite a different set-rough-looking enough, but better dressed, and, by comparison, picked men. One of them jumped on the step of the carriage, and, addressing me at once in French, which he spoke with fair fluency, commenced a series of questions, apparently to find out whether I was carrying despatches or had "any commission from the Government." He said he must search my luggage, but this part of his duty he must scarch my huggage, but this part of his duty he executed forbearingly enough, as he only opened my hat bex, tempted, perhaps, by what may have scemed to him its suspicious shape. I fancy that a British hat box was in that part of the world some-what of a nevelty. The discovery that it contained nothing more anti-Carlist than a black hat disarmed him science and there are a prior another the his suspicions, though they were again aroused by the mysterious character of my English passport. which he examined carefully from every point of view, but found equally incomprehensible from all. However, its incomprehensibility, however suspicious, could scarcely be considered sufficient proof of my guilty connexion with the Spanish Government, and he was just, I think, making up his mind to let me continue my journey without detaining or requisitioning me, when, in an evil moment, he caught sight of my field glass, and asked me to lend it to him. The motive of the request, though it was made with all possible politeness, was painfully obvious; but there were half-a-dozen comrades at his elbow, some of them carrying rifles, and so I had nothing for it but at once to hand over the field glass with the best grace I could, trying to look as if I thought only an ordinary loan was meant. It was passed eagerly from one man to the other, and, unluckily for me, they all pronounced it first-class. To cut a sad story short, it was never returned to me, but instead of it I got the following receipt :-

"Aduana de la Provincia de Alaba. Recibo di Don Carlos-por un catalejo de cien pesetas-100 pesetas. Campo de Onor (sic) a 27 di Abril, 1873 .-El Jefe Echabarria."

(Translation.)

"Custom-house, in the Province of Alaba. Re-ccived of Mr. Charles —, a telescope, worth a hundred pesetas (4*l*.), Camp of Honor, 27th April, 1873.—Chief ECHABARRIA."

A receipt so valuable was naturally stamped. The stamp, in the left-hand corner, was a Royal crown surrounded by an outer inscription, in large letters, "Royal army of King Carlos VII.," and an inner in-scription, in smaller letters, "Flying column of Victoria." The gravity and business-like manner in which my debtor made out this important document, in slow school-boy round text, not without a blunder or two, was so irresistibly comical that it was hard to feel much aggrieved. I believe he honestly thought that he was giving me a more than fair equivalent for my glass, not exactly payable at sight, but good as cash when that rapidly-approaching millennium arrives in which "Royal Charlie is to have his ain." It is only fair to him to mention that before he took possession, as a Carlist officer, of the Carlists which, in the Seven Years' War, distin-in cash-not Carlist bonds-25 frances for it. Perhaps enished them from the red-capped Christinos. I | it was unbusiness-like of me to reject the offer. It could form no notion in what force they were, since | will be very long, I fear, before I get 25 france cash

Carlor and Carlor and Carlor

Saturday, the 24th inst., was duly observed with all loyal demonstrations, as the Birthday of Our Gracious Queen, whom may God long preserve to rule over us.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER .-Hopes had been held out to us by late reports from England that the health of this eminent Canadian statesman, was, if not restored, yet so much ameliorated as to justify the expectation of his speedy return to this country, and the resumption of his public duties. These hopes were dashed to the ground on Tuesday, the 20th inst., by the receipt of a telegraphic report to the effect that Sir George had died rather suddenly in London at about six o'clock. He had long been suffering from Bright's di-

This news caused general sorrow, for men of all parties are agreed that the deceased was one whom the country could not well afford to lose, and that it will be no easy matter to replace him. For the last quarter of a century Sir George E. Cartier has played a most important part in Canadian politics, and indeed his biography would be the history of the country for that justice to his abilities, his never-flagging ener-

The Dominion Parliament was adjourned on Friday, 23rd inst., by the Governor General, to August 13th.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXXV.

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY." As God's blessings are signs of His love, His punishments are incontestable proofs of His indignation. Consult, then, Christian soul, consult the Sacred Scriptures, and you will find that there is no sin, not even excepting murder or adultery, which have been visited with more severe retribution than this crime of impurity. Why was the city of Sicham destroyed, and its inhabitants put to the sword? For one sin of impurity committed by its king. Why were the sends of the desert reddened with the blood of 24,000 Israelites ? Because of their fornications with the daughters of the Moabites .-Why was the whole of Palestine rendered desolate and drowned in tears over the loss of 65,000 of her armed men and the destruction of a whole tribe? For a single insult offered by the Bonjamites to a woman. Why did God strike dead Her and Onam, the sons of Juda? why did he cause the seven husbands of Sara to be stifled by a demon? For this same hateful sin of impurity.

Nor is this all-terrible catalogue of merited retribution! Look back to the days of Sodom

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 30.

shower of sulpher and fire which rains from of God's law, envy, hatred, revenge, murder, Heaven, utterly destroying four once flourishing tyranny, blasphemy, idolatry; nay! even a Heaven, and their inhabitants? Embosomed Judas has betrayed and sold his Lord, --- and diles, with all their inhabitants? Embosomed Vet we need not the formation of the sold his Lord, --- and in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys yet we read not that God on that account reof the earth, surrounded by smiling fields that ad gained for themselves the name of Jehovah's gurden, these sinful cities, all things about, all the inhabitants of the cities, and all things that prung from the earth (Gen. XIX) did God herry; burning them with brimstone and the ited of salt, so that the land could not be sown ony more, nor any green thing grow therein .--And why this destruction so complete and so terrible that subsequent ages have been unable to determine the site of these infamous eities? Alas! The sin of impurity had rendered them the abode of demons; they were become a hell _only the fire and brimstone of the eternal pit His indignation supplied. Oh, senseless liberine! can this be a light crime which the God But stop, Christian soul ; the fire of Sodom and Gemorrha and Admah and Zeboim was terrible, but the waters of the deluge were more direful still. The fire of Jchovah's garden destroyed only four cities and the surrounding ountry; the waters of the deluge mounted ffteen cubits above the highest monntains .--The fire of Sodom and its sister cities destroyed the inhabitants of four populous and flourishing cities, and the husbandman of the valleys. and the vine dresser of the neighboring hills; but the waters of the deluge held in their cold and fatal embrace the whole inhabitants of the earth save eight. Let us look at this terrible deluge-this universal immolation of mankind on account of his lusts and impurities. The earth, since Adam's expulsion from the garden of Paradise, had given forth its gold and silver (Gen. II. ii.) and the ripe grain of the harvest, and the blushing vineyard of the hills, had each succeeding year offered their wealth for the enjoyment of men. The human race had increased and multiplied and had spread over the land. Fair cities and innumerable had outraged God would mark his hatred and dereared their walls towards heaven. On every testation of this crime. side fertile valleys smiled in acknowledgment of God's goodness and blessings. But the sons of Seth and Enos, or, as the Sacred Scripture calls them, "the sons of God," (Gen VI. 2.,) | purity. It is the ornament of Saints; it is overcome at last by the lusts of their bodies, the especial mantle of the Blessed Virgin Mchad intermarried with the daughters of the accursed race of Cain, "taking to themselves wives of all whom they chose," (Gen. 6. 2.,) thus violating the laws of purity and the sanctity of marriage. And "God seeing that the above all pray to God that it may never fail wickedness of man was great upon the earth, you. and that all the thoughts of his heart wore bent apon evil at all times, it repeated Him that He had made man upon earth. And being touched face of the earth, from man even to the beasts, them." Thus spoke an all just God. condemning to death for the heinous crime of im- clime. No chilling blast must reach it ; no purity, the whole human race. And as He cold rain must find its leaves. So you Chrisspoke, the flood-gates of heaven were opened, the rains descended and the waters arose until valley and hill and mountain erag disappeared from heaven. Let then no chilling wind of beneath them; and the sun that had wont to suile on blushing vineyard and populous city, upon fertile valleys and fruitful olive groves, looked down in astonishment and in awe upon naught but one dreary waste of troubled waters. Ah! Christian soul, if tempted within your carnal heart by the hellish pleadings of the purity. devil, you he for one moment led to look upon impurity as a trivial crime and necessity of Jour nature, turn your eyes but for an instant upon this drowned world, this deluge of many waters. Naught but one dreary waste of waves The sun no longer lights up tower and erag and mountain crest, for tower and crag and mountain crest are all alike beneath the deep waters. No more the meonbeams hang like silver cords amongst the branches of the clustering vine or the clive trees, or play amongst the wheat shaves of the harvest, for clustering vine and clive grove and wheat sheaf are now far down beneath the wave. And where is man ?-man who, by his impurities, has brought all this ruin. Yes, Christian soul, where is man amidst this universal deluge? where is man, created to God's image and likeness ?-Down below the waters entangled amongst his vine-branches, or amongst the olive groves; overwhelmed amongst the ruins of his cities, or floating supine and putrid upon the watery waste, high above the highest mountain peaks that once looked down so toweringly upon his happy home. Ah! Christian soul, by these thousands of thousands of human carcasses, bloated and swollen and tossed hither and thither by the avenging waves and angry winds, I conjure you, fly impurity. By those once fourishing cities now desolate and overwhelmed, I conjure you, hate impurity. By these tertible waves, and all this depths of waters, I "For Sceptre and Crown"; 6. Cost and Contonjare you deem not this vice, which has sumption of Coal; 7. Darwin on Expression; 8.

