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## VOL. XXIV.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

NO. 29

ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New and Beautiful Engraving, "The Illustrious Sons of Ireland," from a Painting by J. Donaghy. This magnificent picture is a work of many years. It comprises the Patriots of Ireland, from Brian as to give it that effect which is seldom got by our best artists. It embraces the following well-known portraits :-

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THE

### PROTESTANT RIOTS OF 1780.

(From the Dublin Review, April, 1873.)

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

In this state of agitation of the public mind came forth from the Association its celebrated "Appeal to the People of England." We will give our readers an extract from the production, which Burke stigmatized as "a seditions document, its object being to excite general edium against the Catholics, so as to cause the repeal of the most just Act ever passed; in style contemptible, in reasoning futile, in design malicious."

To tolerate Popery, is to be instrumental in the perdition of immortal souls, and of millions that only exist in the prescience of God, and is the direct way to provoke the vengeance of a holy and jealous ast our fleets and armies. In the commission given to the princess of Israel to break down idolatrous altars is stated the duty of all princes and rulers to prohibit the practice of idolatry within their jurisdiction, and to extirpate every monument of it. The indulgence granted to the Papists will operate, sooner than was apprehended, the subversion of the State and the ruin of the nation .-Popery is not only high treason against the King and State, but also high treason against God. We therefore call upon the people, and particularly the clergy of the metropolis, to preserve the civil Constitution and the Protestant religion, by petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the late Act. We invite the people dispersed all over the kingdom to establish similar associations to that of London, with committees to correspond with the head Association. The present Act has put the sword into the Papists' hands, and England will again be deluged with the

From this extract a just idea may be formed of the character of that infamous appeal, in which, after twelve months of busy plotting in secret, the Protestant Association proclaimed itself to the world, and more than hinted at its future work. Its compilers were challenged by several Protostants of note to produce any Catholic publication so opposed to Sacred Scripture and the doctrines of Christianity, as this diabolical production. Such as it was, however, it answered perfectly the purpose of its framers. Mon of every grade in society flocked in numbers to enrol themselves members of the Association. Subscriptions poured in sufficient to defray the expenses ten times over, and even to satisfy the monetary cravings of Joshua Bangs, the secretary. The enthusiasm spread with a rapidity which seemed calculated to involve the whole nation in a practical denial of the first principles of religion and common sense; so that, in a few weeks, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, chief manager, was able to announce in the public journals, that the great Protestant Association was in readiness to act against "the enemies of God," that every man who had signed his name, was "sworn to defend the House of Hanover and the true Protestant interests," and that a general meeting would be summoned early in December for the election of a "suitable President." A suitable president! The phrase was ominous, but the choice made by the Committee was still more so. While all peaceloving, well-disposed persons were indulging in the hope that the menaces of the Association would be confined to angry words, or at most to violent but legal efforts against the Catholics, they were bitterly disappointed by the publication of the following in the daily pa-

Committee of the Protestant Association, it was unamount of constitutional and legitimate at the conclusion of the above notice, calling he was interrupted by Lord Mansfield, who inHouse is going to divide upon the question whether minously resolved, that an account of the noble zeal means, more thoroughly than their worthy upon the guardians of the public peace to formed the Peers that Lord Boston was that your petition shall be taken into consideration to-

for the Protestant interests which has distinguished the public conduct of Lord George Gordon, his lordship shall be requested to accept the position of President of our Association.

Lord George Gordon was third son of Cosmo. Duke of Gordon. At an early age he entered into the navy, but retired from the service during the American war. Soon after he Borou to the present time. The grouping of the obtained a seat in Parliament, where he at figures are so arranged and harmoniously blended once made himself consciously believed. behaviour and puerile violence. Having joined the Presbyterian body, he forthwith assumed, not only the most obnoxious doctrines, but even the manners and the language of their earliest founders, the Cameronians. Of a prim, formal, meagre figure, clad in sombre garments, his long hair falling lank upon his shoulders, his restless eye glaring with triumphant spiritual pride, with a harsh, loud voice, and much vehement ungainly gesture, he seemed the very personification of a Puritan leader of the time of Claverhouse. "Soot-Famous Siege of Limerick, and the beautiful scenery land," said Mansfield, "set us an example of the Lakes of Killarney, with many emblems of land," said Mansfield, "set us an example of violence, and obligingly sent us a commander to head it." Burke described Lord Gordon as a "Don Quixote, armed with the resolution of the Protestant Association for a lance and his own letters upon true Presbyterianism for a target." This is far too complimentary, for he possessed neither the noble-mindedness nor the moral worth of the eccentric Spaniard. It would be more true to regard him as a compound of the characters of Habakkuk Mucklewrath and Corporal Humgudgeon, well fitted to pour forth "a word in season" to the wild Western Whigs of the old Scottish Covenant, or to "uplift his testimony" against the Black Indulgence at the Grass-market at Edinburgh. Sufficiently eccentric to be dangerous, he had vet consciousness enough to give purpose and malice to actions; at once a hypocrite and a fanatic, but probably without direct choice or design; for the real hypocrite, especially in religion, becomes, by unconscious degrees, fanatical, while the real fanatic is never for long wholly pure from the taint of hypocrisy.

Such was the man who, in an evil hour, was chosen to head the Protestant Association .-He had been not only an eye-witness, but also a busy plotter during the conspiracy in Scotland, and thus he was able to carry on his fresh of which he remarked :-

A million and a half of people are not to be despised; he might be told he was uttering treason; but they should keep the King to his coronation oath. Who could prevent them? George Gage, General Burgoyne, or Sir William Howe? They would do no more against them than they had done ia America.

He concluded a wild, incoherent harangue by moving,-" That the petition of the Scotch Papists be read, that the House come to the resolution of dismissing the same, and of giv. This being, of course, carried, his Lordship ing no encouragement whatever to the Roman said, "If I am attended by less than 20,000 Catholic religion in Scotland." No seconder men, I will not present your petition." being found for this, he cried out, "Oh, Lord Frederick Campbell, for God's sake assist me; I speak the desire of a million and a half of ful negligence when on the brink of so much Protestants." Some months later, in the debate of November 26th, on the address to his gave notice in the House that on the following Majesty for the speech from the throne, Lord Friday he should present the Protestant peti-George again hinted at what was so soon to tion, accompanied by the whole body of his

Will any gentleman answer, that the people shall pay more taxes without a revolt at home? I mention the possibility of a revolt, because our Constitution has borne so much already. When the peo-ple shall show an inclination to demand redress, I will accompany them with the greatest pleasure. I am afraid I speak too loud, so as to give an appearance of passion to what I say, but I assure the House that these are my most deliberate sentiments. I advise Lord North to save the country and his own life, to turn from wickedness and mend his ways, for as yet the public clamour for revenge is not raised against bim.

Notwithstanding frequent outbursts such as these, which were usually accompanied with of Popery-that the magistrates of London, Westhis favorite threat, that he had "120,000 able men in Scotland, who would quickly remedy disturb the legal and peaceable deportment of his the state of things," no notice was taken by Majesty's Protestant subjects. the Government, who, unfortunately, fell into the blunder of mistaking a malignant enthusiast for a harmless fool, while his fellow-members (a few excepted) endured his oratory with a kind of amused listlessness, and spoke of him contemptuously out of the House, as the comedy of each parliamentary session.

Under such a leadership as that of the dangerous man whom we have been endeavoring to depict, it will be easily imagined that the thousands who swelled the lists of the Association (and who were mostly from the turbulent classes) began to grow impatient of mere tion of the Association, and that no steps were be imagined, as member after member made speech-making and of the dull occupation of to be taken to interfere with it, he exclaimed. voting resolutions against the Catholic Relief with a keen knowledge of mankind, "Well, Bill, But to do them justice, not the most then, in about nine days your London may be received. As the Duke of Richmond rose for violent of them all seemed to despise the em- reduced to ashes." The ridiculous invitation, the purpose of putting a motion to the House,

President himself. Indeed, he seems to have sanction by their presence the acts of those moment in danger of being murdered by the the clearest idea of what sort of work was shortly to be put into their hands. At the very first meeting, held at the Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, Lord George read part of the penal laws of Charles and William, and said, By assenting to the Quebec laws and to the late Act in favor of the Papists, the King was in the position of James II. after his abdicarise, when Lord George surprised them by a rected." speech more than usually treasonable:

Scotland, he said, was ripe for insurrection: all the inhabitants, except the Papists, were ready.—
They had invited him to be their leader, and he had accepted the post, for he preferred death to religious slavery, and would perish with arms in his hands or prevail.

And on May 9th the following advertisement appeared in the public press :--

This is to give notice, that in compliance with a petition addressed to the President of the Protestant Association, the committee has resolved that another general meeting of Protestants be held before the London petition is presented to the House of Commons. All true friends of Great Britain, and of civil and religious liberty, are exhorted to unite in of Lord George, was a shrewd device, that gave support of the Protestant interest before it shall be too late. Those of London and the environs, who wish the repeal of the late Popish Bill, are desired to sign the Protestant petition, which they may have access to at the President's house in Welbeck Street every day before four o'clock.

George Gordon, President. This delay was to give time for the presentation of petitions from other parts of England, from Wales and Scotland, before the appearance of the monster petition of London. At length, on Tuesday (29th May) at Coach-makers' Hall, Long Acre, was held the last preparatory meeting of the Committee of the his followers, accompanied by several field Association, at which Lord George Gordon preachers of the Kettledrummle and Poundgave utterance to the following unmistakable text stamp. A short stirring speech, followed treason :-

Revolution, endangers the succession of the House undertaking, instructed against failure by the of Hanover, and threathens the country with demistakes of others. His first public mani-to the gallows in it and for it, but I will not present festation of what was fermenting in his the petition of a lukewarm people. The only way cloomy brain occurred in the course of a vio- is to go in a bold manner, and show we are resolved lent speech delivered in the House of Comto defend Protestantism with our lives. If you
mons on the 5th of May, 1779, in the course better at once chose another leader. I am ready for all, but I am not a man to do things by halves.
There is no danger you go into that I will not share; and remember, the Scotch carried their point by their firmness.

enormous roll of parchment, containing the condition for the repeal of the obnoxious Bill. The day was intensely hot, by their firmness.

After this plain speaking, a resolution was put that "the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend at St. George's Fields on Friday next, at ten o'clock, to accompany Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, on the deliverance of the Protestant petition."-

To leave, as it seemed, the Government without the shadow of an excuse for its shamedanger, Lord George, the very same evening, Association; in addition to which, all the newspapers of the next morning contained the following notice:-

Protestant Association! Whereas no hall in London can contain 40,000 persons, it has been resolved that we do meet on Friday next, the 2nd, in St. George's Fields, at ten o'clock-that this Association do divide into four sections, namely, London, Westminster, Southwark, and Scotch, the Protestants of the city on the right, the Protestants of Westminster on the left, the borough of Southwark forming the main body, and the Scotch residents in London the rear division—that all do wear blue cockades to distinguish them from the Papists, and also from those who approve the late Act in favour minster, and Southwark, are requested to attend to overawe any evil-minded persons who may wish to

By order of the Association.

GEORGE GORDON, President. Thus for three entire days was the Government in possession of full intelligence of the dangerous and illegal proceeding that had been reselved upon; yet it did nothing; and this adjoining houses; Lords Townshend and Hillsinexplicable and criminal apathy not unnaturally gave rise afterwards to the charge against it of having encouraged this rising, so as to be able to throw odium for the future upon all popular demonstrations. It is related of the French ambassador that when he heard of the resolu-

lost but little time in giving the profligate who were about to break the law, was a masterwretches who everywhere crowded round him stroke of the mediocre genius of John Wesley, and excited universal derision. Forty thousand men bent upon violence, and already guilty of seditious language, wanted protection, and looked to the civil power for it! As Mil- to his rescue. At the moment they were about ner justly observes: "The managers of the Association foresaw the consequence of assem- unfortunate peer made his entrance covered bling together so large a body of people; or rather, intending from the beginning all the back. tion: it is my opinion that his Majesty has mischief that ensued, concerted beforehand the broken his coronation oath." On May 5th, means of throwing the blame of the riots upon 1780, the House of Commons was preparing to those very persons against whom they were di-

By the hour of ten on the ever-memorable morning of June 2nd, 1780, the open space, known then as St. George's Fields, Southwark, presented the lively appearance of a military parade-ground on a day of national rejoicing. Drums beating, bands playing, banners flying, and forty-five thousand men, all wearing blue cockades and marshalled in their ranks with almost soldierly precision, told the affrighted citizens of London and Westminster that the Protestant Association was ready to carry out the fiercest menace of its furious President .-The singing of hymns and psalms, with which their leaders amused the time until the arrival an air of religious solemnity to the vast aszeal, impressing upon the common mind the pleasing idea that it was aiding some high cause instead of indulging in vulgar riot.

It was not yet noon when the screeching of the bagpipes and the clamour of many voices proclaimed the near approach of the man who was destined to be the author of more crime and misery than perhaps in his sane moments even he could have contemplated without concern. Lord George came to the gathering of by a long extempore prayer of the most extra-The Popish Relief Bill was carried so rapidly that the people had no time to oppose it, or to make themselves acquainted with the consequences. Indulgence to Papists is inconsistent with the principles of the tion, moved forward on their march to the the mob had been marshalled in three divisions, friars, while the third, preceded by the President's coach, passed over the bridge at Westminster. In front marched a man bearing an and as the rioters frequently refreshed themselves with ale and spirits on the way, by the time they reached Palace-yard, most of them were ripe for any amount of drunken frolic and outrage.

It was half-past two in the afternoon when a great shout announced the arrival at their place of destination of the three divisions of the " No-Popery Mob." Obeying the instructions given them beforehand, many of them rushed forward to secure possession of all the avenues from the outer gate up to the very entrance of both Houses, which latter they attempted, but in vain, to force. Others in the meanwhile crowded into Parliament Street to encounter such members as had not been fortunate enough to reach Westminster before the rioters. Each member as he was met was stopped, and compelled to assume the blue cockade, and in many instances required to take an oath to vote for the immediate repeal of the Catholic Relief Bill. But with the exception of Ellis, Burke, and a few others, who had honorably distinguished themselves for years against the malignant spirit of the Nonconformists of that period, no members of the Lower House appear to have been maltreated. It was against the Lords that the leaders of the mob directed their special vengeance .-The Archbishop of York, and Bathurst, president of the Council, were dragged from their carriages and severely hustled; Lord Many claimed: "Now, this is the elergyman of the field's carriage was smashed, and he himself House of Commons—I insist that you ask him narrowly escaped with his life; the Bishops of what is his opinion of the Popish Bill." Upon narrowly escaped with his life; the Bishops of Lichfield and Lincoln would have certainly been murdered, had they not contrived to find a refuge in the house of Atkinson, an attorney, where they changed clothes, and, thus disguised, concealed themselves on the leads of the borough made their appearance in the House covered with mud, their garments in rags, and without their wigs; Lord Stormont's coach was broken into a thousand pieces, and he himself remained in the hands of the mob for half an hour. The confusion in the House may his appearance bearing upon his person the marks of the indignities and violence he had

rioters under the very windows of their contmittee-room. At this intelligence the members rose manfully in a body, and carried by acclamation a proposal of Lord Radnor that they should proceed at once with drawn swords: to make the gallant and desperate attempt, the with blood, and his clothes torn from his

In the midst of the wildest disorder, with the roaring of the mob without, and in momentary danger, should the doors be forced, of being slaughtered at their posts, the members of both Houses, nevertheless, maintained their presence of mind, and yielded nothing either of their dignity or privilege in the face of brute force. In the Lords, Earl Shelbourne rose in his place to ask what steps had been taken by Government to guard against that of which it had received more than sufficient warning: while in the Commons Dunning censured the ministers for having neglected to commit Lord George Gordon the first night that he threatened them with the cut-throats of the Association, and went so far as to accuse them of engaging the mob to insult and overawe the Opposition. Mr. Rous moved that the assistance of the civil power be called in to the aid of the British Parliament, besieged by the "dregs semblage, and served to stir up their fanatical of the populace and the seum of the Scotch fanatics." When something like order was restored, Lord George Gordon rose, and, in the midst of interruption and hisses, informed the House that "the Kirk had gained a great victory over the Papacy"; that he had with him "a petition signed by 120,000 of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, praying for a repeal of the Act passed last session in favour of the Roman Catholics." He concluded a speech of the usual description, by moving to have the said petition brought in. He found one man, Alderman Bull, who was not ashamed to act as his seconder. Leave was therefore given for the introduction of the monster petition of the Protestant Association, which is had taken careful months of upflagging zeal to swell to its present gigantic proportions. Thus far suction, moved forward on their march to the cessful, Lord George next moved "That the Houses of Parliament. To prevent confusion, House do immediately take this Protestant petition into consideration,"-again seconded the first of which followed the route by London | by Alderman Bull,-the question was put to Bridge, the second crossed the river by Black- the vote, when there appeared-For the petition. against it, 192.

But it must not be supposed, that during the several hours that were consumed over the excitement occasioned by the arrival of the mob. and over the noisy altercation consequent upon the introduction of Lord George's petition, that the President of the Protestant Association showed himself in the least degree wanting to the disgraceful cause which he upheld, or to the ruffianly thousands to whom he looked for his chief support. With a restless irritation, he was incessantly moving in and out of the House, and from the gallery that looked down into the lobby, acted the part of fugleman to direct the cheers or the groaning of his lawless followers. He also addressed those nearest to him, telling them what members were speaking. and whether they were favorable or opposed to their wishes. On one of these occasions he

The Speaker of the House has just declared that you are here under the pretence of religion, but you are a good people and have a good cause. Mr. Rons has just moved that the civil power be sent for; but don't you wind, keep yourselves cool and be steady.

A gentleman coming up and endeavoring to dissuade him from continuing his discourse. Lord George called out in a loud voice to the mob: "This is Sir Michael le Fleming, and he has just spoken for you like an angel; but as for Mr. Burke, I am sorry for him." After which he began to caress Sir Michael in a childish manner. The Rev. Thomas Browne, Chaplain to the House of Commons, venturing to rebuke the mob, and to warn Lord George that he would have to answer for all the consequences of that day's excitement, the latter exwhich the mob roared out, "To h-with the parson, no Popery for ever." Lord George then retired, but shortly afterwards re-appeared, flushed and excited, and addressing the rioters,

You have been called a mob, and peace officers have been sent for to disperse you; some have mentioned calling out the military, but I hope nobody will think of taking that step, as it would infallibly tend to create division. The Scotch had no redress till they pulled down the Mass houses. The alarm has gone forth for miles; but you have a good prince, and no doubt his Majesty will send down word to his ministers privately, to repeal the Act when he hears what his subjects wish.

Several of the mob cried out, "Do you wish us to go, Geordie?" To which he replied :-You are the best judges of what you ought to do; but I will tell you how the matter stands. The

day or on Tuesday next. There are for taking it now only myself and six others; but if it is not heard at present, it may be lost, for to-morrow the House does not meet, Monday will be the King's birthday, and on Tuesday the Parliament may be dissolved; so I leave it to you whether you should go away. You may stay or do as you rlease, but in Scotland they did not mince matters. Would you not wish to be in the same state as they are in Scotland? or would you have your petition considered now? We are very much opposed; but I do not

like delays—a repeal, a repeal, no Popery. He was going on in this dangerous strain, when three gentlemen, coming out into the lobby gallery, thrust themselves between him and his audience. They were Colonel Gordon, and Generals Grant and Conway. Colonel Gordon, addressing his relative, said: "My strange word to attribute to the Almighty. When Lord, do you intend to bring your rascally we read in Genesis, that God prepared to destroy the whole world by the universal deluge the inadherents into the House of Commons? if you do, the first man of them that enters, I will plunge my sword, not into his, but into your body, my Lord." General Grant besought must destroy them, felt sorry—that he was touched him, for "God's sake, not to lead those wretch ed people into danger." The poor enthusiast he was sorry was not that there was sorrow in the heart of God who is incomble of corrow or pain turned from them without deigning an answer, but because He was about to act like a man sorry crying out at the same moment to the mob : "You see, in this effort to persuade me from it. So, we read that God was about to abandon the my duty, an instance of the difficulties I have first King of Israel—to give him up to the possession to encounter from such wise men of the world of a devil, and cast him from Him, the Lord was as my friends here at my side; but I tell you Why was He sorry? Because He was about to undo and them, that the King has broke his corona- His work, and destroy it. Now, dearly beloved, tion oath." This was too much for the loyalty | these, and such facts as these recorded in Scripture, of Conway, who, seizing him by the arm, ex- convey to us a deep lesson, which I shall endeavor claimed: "Were you not insane, I would deal with you as a traitor." Then, facing the crowd, which began to show signs of im- about to be destroyed, the destruction of sin is prepatience and uneasiness, he coolly delivered cuded by sorrow. Meditate on this before we apply himself of these few soldierly words:—"I am it to ourselves. The Almighty God is about to destroy the sin of the world in the deluge, and He General Conway, of whom you have heard-a military man, who deems it his duty to protect is about to abandon and thereby to destroy the unthis House with his sword. We are all armed, fortunate sinner raised to be the king of His people, and are not to be intimidated nor overpowered by first declaring He is sorry for having made him by a rabble. There is only one entry, and that king. But far more than this, when we come to is narrow; men of honor defend this pass, and many lives will be lost in the attempt to force do we behold that work surrounded by sorrow and it." Thus speaking and menacing the crowd accomplished in serrow. What did God do when with his hand, the General withdrew, followed He determined to take away the sin of the world, by his friends, who took care that Gordon and where sin abounded to establish grace, and should accompany them. Their return into longer king and ruler of man? Behold him on the House was the signal for renewed uproar. this earth dead for the sins of men! Behold in the "So disgraceful a day," said Burke, "was person of His own divine Son the mystery of the never before beheld by a British Parliament. The rioters hold possession of the lobby of this low, of the deepest sorrow, for Him who was the House, and we the representatives of the pa-House, and we, the representatives of the nation, are prisoners in the hands of a vile fac- they approached to Him, the deeper the sorrow.tion." "I wish to know," said Ellis, "from Profound, mystery! that, wherever sin exists, whe-Lord George Gordon himself, whether it is his ther God looks on it or man, if it is to be destroyed, wish to bring these men, whose wild outeries its destruction roust be accomplished by sorrow. now strike our ears, within the walls of this The eternal Son of God became man incarnate of House?" Upon which, Colonel Holroyd, addressing Lord George, said: "My Lord, at find for Himself the lowest and humblest place on first I thought you were only mad, and was carrie, taking to Himself a human body and a carrie, taking to Himself a human body and a carrier to the carrier of suffer going to move that you might be sent to Bedlam; now, I see there is much more malice than madness in this business, and declare that, if you attempt to go out once more and address that mob, I will instantly move that you be committed to the Tower." The audacity of the conspirator quailed before this display of honest valor, and the leader of fanaticism and riot, the chosen champion of physical force, shrank back into his seat, overawed by the

higher moral power of Right. Meanwhile, without the House the aspect of affairs was every moment becoming more threatening. The justices and the constables, who had been sent terly impossible it would be to attempt to cope with numbers so immensely superior to their own. They had therefore contented themselves with a single element of iov? It haven in had therefore contented themselves with a single element of iov? It haven in had the single element of iov? had therefore contented themselves with remaining drawn up near at hand, and occasionally rendering assistance to Sir Hang. Melynowy and the drawn up near at hand, and occasionally rendering tion. With sorrow and pain Handle has been dead to the sorrow and hamiliation. assistance to Sir Henry Molyneux and the doorkeepers under him in the difficult task of guarding the entrance to the House of Lords. In this they had hitherto been hardly interrupted, the chief body of the mob finding sufficient occupation in listening to their President and observing his movements.— When, however, Lord George had disappeared, and in the custody, too, of the men who had bearded and defied them, it seemed to strike the crowd that, triumphant and insolent as it had shown itself to be, it had nevertheless been surprised into an ignominious defeat. As this became more and more apparent, when, having waited a considerable time, Lord George did not again show himself in the gallery of the House, the mob raising a shout, or rather roar of indignation and disappointment, pressed on towards the lobby, with the evident intention of trying their strength against its defenders. Fortunately for the few brave men, who, stationed there, were risking their lives in the cause of order, there came up at this moment a strong party of horse and foot guards, with Justice Addington at their head. At sight of this, the first really formidable opposition that had presented itself to their violence during the whole day, the rioters halted, and the magistrate, taking advantage of their hesitation, addressed them in a few carnest words, imploring them to disperse, adding, however, with a most unpardonable want of firmness, that if they would do so, he was ready at once to dismiss the troops. Nothing, of course, was farther from the in-tion of the many inferior leaders of the rioters than to suffer the latter to return to their ordinary course of life, without taking a signal vengeance upon that hated class against whom they had plotted so long, and, as it now appeared, so unsuccessfully. But this was a scheme not to be arranged in a moment, and, therefore, after a short deliberation, in which (as it was afterwards proved) centres of meeting were fixed, and some half-dozen obnoxious persons were marked out to be remembered when the time came, the order was given, and the mob, after three cheers for Lord George Gordon and the Protestant Association, began slowly to disperse.

In the meantime the House of Commons had voted its adjournment until Tuesday, the 6th of June, and the exit being free, the mombers took their departure, pondering upon the events of the day, not without misgivings for the future. At dusk the guards were ordered home-the streets in the neighborhood of Palace-yard were gradually deserted-here and there a few citizens remained, discussing the threatening events of the day, and congratulating each other on their peaceful conclusion. But what the real conclusion was, we hope to be able to relate in a future article.

(To be Continued.)

An intelligent Aberdeen preacher recently took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three distinct parts; 1st, all mou are somewhere; 2nd, some men are where they ought not to be; and 3rd, unless they take care, they will soon find themselves where they would rather not be.

"Now, Jessie, say your prayers like a good little irl." "Mamma, dear, why mayn't I kneel down and hold my tongue, as papa does?"

A first-class life policy—Keep out of debt.

## FATHER BURKE, O.P.

"THE NATURE OF TRUE SORROW FOR SIN."

(Sermon preached in St. Saviour's Church, Dublin, Advent, 1873.)

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. Having considered, dearly beloved, the hatred that Almighty God has for sin, I have this evening to invite your attention to the remedy that Almighty God in his mercy has provided for the sin of mankind, which he offers to all. It is worthy of remark, that on these solemn occasions, when God, as we read in Scripture, put forth His hand to destroy sin and the sinner, that He expressed Himself, in human language, as one, that was sorry for having created man, that the anger of God took the shape and form of sorrow. It is a the whole world by the universal deluge, the inspired writer tells us that God, looking down on earth, and seeing that no vestige of purity, or innoheart of God, who is incapable of sorrow or pain, for his own work, because He was about to destroy to explain this evening. They convey to us a prac-tical lesson which we shall do well to learn, and put in practice. It is, wherever sin exists, and is first of all declares He is sorry He created man. He consider the great and universal remedy that Almighty God has provided for the destruction of sin, when He determined that the devil should be no incarnation, which certainly was a mystery of sorsorrow for all who participated in it, and the nearer the Holy Ghost and Virgin Mary. He was made man, and came down from the highest heaven to human soul, and for the express purpose of suffering and sorrow.

### NOT FOR PLEASURE OR JOY

did God become man, but that he might taste every humiliation and trial, and sound the depths of every kind of sorrow and of woe, and, therefore, whenever the Scriptures describe Him (and all the Scriptures of the old law are simply descriptions of Him), they speak of sorrow. "We behold Him," says the Prophet, "a man of sorrow." He was foreshadowed by the innocent Paschal Lamb that was slain, in order that the people might be saved from the hand of the destroying angel. When all the types and figures come to be accomplished in our Lord, I ask you, Christians, was not that work of our Redeemer in the atonement and destruction of sin-was it not of the midwinter. No house to shelter-no clothing to cover Him. His best bed the manger and a handful of straw, and even there His birth is surrounded with every element of humiliation. Oh! think of the humiliation. The Virgin presented herself at the door of every inn at Bethlehem and was rudely refused. We know not what she suffered. Perhaps it was said to her, "If we admit you you might rob us." Others may have said, "We cannot admit you, we don't know but you are a bad character." We don't know what insults may have for not receiving her. This we know that she was treated as any poor poverty-stricken beggar would be treated at the door of any hard-hearted, inhospitable person. This sorrow went on increasing, for, dearly beloved, the Scripture said of Him, " My pain is always before me." Yet it was all one act, the last cry the dying Saviour gave on the cross was but the continuation of the first wail the little suffering, for He came to suffer that He might atone often acted as man. He wept over Jerusalem over the grave of Lazarus, that He was often grieved as sacred and sorrow-stricken face never out on an expression of joy, because the work he came to do was a work of sorrow. And now I ask you to consider what was the source of that divine sorrow that was ever in the heart of God? The answer is, because that heart was filled with love-love for His Father in Heaven, love for his brother on earth. God hates sin because He loves Himself and He loves His creatures. Now, God the Son made man on earth sorrows for sin. No word of absolute hatred ever came from the lips of Christ. No word of aversion or hatred ever came from His lips, but many a word of deep sorrow. Mark the mystery, the hatred He had for sin in Heaven,

## TOOK THE FORM OF SORROW ON EARTH,

but the source of that sorrow was the same. He hated sin in Heaven because He loved Himself and His creatures. He sorrowed because He loved His fellow-man on earth. He loved His Father in Heayen with the most perfect disinterested celestial love, and then when He beheld that Father outraged and insulted by the sins of man, because He loved His Father so dearly, the heart of the Man God was filled with Divine sorrow that made Him weep bitter tears and rush away from the city of men as if He could no longer bear the terrible burden of this iniquity. He fled to the desert place, and there for forty days and nights He prayednever ceased from His incessant prayer—a prayer Fir sinners of contrition and sorrow accompanied by many tears, and all because of the lave He had for His outraged Father; and then looking from heaven to earth and beholding the terrible min and devasta. tion sin was making among the nations of the earth, beholding the works of darkness on every side, and generations of the race of man swept into hell, He cried out, "Let the hour of Thy mercy come. It will bring destruction and death to Me, be a good boy for the future. Let byegones be byebut oh, how I long for its coming and accomplish-

such that He longed for the hour to come when His blood might take away their sin and stop their destruction, and then the sorrows of His passion were so necessary as a sign of true repentance, is by no for, and, when they came, accepted out of the love he had for his fellowman. I ask you to apply this the only true Church that ever exercised the right, reflection to yourselves, and see the wonderful har-mony of all the works of God. God says to each in forgiving sins, teaches that true repentance is one here to night—to every man in the world the the sorrow for past sins, the confession of the past, self same word He said to His Divine Son: "As and the resolution never to return to the past man, you must destroy sin, and your work must begin in sorrow." That was the message of the Father to the Son on earth; that was the meaning of and change of life is the consequence of that. Such by sorrow, to be incited to that sorrow by His love for His Father in heaven and of His fellow-man on earth. You must destroy sin, and your destruction of sin must be accomplished by sorrow.

#### WHAT SIN MUST WE DESTROY?

The sin that is in us first of all—the sin we have committed. Is there a man amongst you that will turn round and say, "I have no such work to be performed?" The Holy Ghost says that he is a liar. There is not a man here to-night-neither he that speaks nor those that listen—that, looking into his own soul and conscience, without any great seeking, will not find that the demon and influence of sin committed the follies of youth and manhood. It is that sin that must first of all be destroyed. Christ our Lord atoned for all sins committed or about to be committed for all time. That you or I have the privilege of repenting of our sins is, because he atoned for our sins 2,000 years ago. He was the redeemer from the beginning for all those that went before Him, for these around him, and unto the future, yea, unto all eternity, for all who were to come after his mortal life. So we must not only destroy the sins committed, but also those which may be before us. If Almighty God, made Man, but still remaining Man, was not able to atone sin and destroy it, unless through tears and sorrows, much less shall we. There is no other way I might kneel befere the Pope of Rome; every bishop, saint, or angel in heaven might give me absolution from my sin, but if I have no sorrow, all my sins remain just as if no word of pardon was ever pronounced. Sorrow, taking the form of penance, is the first and indispensable condition for the de-struction of whatever sin is in us. A man may be in mortal sin, find himself far away from the possibility of going to confession, in some foreign land, where a priest is not within a thousand miles, in a desert, and wishes to return to God, makes an act of real, true, and perfect contrition, and he is pardoned and his sins forgiven. So that his soul would go straight to God, and yet no priest has absolved him; for when it is impossible to get the Sacrament, contrition alone, provided it be perfect con-trition, takes away sin. But on the other hand if agency instituted—if there be no sorrow in your heart, their action is in vain; they might as well be necessity of sorrow in order to be reconciled to God, and have our sins removed, every man who is listening to me let him begin, in the name of God, by understanding thoroughly and endeavoring to attain honestly and sincerely to this sorrow. First of all, dearly beloved, what does this sorrow mean? It is a feeling—an intellectual feeling if you will— a feeling of the will and of the soul, of a dislike and detestation of the sin committed, or deep regret for ever having committed that sin, a regret surpassing at least in the estimation of the mind any other regret that we may have for any other evil or misfortune; a regret accompanied with a desire to satisfy the anger of God and make reparation to Him for the injury inflicted on him by our sin, and, finally a regret involving a deep, firm determination I am a poor beggar, who ought to be comfortable; never to commit that sin, never to return to that and worse than this, if I were to die in this state iniquity again, but rather to die.