ad Gomerrha, Christian soul. Wherefore this been infected with other crimes-disobedience has simned heinously; man has sinned continuously; man has sinned universally, and yet we no where read that Almighty God, in His infinite justice, has felt obliged to evoke an universal deluge in order to sweep him from off the face of the earth. It is for the vice of impurity only that so torrible a punishment is deemed just and necessary. And yet the libertines sin; the impure fumes of that carnal fire that burns within his breast have so far darkened the libertine's understanding as to make him deem this vice a trivial crime! Is not this even the most terrible punishment of all see the enormity of his crime ?

Oh ! Christian soul, pray to God by day and of this most grievous of all sins. Meditate frequently upon its enormity. Learn from its nature and the direful punishments which God has inflicted on it, the hatred he bears for it. It is in the whole force of the term a brutish vice. It is the destroyer of Christ's members; the violater of the Temple of the Holy Ghost. So great is God's horror for it that his most terrible chastisements have been reserved for its punishment. Sichem destroyed and its inhabitants put to the sword ; the sands of the and the extinction of a whole tribe, even the tribe of the favorite son Benjamin; the sons of Juda and the husbands of Sarah, slain ; Sodom and Gomorrha and Admah and Zeboim destroyed, and Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt, for only looking back upon these impure cities; a whole world destroyed with every living being therein by an universal deluge; these are the punishments by which a just and

But stop not here Christian soul. After learning to hate this unholy crime, learn further to love and cherish the opposite virtue of ther of God; it is the wings of the Angels whereon they fly around the throne of God; it is the brightest of all the bright attributes of the Deity. Love it then. Cherish it. And

And you, Christian mothers; you who have children of tender years keep them whilst they are yet young and pure; keep them unconinwardly with sorrow of heart, He said 'I will taminated with the least carnal taint. Guard destroy man, whom I have created, from the them as the apple of your eye. Watch over them with never sleeping care. Whilst they from the creeping thing even to the fowls of are pure, keep them so. The peasant in a the air, for it repenteth me that I have made northern home guards with ever fostering care some rare plant that he has got from a southern tian parents, with your children's virtue. Their purity is an exotic on this earth for it comes earth reach it. Foster and protect it lest it langnish and die in this its foreign home. Take with you to your houses this truth to-day to guide you in the education of your children. Every act of boldness-every upreserved glance. every loud word is in a female so much lost to

OUR NEW STORY.

Next week, we shall have the very great pleasure of laying before our readers the first chapters of "The Limerick Veteran; or, The Foster Sisters," a splendid new story by the man and the poor, the millionaire as well as the accomplished and distinguished author of World and Oloister, Life in the Cloister, Grace O'Halloran, Florence O'Neill, and other works. The story is one of engrossing interest, and is remarkable for that delicacy of touch, and ease and freshness of handling which have secured for Miss Agnes M. Stewart, an enviable position in the department of fiction, both in Europe and America.

Our friends will please take this opportunity of telling their acquaintances of the treat in store for them if they subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

Now is the time to subscribe, to secure this vere wanting, and those the anger of God and this spiritual blindness which will not let him charming story from the beginning, as we print no extra copies.

We would add that the story was written falljustice visits with such direful retribution? by night to give you a deep and lasting horror expressly for our excellent contemporary the Baltimore (Md.) Catholic Mirror from which it is copied.

Those who have not yet sent in their subscription, should do so at once.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW-April, 1873.-The Leonard Scott Publishing Company. New York; Mesars. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This great Protestant organ treats us to the following bill of fare :---1. The National Importance of Scientific Research; 2. Mr. Gladdesert crimsoned with the blood of 24,000 of stone's "Defence of the Faith": 3. Venetian God's chosen people; Palestine in mourning Painting; 4. Henry Murgen, The Bohemian; and in tears over the loss of 65,000 of her sons 5. Charity Schools; 6. Irresponsible Ministers; 7. Baron Stockmar; 8. "Our Seamen" 9. Irish University Education, and the Ministerial Crisis; 10. Contemporary Literature.

WINDSOR, May 17th, 1873.

Dear Sh :- Below you will find the list of Prizes drawn at the Lottery in aid of St. Alphonsus Church, held on the loth inst, in the Town Hall of Windsor, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

To satisfy every person that the drawing was carried on with perfect justice and impartiality, we will give the names and address of all the persons who drew Cash Prizes, so that any one who would have the least doubt as to our honesty, might apply to the persons named as lucky ticket holders : 19,789, Victor Marentate, Windsor, \$1,000. 2,299, H. Luhman, Detroit, \$500. 23,846, Anna Conklin, Epsilanti, Mich., \$100. 18,455, Wm. Hardie, Detroit, \$100. 2,092, Dr. Casgrain, Windsor, \$100. 19,726 Benjamin Reaume, Windsor, \$100. 27,032, Ed. Mc-Gahan, 333 4th Ave., Chicago, \$100. 25,580, J. McNamara, Hughesville, Mich., \$50. 238, Moses Doyle, Omaha, \$50, 10,098, August Hartmann, Detroit, \$50. 16,301, Thomas Watson, Detroit, \$50. 18,919, D. Brassard, Windsor, \$50. 4,516, sold by Dr. Trudell, Detroit, \$50. 2,967, St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, \$50. 19,151, sold by John Taylor, P. M., St. Polycarpe, P. Q., \$50. 18,893, Wm. J. Tupp, 90 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, \$50. 18,763, Ferdinand Burchard, Detroit, \$50. 29,393, August Vaillant, West Fitchburg, Mass., \$25. 280, Jas. Fogarty, Detroit, \$25 1,133, Amable Mongeau, Mittineague, Mass., \$25. 2,837, Wm. Murphy, Sarnia, Ont. \$25-1,988, Convent of the Cong. of Our Lady Rimouski, P. Q., \$25. 23,294, sold by Tony Salter, Windsor, Ont., \$25. 2,384, Joel Langlois, Windsor, Ont., \$25. 16,874, Rev. Father Shea, Maidstone, Ont., \$25. 24,735, Thos. Rochlord, Detroit, \$25. 10,483, St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, \$25. 4,630, House of the Good Shepherd, St. Louis, \$25. 16,045, Peter Gauthier, Putnam, Conn., U.S., \$25. 28,151, Mrs. Ewing, 41 Abbot Street, Detroit, \$25. 28,151, Mrs. Ewing, 41 Abbot street, Detroit,
\$25. 10,163, P. H. Bogue, Detroit, \$25. 9,024, sold
by Daniel Ouellette, Windsor, \$25. 18,649, J. C.
Burnham, Detroit, \$25. 29,786, sold by Dr. Trudell,
Detroit, \$25. 832, -----, \$25. 16,473, Mrs. M.
Coleman, Detroit, \$25. 18,421, Patrick Collins, East
Oxford, Ont., \$25.

lying insensible at the house of his father, Mr. J. H. Isaacson, notary, and with but very small hopes of British Whig. his recovery. The young man has since died.

DEATH OF NIGHOLAS CARROLL .--- The reaper, Death, cuts down the highly-born and the humble, the rich hard-fisted son of toil, without reference to patent or pedigree -all alike he consigns to the common level of six by three of old mother earth. Men of greater mark, of larger mind, of more brilliant talents has he carried off within a few short months; but not one more honest, unselfish and faithful in the discharge of a public trust than the late Nicholas Carroll of Ingersoll. Of him it might be said with truth that his death was edifying as his life was irreproachable, and that a character singularly remarkable for probity is bequeathed to his family without speck or blemish. A sincere and practical Catholic a warm-hearted Irishman, and a good citizen, he was respected by all who knew him, and implicity trus-ted by the head officials of the Great Western Bailway, of which Company he was for many years an efficient and reliable employe. Mr. Carroll died on Thursday last, being ailing but a week, and his remains were interred on Saturday. May his soul rest in peace .- Irish Canadian, May 21st.

FIRE-On Saturday morning at about 3:15, an alarm was given that the house at the corner of Guy and St Antoine streets was in flames. Mrs. S. Drake. who occupies the house, says that she was in bed on the lower flat, and between 1 and 2 o'clock heard some one enter the house and proceed upstairs. As her son had that day intended going to Ottawa she thought it was he, who having missed his train, was now returning to bed after spending the evening with friends. Not feeling alarmed the went to sleep again, but shortly after 3 woke up with the fancy that something was wrong, she heard a crackling noise and on opening her door discovered that the house was on fire. The Fire Brigade was quickly on the spot, and after upwards of an hour's hard work succeeded in putting out the flames, though not until the building was completely gutted. A small portion of the furniture was saved. Mrs. 8. Drake says it is her firm impression that the house was purposely set on fire, but by whom remains a mystery. The house was insured in the Mutual; a small sum has already been paid by this Company for damage done by a previous fire on the 4th April last.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORT xa.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-" James Epps's & Co, Homcopathic Chemists, London."

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

EIRTH.

In this city, on the 26th inst., Mrs. James Skelly, of a son.

At Charlestown, Mass., on Sunday, May 18, the wife of Mr. J. Boyle O'Reilly, of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Frederick P. Dignan (brother to the bride), Henry Meek, Esq., merchant, Berthier en haut, to Mary, only daughter of the late John Dignan, Esq.,

of Maine, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. At Hamilton, Ont., on the 19th inst., by the Rev-Father Heenan, Mr. John Hagarty, to Miss Margaret Curley, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mr. Michael Enright, native of Limerick, Ireland, aged 34 years. May he rest in peace.

At Tannery West, on the morning of the 21st inst., Mr. Thomas Flanagan, of the firm of Carroll & Flanagan, plumbers, agod 24 years and 10 months. May he rest in peace.

to 60c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 100 lbs.-



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Toupin's Block), on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd June.

By order, S. CROSS, Rec-Sec.

WANTED, a R. C. Teacher to teach English and French in an Elementary School,

Apply to C. BARSALOU. CALUMET ILSAND.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

A Branch has been opened in St. Joseph Street, No 396.

Deposits from five cents to two thousand dollars. vill be received, but re-payments will be made only t the head office, Gt. St. James Street.

Office hours :- From 10 to 3, and in the evening rom 6 to 8.

Other Branches will shortly be opened for the East end of the City, and in the neighbourhood of St. Jean Baptiste Village.

THE OLD SPOT

So long and favorably known, is now Supplied with A VARIED AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF

MENS', YOUTH'S AND BOYS HATS.

R. W. COWAN.

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. PHTER STREETS.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS' SOCIETY

propose giving a .

Musical and Literary Entertainment,

in the

SEMINARY HALL:

327 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Near St. François Xavier Street,)

TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1873.

A first class Programme has been prepared, and a most enjoyable evening may be expected. The proceeds will be devoted to restoring the

Library which was destroyed by fire at the late St. Patrick's Hall. Tickets may be had from members of the Committee, or at the door on the night of the entertain-

ment. The entertainment will conclude with illustrations by Edward Murphy, Esq., of some of the curious and interesting WONDERS REVEALED BY THE MICROSCOPE. Among others the Human Flea will be magnified to the size of an Or, a Fly's tongue the length of a Man, Trichina in diseased Pork, the size of Eels, Animalcula in Water, &c., &c. This will be followed by a Magic Lantern entertainment, in which will be introduced some beautiful views in the Holy Land, old Abbeys and Lake Scenery of freland, views in Canada and other countries, comic and amusing pictures, with life-like movements, man swallowing mice, skeleton taking off his head and falling to pieces Chromatrope effects, &c., &c.

We regret the discontinuance of the Lamp and are sorry to see that it has not received the support which by its merits as a Catholic neriodical it deserved. The causes to which in his Valedictory the publisher attributes its non-success, the absence from its columns of sensational stories, "spicy" anecdotes, and bloed and thunder patriotism, is amongst its merits. We trust however that Mr. Donovan will not be discouraged, and that he may yet again contribute to our Canadian Catholic literature.

ERIN AND THE BRENNANS. -- This excellent entertainment opened on Wednesday ovening, and fully answered the expectations formed of it. It will be continued Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and we bespeak for it a numerous audience.

To COBRESPONDENTS .- MARK. By oversight, your communication was overlooked. We tender apology, and it shall appear in our next.

EDINBURGH REVIEW - April, 1873. - New York, Leonard Scott Publishing Company; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We find articles on the following subjects: Trade Routes to Western China ; 2. Maury General Robert Edward Lee; 4. Drunkenness, Abstinence, and Restraint; 5. Samafrows earned so terrible retribution, a trivial crime. Religious Movement in Germany; 9. The Mark this! Obristian soul; often has the earth Claims of Whig Government.

an ga shekara ta sheka Na shekara ta shekara t

Smaller Prizes were Drawn by the following Numbers :

23,769, 29,643, 16,536, 1,013, 29,818, 23,758, 19,858 27,885, 22,753, 2,129, 19,768, 18,712, 29,275, 24,107, 2920, 3,024, 1,116, 10,765, 2,585, 0,539, 27,638, 21,980, 25,172, 387, 17,944, 29,817, 1,033, 655, 3,377, 24,335, 25,141, 27,071, 25,854, 19,199, 17,850, 27,514, 16,351, 19,088, 16,582, 19,617, 22,469, 6,754, 14,085, 18,811, 15,719, 18,518, 28,263, 17,059, 2,207, 24,762, 975 3,585, 22,001, 16,819, 11,109, 18,509, 18,800, 8,900 5,261, 25,009, 2,626, 1,478, 4,871, 16,392, 17,511 18,934, 23,692, 14,481, 25,258, 17,551, 10,131, 21,213 24,568, 18,475, 18,672, 24,631, 28,705, 25,429, 29,274 29,922, 16,593, 2,592, 8,998, 14,045, 21,464, 29,555, 14,140, 27,508, 28,428, 1,560, 20,529, 14,674, 16,528, 28,891, 1,962, 28,047, 17,132, 10,129, 24,134, 23,217. Hoping that the effort we have made to give satisfaction to all will prove satisfactory,

ion to all will prove successfully. I remain, Yours, Very Truly. J. T. WAGNER.