## THAT IS CONTRITION,

and nothing else but that. There were heretics who sprang up in the Church, and said many errors on this question of sorrow. Some of them made sorrow to consist simply in believing in Christ and the merits of His crucifixion, and the saying, "I acknowledge I have covered myself with sin. Oh. but my Saviour died, and wiped away sin. I be-lieve that he did, and this is enough," That is false throwing all the burden of the sorrow on Christ. What! You have loaded yourself with sin, as an unfaithful husband, or a dishonest servant you hold in your hand that which belongs to others; you have injured your neighbor in character and reputation; you have lied about him, and have never had the courage to tell the truth—do you mean to tell me that all you have to do is to look at your Saviour, bleeding on the cross, and say I believe he atoned for all sin? Is this the idea we are to have of the justice of God? Is your neighbor to lose his reputation or his money because he had the misbeen heaped on the Blessed Virgin in excuses made fortune to have you in his employment? Is Almighty God to be robbed of His honor-to get no restitution? False as hell is such doctrine, and subversive of all morality. The Apostle of God tells us that by repentance we must make up that which is deficient in the sufferings of Christ; that is, we are to add our sorrow to his, and, by virtue of his redemption, the Father will accept our contrition. But we are also to satisfy, as well as we can, both infant gave at Bethlehem. It was all continued our God and our neighbor, offering God whatever atonement it is in our power to pay him. Does for the sins of all. Hence we read of Him that He God demand this? Certainly. Have we not clear proof in Scripture that Almighty God, pardening sin, asks atonement? David sinned against God, when He saw the buyers and sellers in the Temple, and committed murder and adultery. And the where do we read he ever laughed? Oh, no, that Prophet Nathan came, and David knelt down and made his confession. Nathan said-" Oh, King, the Lord God has taken away thy sin and forgiven it." The sin was forgiven, the inspired one of God declared. Mark what followed, "Thy sin is forgiven, but now that it is forgiven, you must take your share of three punishments, famine, war, or pestilence." David said, "it is better to fall into the hands of God than into the hands of man," and he chose pestilence. 73,600 of his people were destroyed with the plague. Was not his sin forgiven, but God demanded satisfaction. It won't do for me to say my Redeemer died. I believe it. Our neigh-

bor says-" Did you not belie me." GO BACK AND TELL THEM YOU ARE A LIAR. Proclaim that I am an honest man. And until you do that God in heaven will have nothing to say to you." Surely, Magdalene believed in our Lord, and, yet, she washed His feet with her tears. These tears were necessary, for Christ our Lord says, "She has washed my feet with tears, and I say many sins are forgiven her because she has loved so much," Others again have said, spreading heresy, that it is not necessary for a man who wishes to repent to go back on the past but only to look forward to the future, and, according to them, repentance means simply a change of life. This is Protestant doctrine. I may be guilty of every crime. I may be the greatest scoundrel. I may have loaded myself by every conceivable sin when happening to hear a sermon, at once, as a Protestant, I wish to do penance. Protestant penance lies simply in this-to change my life and say, "I'll give up my sins, turn over a new leaf." This kind of repentance does not regard the past at all. This is most popular in the world. There is nothing more common than for a young man after getting a terrible scolding to say to his father, " Well, sir, I'll turn over a new leaf, and gones." This is a change of life-nothing more.

and His whole frame afflicted with agony—what Heaven and Thee; I am no longer worthy to be was there in this? Oh, His love for mankind was called Thy son. I do not expect to be Thy son." He went back on the past. We are expected to go back on the past with sorrow. That change of life,

#### THAT IS TRUE REPENTANCE,

God coming into this world as man to destroy sin being the necessity for, nature and definition of sorrow. I shall ask you to consider the source whence the sorrow of Christ, the Man of sorrow, sprvng. I think I am showing you it sprung from His love for His Father and for His fellowman .-The depth of his sorrow is only to be measured by His love, and as His love was immeasurable, so His sorrow was infinite. And so we see when we come to ask ourselves where are we to get that sorrow and deep regret for sin. Where are we to find the tears to wash it away, not mortal tears of the eyesgood enough if they come-but tears of true, manly sorrow-the drops of blood coming from the heart wounded with sorrow for having offended God .-Where are we to find these? There are three fountains from whence this sorrow may come. One purely natural sorrow and tears that flow without avail. Another supernatural but imperfect sorrow which avails with the Sacrament of Penance. The third is the most efficieious means, the sorrow of Christ's divine love, and out of that flows the waters of perfect repentance. A man may grieve for his sins for a human motive. For instance—I have been leading a bad life. Drink has destroyed my health, shaken my constitution. My sins published have been a stigma on me. I have lost caste and lost my situation, reduced to misery, and find myself a ruined man. If I had been a sober man I might be strong and healthy to-day, an honest man in my situation and a happy man. I brought all these on me by my sin. I have no other motive. I begin to think and say what a fool I was, begin to hate drink and dishonesty. I am very sorry for it .-Will that sorrow avail me before God, and obtain remission of my sins? Not at all—it is mere human sorrow. It does not rise one inch above the earth. If I was a pagan I might have that sorrow. The consequences of drunkenness would be the same. I may go to confession and say I am sorry. "Why are you sorry?" the priest says.

> BECAUSE I FIND MYSELF IN POVERTY AND MISERY AND SICKNESS-

no other motive." The priest would say at once, "I can do nothing for you." Remember that a purely natural sorrow is a very good thing as a beginning, many a man is brought to repentance there be no sorrow-I don't care how many priests through it. The prodigal son himself began with or bishops there may be, using every sacramental natural sorrow because he was reduced to misery; starving with hunger he had to cat the husks of swine, and then he said, "What a fool I am. Here absolving a dead body, or flinging the absolution on | I am in rags, and starving, whilst the very servants stick or stone. Now, dearly beloved, such being the of my tather's house are clothed and well fed." But when he came into that father's presence it was no longer in his misery he was sorry. He lifted up his eyes to Heaven and thought of something supernatural, and if he had not thought of that the father never would have received him. If he said, "I made a bad bargain," the father would say, "Is there no love, no regret? Did you never think at all of the pain and affliction you gave me? Ungrateful boy, begone!" But when the poor child came, forgetting himself and all his misery, and throwing himself down as one who sinned against Heaven and his own father, he was received. The second source of sorrow springs from the fear of the judgment of God. The man who began by saying, I have lost my situation, my health, and my honor. my soul would go to hell for all eternity. I have outraged and insulted that God whom I ought to have loved. I would like to love Him, but feel awfully afraid of His vengeance." If he confess his sins faithfully and humbly, and if he gets absolution from the priest, with sorrow, barely tinged with the love of God, the sins are forgiven—not so much by his sorrow alone as from the effects of the Sacrament. But this is by no means the highest form of sorrow.

## THERE IS THE SUBLIME SORROW

that springs from the love of God, such sorrow as that which filled the heart of the Saviour, the man of sorrow, which broke the heart of the praying penitent in the Garden of Gethsemane, which, beholding His Father outraged and insulted, brought His face to the ground, and a sweat of blood from every pore of His body-the sorrow that is filled with love, I find myself in misery, poverty, sickness, and infamy because of my sins. I am sorry for the misery I have brought on myself, and on my family, and more than this, I am sorry for my sins, because these sins that have brought me to so much misery have exposed me to the anger and indignation of God, and the torment of hell, but in this there is nothing but self. I look to Christ crucified as He was hung on the cross, and I see the blood falling from His hands and feet. I hear the cry of agony from His dying lips, behold His head crowned with thorns, hear the faint cry, "I thirst; I am dying with thirst, will no one wet my lips?" See the sponge charged with vinegar and gall pressed into the mouth of my dying Saviour. I ask, did this Man ever commit sin? No, never! He was God -All-Holy God. What brought him to this gnominy and shame-so much agony and sorrow? What brought the weight of affliction on Him, breaking that heart on the cross during those three hours of agony? It seems the dying lips speak, and the eyes look on me, and He says,

" MY CHILD, IT WAS YOU WHO NAILED ME TO THE CROSS, where I am bleeding to death for the love of you." And I say, can it be that God could have loved one like me-covered with defilement, unworthy to look my fellowman in the face—so as to die for my salvation? I forget my own misery, sorrow, and temporal afflictions in the sorrow of my God. I only remember that my God loved me so, and I say: Oh, that I had never offended him! Oh, that I had never been born to bring this agony on the Son of God! And this sorrow, coming altogether from love, coming forth from my heart, if my sins were scarlet, would make them white as snow; if countless as the sands on the ocean shore, the infinite mercy of my dying Lord would wipe them away. I must still confess my sins, but well the priest knows whilst he hears that sad tale, whilst he listens to every circumstance of shame, well he knows that these sins are alredy torgiven by the mercy of God, and the grandeur of that sorrow. Now, dearly beloved, in your preparation for confession, let us all, you and I-we are all preparing to meet our God on that blessed morning, the anniversary of His birthprepare to receive Him in the name of God, and strike out holdly and bravely for that highest of all sorrows—the sorrow that springs from love, and in that sorrow our sins shall be completely washed away as the sin of the world was taken away in the merits of His blood.

"Patrick," said a joker, "why don't you get your cars cropped; they are entirely too long for a man?" "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened; they are too short for an ass."

A Titusville paper says: "A man called at one of our stores and vainly essayed to get on either was to be torn and His head crowned with thorns, knelt down and said, "Father, I have sinned against stockings and try on the box."

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

FATHER BURKE ON ST. PATRICK.-The Rev. Father Burke is a priest before anything, but he is an Irig. man always. The patriotism that was nortured in the heart of the peasant boy of Connemara Luni out in the beauty of the language of the man who Cardinal Cullen is fond of terming "the Prince of Preachers." This vivid piece of pulpit oratory is from one of his latest sermons in Ireland, which we from one or me macest sermons in Arthura, which we find in the Dundalk Democrat:—The glorious par which this country performed in building temple for God is clearly evidenced by the many ruled ye and churches which constituting and churches which constituting and churches which constitutions. beautiful edifices and churches, which cover the blessed and ancient land of Ireland—the Calvary of Christendom—the Gethsemani of the faith. In the early dawn of Christianity, just as the Church of God came forth from the catacombs and hiding places of the earth; the chains of early slavery upon her hands; the wounds she received from the crad Roman emperors still upon her—when she once more came forth and walked the earth—the rape of divine light issuing forth from her struck on this Island fifteen hundred years ago. Saint Patrick Island fitteen number years and balls runk came and preached the Gospel of the Church, and no sooner did our forefathers hear the word of the no sooner and out forthan the heart of this young virgin nation burst forth into the glorious faith, and covered the verdant face of the island with the most magnificient churches of the time. Patrick preached the presence of God and every man set to work to build those beautiful temples, which you now see ruined in groups of seven, throughout the land. By the banks of the silent lakes, in the valley, and along the hills magnificient churches were raised in which the Irish people worshipped the true God. The Very Reverend preacher referred to the progress made by the people of Ireland in establishing convents and monasteries, and described the persecution with which it pleased Almicht God to test the faith of the Irish nation and said-A strange worship was introduced into the land the beautiful churches were plundered and destroyel: the bishops and priests hunted like wolves: the altars torn down, and the crucifix trampled on But the Irish people brought with them into their places of concealment the faith that had been preached to them by Patrick; and for it they bled as martyrs. Yes, Ireland bled through every pore! but in her very soul she kept the faith that never could lie. Now, after a night of more than two hundred years-a night whose darkness was only broken by the wail of the heart broken, the bold defiant cry of the martyr, or the frightful glare of the burning Church-a more glorious day come for us. To-day we find the Irish people represented in religious, political, and social life. When the slaves were free their first thoughts were again centered in the glory of the Church of God, and their first demand was, "Give us our priests; give us our churches." Oh, yes, mother Erin, the glory of earth and the glory of heaven is given to thee, The Irish people the moment they began to have a voice in the political matters, to their honor be it said, first asked for emancipation of the Church, and to let their priests go back to the sanctuary, to minister to their spiritual wants. Other nations have sought welfare, and military giery, and ex-tension of territory, but to the honor and glory of the Irish people, their greatest inspiration was for the emancipation of the Holy Catholic Church. This was the first cry of the Irish people, wher their voice was allowed to be heard. Ireland has fully tested her faith by her blood, and her children not only attained the character of saints, but also the higher glory of martyrdom. And what is the glorious consequence? Ireland to-day possessess the highest freedom in the world-religious freedom. In a few years she has again covered her verdant hill-sides with magnificient churches, instead of those that were destroyed. The traveller, passing through Ireland, when he visits the rains of the Seven Churches can see that the sons of Ireland, who are now passed away, raised those churches to God. He asks where are the churches of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? And the Archangel of Ireland takes him into the depths of the forest, to the mountain tops and lonely caves, where the Irish people worshipped their God, sheltered only by the canopy of heaven; and turning to the traveller she says, " There are the churches of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries! Yes, there under the tempest of heaven ;-there, under the drifting rain a sleet ;—there many a terrible storm swept over them, as they knelt to worship the true God. And the traveller asks did those people preserve that faith? The angel points to the majestic and beautiful churches, by which the land is again covered. She points to that structure, which crowns the hill-side of glorious Armagh, with its lofty spire bearing on high the Cross of Christ, and like a queen on her throne lifts up the voice of God; to Clogher, where the saints of old sat on their episcopal throne, as their successor sits to-day, and says, " The heart of Ireland never died, but was renewed with strength

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—The Dublin Irishman says: It is intended to erect a Chair of Celtic at Leipsic -as a contrast, we suppose, to the suppression of the three chairs of Celtic in the three Queen's Colleges of Ireland. According to an American paper the University of Notre Dame has established a chair of the Irish language. This American Irish Catholic University may be a slight thing considered as a "University," when we put it in comparison with others in Europe. But, as Archbishop Hughes said of the eighteen young universities founded in America, "they will grow." And this one seems to have the spirit which quickens development. Founded in 1844, it has now 44 professors and 600 students. The editor of the Revne Celtique, a French publication, comments upon this act of the Irish American University in a very significant manner: We carnestly desire," he says, " that the example givenby the University of Notre Dame may be folowed in America—and in Ireland!"

THE HOLY FATHER.-The Downger Marchioness of Londonderry has kindly consented to take the place of the much lamented Countess of Portarlington as treasurer for Ireland in connection with the appeal to the Catholic girls of England, Ireland and Scotland on behalf of the Holy Father. We have satisfuction in calling attention to the nature and object advocated by the promoters of this appeal The Supreme Pontiff needs at present the aid of all Catholics, and it is a fitting and beautiful idea which invit s that part of the congregation which was termed of old "the glory of the Church" to co-operate in sustaining the Holy Father against the oppressions and deprivations of his enemies. We cel assured the appeal will be a splendid evidence of the piety and affection of those to whom it is addressed.—Freeman.

GLADSTONE ON "HOME RULE."-The annexed the correspondence on the "Home Rule" question

between Lord Fermoy and Mr. Gladstone. TRABOLGAN, WHITEGATE, Co. CORK, January 25, 1874. The Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone, M.P.:

My Dear Mr. Gladstone, - I wish you "God speed in your appeal to the people, which appears to me to be alike dictated by true patriotism and a due sense of self-respect. I have read your manifesto with natural interest and solicitude, and, being an Irishman, with intense care, every sentence having a bearing, or likely to have a bearing, upon the fcture of my country. In the second column, in the paragraph beginning "when I turn to the general subjects of internal legislation," I find the last sentence runs thus, "I think we ought not only toadmint? Why did He long for that terrible sacrifice of Calvary, for that hill of shame where His flesh am going to be a good boy for the future." No. He suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of under the unquestioned control of Parliament, would under the unquestioned control of Parliament. I tend to lighten its labors and expedite the publi

Pusiness." This, to my cars, sounds very hopeful, but just at the present eventful moment it is better as your countrymen say, to condescend to particu-Justinow the great majority of the lars.