Persons living in the United States will address, P. O. Box 360. Detroit, Mich. Persons living in Canada will address, Lock Box 837, Windsor, Ont.

A sad accident, showing the danger of playing with fire arms, occurred on board of the Prince of

Large numbers left by the 7 o'clock train, to catch the steamer " Prince of Wales," at Lachine, and enjoyed a pleasant day at the different places on the route for which they were bound. A sad accident occurred on board the boat, just as she arrived at St. Ann's. Two young gentlemen, named Alfred Levine and Stephen Isaacson, who were on board and were intimate friends, had intended spending the day at St. Ann's; but, as the boat was turning into the Canal, young Levine fired off a pistol, by way of salute, when the vessel lurched, and young Isaacson was thrown forward the bullet from the pistol entering over his left eyebrow and lodged in the brain he immediately fell on the deck insensible, with the blood rushing from the wound. Dr. Bedard, who was on the wharf at the time, was at once call ed to his assistence and had him taken ashore, to Mr. O'Brien's Hotel; on examination it was discovered that the ball had penetrated into the brain, and that one of the small bones of the cye was broken. Dr. Girdwood was also soon in attendance, and both Doctors remained with him till Drs. Craig and Scott, who had been telegraphed for, came out from 'Montreal by special train, along with Mrs. Isaacson, on Sleep and Dreams; 3. Cocke's Life of Mr. B. Devlin was unremitting in his attention to the boy, and remained in close attendance on him till he was brought home by the evening express train. A great deal of excitement was created in the village owing to the accident, and many were per ton. the enquiries made during the day as to the state of his health. The ball having entered the brain, Drs. per 100 lbs. F Girdwood and Bedard decided not to extract it, as it Fulled Wool, 3 would have proved fatal. Last night he was still [70 per lb., rend

,		and the second s
	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.	OUP MOTTO . " TO THE THE AND
	Flour # brl. of 196 ib Pollards \$3.00 @ \$3.35	OUR MOTTO : " TO ELEVATE THE IRISH CHARACTED
,		
, 1	Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00	
	Extra 6.90 @ 7.10	
1	Fancy 6.50 @ 6.60	MECHANICS' HALL.
		FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
. 1	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.09 @ 5.90	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday &
1	Strong Bakers' 6.10 @ 6.20	wouldbudy, indibudy, fillday of
ı J		Saturday,
.	Middlings 4.20 @ 4.25	
	U. C. hag flour, per 100 lbs 2.80 @ 9.00	MAY 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.
1	City bags, [delivered] 3.10 @ 0.00	
4		
1	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.50 @ 0.55	
1	Lard, per lbs 0.101 @ 0.11	
1		AND THE
J	Cheese, per lbs 0.12 @ 0.12	TO TO TO TAT AT I AT O
1	do do do Finest new 0.13 @ 0.14	BRENNANS.
I		
ł		
f	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 0.00 @ 5.50	NEW
l	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.51 @ 0.00	
Į		SCENERY OF IRELAND
ł	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.00 @ 0.80	
1	Pork-Old Mess	CKA
ł	New Canada Mess 19.00 @ 19.50	OOMEDV OOMEDANKS
I	New Callada Hess	COMEDY COMPANY;
1		ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
1	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	ANAGINAD AND IMPROVED,
۱	117hand fall non hundh dit or " or	With New and Additional Views of London, Illus-
ł	Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 25 1 35	trations from Charles Dickers
ł	do spring do 1 25 1 26	trations from Charles Dickens.
		THE ALD CURIAGIAN SHAD.
3	Barley do 0 60 0 00	THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP;
1	Oats do 0 43 0 00	-
1	Peas do 0 67 0 69	OR,
ł		DEATH OF LITTLE NELL.
3	Rye do 065 066	
ſ	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 7 60 8 00	Entire New Comedy Company in the Laughable
1		
J	Beef, hind-qrs. per 1b 0 06 0 06}	Farce, entitled
1	" fore-quarters " 0 04 0 041	IRISH WIT 'vs. DUTCH COURAGE.
1	Mutton, by carcase, per lb 0 07 0 09	INION WILL VS. BUIUM COURAGE.
ſ	ALGROU, by Calcase, per Ib 0 01 0 00	Character, Musical and Variety. The Brennans in
ł	Chickens, per pair 0 60 0 00	Some Ducta Busicer and On the Dichigans In
1	Ducks, per brace 0 60 0 75	Songs, Duets, Burlesque and Operatic Sketches.
1		APPROVED BY THE REVEREND CLERGY.
J		
1	Turkeys 1 00 1 75	ADMISSION, 35 cents; Reserved Seate, 50 cents;
ł	Butter, lb. rolls 0 18 0 20	Children 05 conta
1		Children, 25 cents.
1	" large rolls 0 14 0 16	Entire Change of Programme each evening.
3	tub dairy 0 00 0 00	
ł		CHAS. H. HICKS,
ł		Business Manager
1	⁴ packed	Business Manager.
I,	Apples, per brl 2 00 3 00	
1		SITE OF THE LATE
ŧ		
ŧ	Cabbage, per doz 0 40 0 50	ST. PATRICK'S HALL.
1	Onions, per bush 1 00 1 10	
ł		THO TH COTT BUT ATTENDED
I	Carrots do 0 55 0 60	TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Subscribers" Rooms,
ł	Beets do 060 075	L Rooms,
٢	Parsnips deθ 60 θ 70	
L	2 around po	On MONDAY, 2nd JUNE.
L	Turnips, per bush 0 30 0 40	Whin Departure is how and 1 - Transmer - And
L	Нау 17 00 23 00	This Property is bounded by VICTORIA SQUARE,
ľ	Straw 10 50 13 00	CRAIG STREET, FORTIFICATION LANE, and
L		Lane in rear. Has a frontage of
١		
L	KINGSTON MARKETS.	100 FEET on CRAIG STREET,
ł		
ſ	BUTTER.—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or	AND
L	crock; fresh selling at 23 to 25c for lb. with better	140 FEET on VICTORIA SQUARE.
ŧ	supply. Eggs are selling at 12 to 14c. Cheese, 12c;	
		The Masonry Foundations are included in the
Ł	in store 13 to 14c.	purchase.
Ŀ	MEATBeef steady at \$7.50 per 100 lbs. ; killed,	
Ł	fresh selling at \$7,50 to \$8,00. Mess Pork \$19 to	Only One-Fifth of the purchase money Cash.
L	itesk beining as prive to poive. Inces Fork pro to	Balance on easy terms, with interest at 7 per
L	\$20; prime, none. Pork Mutton and lamb sell at	cent.
L	9 to 10c. Veal 5c. Hams 15 to 16c.	
Ł	Deserve Musicava from 750 to \$1.50 monarday	The large quantity of Material and debris on and
L	POULTRY Turkeys from 75c to \$1,50 upwards;	about the above lot will be sold immediately after-
Ł	Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70c.	wards.
1	Hay \$12,00 to \$15,00 a ton; Straw \$6.50.	
	When alling of St OF to St KA for hand and so And	Probably this is the most valuable parcel of
l	Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,00	land over announced for public competition in this
Ĺ	to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered	
	per ton.	OICY.
F	There Hearbert still dealines . Or far mathemat	Bale at ELEVEN o'clock, on MONDAY, June
l	HIDESMarket still declines; \$7 for untrimmed	
L	per 100 lbs. First class Wool Skins \$1,00 to \$1,50;	2nd.
k.	Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 121c. Tallow	JOHN J. ABNTON,
L	To not the rendered + 41 rough Desson Shine "Ka	
U	70 per lb., rendered ; 41 rough. Deacen Skins 50	Auctionee
Ŀ	요즘 가지가 있는 것이 같이 많이 많이 가지? 않는 것이 않는 것이 한	
Ś		i de la companya de La companya de la comp
	[5] S. L. L. M. L. M. Theory of the second state of the second	en e

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 30, 1873.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

LONDON, May 20 .- The Daily News Special dispatch from Versailles, reports that the sitting of the National Assembly yesterday, was very stormy, the members of the Right openly declaring their desire to overthrow M. Thiers.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT .--PARIS, May 22 .- The Soir believes it is the existence of the Government and not of the Cabinet which is at stake on the vote to-morrow. It is reported that a conspiracy to kill President Thiers has been discovered. The concoction of the plot is said to be due to a mad man.

PARIS, May 23 .- The Debate on the interpellation began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. Thiers and several members of the Cabinet were present. The Duke de Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the interpellation. Dufoure, Minister of Justice, declared that it was now necessary to abandon provisional regime, and acknowledge the republic. Thiers then mounted the Tribune to speak. Instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Centre, which was met with counter cries, from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed 2d of May, but at that moment Frenchmen which beggars description. The President in vain endeavored to make himself heard. His voice was drowned in the uproar. Thiers then descended from the Tribune, and Dufoure requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when Thiers will deliver his speech. The Chamber accordingly adjourned.

THE PARIS ELECTION .- What can be hoped for a city, which boasts to be the centre of European civilization, in which more than 180,000 persons are found foolish and wicked enough to choose for its representative such a man as the ex-mayor of Lyons? The fact loses none of its significance because his rival was by no means an unexceptional candidate. for if he had been the best and noblest citizen of France the result would probably have been he same. The tendency of our age, we are old, is to lodge power in the hands of the eople, and some of our public writers assure us that this is a matter for congratulation. Yes he only result of universal suffrage, wherever

has been adopted, is to exclude from all share in the government of a country the vory men who are best qualified to guide its desinies, and to summon from their obscure retreats the shallow demagogue and reckless adventurer, who loves his country only for what he can make out of her, and his neighbor only so far as he can be forced to contribute to his own fortunes. Perhaps, however, the evil will ure itself, for the world is beginning to see pretty clearly what comes of these twin delusions, which are likely to be a good deal more false to the State than they have ever been to the Church.-Tablet.

ROCHEFORT'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.-About three weeks ago, it was men. | are educated, representing themselves in a state tioned that an attempt to escape from the for- of indigence, and have been relieved by the tress of Saint Martin de Re had been made by respective lady-superiors. They have in each the prisoners confined there, but the affair was case left behind them sealed packets, supposed almost immediately hushed up. A report has | from their size to be ordinary little pious picbeen sent to the Ministers of War, of Marine, | tares, but which when opened have turned out and of the Interior, and it appears that the | to be photographs of the most revolting inde-Committee of Permanence contemplates ad- | cency. Some of these have even been sent by ressing a question to the Government on the post to the young inmates. On one occasion. subject, in one of the first sittings. The facts are as follow :- It is known that M. Henri rushed out to the door to give the rascal in Rochefort was confined in Fort Boyard, when he was removed to Saint Martin de Re, at the duty, only laughed, and both offenders went on request of M. Edmond Adam, the deputy. It may be remarked, en passant, that it is impossible to escape from Fort Boyard, on account of a bed of slime that extends to almost a mile around if, and in which any fugitive would be certainly smothered; whilst at Saint Martin de Re the service of the prison is trusted to agents of the Ministry of the Interior, and the outside walls only are guarded by soldiers .--One day the sentry on duty saw two men who approached the walls and appeared to be, conversing with persons inside, He advanced and ordered them to retire, and then perceived that a hole, large enough to admit of the passage of several men, had been dug near the wall. The sentry, placing himself opposite the hole, threatened to fire upon the first person who might attempt to pass by it, while, at the same time, he called aloud for assistance. The guard turned out and began by closing up, the opening, and when they were certain that no one could pass out, an investigation took place, from which it appeared that the 400' prisoners confined at St. Martin de Re had shared in the attempt of which M. Henri Rochefort was the promoter. The convicts had pierced through two walls of casemates and two walls of enclosure; no one in the prison from the director down to the keepers had suspected any to be taken up by pastors and people in view attempt of the kind being in progress, notwithstanding the length of time required and the noise necessarily caused by the execution of such a work, and effected by such a number of in dispute between Dr. v. Dollinger and Herr individuals. The escape of the 400 prisoners would have taken place an hour or two after the discovery made by the sentry. The guard was to have been disarmed, and vessels were in possible assume the appearance of a separate waiting to convey them to England. SPAIN. LONDON, May 20.—Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on her establishment of a Republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterwards released. LONDON, May 23.-A despatch from Madrid to the Daily News says differences have arisen between General Nouvillas, Minister of War, now commanding troops in Navarre, and his associates in Government, who are anxious for the recall of the General to Madrid. PARTIES IN SPAIN.-The weakness of the present Government of Spain is that it does not | the 2nd June, and it being decided that he is represent the opinions of one Spaniard in a to be consecrated by the schismatical prelate in the schismatical prelate in the schismatical prelate is strength is that the ninety-nine who assumes the title of Archbishop of Utrecht.

a familieu L

who are unrepresented cannot, or will not, form any better Government for themselves. Two parties in Spain know their own minds and are bent on having their own way—the "Intran-sigentes" and the Carlists. The former title in the second class reserve, which means that describes those who are opposed to any "tran- they will not have to serve in time of peace, but saction," or compromise — in other words, thoroughgoing and irreconcilable Revolutionists. In short, the present Government expresses the | not be employed as simple soldiers, but as opinions, more or less, of those who are more chaplains or assistants in military hospitals .revolutionary than the most extreme of Liberals under organized and orderly administrations. We need not add that such a Government must be the rule of a minority, and not a strong minority; but it commands certain other elements of power. As happens in all revolutions, the men who go farthest are sure for a time to fare the best. Force rests at such seasons in the hands of town mobs, and these mobs follow the boldest. In the present case, however, there is another and a more extraordinary element at work.

If we wished to contrast 1873 with 1848, we should say that Nationality has been superseded by Internationalism. Distinctions of race and language are dropped, and in their place the old doctrine of the "solidarity of the people" has been transformed into the universal affiliation of artisans. Last week the Spaniards did, it is true, still celebrate the expulsion of the French from Madrid on the famous were probably inspiring and directing the political agitations of the Spanish capital. Communism, as we saw in the days of the Commune, knows no divisions of humanity except working men on the one side and the rest of mankind on the other. All the parties of all the countries who two years ago were represented in Paris are, now, we may confidently assume, represented in Madrid, and it is more than probable that even the Federal Republic which is at present demanded will not satisfy the desires of these cosmopolitan Revolutionists.

The Carlists are resolute, and their resolution should teach certain political speculators of our day that the principles of Revolution enjoy no monopoly of vitality. Even in France the doctrines of the old Monarchy survive as clearly if not as influentially, as the principles of '93, while in Spain it seems as if no faith but that in Legitimacy and Absolutism had ever taken 50 sad. As soon as he was old enough to undereffectual root. Carlism could never succeed, but neither could it ever be suppressed. The tenacity of its doctrines is marvellous. They never die, hardly ever decline even for a time. The last letter of our Correspondent on the spot describes the Northern insurgents as having condemned him. They could not send him to rather advanced than receded, and though we certainly do not anticipate their success, it might be hazardous to forecast their defeat.—London Times.

ITALY.

ROME. - PROSELYTISM IN ROME. - But with all this activity of the police, in some directions they are utterly regardless of an offence that must fill every honest mind with indignation. Miscreants have been going about and rude, for the child was ignorant of the laws of to various convents in Rome where young girls poetry. His father, seeing how much his occupato various convents in Rome where young girls the Superior having opened a packet so left persever, even in the face of great difficulties and custody, but the policeman, instead of doing his their way, evidently only amusing themselves at the just indignation of the outraged lady.