Justice with a great majority of the Irish nation have declared for a "modified principle of local and subordinate authority," which they ing how the Repeal agitation culminated in the cabbage garden of '48. But we do not forget that there is much to vindicate its policy, as well as much which would tend to lighten the labor of Parliament and to expedite public business in its fruition. Now, what I wish to be informed upon, as a matter of purely public import, and, if I am informed, to be allowed to make public, is, lat-Had you in your mind when you penned those lines the unmistakeable demand of the Irish Nation for Home Rule, and, if so, subject to the words local and sulordinate authority, will you, if once again placed in ation to all time, while A'Becket's great and holy power by the will of the people, do what you can to deeds have glorified him and will glorify him from give effect to that paragraph? With sincere respect and best wishes for your success, believe me my dear FERNOY. Mr. Gladstone, faithfully yours,

> REPLY. 10 DOWNING ST., WHITEHALL, ) Jan. 28, 1874,

Dear Lord Fermoy,-I thank you for your letter and good wishes. . . . In my address I have endeavoured to state clearly the principle on which I should endeavour to deal with all questions relating to the increase of local or sectional powers in the United Kingdom. With respect to Home Rule, I have not yet heard an authoritative or binding definition of the phrase, which appears to be used by different persons in different senses. Until this phrase comes to have a definite and certain meaning, I have not thought myself justified in referring to it, but I have indicated plainly, in auother form the test which I should apply to its interpretation.

Believe me, faithfully yours, W. GLADSTONE.

The Census Commissioners have issued the portion of their returns relating to the County Kerry. Comparing the six censuses from 1821 to 1871, the period to which the present tables relate, the features so marked in other Irish counties are less observable in "The Kingdom." But there is, notwithstanding, a woful falling off in the material elements of welfare and progress. Thus we find the population of the county in 1841 amounted to 293,880, living in 46,628 dwelling houses, while in 1871, 196,586 people inhabited 32,240 houses. The valuation of the county in 1871, amounted to £282,692. Of the population in 1871, 14 were centenarians; no less than 64,631 males and 58,933 females of the whole population were unmarried; 30,446 males and 30,-836 females were in the relative positions of husbands and wives. There were 2,816 widowers and 8.961 widows. Of the whole population 96,501 were children under 15 years of age, following no occupation, and 15,094 were wives, returned as equally without industrial responsibility. Kerry has had an ancient reputation for learning and mental achievement; but we should be astonished to find some three thousand of its population returned under the head "authors and literary persons," but for the explanation that this pretentious category includes the numerous class of students and instructors. The number of farm holdings in the county is 19,109. Of these, 1 is over 2,000 acres, 7 over 1,500 acres, 20 over 600 acres, the proportion increasing to 2,684 at 50 acres. Of the whole population, 190,-332 are Catholics, 5,592 Protestant Episcopalians, 206 Presbyterians, 216 Methodists, all other denominations constituting 243. No less than 12,009 of the population could speak Irish only, 69,959 could speak Irish and English. The emigration returns show a decline in the exodus from this part of Ireland for 1871 and a series of years preceding it .--Dublin Freeman.

A most exciting scene was witnessed, on the 23rd ult., in the Nenagh quarter session court. The Chairman had been engaged trying an ejectment in which the plaintiff, a man named James Ryan, sought to recover from his cousin, Philip Ryan, a farm on the lands of Gurtshane which had been in the possession of the family of the latter for a long time. The plaintiff's son had amassed a considermoney, which he gave to his father, who bought up the whole property in the Landed Es- College, London. This college is an Anglican and tates Court, and at once preceded to eject. The present ejectment was one of the series, and it was fought on both sides with determination. An equitable defence was set up, which the Chairman held proved, and accordingly dismissed the eject-Immediately a shout of triumph burst forth. and hats were waved by the occupants of the front gallery, who cheered for fully five minutes. The business was interrupted; the police called silence; the Chairman waved his hand, but without avail. The shouts continued until finally they died from exhaustion, but in a short time were renewed with vigor by the hundreds outside. The aspect of the plaintiff during the scene was humiliating.

The gentleman organ-grinder, who gave his name in a police office in Dublin as John Kiernan, arrived in Balbriggan recently, and plied his vocation through the town. He was well known here as the owner of some property in the neighborhood of Nobber, county Meath; and, it is stated, he had undertaken to play his organ in every post town in Ireland within twelve months, and put up at the hotels, living on the carnings of his organ. The day he arrived in Balbriggan ended the twelve months, and it is stated that he had deposited his I that you can have any belief in the efficacy of prayer donkey, cart, and organ with an auctioneer of this to effect this universe in the least degree." This intown to be disposed of, and departed for Dublin by the evening train.

The Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union is arranging for a conference of Irish members of Parliament, to be held in London, in the second week of the coming session, in order to appoint a deputation to request the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of Irish agricultural laborers.

The proprietor of one of the Dublin weekly papers was on Jan. 21, horsewhipped by the wife of a plasterer, who was dissatisfied with the paper's report of an assault charge preferred by her husband against her at the Police Court.

At the last meeting of the Limorick Board of Guardians, the presiding chairman, Lord Emly, drow attention to the large amount of stimulants consumed in the hospital, there having been 485 pints of porter, 583 glasses of wine, and 29#classes of whiskey, administered to 179 patients in hospital during the preceding week. The clerk was ultimately directed to ascertain from the Local Government Board the proportion of stimulants consumed in other unions,

A writer in the Limerick Reporter says: "Forty-six years ago the apprentice boys of Londonderry evinced their gratitude by erecting a splendid monun went to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Walker, who left his pulpit and went to the ramparts to defend their city. It is a credit to the boys (as they are called,) and should make the men of Ireland blush at our ingratitude in not erecting a suitable monument long ago to the memory of the Hero Sarsfield

THE END OF THE INVADER OF IRELAND.-HOW Henry the Second died, the wily Norman invader of Ireland, and the murderer of St. Thomas A'Becket, is well told lately by Mr. Brewster in a lecture delivered on that Saint, in Philadelphia :- " There is no sadder page in the history of England than that the enemies of God and Society to usurp the Govwhich tells the story of the domestic horrors that ernment of once Catholic nations. It is accursed day by day haunted this man's life. Of all his Liberalism, so seductive in its tones, so sweet to the children the only one that was true to him was a taste, yet so fatal in its effects on the system, that

bastard. His wife was a scandal to him. She has brought the Catholic population of Europe into hated him as she was bad herself and as he was their present deplorable condition, persecuted the Harrison, a caudidate for the representation of the false to her. She instigated his children to acts of Church, confiscated her goods, and despoiled and Kilmarnock Burghs, which has been received by open and armed rebellion, and the last years of his life were spent in constant contentions with his sons in the field of battle; and when at last he had concluded peace with Richard his son, and the King of France, he called for a list of the barons and knights who were to be pardoned by him. Here he saw the name of his favorite and dearest child John, who, unknown to him, had been one of the conspirators. He laid down the list and wept. He was sick—sick in his very soul. He went to his bed and died of a broken heart. Now where did all his wealth and kingly power bring him? hearted in the ingratitude of his unnatural and wicked children. What fate could be more dark and horrible than this! Surely his sin did find him out and transmit as an object of just condemnage to age, without ending."

The Waterford Citizen says :- "It would seem that some of the red-coated defenders of our country, stationed in Kilkenny, have been suddenly seized with a mania for breaking the seventh commandment. Several cases of soldiers' theft are mention-

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF LORD HARTINGTON.-In his address to his constituents the Chief Secretary of Ireland refers to the Home Rule movement which he rejoices to say is peacefully and constitutionaly agitated, but which so far as it originates from any supposed inability or indisposition on the part of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland is, he is convinced, founded on error. Lord Harington admits that Ireland, along with other parts of the kingdom, has ground for complaining of " the necessity for holding minute and unimportant inquiries of a local character at great expense before committees of both Houses of Parliament, but thinks that the remedy for this and the other grievance that she suffers, also in common with the rest of the empire, from "measures of merely administrative and social importance too often failing to obtain from parliament the prompt attention they deserve, lies not in the creation of a number of local parliaments, but in a reform of the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament itself, - Catholic Times,

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

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MEETING BERESD THE OLD GRAY WALLS OF LANвети.—When the Anglican bishops have a "meet" at Lambeth we may be prepared for the usual outcoming of their solenm conclave. Of course, a great deal is said and nothing practical is done, because nobody has any authority to take a decided step, and nobody considers himself bound to agree with anybody else. If we could bring the same number of Brahmins together, they would be able to come to something definite, however absurd that this is more than we may expect from the right rev. fathers of the Anglican Establishment. Of course we know that the point the bishops were assembled to settle was that of the Confessional. Now, if there be any question on which we should imagine the dear bishops to be consentient, it would be on the propriety of stamping out the "Romish" practice of Confession, which is the cause of so much dissension in the Protestant Church at the present moment. If the Anglican bishops had a particle of power or pluck, why not come out with a "decree," pledging themselves to refuse to "licence" any clergyman of the Church of England who would not, on previous examination by his ordinary, disavow this ritualistic vagary? Yet even on the question of Confession nothing is done; because the heads of Protestautism have no unanimity amongst themselves. Let us listen to what the Church Herald says, as that privileged organ seems to have had a peop behind the old gray walls at Lambeth :—"The bishops held their annual meeting at Lambeth last week. The question of Confession was on the table; but, owing to a considerable difference of opinion as to the policy to be adopted, nothing was done. In truth nothing practical was even proposed."—The Universe.

THEOLOGICAL POINTS .- In this age of new ideas we may be prepared to hear anything, but the theological world has been recently startled by the opinions of two well known gentlemen one a divine and he other an eminent layman boldly uttered in Sion religious institution, in which the English clergy periodically assemble, listen to a paper or a lecture, and then discuss the same. At a recent meeting there were over one hundred elergymen present, some of them eminent men, and all eager for piquant pabulum. A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, who, in closing his address, declared that all the liturgies, litanies, collects and prayers that were ever uttered, never could influence the course of this universe, nor man, nor a single individual, in any degree." At this startling declaration there was, as may be imagined, a dead silence; and, after a short interval, there arose an eminent divine, who said that, if he believed this doctrine, he would ascend his pulpit next Sunday only to announce that the church would be closed from that hour. Then one after another, the clergymen arose and there was a storm of protests. After a pause one of the laymen, Prof. Tyndal, stood up and in a deliberate voice said; "I am speaking to men o: education and men of learning-to men who have studied in universities and have read history and observed the course of nature, and I feel constrained to ask you as gentlemen of culture, whether it is really possible dorsement of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter's views astounded the meeting. That prayer could be of no avail with the Creator, was a doctrine which no one was prepared to receive, for it overturned the Christinn faith. From the carliest ages man has been taught to pray to his Creator, and prayer has often been answered. Moses and the prophets prayed and were answered. Christian men, in later days, have besought the Supreme Being to aid them in their adversity, and He has inclined His car. The doctrine referred to is an ecclesiastical scandal; and the only reason that can be assigned for it is the desire on the part of men of intellect to say something that will astonish their fellow-men of inferior minds. In this case, we say, better far a simple, mediocre mind than a giant intellect .- Protestant

paper Peter is always victorious. "He is not dead," to quote again the memorable words of St. Ambrose since it is against him, according to the Divine promise, that the gates of hell have never prevailed." But if they cannot prevail against Peter, and do not even entertain the hope, they can persuade silly souls to renounce his authority, in order to accept theirs. In this way they convert even defeat into a kind of victory. And when they cannot entice men openly to rebel against the Vicar of Christ, they try to impair their loyalty, to substitute cold acquiescence for generous devotion, and the "respectful silence" of the Jansenist, or the secret reserves of the Gallican, for the "filial confidence of the true son." The great triumph of Satan is to produce a "Liberal Catholic." It is such a man, as Pius IX. lately proclaimed, who is a worse enemy of religion than even the infidel or the heretic. "It is the Liberalism which has penetrated the Catholic camp," says a distinguished American, "that renders Catholics throughout Europe so imbecile in the defence of the rights and interests of their religion, and onables

imprisoned her Supreme Pontiff. It is all the work of Liberal Catholics, without whom Protestants and infidels would be reduced to impotency, and become the laughing-stock of the world."—(Brownson's Quarterly Review, October, 1873, p. 538.) It was to preserve her own children from the deadly taint of Liberalism-by which the whole order of human society, both in the Religious and political sphere, is now menaced-and to declare once more in the face of the world that God has not ceased to reign, nor left men to their own government, that the Church proclaimed in the Vatican Council what St. and all his fine parts and great public achievements | Ambrose had found grace to confess fifteen centuries bring him? To this miserable death bed! Broken | earlier, that "Peter is not dead," and that, now as ever, he is the infallible Vicar of Jesus Christ. If some, infected by Liberalism, or taking counsel from wordly prudence, joined for a moment with the heretic and the unbeliever, though with quite other thoughts and motives, in resisting a definition inspired by the Holy Ghost, the opposition only afforded a fresh proof of its imperious necessity, while the final submission of the minority increased the glory of the Church and their own. Not a single Bishop in Christendom proved unfaithful, for it was the will of God that not a trace of the scandals by which earlier (Ecumenical Councils had been attended should sully the splendour of the last. Bailled in his attempt to divide the pastors of the clock of Christ, or to disturb the unity of the fold, nothing was left to the enemy-confounded by the most crushing disaster which for many ages had overtaken the powers of dark ness, and furious at this new proclamation of God's undying authority in the Church -but to stir up his vassals to fresh assaults upon the heir of Peter in whom that authority resides This was his way of revenging himself. Hence the revived persecutions of the Church in so many lands the tyrannical legislation of a Bismarck and his Swiss and Italian valets and the recent meeting of English Protestants and Liberals to announce their sympathy with remorseless despotism, "The cause of the German Emperor," says Lord Russell-who appears to think, as the Journal des Debate observes, that "Christianity was first established in 1649 and 1688," and whose last words are "a glorification of brute force,"-" the cause of the German Emperor is the cause of liberty, and the cause of the Pope is the cause of slavery." If Prussia, as Lord Russell asks his countrymen to believe, is now the home of liberty, whether politi al or religious, it is the first timethat she has deserved that praise since the era of the Reformation. The Prussians, says a wellknown Protestant writer. Mr. Samuel Laing, " are morally slaves of enslaved minds," In 1834, he adds in illustration of Prussian notions of liberty, the King, who had invented a new religion of his own. with the object of fusing Calvinists and Lutherans into one body, commanded all his Protestant subjects to adopt it. When they declined to do so, the lergy were imprisoned "troops were quartered on the recusant peasants," and thousands fled to the United States to find the liberty denied them at home, "Catholicism is, in fact," concludes the Presbyterian witness, "the only barrier at present in Prussia against a general and debasing despotism of the State over raind and action." (Notes of a Traveller, ch. vi.) Prince Bismarck proposes to remove this last barrier by brute force, and Lord Russell hopes he will succeed. We who love liberty, and possess it, hope he will fail. Unless the world is coming to an end, he is certain to fail. "He is under the delusion," observes the Speciator, " common to men of his stamp, that he can fight a spiritnal power by mechanical forces." Pharao made the same mistake, and came to a bad end. When persecution has done its appointed work, and cold and worldly Catholics have awakened to a new life when they have learned that they can make no terms with Liberalism, and they can find peace and liberty only in union with the Vicar of Christ; the scene will change, Prince Bismarck will discover that "Peter is not dead," that brute force is of no avail against God, and that, sooner or later, every arm which is lifted against the Church shall be withered.

WHAT IS LLOYD'S ?- To the question, "What is Lloyd's?" the answer must be, "The great marine insurer of the world." And yet it is not a joint stock company, nor a "limited" association, nor are its members bound together by any mutual interest. It is a perfectly anomalous institution, and yet the greatest of the kind the world ever saw. The rooms of Lloyd's are the rendezvous of the most eminent merchants, ship owners, underwriters, insurance brokers, and bankers. The Merchants Room is superintended by a ship-master, who speaks dozen languages or more, and, welcomes business men from every nation. The Captains' Room is a coffee room where ship-owners and sea captains meet together, transact business, and discuss the news. But it is the Subscribers' Room that makes Lloyd's the attraction it is. The 2,100 underwriters and subscribers who pay their annual four guineas here, and their twenty-five pounds initiation fee, represent nearly the whole commercial wealth of England. Lloyd's itself does not insure; it is only the members of Lloyd's. You wish to insure £10,000 on a venture to the Bermudas. Your broker goes to Lloyd's, and proposes, naming ship and cargo. An underwriter turns to the register, ascertains how the vessel is rated, speaks to two or three others, and then says to the broker, "Yes, we will do it at one-eighth of one." "Who signs?" asks the broker. "Magnay, Richardson, Coleman, Thomson, and myself." "That will do," replies the broker, who, invself." while the clerk makes out the policy, proposes again and again for other ventures. " Is this considered perfectly safe?" does the reader ask. Perfectly The broker knows his men. Besides, to fail to meet a loss forfeits for over all right to do business at Lloyd's. There is no other marine insurance regarded so safe.