It has been notified to those sub-deacons in the Seminary at Treves who have been born subsequently to 1850, that they will not be exempted from military service ; but they will be placed in case of war they will be liable to service until their thirty-first year. They will, however, Tablet.

A DEEP-LYING DANGER .- A Frankfort paper says that while the police inquiry will find out the true causes of the lute riots, there are certain peculiarities, such as the red flag, the contemporaneous appearance at various points of exactly similar signs of organisation, the tenacious resistance opposed to, the armed force, and the attempts at fraternisation which indicate that the tumult had deeper and more durable causes than are supposed, and that there is all the appearance of a tendency and organisation working against property.

THE NEW GERMAN GUN .--- The Prussian military journal, Neue Militarische Blatter, contains some interesting information respecting the adopted Mauser rifle, which is being served out to the Guards, and is to constitute henceforth the destructive firearm of the German army. It appears that at long ranges the rifle is remarkably true, but at short distances it requires an exceptionally low aim. Its best yards. It requires just half the time for loading that the needle-gun did, and less (as three to four) than does the chassepot. Eighteen shots per minute may be delivered by single men, and twelve shots in volley, but as a rule, no more than twelve and eight are counted upon. The rifle is described as light and handy, durable, and not apt to get out of order. Altogether military authorities consider that they could not have made a better choice.

How THE LITTLE BLIND BOY BECAME & PORT .-In England, many years ago, there lived a poor mason, whose little son, Thomas, lost his sight from a severe attack of small pox when only six months old. This sad affliction only increased the tenderness of his father, and he devoted himself with the greatest affection to the child whose destiny seemed stand what was said to him, the father tried by every means in his power to cultivate his growing intelligence. They read to him and conversed with him and it was the greatest delight of the poor blind child to meditate upon what he had heard in the many lonely hours to which his life of darkness school, but little children of the neighborhood, his play-fellows, came every evening and repeated to him the lessons their master had given them. They read to him, in turns, stories, histories, and passages from poems. But in spite of all the friendship by which he was surrounded, and all the care that was taken to amuse him, the poor blind bcy had often to resign himself to having no one near him to read to or talk to him. The idea came to him one day (he was then only ten years old) to put in verse one to him. This attempt could not but be very simple tion pleased and interested him, immediately learned these laws in order to impart them to his son. Day after day the blind boy occupied himself in that way, and his perseverance was crowned with success. Two years later a collection of his poems was pub lished, which attracted much attention and brought him to the notice of many eminent persons. To

this first book succeeded many others, and the name and the works of Thomas Blacklock, who died in obstacles. Success is always the roward of good will and perseverance.-Young Catholic.

THE JOY OF AN OPEN FIRE.-In every home there should be at least one open grate, or some other arrangement for burning wood or soft or hard .coal. A fire which can be seen as well as felt-a cheerful bright, blazing fire, with shovel and tongs-and fender, too, if you please-which will attract the family by its social influences, is a grand thing at home. Those black, grim, tartarean flues, filled with the stale odors of the hottair chamber, seething water-tank, and cellar, and emitting clouds of pulverized ashes to cover your furniture and stifle your lungs, are among the greatest banes of family enjoy-ment and comfort. It is all well enough to have one's dwelling warmed from top to bottom and to have no ceals to carry beyond the furnace, but this heating system has done immense mischief to the family powers, scattering the members of it all over the house, and furnishing not one attractive spot in which they will gather, as by instinct they do, to enjoy the cheery comfort of the fireside. There is no such thing in most of our modern houses. There are only holes in the floor or in the walls. And we are disposed to think the good ventilation of the open fire adds not a little to the unconscious blessings of its hospitable and domestic influence. The sight of the little folks, as they sit musing and amused while the wood fire burns, and watching the For Blackwood and one Review., 7 00 fantastic flames and the glowing coals, is worth many times the cost of that cord of hickory or oak at city prices; and a wise household would rather part with the furnace which that bright blaze supplements and atones for, than with the low-down grate which makes the family circle a real thing. Tryit, ye who can, and see if the moral, æsthetic, and domestic power of this style of home comfort is over-estimated.

VENTILATION .- There are many of our citizens who live in the poorer class of houses, who often resort to the questionable practice of stuffing cotton into distance is said to be 300 metres. or about 250 all the crevices about their window frames where a mere suspicion of fresh air might possibly find access or of employing other expedients supplied by people who make it their business to devise agencies for keeping out both the cold and the fresh air, and recommend domest's necessities in the winter. There cannot be any doubt that there would be much less discase of the lower grades in private families than there is, if there was a more thorough system of ventilation practiced in private houses, the best of which are not exempt from the sewer gas which finds its way even into the most richly furnished bed rooms, by means of defectively constructed waste pipes of kitchen sinks, as well as through those connected with the stationary washstands. Many of the buildings in this, and other cities, are heated by furnaces and steam-pipes, where the renewal of the atmosphere secured by the use of open grates is impossible, and where the air soon becomes unfit for respiration. In such cases weather strips are the last means which should be resorted to for personal comfort.

How TO PLANT THE APPLE TREE. --- It is astonishing how much diversity of opinion there has been about the distance apart to plant trees. After an experience of fifteen years, I would not plant trees less than twenty-four feet apart, from that to thirtytwo feet. Apple trees planted sixteen feet spart, when they get large enough to bear are found by experience to be entirely too near each other, the limbs interlock, and it is difficult to get through the orchard with a wagon, and the want of light and room causes the leaves to fall from the lower limbs and the other trees become unhealthy. Young orchards should be cultivated like a cornfield until the trees begin to bear, and there is no better crop to grow among young trees than corn. Let the row of trees have the ground of the row to them-selves and then cultivate the row of trees the same of the stories that one of his young friends had read as a row of corn, but let it stand, as it forms a protection to the trees in the winter. After the trees begin to bear, seed the ground with clover, clean, no blue grass or timothy mixed with it, and don't take the clover off for hay, but either turn in the hogs or cut the clover and let it rot under the trees, and whenever the clover gets crowded out by the blue grass or timothy, plow it up and seed down again with clover. This is not theory with me, but it is based on observation as well as successful practice.- Iowa Homestead.

1791, are still well known and appreciated in Eng-the same purpose as oiling leather. During warm and to appoint an Assignee. weather this secretion—in common with all the other secretions of the skin, is more abundant than in cold. When it is insufficient the skin becomes Montreal 9th May, 1873. dry and harsh; and on those parts of the body where the skin is thick and subject to much motion, as on the hands, it readily eracks or fissures. The amount of this secretion is so much reduced in cold weather that the frequent washing of the hands with soap causes them to chap readily, and this the more certainly if the soap is not thoroughly washed pointed assignee in this matter. off. The alkali in soap is usually in excess, and this combines with the oily secretion, and so deprives the skin of its natural lubricator. To prevent the hands from chapping, then be careful to wash all soap from them thoroughly in clear water. This will ordinarily suffice; cut if not, it will be necessary to the affairs of the cstate generally. make good the removed oil by the use of glycerine, honcy, mutton tallow, etc. meeting. WANTED. Montreal, 10th May 1873. A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor" TRUE WITNESS office. nor S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 704 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) . in the above cities, and authorized to contract for Montreal, 12th May 1873. advertising at our lowest rates. \$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents want-cd! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN A. HICK, their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. CURRAN & COYLE. discharge under the said act. ADVOCATES, 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; goo references required. Applicant to state sal Application to be made to the Trestees of the above JUNE 3rd, 1873. Section, Glennevis Post Office. the lowest tender. Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. seen and examined daily. AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | In the Superior Court. District of Montreal In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as being a member of said co-partnership. An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this City of Montreal, Trader. Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge in this matter. thereby effected.

The beginning of the year is a fit time for subscribing to the valuable, and very cheap reprints of the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company: we there. fore publish their advertisement, shewing how very moderate are their terms :---

FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS. BLACKWOOD'S, EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, AND THE Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster, and British QUARTERLY REVIEWS. Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about one third the price of the originals, BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 Fulton Street, New-York. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For Blackwood and two Reviews. 10 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews 13 00 For Blackwood and the four Re-

views 15 00 Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 140 Fulton Street, New York.

DEGLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of SAMUEL BENOIT.

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

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5. St. Sacrament Street, on the 17th day of June next, at 2 P.M., for the exam-ination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL.

Official Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ALPHONSE TISON.

Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be paid.

_	G. H. DUMESNIL,
Montreal, 12th May 1873,	A
montreal, 12th May 1873,	2.30

2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of MICHEL CHARTRAND.

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

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street on the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

	G. H. DUMESNIL.
1941 35 1050	Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND,

of the parish of Montreal, Cabinet-maker and trader. An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his

Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet, at his business place, 34 Cadieux street, St. Jean CHAPPED HANDS.-In a healthy condition the skin Baptiste Viligae, on the 26th day of May instant, at is kept supple by an oily secretion, which answers 10 o'clock A. M. to receive statement of his affairs G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee 2-35 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of GILBERT alias JULES TESSIER. Insolvent, I the Undersigned, GEORGES, HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of E. CHAREST & Co. Insolvents. A first and last dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee 2-30 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869./ In the Superior Court An Insolvent, On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a JOHN A. HICK By KERR, LAMBE & OARTER His Aitorney ad litem. 36-1m PUBLIC NOTICE. TENDERS for the Erection of a CHURCH and VESTRY in the parish of St. Antoine Abbe, will be received by the Trustees of the said Parish until The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept The plans and specifications are deposited at the Presbytery of the above parish, where they may be By order of the Trustees, PHILIP BRADY, Chairman ST. ANTOINE ABRE, May 19th, 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of EDWARD W. BARNES of the An Insolvent. the undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE Official Assignce of Montreal have been appointed Assignce Creditors are requested to file their claims before J. B. LABELLE. me within one month. by ARTHUR DESJARDINS. L. JOS, LAJOIB. his Attorney ad lilem. Assignee Monireal 14th May 1873.

SWITZERLAND.

THE APOSTLE TO THE GENEVESE .--- A correspondent writes from Geneva :--- The other day M. Loyson, without his Merriman, was leaning against the bulustrade of one of the bridges of Geneva. With a gloomy and pensive air he gazed on the waters of the Rhone, What did he think of ?---he had much subject for thought. Close to the ex-preacher walked a Catholic lady who in former times had known him as Pere Hyacinthe. After a moment's reverie, M. Loyson raised his head and said while looking round him, "Ah! I have lost my road !" The lady, approaching him, said: "You have indeed lost your road, Monsieur;" then, pointing with her hand to the Catholie church, she continued, "See, there is Notre Dame !"

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTION AND SCHISM. -While the Upper House of the German Parliament has been passing with quite insignificant modifications the Bills directed against the Church, the Bishops of Germany have assembled at Fulda to deliberate on the attitude time the leaders of the new sect have been holding a meeting at Bonn, at which the question Schulte was debated and decided in favor of the latter. Dr. v. Dollinger has always been anxious that his new sect should as little as communion; he is one of those who think that you may be cast out of a communion by its legitimate authorities, and yet remain within it. He therefore advocated the appointment of a "Nothbischof," a Bishop, that is, existing under circumstances of exceptional necessity, who should abstain from pretending to ordinary jurisdiction, and should, in each case, before exercising episcopal functions, apply for the permission of the diocesan Bishop, who would of course refuse it. Herr Schulte, however, advocated a more openly hostile course, the establishment of an avowedly hostile hierarchy; heretical Bishop being fixed for Whit-Monday,

13 11.12

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself, and if at last all shall be lost it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despendency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle courage in the human soul is the best physician. To seek to govern them by their fears and by their wants is an unworthy purpose; the desire to rule by cowardice is of itself cowardice. Love inspires courage and hope, and this is doubly the giver and preserver of life. Whatever teaches us to boldly combat the manifold evils and assaults of life enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care, therefore, sught to be 'taken in education to teach what true dourage is, as well in social and domestic as in public affairs, and by what means it may be the best consummated.

FOUL AIR AND HEART-DISEASE .- To keep the body in perfect health it must be duly oxygenated. There must be free and ample interchange between the blood in the lungs and the air entering the pulmonary cells. The life-stream must be purified by its elimination of carbonic acid ; it must be vivified by the absorption of oxygen. The fulfillment of these conditions demands a full, free, and constant admission of pure air into the lungs. This full, free, and constant admission of pure air cannot be obtained in badly ventilated houses, crowded buildings, schools as present constructed, theatres, manufactories, pits, under ground railways, and the like. When the body has reached that age at which natural decay or degenerof the impending persecution. At the same ation has begun, the absence of pure air hastens and increases the degenerative tendency. Where the heart is more prone than other organs to disease the want of pure air falls with powerful effect on the tissues of the right heart. Their nutrition is defective by reason of the impurity of the blood with which they are fed, their vital force is lowered, their muscular fibre looses its tonicity, degeneration and debility take place of active nutrition and power. If in this condition any stress is thrown upon the heart by hurried walking, by litting, climbing violent declamation, passional expressions, singing, laughing, or by any unusal exercise of the voice, the tricuspid valve gives way, it henceforth fails to close its aperture, and the results of a back-flooding of blood apon the venous system of the body begin to follow. If none of these exciting causes occur, the continued breathing impure air is followed by constantly progressing degeneration of tissues of the valves and muscular structure of the right heart; they become soft and feeble, their atoms shrink ; the segments of the tricuspid are at length unable to meet in their attempt to close their aper-tune; a small chink or slit is left between them; through this the blood finds its way into the auricle and carried his point; the election of the above at every contraction of the heart, soon regurgitation is followed by the secondary consequences produced in the general system-congestion of the liver, stomach, spleen, kidneys, bowels-by hæmor-

40-5 | Montreal, 19th day of May 1873.

.

400



574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

ont.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactorics, Conservatorics, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, ac, by Greene's infinite a flow water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-provements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at tended to.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS. This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without incompanience to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and pro-tected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their in-nocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received be-tween the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender after Unremutting attention will be riven to the age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

TERMS: 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of Sep-tember and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month of \$2.00 per month.

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 re-

그 그는 옷을 하고 있는 것을 알았다. 문화가 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAB SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic At-tachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has

proved a certain cure for this disease. Bend for pamphlets and certificates ree. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your

nose and disfigure your face. Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whe ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Infor-mation furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage. Address

DB. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 557, No. 91 Liberty Street New York.



365 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICES:

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION which can be cured by a timely resort to this stand-

ard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever in-, troduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass., And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

J. C O X.

SCALES,

MANUFACTURER OF

637 Craig Street 637

SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,

MONTREAL.

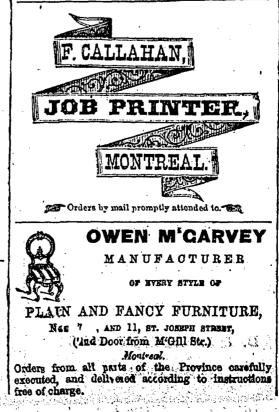
PLATFORM AND COUNTER

Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full prefection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves un-numbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and con-vinees the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived statck of Pulmonary Affec-tions, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neg-lected. Tender lungs need this defence; and this is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely rgainst ordi-nary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Infin-enza and painful Brouchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured. Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utnost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever

upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PROPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., **Practical and Analytical Chemists.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle.