The Times speaking of the meeting of the 7th Feb. says: "The meeting held yesterday to express the sympathy of the Roman Catholics in this country with the members of their communion in Germany is the natural consequence of the Protestant demonstration which we reported a few days ago, and it will certainly not suffer by comparison. senting Roman Catholic society the platform yesterday was far more influential than that of the Protestant meeting, and it is small praise to the speakers to say they were at least as effective. It is only necessary to compare the names of those who were present in order to see that, while yesterday's meeting did represent the Roman Catholics, that of last Tuesday week did not represent English Protestantism at all; and if foreigners were to judge by these two meetings alone, they might well doubt whether the greater influence was not really on the Roman Catholic side." And although the Times then goes on to argue that this is not true, I really think the test is a fair one. The pro-German demonstration was not attended by a single man of weight; Earl Ressell, after again chalking up "No Popery" on the door, ran away from it; the meetings were composed chiefly of women, and "disreputable scripturereaders and street preachers." But the meetings last night were not only in numbers vastly superior, but in character immeasurably so. All of our Catholic nobility and gentry were there; and there was not a man or woman in the rooms who was not only a zealous but an intelligent Catholic. I met at the door of the great hall, a body of workmen who had come up by trains from Greenwich to attend the meeting. I condoled with them on their disappointment in not being able to enter. "Oh, it is all right, sir," said one of them; "We are pleased enough to see that there are so many of us."-Corr. of Catholic Review.

A SCOTCH CANDIDATE AND HOME RULE,-The fol-

Mr. Henry M'Anally, president of the Home Rule Association, Dumbarton, in answer to a request that he would state his opinions on the question :- "Sir -I have received your letter on the 15th instant, in which you express a desire to know my views on Home Rule in Ireland. This is a subject on which I shall have something to say when next I have the honor of meeting the electors of the Kilmarnock Burghs. But meanwhile, as you wish it, I have not the slightest objection to tell you briefly what I think about a movement which, in my judgment, is assuming proportions to force the attention of both parties during the coming session, and which must necessarily be dealt with by every parliamentary candidate. It is, moreover, a question that cannot and ought not to be treated with either indifference or contempt; and no man having the slightest pretensions to statesmanship would attempt to meet it other than in a serious conciliatory spirit. Thank God the days are past, as I hope for ever, when the claims of a portion of our people to have a more direct control over and a ruling voice in the management of their local affairs can be met with force of arms or the hards of the executioner. I consider the end now sought to be attained by the Irish people, whatever may be the ultimate result, is perfectly lawful, while the means used are equally legitimate. If Irishmen are in carnest-if the demand now made is one put forward by the people irrespective of class or creed-and this will be evidenced unmistakably at the next general election -it is beyond all question that a large measure of self-government must and ought to be conceded to Ireland. This would be a reform legitimately earned, and enlisting the sympathics of every true Liberal in the United Kingdom, an act alike of justice and of prudence. I believe that an Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin, having its functions strictly limited to Irish affairs and its powers defined beyond all question, would enormously add to the energy and interprise of the people, and do more to satisfy them than any measure which basyet been passed in their interest."

The Earl of Shrewsbury, the premier Earl of Engand, has been ordered by a decision of the Master of the Rolls to hand over to the Duke of Norfolk. the premier Duke of that realm, four small pieces of land situate in four of the counties of England, and valued at a rental of some £5,600 per annum, which by the late Roman Catholic Earl of Shrews bury had been given to the present Duke of Norfolk when an infant, and which had been, either through haziness in the draft, or misconstruction on the part of the judicial authorities, or from other accidental causes, erroneously included in the judgment given in favour of the present Earl of Shrewsbury when he had prosecuted his claims on the demise of the late Roman Catholic Earl. The effect of this judgment will be that not only the land but the rental of it for about twenty years, amounting to £100,000, must be given to the duke; and as he i-a Catholic and the Earl is a Protestant, the ultra-Protestant papers are declaring that the Muster of the Rolls, who is himself a most fervent. Protestant, is "a tool of the Jesuits."

THE ASHANTEE WAR NOT YET OVER .- Reported Butthe—Heavy Loss of English Troops.—Lospon, Feb. 25.
—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomassie between the Ashantees and a force under General Sir Garnet Wolsley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day, and closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given as nearly 300, including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded. General Wolsley is said to be in need of reinforcements, which were fifteen miles off. The war office has received no report of the battle, but an unofficial, though circumstantial despatch has reached the Admiralty office. The battle was fought at Acroomboo. It is reported that among the killed are Major Baird and Capt. Buckle. A special desspatch to the Standard says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief of the Ashantees being killed. The king has taken the command in person, and it is expected he will renew the attack. February 5th was the date decided upon for the storaging of Coomassie by Gen.

Wolsley's forces. LATER. - Fuller details of the battle, say the from 6 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Seventeen British officers are reported killed and wounded. The Naval Brigade, 145 strong, lost 30 men; the Rifle Brigade, 30; and the Engineers. 38: the losses of the native allies is not known, but it is very heavy, communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened. It is believed that another large force of the Ashantees are approaching Coomassie from the southwest.

Lancashire, England, as of old, has become a cfuge for exiled Jesuits. Those who have been driven from Germany by the recent law promulgated at the instance of Prince Bismarck, and who have dispersed themselves through France, England, Relgium, and the United States, have definitely settled their English novitiate at Dillon Hall, nine miles from Liverpool, the use of which has been granted them by Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Rainhill. Here about 100 priests and students, all German, are located. Others of the exiled German Jesuits are settled at Stonyhurst College and St. Buenos, near Rhyl, North Wales.

Loxpox, Feb. 26 .- The following just received :-"Coomassie, Feb. 5.—We reached here yesterday, after five days' hard fighting. The troops behaved admirably. Our casualties are under 300. The King has left the town, but is close by. He promises to visit me to-day and sign a treaty of peace. We hope to start on our return to the coast to-morrow. The wounded are recovering, and the health of the remainder of the army is good.—(Signed.) WOLSELEY."

The vicar of St. Paul's, London, recently stated that many English mechanics, earning a dollar and a-half a day, think nothing of expending from five to seven dollars in the public house between Saturday night and Monday morning.

An infant, ten weeks old, died the other day in London, after showing symptoms of having been poisoned. It was proved that the mother had eaten mussels, and a post-mortem examination of the child revealed the fact that the mussels had imparted a poisonous quality to the mother's milk.

The Queen at the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of \$1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

## UNITED STATES.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED STATES .-The New York Evening Post says that the amount of money spent for liquors throughout the United Saates during the year 1870 was \$1,487,000,000 Massachusett's share of this was directly \$27,919-575, and New York \$246,617,520, or nearly ten times as much as Massachusetts. The country spent in the same time for flour and meal, cotton goods, boots and shoes, clothing, woollen goods, newspapers and job printing \$905,000,000. It was estimated that the amount of liquors consumed was sufficient to fill a canal four feet deep, fourteen feet wide, and eighty miles long, and the number who drank the stream dry, would, if formed in a procession five abreast, make an army one hundred and thirty miles long.

Mr. E. S. Philbuck, Superintendent of the Public Schools in Boston, says in a recent lecture, he would city ordinant like to compare, had he the time, the land of Lower ing tobacco.

Austria, of which Vienna was the capital, with Massachusetts, the two having about the same population, though the population of Vienna was about 600,000, or, with its suburbs, 800,000, while Boston had a population of about 300,000. He would, however, give some facts relating to Vienna's educational system. There were 17 Burger, 76 Volk, 4 normal, 74 female industrial, and 19 middle schools: a great polytechnic school with 1,000 pupils, and one university with 4,000 students. In the 19 middle schools were 400 professors and over 6,000 pupils. Every chink where there seemed to be a need of a school of any kind was filled. He described the thorough discipline and the system followed. All the children between the ages of six and fourteen were obliged to attend school. The thorough excellence of the schools was due to the thoroughness of the systems pursued in the four normal schools, The principal one of these was known as the Pedagogia, an institution for the improvement of those who are already teachers. In architecture it surpassed any building of the kind in America, costing without the land, over \$300,000.

Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm says, respecting divers common school teachers in Pennsylvania, that she has met not less than fifty persons who taught in the common schools, and not one whose irregular verbs and participles did not change places, and nouns and verbs habitually disagree in common conversation; not more than one in ten knew the forms of the most ordinary business document, knew how to divide a word; where to put the date, address and signature of a letter; how to form a margin, fold the paper, enclose and direct it. She says further: "I knew but one who could write a page on note paper, and make less than four mistakes in spelling ordinary words. One who was particularly successful, taught a subscription school in summer, and an unrea-onable patron sent for a bill, which was rendered in this form : Mister Smith

\* jake stimmens has came Too School Thirty-eight dais whitch is to months all But to dais whitch he will yet come at one dollar A month which is Two Dolars.

David Domini. Sentember goti, 177-

"Changing the names and leaving out the surprising spaces, which made the document require half a sheet of foolscap, this is as exact a copy as I can make from my own memory, an t that of another person, and we both committed it carcially. The writer was an honest, successful teacher. Mrs Swisshelm thinks that the reason of this sort of failure is the too constant devotion of the teacher to mathematical preparation to the exclusion of other branches, "Our school system," she says, "now is largely engaged in manufacturing that product which a phrenologist once described as 'a mathematical

Trichisosis - Cincinnati, Feb. 12, 1-1; -Two c the victims of trichinosis, reported ten days ago a Aurora, Indiana, have died from the effects of the poisoning, and the bodies have undergone post mortem examination, the particulars of which have just come to hand. The victims are H my, second son of Mrs. Threnart, the German lady in whose family the infected pork was first caten, and Mrs. Beuter, the wife of the German Methodist minister who came to nurse the smitten family. The death of this lady, under the terrible circumstances already detailed, ca t a gloom over the whole community of Aurora and created the profoundest regists for the loss of a noble woman who liferally sacrificed her life in the voluntary performance of a Christian duty. Professor Sutton conducted the post mortem examination and submitted portious of the desh of both the victims to a thorough scientific examination. In his first report of the development of trichinosis he stated the trichini spiralis were found in one of Mrs Threnart's hego-only the one that had been sick—but he corrects this statement now, and says that they were found in both carcasses, but that the development was most in the animal that had manifested the peculiar symptoms a month or so before killing. He deduces that this proves the highly infectious character of the disease, and now adds that the period of infection is from twelve to twenty days; that the disease, like measles and smallpox, was self-limited, and like those diseases one attack exempts from a second. This, however, Professor Sutton claims to have been advanced by him last May, and that his observations of the Auifirm the correctness of his conclusions. Ashantees fought desperately, the battle lasting He says that after an attack of trichinosis the poison still remains in the flesh for years, ready to develope disease when this flesh is caten or taken into the stomach; but, after hogs recover from hog cholera, they are fattened and sold to our butchers, and tho ment becomes one of the principal articles of food in the West under the form of bacon and sugar cured hams. He concludes, therefore, that if triching is a cause of hog cholera, which is now prevailing to a great extent in some parts of Kentucky, there are none of the usual signs accompanying; none of the carcasses of cholera hogs show any signs of trichina, while these of which the human victims partook as food exhibits as many as 80,000 to the cubic inch of flesh. The microscopic examination of portions of Mrs. Benter's flesh and of the body Threnart developed the startling fact that millions of the triching were alive, coiling and uncoiling in the tissues .--This fact has created a profound sensation throughout that section of Indiana in which Aurora is situated, and taken in connection with the death named. completely killed the sale of pork as an article of human food. Experiments made with the intected pork show that 195 degrees Fabrenheit will destroy the worms, but as it requires 212 degrees to boil water the meat thoroughly boiled would be perfectly harmless; but the question is who would cat ment, no matter how much boiled, that was known to have been infected with triching.

Tweed was the most striking illustration of a very common faith-belief in the Almighty Dellar. He is the victim of a most touching fidelity to the great principle which every good American will surely be the last to flout. His creed was very simple; it was that money would buy everything; and he reposed upon his belief with the sweet security of the Mussulman who sees by faith a heaven of houris. Certainly his confidence was not surprising. He had proved his creed. He had seen money work miracles. He had seen himself, a man of no cleverness and of no advantages, rising swiftly by means of it from insignificant poverty to the control of a great party. It had made him master of one of the great cities of the world. It had secured for him Governors, Legislatures, councils and legal and executive authorities of every kind. He invested in lands and judges. He bought dogs and lawyers. He silenced the press with a golden muzzle, and money made his will law. Money, however. didn't always do. Judge Davis didn't take it, and on Blackwell's Island now Tweed is thinking, "What are they going to do about it?"

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK,-NEW YORK, Feb. 25. -The French detective who mixed among the rioters who were driven from Tompkins Square, some time since, before and after the riot, in his report to the Chief of Police, states they are almost all Communists, who advocate the sacking of the houses of the wealthy, and a Mr. May, who is leader, told them after the riot that it had been a day of great success, as it had shown that the working men would stand by them even to death, and that their organization was now made sacred by blood.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that woman are eligible for election to School

In Carthage, Ill., boys under the age of 16 are. by a city ordinance recently passed, prohibited from chew-

#### AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 6, 1874.

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1874.

Friday, 6-Holy Shroud. Saturday, 7—St. Thomas Aquinas, B. C. Sunday, 8—Third in Lent. Monday, 9-St. Frances, W. Tuesday, 10-Forty Martyrs. Wednesday, 11—St. John of God, C. Thursday, 12—St. Gregory, P. C. D.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The reports in the early part of last week o a severe engagement with the Ashantees, in which the British troops suffered severely caused much unpleasant excitement, which subsided, however, on the receipt of a brief despatch from General Wolseley announcing the capture of Coomassic, and the signing of treaty of peace. The terms of this document are not given; but it was added that the army was about to retrace its steps to the sea coast immediately. We may indulge the hope that this nasty little war is at an end.

For every thing in this world must have an end; even the Tichborne case has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. For nearly seven years, in one form or another, has this long pending case been in litigation before the Court of Chancery, in the Court of Common Pleas, and lastly in the Criminal Court on the charge of perjury, just concluded by a unanimous verdict of Guilty from the jury, and a sentence of 14 years penal servitude from the , Bench before which it was tried. A new trial will, it is said, be moved for the ground of misdirection of the jury, but this motion will probably come to naught. After sentence, the convict Orton was immediately removed to Newgate, but it is expected that his presence will be again required in Court, in the case of Mr. Whalley's friend, Luie, or Landgren, whose trial for perjury is still pending.

The Tichborne case is, and will be remarkable for the amount of false swearing, and perjury, and subornation of perjury which it elicited on the part of the claimant-whom we may now call by his right name, Arthur Orton-and his backers. The case is also remarkable as showing the intensity of the anti-Catholic prejudices of a section of British society. Because the Tickborne family is one of the oldest Catholic families of England, settled on the estates which they hold, before the Norman Conquest, the opportunity of inflicting upon them materlal injury and indelible disgrace, by intruding upon them, as heir to the title and property, a low-bred, illiterate scoundrel, the consort of felons and Australian thieves, was eagerly seized upon, and no means for accomplishing the nefarious object, were left untried. False witnesses were hired to swear at so much per oath. Doubly convicted jail birds, ticket of-leave men were engaged to perjure themselves, in open that, to-day, all controversies betwixt Catholics court; abuse the most violent, of the Jesuits, | and non-Catholics resolve themselves into one of the Catholic clergy was so copiously indulged in by the prisoner's counsel, that the Lord | betwixt God and Cæsar. Not content with Chief Justice who presided at the trial was more than once compelled to express his dis- is God's; to wit, supremacy in the spiritual as gust, and righteous indignation. In short a more melancholy exhibition of the lengths to which some men are willing to go, in order to have a chance of throwing dirt at the Catholic Church, was never exhibited before the British public. Whether the law will be able to get | trine, and superstitious practises that the Cathhold of, and punish according to their deserts, olic Church is the object of such bitter hatred the parties to the wholesale perjuries of Luie, as because of her persistent refusal to recognise is not certain, but it will be very sad if the in Casar, or the Civil Power, any right to suborners of perjury be not made to suffer the govern the Church, or to interfere in matters penalty of the crimes which they instigated .- | pertaining to religion. No one can believe that Luie, for instance, came forward proprio motu; or doubt that at us quoted from the London Times, showing his back, and whispering into his car, were that sound British Protestants might well re others more guilty than he was himself.

don on Friday, the 6th ult., the Duke of Norfolk in the Chair. The large hall, says the Times in its report, was filled to overflowing, the meeting, which was designed as an answer Witness.

to the No-Popery meeting held a few days previously, and at which Earl Russell, because of a very bad cold in his head, could not preside -a meeting which was sneered at by all the leading journals of London as a most ludicrous failure. Catholics have good cause to be proud of the contrast to it presented by their meet- always been hitherto the champion, with pen

We have very good news from Spain. General Moriones, who was to have raised the siege of Bilbon but did not, has been thoroughly which the English Puritans became exiles beaten by the Royalist forces, and clamors for from their native land; fer which but the reinforcements. Other successes of the Carlists are also reported, and on the whole, the land renounced their glebe lands and homes, revolutionary party seem to be having a bad time. The Biscayans are fighting, it should be remembered, for their fueros, in other words, Ultramontanes. Ultramontanism is the asserfor Home Rule.

It is also very pleasant to notice the bitter-Emmanuel Government in Italy, and Prince Bismarck. These enemies of the Church are at loggerheads, calling one another liars, and other hard names; now we know what happens when rogues fall out.

There has been a serious railroad accident on the Great Western in Upper Canada, by which many lives have been lost. On Saturday night of last week, the Sarnia express was running about 30 miles an hour; when about midway between London and Komoka Station an oil lamp in a closet fell, was broken, and set fire to the cars. The flames spread with great rapidity; the train was not stopped for sometime, and the panic-stricken passengers threw themselves headlong from the car; those who could not so escape were quickly burnt to crificed, all their worldly possessions rather than death. Some seven or eight persons are reported dead, and about twelve more seriously injured. It would appear that, but for the resolution of the conductor, Mitchell, who, at much personal risk, ran forward, and finally succeeded in stopping the train, the loss would have been much greater.

Latest telegrams allude darkly to some bad news from the seat of war on the Gold Coast. These may probably be false; but we are not out of the wood yet, and should therefore not be in too great a hurry to halloo.

From Spain the tidings are of the most satisfactory nature. A large force of the revolutionists encamped within a short distance of Bilboa were attacked by a detachment of the Royalist army, and routed with great slaugh. ter. About eight hundred were slain, and of the remainder, the greater part were captured by the Carlists, or drowned in their attempt to escape. It is reported that Bilboa has surcondered to the Royalist army.

In an account by the Times correspondent, dated the 6th ult, of the successful storming of Manresa by the Carlists, we read that amongst the brave who fell was "Captain Murray formerly of the Pontifical Zouaves, who was mortally wounded in the chest," and died the following morning. This, we fear, must be the approbation reproduces in his columns a series gallant Captain Murray, nephew of the Bishop of articles from the pen of the said M. Bibaud of Kingston, and of whom the Catholics of under the caption of " The Titles of The Civil Christian soldier, and his fate is to be envied rather than deplored. Before going into action the storming party halted, recited the Rosary, received absolution, and then with a dash, rushed upon the enemy who were speedily discomfited. Such troops are invincible.

The famine in India is becoming more terrible every day. It has only commenced, and vet we hear that upwards of a million of people in one district are already starving; and help, or hope of help there seems to be none.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" THE CHAM-PION OF STATE-CHURCHISM .- His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, has clearly shown betwixt Church and State, or in other words claiming his own, Cæsar now claims that which well as in the civil order, authority over the Church as well as over the State, over men's souls, as well as over their bodies. Dogma, and morals are matters of but small account; and it is not so much because of corrupt doc.

This thesis was illustrated in a passage by joice in the marriage of one of their Royal A great Catholic meeting was held in Lon- | Family with a Princess of the Russian Greek Church-since the Church though in doctrine, and forms of worship almost identical with the idolatrous Church of Rome, has never existed and "as a demonstration of numbers and feel- except in a condition of thorough subordination ing," says the same authority, "the proceed- to the State. Another illustration of the same ings were completely successful." We will thesis we find in a series of articles in favor of lay before our readers in our next, a report of State Churchism published in the Montreal

We think we de that journal no wrong if we say of it, that it is, in an especial manner, the representative of the non-conforming evangelical sects; of the Presbyterians, the Independents or Congregationalists, and the Baptists; and we do but state a fact when we say that it has and ink of these ecclesisatical principles which the Scotch Covenanters defended with pike and gun against Claverhouse and his dragoons; for other day a large body of the clergy of Scotand set up a "Free Church."

These principles are the principles of the tien that, in the Church, and over the Church, Cresar or the civil magistrate has no lawful sake of his own soul be a member of the Church, but nothing mere; that in the words Reformation, Church and State form two distinct Kingdoms, over the former of which the chief of the latter has no authority, but to which he ought to be simply subject. It was in defence of these principles, and because they would not seem even to recognise any right in the King to rule their church, or to impose on it a form of episcopal government, that the Scotch rose in arms against Charles; that Whigs were hunted through the morasses, and over the hills of Scotland by Claverse's dragoons; and that in one day so many hundreds of the most consistent of Scotland's clergy, sastoop to acknowledge the authority of the civil law in matters ecclesiastical, and in the appointment of parochial ministers by lay patronage. These however are the principles which to-day-and because to assert them would be to condemn the action of the German government-that the Montreal Witness has renounced, and combats to the best of his abilities with the aid of an anti-Catholic Canadian lawyer of Montreal, Mr. Maximilian Bibaud So true it is, that to wage their unholy war on the Church, Protestants care not under what banner they range themselves, or what uniform they put on-God's or the Devil's. As against Catholics, the Witness has become the advocate of State-Churchism.

In plain English this is how the matter stands. The Witness at a loss for arguments of his own to sustain the monstrous thesis that the Civil Power has the right to govern the Church as well as the State; remembering also perhaps how thoroughly this thesis has been destroyed by men whom he is ever holding to the admiration of his readers as the champions of civil and religious liberty mindful of his own protestations in favor of the complete separation of Church and State-engages another to

This document is scarce worthy of a moment's serious notice. So weak is it in its logic, so unfair or one-sided in its quotations. in so far as we have been able to verify them. We suspect that M. Bibaud indulges himself in the pernicious habit of "second hand quoting," which, if a correct surmise, would exonerate him from the charge of misquoting, or suppressing the truth, but not from the charge of being a pretender to a knowledge of ecclesiastical history to which his reading does not entitle him.

Of his vicious logic, unpardonable in a lawyer, we may cite his confounding of " Titles" with "Claims" Castro, Orton, or whatever the fellow's name may be, claims the Tichborne estates, but this claim of itself constitutes no "Title" thereunto. So with the claims of Emperors to govern the Church. Any pretensions they may have put forward cannot of themselves constitute a right, or " Title."-Nor have these claims ever been recognised by the Church; even though it may be true that. amongst the Byzantines, who seem to have been a servile lot for the most part, some ccclesiastical dignitaries may have for the sake of personal gain, submitted thereunto. St. John Chrysostom however, the brightest luminary of the East, is very clear on this point; nor could the most Ultramontane writer of the present day assert in stronger and more explicit terms the supremacy of the spiritual kingdom represented by the Church, over the Kingdom of which Cæsar was the head, than does this great Patriarch. Consult, we say to M. Biband, the 15th Homily on 2nd Ep. Cor., wherein, speaking of the two powers-the civil and ecclesiastical-of the latter, or arky of the Church, he says "but this power is as much above the civil power, as the heavens are above the earth, yea much more excellent .-Mallon de kai pollo pleon." What Jesuit in the XIX, century has ever uttered more ultramontane doctrine than this?

M. Bibaud seeks to press St. Bernard into | Church has always taught, as she teaches to | to the State; above all they dreaded her, and

the Pope is not "Lord of the Bishops;" but he is either ignorant of the fact, or forgets that the same saint, writing to the Pope, expressly Bays-" Nec modo evium, scd et pastorum, tu unus, omnium pastor." Not of the sheep alone, but of all the shepherds thou art alone the shepherd."—De Cons. b. ii., c. viii. The suppressio veri is no small sin against truth.

But the conclusive answer to all this balderdash as to the "Title of The Civil Power To Govern The Church," is to be found in the fact, that, were there any such right or title the Christian Church could not have existed a single day. It lived, it extended itself, only on the condition of refusing to acknowledge the claims of the Civil Power to govern the Church. Its first word was-" We ought to obey God rather than man;" and when it refused at the ness that is springing up betwixt the Victor jurisdiction whatsoever; that he should for the bidding of Cresar to bow down before his image, or to burn one little grain of incense on his altars, it declared in deed, as well as in word, of the often quoted worthies of the Scotch the same great ultramentane truth. Of two things one. Either during the cutire first three centuries of its existence the Christian Church was in a state of sin, in that it steadily refused to obey Cæsar; or Cæsar has no title to govern the Church. In the words of the Protestant historian Neander, during this period "the church stood to the State in the relation of an independent self-included whole, and was to the State for the most part an object of hosconversion of Cresar to Christianity a change took place. "The Emperors" says Neander "would be strongly inclined to transer the relation they had stood in as pagans to the pagan State religion, over to their relation to the Christian Church. Yet they were here met by that independent spirit of the Church which in the course of three centuries had been developing itself and acquiring a determinate shape; and which made them see that Christianity could not, like Paganism be subordinated to the political interest." Amongst the Greeks indeed, a servile spirit manifested itself very early; and the Photian schism to be speedily followed by subjection to the infidel, was the consequence. But in the West, and amongst those who were faithful to the See of Peter it was not so. In the West, the Roman Catholic Church, as Neander admits, maintained its independence, and refused to recognise the claims of Gresar to govern her.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Happening to read in the Evening Star of Monday of last week, a report of a lecture delivered by a prominent Protestant clergyman of this city, the Rev. Mr. Cordner, I was much struck by the following passage :---

"Wicklisse was in 1372 elected to the Chair of Theology at Oxford where he became the author of a very copious commentary on the Decalegue \* \* therein he took occasion to denounce the practise of the clergy in taking money in consideration of absolution from all sin, urging that the people unfight the battle for him; and with words of der this regime cared not what sin, or what sins they

What I would ask you Sir is this. In the 14th century, or in any previous or subsequent century, did the practise ever obtain, did the Roman Catholic of Kingston, and of whom the Catholics of and the Church as Well as The Church as The Ch ment? or on any other conditions than those of hearty sorrow for all sin, coupled with a firm determination to flee from it, and its occasions for the future, on the part of the sinner? and the consequent application to him in Sacramental penance of the infinite merits Our Lord Jesus Christ, Whose blood infinite merits our Lord mesas cleanses from all sin? Yours respectfully, SENEX.

> In this enlightened nineteenth century, we should have thought that it could scarce be accessary to ask, or reply to such questions as those propounded to us by Senex. The story that the Medieval Church, that the Cathelic Church at any period of her existence, in any country, ever taught, ever permitted the clergy to teach in her name, or ever tacitly allowed money, or by works of any kind, absolution from, or remission of, sin could be obtainedwithout the presence, on the part of the sinner, of sincere sorrow, or contrition for all sins committed, is on a par with those other fictions amongst the enemies of the early Christians: as for instance that these, in their secret religious meetings, were in the habit of cating the flesh of murdered children coated ever with flour; and then of indulging in incestuous intercourse. The great father of lies who was the author of the Pagan fable was the author of that other equally absurd Protestant fiction that the Catholic Church taught, threatened nothing less than an open rupture." or allowed to be taught, that remission of sins Witness too, the 25th Ed. III., Stat. 4, also could be obtained by money payment, or without the presence on the part of the sinner of serted that, not by the Apostles or their suc the broken and contrite spirit which is the ac. cessers, but by the civil ruler, Christianity was ceptable sacrifice to the Lord; without that founded in England. The truth is, that in the spirit of contrition and of self-abhorrence 14th century, the attitude of the English monwhich made the son who had been feeding on the husks which the swine rejected, cast himself at his father's feet, crying out in the bitterness of his heart—" father! I have sinned the present day. against heaven, and before thee, and am not worthy to be called thy son." Without these sought to weaken her by depriving her of ler dispositions on the part of the sinner, the independence, and reducing her to subjection

his service, quoting the latter to the effect that day, that remission of sin is impossible, even to an omnipotent God.

We are indeed aston's led that a gentleman and a scholar such as is Dr. Cordner should have allowed himself to appear even as endorsing the vile slanders which bear the marks of falsity on their face; which are refuted by all the Liturgies, by all the writings of the saints and teachers of the primitive and medieval Church. These things do not be come Dr. Cordner; he should leave them to the Maworms and Stigginses of the evangelical conventiole.

For the rest, his account of the life and labors of Wickliffe is in many details faultychiefly in this, that whilst challenging for his subject the sympathies of his Protestant audience, he did not tell them what were the characteristic tenets of Wickliffe, and of his disciples knows as Lollards. Wickliffe was not singular in denouncing the luxury, the worldliness, the relaxation in discipline and morals, which in the fourteenth, as in preceding and in subsequent centuries centuries were to be found amongst the ranks of some of the clergy. Had Wickliffe done this, and no more he would only have what others did, before. and have done after him; for at all epochs of the Church there have been abuses, in life and morals, amongst priests and people. But Wickliffe did far more than this; and it was on account of this something more, that he has been tility"-as in fact is the ease to-day. With the branded as a heretic. Animated at first perhaps by an honest zeal against prevalent abuses, he soon allowed himself to throw aside the virtues of humility and charity, de void of which he became as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal, "relut as sonans aut cymbalum tinniens," as St. Paul says in his first let. ter to the Corinthians c. 13. From attacking the abuses prevalent amongst some of the Clergy and Religious of the day, he soon proceeded to attack Society and the rights of property: in a word he fell into the grossost of Communistic errors. By his intemperate exhortations he was in fact, if not in intent, the auther of the Jacquerie in England known as "Wat the Tyler's Insurrection;" whilst his disciples the Lollards, were the precursors of the anabaptists of Munster, a class of Reformers. whose principles still survive amongst the Communists of the present century. We will sup. port what we advance by quotations from Protestant historians.

> Froude for instance, in the second volume of his History of England thus speaks of Wickliffe, his theories and their consequences :--

"His theory of property, and his study of the claracter of Christ had led him to the near confines of Anabaptism."-p. 28.

And it is not therefore wonderful that ignorant men excited by his preachings, soon attempted to better his instructions, and thus reduced his theories to practise:-

"In the year which followed Richard's accession, Consistory judges were assailed in their courts, sanctreated in church, churchyard, and cathedral, and even while engaged in the mass."-Ib.

Wickliffe may not have intended, may not even have anticipated this, but nevertheless it was the logical outcome of his teachings, and of the fundamental article of his creed that "dominion was founded in grace." Indeed. as Froude recognises, in the 14th century, the attacks on the Church and her doctrines were all more or less devised in the spirit of later Anabaptism, and of still later Communism.

"Innovation in doctrine was accompanied also with the tendency which characterised the extreme development of the later Protestants towards political republicanism, the fifth monarchy, and community of goods."-Frouds, c. vi.