General Agents.



in the file

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory : students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-day in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute" is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defiring(ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite-ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST OLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Anoient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written); Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso-phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French,

Vocal and instrumental rausic, r rench. For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be faught. TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " 7 00 PEEPARATOBY DEFARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00 1st Class, ""6 09 Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. Extra (Charges - Drawing, Music, Piano and

Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and Monthly Reports of Denaviour, application, application, progress, are sent to parente or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute, BROTHER ARNOLD,

Director. Toronto, March 1, 1872.



А

and balance in small monthly instalments. New 7-		(Opposite Molson's Bank,) .	each 1,400	Railroad, at
octave first class PIANOS, modern improvements,	OF		8 Lots at Cote St. Catherine, at \$300 each. 2.400	EXDICES IOF NEW LOCK and Reston wa
for \$275 cash. The WATERS CONCERTO PAR-	0£	MONTREAL.	48 Lots at do do do at \$150 cach. 7,200	Vermont Central, at
LOR ORGANS, are the most beautiful in style and		MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.	1 Gold Prize	Train for Rouses Point donnecting with Steamers on Lake Champlain
perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues	O'CONNE.LL		50 do do of \$50 cach	Mail Train for St. John's and Rouse's
mailed.		Å ?	200 do do of \$3 each	Point connecting with Trains on the
		Ayer's	600 do do of \$1 each 600	Stanstead, Shefford and Chamble
WOLOUT & PROCAN	8vo. CLOTH. Price, \$2 00			and South Eastern Counties Junction
WRIGHT & BROGAN		Hoir Vilcor	One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200	Railways, and steamers on Lake Cham-
NOTABIES,		Hair Vigor,	GIFTS:	piain, at
F" OTROE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,		U	1 To the Gatholic Bishop, to help the con- struction of the Cathedral Church\$2,000	Stations at:
ONTREAL.	TTOTANDS OF SUL LOSEDU	For restoring to Gray Hair its	2. To help the erection of Notra Dame de	Mall Train, for St. Hyacinthe Rich.
	LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.	natural Vitality and Color.	Lourdes Chapel 1.000	mond. Sherbrooke. Island Pond at 145 nm
		K.	3. To the Poor (St. Vincent de Paul Society) 1.960	ACCOMMODATION Train for Kichmond and
JONES & TOOMEY,	BY	A dressing which is at	4. To the Sisters of Good Shepherd	intermediate Stations at 5:15 p.m., Night Express for Island Pond, Gor-
			5. To the Jesuits	ham, Portland, Boston, and the Lower
HOUSE, SIGN, AND OBNAMENTAL	Mrs. J. Sadlier.	once agreeable,	6. To the Oblates	Provinces at
PAINTERS,		healthy, and	7. To the Sisters of Mercy	Provinces at
-	Cloth. 350 Pages. Price, \$0 80	effectual for	9. To the Piopolis Colony	St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe, at Midnight.
GBAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,		preserving the		
&o.,		hair. It soon	° €`.≈ : \$7;000	nections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for thins not arriving at or leaving any
660 CRAIG STREET,		restores faded	The money will be deposited in the hands of the	station at the hours named.
(Near Bleury)	DYRBINGTON COURT.	or gray hair	Attorney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal.	The Steamer "FALMOUTH" leaves Portland
MONTBEAL.	DIMONATION COURT.	to its original	The undersigned will each week make a deposit of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall b.	every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifar NS
		color, with the	obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt	The splended steamer "C A R L O T T A" mp.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	BY	gloss and freshness of youth. Thin	of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall	ning in connection with the Grand Triank Reilway
		hair is thickened, falling hair checked,	have been sold.	leaves Portland for Halifax, N.S., every Saturday
		and baldness often, though not always,	The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible	nt 4.00 p.m. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight.
ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,	Mrs. Parsons.	cured by its use. Nothing can restore	only for the numbers that shall have been so an-	The Steamship "CHASE" also runs between
TORONTO, ONT.		the hair where the follicles are de-	nounced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit, All persons who have taken Tickets and whose	The Steamship "CHASE" also runs between Portland and Halifax.
	Cloth. 400 Pages. Price. \$1 00	stroyed, or the glands atrophied and	numbers are not published in the said journal, are	The International Company's Steamers also ma-
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE	Cloth. 400 Pages. Price, \$1 00	decayed; but such as remain can be	requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to	ning in connection with the Grand Trank Bailway
MOST BEVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,		saved by this application, and stimu-	prevent error.	leave Pertland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p m., for St. John, N. B., &c.
•		lated into activity, so that a new	The Drawing will be publicly made after the	Bargage Checked Through
AND THE DIRECTION OF THE	· · · · ·	growth of hair is produced. Instead	method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be overlooked by three Prices and three Laymen.	I Through Lickets issued at the Company's pris-
REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.	SENT FREE BY MAIL	of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-	The Real Properties given in Prizes held now	CIDAL STRUCTS.
•		ment, it will keep it clean and vigorous.	in the name of the Enisconal Cornors+The who will	For further information, and time of Arrival and
TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial	No. 1	Its occasional use will prevent the hair	pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on nav-	Departure of all Trains at the forminal and way
The first course empraces the Dranches	OW ·	from turning gray or falling off, and	ment of the cost of the Deed.	stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.
		consequently prevent baldness. The	For Tickets and all other information address G. H. DUMESNEL	C. J. BRYDGES,
the lagrand protessions. The securu	RECEIPT OF PRICE.	restoration of vitality it gives to the	Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottory	Managing Director
		scalp arrests and prevents the forma-	No. 5 St. Sacrament St. Montreel	Montreal, May 26, 1873.
which form a good English and Commercial Educa- tion, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo-		tion of dandruff, which is often so un-	Responsible Agents Wanted.	MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA
Tistover Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra,		cleanly and offensive. Free from those		TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro Lindsay.
		deleterious substances which make	THE MENEELY	Beaverton, Orillia as follows
try, Logie, and the French and German Languages.	ORDERS SOLICITED	some preparations dangerous and inju-	BELL FOUNDRY,	Depart at
TERMS.	1 1	rious to the hair, the Vigor can only		300 P.M.
Fall Boarders per month, \$12.50	FROM	benefit but not harm it. If wanted	ESTABLISHED IN 1826	Arrive "
		merely for a HAIR DRESSING,	SPRESSE THE Subscribers manufacture and	" "
Half Boardery do 7.50 Day Pupils do 2.50		nothing else can be found so desirable.	have constantly for sale at their old	GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TOBONTO THE
Washing and Mending uo 1.29	BOOK CANVASSERS	Containing neither oil nor dye, it does	5 established Foundery, their Superior	Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.
Complete Bedding		not soil white cambric, and yet lasts	Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-	Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M.
Stationery		long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy	tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the	1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.
	THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION,	lustre, and a grateful perfume.	most approved and substantial man-	Trains on this line leave Union Station five
Tenung and Diamag, do 0.20		Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,		minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.
TTO All fees are to be baid strictly 1B advance	0	Practical and Analytical Chemists,	ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-	NORTHERN RAILWAY-TOBONTO TIME.
A share terms at the herinning of September, 1000		LOWELL, MASS.	proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,	Oiby Hall Station.
- Charamban and Joth of March. Delauliers allow			Mountings, Warranted, 20., send for a Circular Ad-	Depart 7:45 A.s., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:30 A.S., 9:20 P.Z.
on become, and how of a term will not be allowed	D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,	BOBTHBOP & LYMAN,	dress.	Brock Street Station.
o stiend the College: Address, BEV. C. VINCENT,		Sewcastle,	B. A. & C. B. MENEELY,	Depart 8:40 4.K. 3:00 P.M
President of the College	MONTBBAL.	. (Seneral Agents.	West Troy, R. Y.	Amiro Hart An, 840 Par
Papente, March. 1, 1873;				
			이 있는 것은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 것 같은 것은 것이 있다. 것은 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가 같은 것은	
		and the second	-	