The omission on the part of Dr. Cordner in his lecture on Wickliffe, of all allusion to the peculiar socialistic doctrines of the English reformer, was not fair; neither was he correct in her children to believe, that, by payment of his statement that the England of the days of Wickliffe was "the most submissive and orthodox of the countries acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Papal Sec." The truth, is that in the reign of Richard the 2nd, and of his processor Edward III. England was in a state of originated by knaves, credited by fools, which chronic revolt against the Holy See, and its in the days of Pagan persecution were current | Parliament was continually enacting fresh penal laws against "Papal Aggression," conceived in the very spirit of Henry the eighth's legislation, and of Johnny Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Witness for instance the Statute of Provisors of Richard, imposing the death ponalty on any man bringing into the realm "any sentence, summons, or excommunication" from the Pope; an act so bold says Freude "that it quoted by Froude, wherein it is expressly as\_ archy and aristocracy towards the Pope and the Catholic Church was much the same as is that of the German Emperor, and Bismarck at

Yes! They were jealous of the Church, and

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 6, 1874.

act that amongst her priests and bishops there our Protestant friends would not relish. may have been men of irrregular and vicious proressed, and of the villeins, whom she was doing her best to educate and raise to the digpart 3, that in the the reign of Richard, the Commons petitioned the king that villeins might not put their children to school in order to advance them by the Church. Thus we see that the Church, so vilified by Wieliffe, was the promoter of education amongst the poor people, and that she provoked the hatred of the wealthier classes by laboring for the emancipation of the villeins. This, more than any vices of which rich prelates and wealthy abbots may have been guilty, was the true cause of the ill will felt towards her by the rich; an ill will in the days of Wieliffe so strong, that, instead of being the " most submissive and orthodex of the countries acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Papal See," as Dr. Cordner pretends she was-England, according to Hallam-not a badly informed writer on these topics-was almost in a state of schism, and was the most anti-Papal country in Europe :-

"It will appear evident," he says, "to every person acquainted with the contemporary historians and the proceedings of Parliament, that besides partaking in the general resentment of Europe against the Papal Court, England was under the influence dissemination of the principles of Wicliffe. All of a peculiar hostility to the clergy, arising from the ecclesiastical possessions were marked for spoliation by the system of this reformer (c. vii.)."

Perhaps from the above extracts from Pretestant writers, Dr. Cordner may see why it was that the peculiar principles of Wieliffe were condemned by the Church, and how little cause English Protestants of the present day have for gloriflying the man as their spiritual Father. He was in fact the father of all such as cry "down with the rich. La propriete c'est le vol!"-He was a mediæval Communist and nothing more.

PROGRESS AND SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—The Montreal Herald of the 28th ult., noticing the prevalence of crime, and the rapid increase of murders of the most hideous description, particularly in the United States, indulges in the following serious reflections :-

"With such recitals as those we have mentioned, if this age is not a receding one, it is progressingbut in what? In the refinement of crime, both in its conception and carrying out."

This is a valuable commentary on the secular school-system now in vogue. We do not pretend, no Catholic ever did pretend, that it would increase crime; but we have always insisted that, as crime is indicative of moral rather than of intellectual depravity, so a remedy applied to the intellect alone, could do nothing towards checking its progress, though it would of course tend to modify its modes of manifestation. The educated criminal will display, both in the conception and earrying out of his designs, an intelligence, a refinement which we should look for in vain from the illiterate murderer, or uneducated burglar; but society is no gainer-for a cleverly devised and artistically executed case of homicide, or house-breaking, is as injurious to society, even in a material point of view, as one more clumsily planned and carried out. Refinement crime is the only result that can be expected from a secular system of education—that is to say a system of education addressed to the intellect only. State-Schoolism is therefore not only an outrage upon the rights of the Familyto which, and not to the State, the business of education belongs; but it is a sad waste of money-an argument which, appealing to the pocket, may in course of time be expected to lead to the discarding of the abominable system. "Ecrasons PInfame." Down with State-Schoolism.

new sect lately formed in the United States, of which a branch has been organised in Ottawa, and which promises to spread itself all over Canada. The ministers of the Protestant Episcopal denomination of which the Cumminite sect is an off-shoot, are preaching against schools equally with his Protestant neighbour it, and denouncing it in very strong language indeed. One of them-Dr. Lewis we believe is the gentleman's name—has gene so far, that, if in Germany, the chosen home of civil and religious liberty, he would have made himself liable to the penalties inflicted by the Falck laws; for as we read in a report by the British Whig of a sermon preached by him, he has menaced with degradation the founder of the new sect-Dr Cummins himself-together with seven other ministers of the Church of England; and has warned all persons, who joined in the movement that thereby they would be cut off from communion with the older Protestant sect, as effectually as though they had joined the Mormon sect. It is well for Dr. Lewis take our money to educate their children. They have too keen a sense of the principles of justice, Prince Bismarck, or assuredly he would be sent to jail to keep company with Catholic room for doubt or argument. While we enjoy our sent to jail to keep company with Catholic present rights we can well afford to let others talk present rights we can well afford to let others talk ites.—Evening Star.

Bisheps and Archbishops, imprisoned for similar offences. This would be a taste of civil and religious liberty," knowing, as we do, that "civil and religious liberty" is a myth, and can Story.—On Tuesday, 24th ult., a telegram was sent

But in spite, perhaps it would be more corhabits—she was the friend of the poor, the rect to say, because of this opposition to "the movement, Cumminitism" is making rapid advances, and the more coldly that Protestant nity of freemen. For instance, we find it bishops look on it, the more do the Protestant tated by Hallam in his Middle Ages, c. v. viii., laity cherish it. The clergy, or rather a section of the clergy will oppose it; but as essentially a Protestant movement in the direction of the blessed reformation, it will meet with ardent supporters amongst the other members of the reformed episcopal church, who cannot find a comfortable home in any of the "two hundred and fifty sects," which according to Dr. Lewis, "at present exist" in Protestant Christendom.

> There has been a sort of Guibord case in England, which has created some excitement, though no legal proceedings have been instituted. A surgeant of the S2nd regiment, of the name of Johnstone, died in Chatham garrison. The Rev. Mr. Cuffee, Catholic chaplain to the forces, refused to give the body religious burial, on the grounds that the deceased lived and died a Freemason, and was therefore ipso facto excommunicate. Another priest resident in Chatham was applied to, but he too refused to bury with religious rites the body of one who died under the censures of the Church. In this emergency the services of a Protestant minister were retained, and a Protestant religious ceremony was performed over the defunct's

> We see not why our separated brethren their excitement. The Catholic Church claims in this matter no more than is claimed by every right of determining the conditions or terms of communion, failure in which entails exclusion, and loss of all spiritual privileges which that communion brings with it. As against the State, the Church would have the absolute right to exclude from communion all red haired persons; and in such a case the State, or public outside of the Church would have no valid grounds of complaint. So in the case of all members of secret oath bound societies; all these are condemned by the Church, and every one who joins them is by that very fact, cut off from her communion. This every Catholic knows; he knows that when he becomes a member of a Lodge he ceases to be a Cathelic; of his own free will and consent, he renounces all connection with the Church, and renounces all participation in her prayers and spiritual services. Why then should his friends and relatives complain that, after death, the Church which he had renounced whilst living, should refuse to recognise in him one of her departed

> > IRISH CATHOLICS IN CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DUBLIN FREEMAN." Ontario (Canada) Government Emigration Office, 19 Eden-quay, Dublin, Feb.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following letter, which I have lately received from the "Father Mathew" of Canada. I am sure it will be interesting to all lovers of true liberty the world over, and especially to intending emigrants. It is needless to add that no truer friend to the Irish emigrant exists than Father Stafford, as those whom I directed to him last season can testify. Whenever necessary, his purse was ready to supply their immediate wants, clumsily planned and carried out. Refinement and his valuable services given in obtaining both in the conception and carrying out of for them suitable employment.—Yours respect-

C. J. Sheil, Ontario Government Emigration Commissioner to Ireland. Lindsay, Ontario, Jan. 8tb, 1374.

My Dear Mr. Sheil-I read with pleasure the renort of your speech at the meeting of the Irish Agricultural Labourers' Union in Cork on the 14th December last, in which you dwelt on the superior advantages of our school system and the civil and religious liberty that prevails so happily in this country. There may possibly be difference of opi nion as to the practical existence of civil and religious liberty in certain parts of the United States. Theoretically and on paper, of course, it is perfect; but as to the other question-that of freedom of education, no one pretends that anything of the kind is to be found there. No provision is made in any law in the United States for the existence of a single The Cumminites is the name given to the Catholic school. Under pretence of excluding everything sectarian or denominational from their schools, everything Catholic is excluded. A man with one eye can see what kind of a school it is in which nothing Catholic is to be found. If it is not purely Pagan, it is, and must be, purely Protestant. Practically the schools in the States are Protestant and Protestantising, and the Catholic landowner, and householder, and tax-payer has to support those After having done this, after having contributed equally with his Protestant neighbour to the support of the schools of the richer majority, he then has the liberty of providing a Catholic education for his own children. How pleasant it would be in Ireland, for example, if the Catholics were first taxed to provide clothing for the children of their more wealthy Protestant neighbours, and then were generously allowed to clothe their own children. How would the people in Ireland like that? Very much I presume, as they liked the privilege formerly enjoyed of supporting two classes of clergymen. In Canada nothing of this kind is to be found. Both in theory and in practice we have the education of our own children in our own hands. We are, in this respect, on a footing of perfect equality with our Protestant fellow-citizens. The Protestants of Canada are more numerous and more wealthy than we are, and, to their credit and honour be it told and published, they would scorn to impose their schools on us; they have too much respect for true liberty of conscience; and further, they would scorn to honesty, and British fair play.
On the question theu, of education, there is no

ought to cripple her, because in spite of the and religious liberty which perhaps some of have no foundation—is a farce, is a humbug, is a delusion, a fraud and a snare—in any country in which true freedom of education does not exist. What is now being done violently in Prussia and other persecuting countries under one tyrant has been done all along by a tyrant majority in the United States. I thank you for the report you sent me of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto's speech, in which these question on the sure foundation of the truth. In the question on the substantially, end it will tell. Yours truly,

M. STAFFORD, P.P.

Next to Heaven the object most deserving of the efforts of man should be the attainment and preservation of good health, which is the fundamental acquisition of carthly happiness. To the invalid fame, fortune, wealth, position, and all worldly gifts, are comfortless and unenjoyable; facts which should seriously exercise the attention of the citiand ill-drained that the evaporations arising theremuch that the residents thereon are as much ex-posed to plague and pestilence as are the inhab-the case came up before the Police Magistrate, when we hope for any improvement from stringent sanalarm would not be so great, but it is a lamentable fact that those low places can never be effectually drained, owing to the want of sufficient descent to purge the glutted sewers, from which arise the foul effluvia into the still air that lurks like a cloud of death in the shade of the Mountain, to be inhaled to his employer than the checks, and asked for the sufficiently removed from all such impurities. The situation of the two graveyards directly in rear of the city on a loose rocky height through the chasm of which the decaying substance of thousands of decomposed bodies may soak into the flats beneath, may be another fruitful source of disease, so that it our city authorities to locate the new reservoir in any place exposed to such pollution. In a matter plainant. of such vital importance as pure water, no consideration of false economy should prevent us from procuring the plateau directly in front of the Convert of Monklands, which is the only suitable place where the water would be exposed to the purifying should allow themselves to be carried away by effects of the sun, and the breeze, the natural antidote designed by God and nature for all impurities peculiar to water. All who value health and comfort, should seek a home in a similar direction; by other religious body, great or small—to wit the | doing so they will avoid high rents, taxes and other expenses incidental to city life, at the same time be sufficiently near to avail themlseves of all its advantages in social and commercial point of view The moments spent in coming to and going from the city should not be considered waste of time, as a walk affords excellent exercise, and a drive would be equally invigorating. At night, whilst sleeping, enhale the pure country air, arising refreshed, with spirits light and buoyant instead of the drowsy, slothful head-aching sensations so often experienced in the city through indigestion and want of exercise. As the city progresses westward, the City Passenger and Omnibus Co.'s are extending their lines in that direction, so that the difficulty of distance will entirely vanish, and property which can now be bought for a few cents per foot, will advance to city prices in a year or so, particularly on the principal roads leading into the country, on which public travel will be sufficient to keep them well beaten during the winter season. A great thorough-'a e, leading into a great city, must certainly become a great street, and land, fronting on all such roads, must always command a very high price. For the cost of a small vacant lot in the city a man can now acquire a house and garden on many of those avenues which will hereafter become a fortune for his suggestions will never have cause to regret having done so .- Com.

> We have received Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for March. This is a very useful book for Travellers containing as it does, the time tables of all the Canadian Railways, the principal Railroads in the United States, Maps of the principal lines and Inland Steam Navigation Routes. together with general railway information, railway traffic returns, and Miscellaneous reading interesting to the Traveller. Published by C. R. Chisholm & Bros., 162 St. James St., Montreal.

REVISED LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED BY THE GREAT

WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—TORONTO, March 2.—

Dead:—Miss Purvis, Petrolia; Frank Burnham and child, Petrolia; Mr. McKellar, High School teacher, Strathroy; Miss Scartliffe; an Indian girl and her mother; Annie Dunn.—8.

Picton, 17, 52; Long Island Locks, J M, 1; Osgoode, J D, 2; Ottawa, J M, 2; St Canute, J M, 2; Oban, T E, 5; East Dunhan, W K, 2; Baie de Verte, NB, J D, 2; Marysville, T L, 2; North Gower, J K, 2; Port Daniel, Rev N L, 2; Frampton, P C, 2; Sarnia, Rev B B, 2; Vyner, J L, 2; St Angele, Rev D M, 2; Baby's Point, Mrs A M K, 5; Quebec,

Wounded.-Mrs. S. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford. of Crawford & Mahan, London, serious injury to spine, and several contusions; Miss Spiers, severely burned about the head; Mr. John Hay, of Brayley & Hay, Toronto burned badly about the head, and otherwise injured; Dr. Smith, head injured; W. H. Murray, Strathroy, hands burned and slight bruises; George Moncriff, Petrolia, slightly injured; Mr. Miller, Strathroy, leg and shoulder hurt; Mr. Blossing, Strathroy, both legs badly bruised; Mr. Orton, London, badly burned and in a dangerous condition; Neil McGuan, dangerously cut about the head and injuries to limbs and body; Mr. Robinson, Watford, also cut severely about the head, and suffering from injuries to limbs and body, -in dangerous condition; Rev. Mr. Collamen, London, legs and body badly bruised, but it is thought no bones broken; a lady named Freeman, shoulder blade dislocated, arms injured, severe contusions on head and face : Mrs. Zavitz, Lobo, shoulder-blade dislocated and other injuries; Rev. Mr. Hopper, Woodstock, slightly injured; Miss. Lawrence, daughter of Dr. Lawrence, Paris, shoulder and arm seriously injured, and burned about the neck; Mrs. Ryan, London, severely injured; Mr. Zavitz, Lobo, hand burned, slight contusions; Mr. Munro, slightly injured; Mr. A. Mc-Kellar, severely injured; Mr. Breathwick, London, very severely injured.—22.

THE CONDUCTOR ARRESTED. It is stated that Conductor Mitchell, who had charge of the train, has been arrested pending the Coroner's investigation.

SMALL-Pox .- There are only eight small-pox patients in the Hospital, and two have died during the week. One, a young man named George Holmes, aged 24 years, a native of Scotland, was sent to the Hospital by an outside doctor with a complaint which was believed to be small-pox on Saturday before last. Soon after arriving it was discovered by the house doctors tha the had the measles and not the small-pox. He was accordingly sent to a private ward and on the following Monday was taken home. He fell sick again last Sunday, this time really with small-pex, which it is believed he contradicted in the Hospital. The young man was once more put into the smallpox ward where he died yesterday morning .- Montreal Nerald.

TREATING .- In some of the Western towns of Canada, the young men have formed themselves into a somewhat novel temperance society. Each individual pledges himself not to drink intoxicating liquor in any tavern or saloon at the expense of any other than himself. In other words, should two or three call together for a drink, each person pays for his own glass. It is said that in consequence "treating has gone out of fashion; and the society has done more to check the drinking customs of the place than any efforts of the tectotal socie-

over the wires and published in this as in other papers, from Louisville, stating that George N. l'eacy, of that city, who disappeared in New York fifteen months ago, with about \$5000 belonging to a merchant doing business here, and who was supposed to have been murdered, has turned up in Montreal, where he has been living under an assumed name and with a woman. Peacy's wife and children are facts are preclaimed. Please continue to place this still in that city, and had mourned him as dead. So particularly anxious were the friends of Mr. Peacy as to his whereabouts, that a circular was issued by Mr. James J. Kelso, Superintendent of Police, New York, asking for information concerning him. By some means or other the above information was received in Louisville, and in order to discover the truth of the resurrection rumour, the telegraph officials were asked to look up the matter. It seems however, that our detectives had got wind of the affair about a month ago, and on Wednesday High Constable Bissonette arrested their man, who was zens of Montreal, situated as we are, with the most living here under an assumed name. The Chief of thickly populated portion of our city so low, filthy the detective force of Louisville, with Mr. Neal, the merchant who had been robbed, arrived here on the from poison the atmosphere of the higher levels so 21st ult., he having been made acquainted with the itants of the lowest and most filthy suburbs. Could | the following statement was made:—In September, 1872, George N. Peacy, clerk, was sent by his emitary measures or improved drainage, our cause of ployers, Henry H. Neal, merchant, of Louisville, Kentucky, with checks, in all, amounting to \$4,700 in gold, payable to the order of several merchants in New York, to pay certain trade debts of Mr. Neal. Peacy, after his arrival in New York, wrote back saying that he could use cash to greater advantage in every breath by those who think themselves money. An order was accordingly sent, and the money was drawn about the 26th of October. He was last seen at the corner of Canal and Broadway streets, N. Y., and his sudden disappearance created the supposition that he had been murdered, as his employer believed him thoroughly honest. Nothing could be done in the case, as it could not be proven would be extremely dangerous and most unwise for that any of the money or property found on the prisoner had been fraudulently obtained from the com-

> A private letter received in this city yesterday from a Montrealer now settled in Victoria refers to the commotion in British Columbia in the following words: "I may just say that this being the dead part of our dull season, with business totally inactive the engrossing subject of men's thoughts is 'Politics.' The general election is moving us all, and good reason for it! Delay in the Railway means to us increased depression. Without the Railway, Confederation is to us worse than worthless. Our politics are in so many words, 'The Terms of Union and the Hailway.' It cannot possibly be otherwise, situated as we are. We are neither Tories nor Grits at present. Sectional though it may appear, we are in a word British Columbians,' and we cannot be anything else till we get the Railroad -- Montreal Gazette.

Toronto, March 2 .- A private telegram received last night here from New York says the body of the late Thomas C. Chisholm, formerly of Toronto, who mysteriously disappeared some time since, was found floating on North River.

PREVALENCE OF ROBBERIES -A robbery was committed last week at the house of J. C. Todd, Church street. Three thousand dollars' worth of jewellery was taken belonging to Miss Scott and Mrs. Under wood, ladies from the States. Mrs. Todd also lost \$300 worth of jewellery. A quantity of plate was stolen from the residence of Mrs. Hoskins, Simcoe street, on Friday night. Burglaries are also reported from London. At McCormick's store they were interrupted by the police, but escaped by drawing revolvers and threatening to shoot if pursued. At another place they realized \$40.

A HARD WINTER.—This is a hard cruel winter on the poor. The police station on Friday, Saturday and family. All who read, study and act on the above Sunday nights afforded protection to twelve men who were absolutely and positively homeless and moneyless. They were not the usual class of refugees at the station, old bummers or lazy beggars, but middle aged, able men whose very appearance made it a regret that no more comfortable or creditable refuge was open to them than the police station. Two were 19 years, one 29, one 35, two 36, one 42, one 48, two 52 and one 58 years of age, none of them too old or incapacitated from work, but actually impoverished for want of employment. This is a hard winter, indeed.—British Whig, Kingston.

> REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Picton, T F, \$2; Long Island Locks, J M, 1;

RH McG, 10; L'Assomption, PF, 2; Smith Falls, P McD, 2; Morrisburgh, D McN, 2; JC, 2; H B, 2, Mayo, D OC 2; Berthier, H M, 4; Whalen, D H, 2; Lombardy, J O'M, 2; Shamrock, P F, 2; Pakenham, M C R, 6; Brantford, F D, 1; Eganville, P. M. 4: Riviere Raisin, W. McP., 2; Middleville, E. C., 2; Guysboro, NS, Rev. M. T., 2; St. Anne la Pocatiere, Rev. L. Z. L., 2; Norton Creek, P. O'S., 2; Shamrock, E. S., 1.50; Belleville, T. H., 2; Sweetsburg, P. S, 5; Port Lambton, J O'L, 2; Maynooth, J G, 2 Pockmouche, NB, J B, sr., 2; St Stephen, NB, P B 2; Toronto, R. R. 2; Sandfield, C. K., 1; Almonto, M. F. 2; Clayton, W. O'N, 2; Lonsdale, J. W. 2.25; Peterborough, J. W. S., 9; Lindsay, E. McF., 1; Adar. JC, 2; Ingersoll, Mrs M S, 2; Melrose, J D, 3; Eganville, J McK, 2; London, W F H, 2; Merrick-ville, Mrs W McK, 2; Pointe Claire, L McN, 2; St Hyacinthe, J B B, 4; Norwood, W McC, 2; Seneca, Rev J McN, 2; Lafontaine, Rev J M, 2; Merrickville, P K, 4; Kinkora, Rov J O'N, 4; St Athanase,

T D, 4: Springford, G'F, 2.50.
Per. D W, Lindsay—J C, 2; P M, 2; J K, 2; J

Per M O'C, Gananoque—C P, 2. Per Rev J J G, Gribbin—Self, 2: Mayfield, W H, Per Rev J O'B, Brockville—Charleston, J F, 2. Per T D, Marysville—T H. 6; M N, 1; Millpoint,

J M, 1. Per J D, Locds—St Agathe, D McC, 1.50; M M, ..50; JN, 1.50; JE, 1.50; MH, 1.50. Per Rev A W S, Rockburn-Self, 1.50; J D, 1.50 H D, 1.50. Per P O'D, Westfield—J McC, 2.

Per J M, Sr, Lowe—J C, 1; T H, 1. Per P McM, Milford—Self, 2; J P, 2. Per Rev D O'C, South Douro-J B, 2. Per Rev W F, St. Themas-Self, 2; P B, 3. Per DA C, Alexandria—G O'B, 2.
Per M J C, Hawkesbury Mills—J R, 2.
Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove—Self, 1; Atherly, D
McD, 6; Brechin, R M D, 2.
Per Rev W J M, Truro, NS—Dartmouth, Mrs. J M,

Per T C, Grand River-Cape Cove, D A, 4. Per F.S, Ingersoll—Rev J B, 2; J C, 2; J R, 2. Per F B, Rigaud—Self, 1.50; St Marthe, PB, 1.50 Per P. M. Mgadd—Self, 1.30; St. Marthe, P. B., 1.30.

Per Rev J C, Little Bras d'Or, N. S.—Self, 2; Rear
ef Balls Bridge, J McM, 2; French Vale, D. McL, 2.

Per P McC, Port Hope—J N, 4.

Per W C, Warkworth—Self, 2; M. C, 2.

Per J McG, Cebourg—J H, 1.
Per A B, Mayo—M R, 1.50.
Per Rev J M, St Raphael—D McD, 2; Sierra A C.

Per J C H, Read-JN, 1.

Per P L, Alumette Island-Quin, Co Clare, Ireland, Rev D C. 1. Per T L, Pembroke-Self, 2; P H, 4. Per J O'B, Inverness—J G, 2; M M, 1; W C, 75c; Glen Murray, H P, 1.50; J McN, 1.50. Per Rev J U C, Cookshire-J D, 2; Learned Plain; Mrs H V McC, 2. BIRTHS.

At Allumette Island, Province of Quehec, on the 22nd February, the wife of Patrick Lynch, Esq., Revenue officer, of a son.

In Toronto, on the 24th February, the wife of Mr.

DIED,

On the 20th February, in the 6th Con. Lancaster, Glengarry, John McDonell, aged 82 years. Deceased was a member of the first familles who settled in Lancaster, and bore a very high character for honesty and integrity amongst his neighbors and friends. For the last 35 years of his life he was blind, an affliction which he bore with a truly Christian resignation to the will of God. His funeral took place on the 22nd ult. and was escorted by a large number of acquaintances, friends and relatives.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

On the 21st February, in the 6th Con. Lancaster Glengarry, Angus McDonald (Francis), aged 69 years, deeply lamented by his family, an aged mother, and a large circle of friends. His remains were taken to St. Raphael's Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of relations friends and acquaintances, where a solemn requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated by the excellent pastor, Rev. J. Masterson. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 ib.—Pollards.....\$3.50 @ \$3.75 Superior Extra ...... 6.35 @ 6.50 Extra ...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Western States, No. 2...... 9.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).... 0.00 @ 0.00 Strong Bakers'..... 5.80 @ 6.00 

 City bags, [delivered]
 2.96 @ 3.00

 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs
 1.15 @ 1.30

 Lard, per lbs..... 0.11 @ 0.12 Cheese, per lbs..... 0.12} @ 0.13 do do do Finest new..... 0.13 @ 0.14 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.70 @ 0.724 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.88 @ 0.00 TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush ...... \$1 22 do spring do ..... 1 12

Barley do .... 1 35 do ..... 0 00 Oats Pens do ..... 0 00 Rye do ..... 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs...... 8 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 05 " fore-quarters " . . . . . 0 03
Mutton, by carcase, per lb . . . . 0 06½ Potatoes, per bus..... 0 40 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 30 0 35 large rolls..... 0 20 tub dairy ..... 0 20 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 25 packed..... 0 16 Apples, per brl ..... 2 50 3 00 0 60 0 75 0 75 Carrots do ..... 0 50 do ..... 0 55 Beets Parsnins do ..... 0 60 Turnips, per bush..... 0 30 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 50 Onions, per bush..... 1 00 Hay..... 20 00 Stra w ..... 16 00

KINGSTON MARKETS. FLOUR-XXX retail \$3.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

Grain-nominal; Rye 70c. Barley \$1.25. Wheat

S1,15 to \$9,00. Peas 70c. Oats 40c to 00
BUTTER—Ordinary tresh by the tub or crock sells at 28 to 29c per lb.; print selling on market at 00 to 00c. Eggs are selling at 27 to 30c. Cheese

worth 10 to 11c; in stores 17c.

MBAT.—Beef, \$6,00 to 7,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$0,00 to 0,00 Mess Pork \$17 to \$18 00; Matton from 6 to 7c. to 00c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 15 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 10 to 12c.

POULTRY.-Turkeys from 80c to \$1,50. Fowld

per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 00 to 00c.

Hay steady, \$17 to \$19,00. Straw \$7,00, to \$10,00. Wood selling at \$4,25 to \$5,75 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantty. Soft \$8.

Hibes.—Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.75 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 00c for good Flacces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c tough. Deacon Skins 30to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,00 to \$5,30 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.



Persons in the country desirous of sending remittances to the Home Rule Association, Montreal, will please address Ed. Murehy, Esq., President, or the

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED.
For the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class certificate, to enter on duty the 1st March next. Good testimonials of moral character required.
Application, stating sulary, to be made to the Rev. John O'Brien, Brockville.

Brockville, 9th February, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of CHARLES ULRIC CONTANT.

Trader. I. ANDREW B. STEWART, of the City and dis-

trict of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in Creditors are requested to file their claims before

me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet, at my Office, in the Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Sacrament Street on Wednesday the eighth day of April next A. D. 1874, at three o'clock on the afternoon for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to.

A. B. STEWART.

Montreal, March 2nd 1874.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Ex-President Thiers, in a letter to a Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Vunna, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that a Republic is the only possible Government for France.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 25 .- When M. Thiers entered the Assembly to day he was greeted with a perfect ovation from the Members of the Left, in consequence of his letter stating his conviction that Republican is the only form of Government for France.

Another Claimant. - Paris, February 27 .- The Court of Appeals has dismissed the claim of Naundorf, who styled himself Louis XVII., pronouncing the man a crafty adventurer.

The Official Journal publishes a note of the Finance Minister of France stating that the produce of the direct taxes for the year 1873 amounts to 639,-000,000 francs, thus exceeding the estimates by 23,500,000 francs.

THE BARON DE PANNAT AND LOUIS VEUILLOT .-We translate for the Freeman's Journal the following from the Paris Union:

"The measure which suppressed the Univers has called forth a large number of expressions of appreciation and sympathy in behalf of M. Louis Veuillot. M. le Baron Antonin de Pannat, has commenced collecting signatures at Montpellier, for the following letter:

To Monsieur Louis Veuillot, Editor-in-chief of

L'Univers, No. 10 Rue des Saints-Peres, Paris.

"" MONSIEUR—This is the second time that you have fallen a victim to your devotion to the cause of religion. It is a great honor to you that force should have placed a scal upon your lips to stop them from protesting in favor of truth and justice. Your subscribers, also, among whom you number so many friends, who are more disposed to congratulate you than to pity you; but a duty devolves upon them, which is to share with the effects of the blow you have received. We therefore beg of you, Monsieur, to retain, in order to meet the expenses of the paper, the price of the two months' subscription to which we are entitled.

" We deem ourselves happy in being able to give this token of our sympathy, and we beg you to accept the assurance of our high esteem.

SPAIN. MADRID, Feb. 27 .- The Government has withdrawn its garrison from Tolesa, in the Province of Guipuzcoa.

BAYONNE, Feb. 27. - The Spanish army under Moriones had made three attacks on the Carlist forces before Bilbon, and was repulsed each time. SWITZERLAND.

The following dispatch was published in the French papers of February 1:

"Geneva, January 21.—The Rev. Father Collet. of the Society of St. Benedict, and Cure of Notre Dame, Geneva, was suddenly arrested last evening and taken off to prison. His cell is kept a matter of the most absolute scoresy. No one is allowed to visit him or know where he is confined. It seems that he has received from Bar-le-Duc a number of pamphlets appealing to the Catholics of Switzerland to insist upon the preservation of the treaty of Vienna." The order for the arrest of this priest came from Berne, and two judges have come back to-day to interview the prisoner."

ITALY.

It is curious to note what grave accusations have rebounded on M. de Bismarck's shoulders since he accused La Marmora of being a calumniator, a liar and a forger. The Gazette d'Italia an official Italian paper says, "Who lied, calumniated and falsified documents in this affair? La Marmora or Bismarck? we do not hesitate to say Bismarck. Who told the truth? La Marmora."

Garibaldi, in a letter addressed to the youth of a school, established at Chiari, Lombardy, says:

" My dear young friends :- I send you a salutatation in return for the one you have sent me, Young men of Italy, hate the priests and their friends-hate them with all your hearts. "G. Garibaldi.

Caprern, December 30, 1873." The criminal statistics of 1872, of Italy, show an Increase of some one hundred per cent, over 1871. AUSTRIA.

for publishing an article objecting to the Emperor's projected visit to St. Petersburg, and asserting that implacable hostility exists between Russia and Austria.

## GERMANY.

According to the Roman correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung, a remarkable chango has taken place in the relations between Germany and Italy. "The entente cordiale," he says, "has received a severe shock. If a war were now to break out between Germany and France, the most trifling promises on the part of France would suffice to draw Italy away from the German alliance, and public opinion in Italy, if it continues to be disposed as it is now, will not urge the Government to do its duty toward its ally of 1866."

The Speciator says: "Archbishop Ledechowski has been sent to prison at Ostromo, in Posen, for his -disobedience to the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and refused to pay his fines under those laws-the first of the bishops to suffer, but by no means the first of the priests and ministers, of whom a large number, some Roman Catholics and some Lutherans, are in prison for the same cause. Prince Bismarck's strongest supporters appear to be getting nervous as to the issue of their master's vigorous campaign in favor of the autocracy of the Prussian State in matters ecclesiastical. Henry VIII. made himself his own Pope, but then he was logical enough to Insist on uniformity of worship as well. King William is to be both a Roman Catholic Pope and a Protestant Pope all in one;—and that is a position so eccentric that even the most fanatical of the German Erastians begin to feel qualms about its feasibility. There is something to us at once astonishing and humiliating in the delight with which journals calling themselves Liberal find excuses, without the ghost of a reason in them, for approving the Prussian persecution of the Lutherans and Roman Catholics."

## RUSSIA.

In an interesting analysis of the new Russian army law the Prussian correspondent of London Times calls attention to the fact that the men of the general levy are to be called not soldiers ("soldat") but "warriors" ("ratnik.") A less heroic but more appropriate English equivalent for the word "ratnik" would be "militia-man." The "ratnik" or militia-man fought by the side of the soldier in 1812 and again in 1854; and no corps was more popular in Russia during the Crimean war than the thoroughly national one of the "Crown-peasant militia," composed of serfs of the Imperial domains. The "ratnik," in 1854, was clothed not in the regular Russian uniform, but in a caftan and fur-cap; and, instead of being shaven and shorn like the ordinary Russian soldier, wore comparatively long hair and a beard, like the Russian peasants. "Woo to Europe." said Napoleon, "when the Czar of Russia wears a The Napoleonic utterances were perhaps never intended to be understood very literally. In any case the Czar of Russia scems no nearer wearing a beard now than he was in the days of Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena. But what Napoleon undoubtedly meant by his picturesque prophecy was that a national as distinguished from a merely political movement on the part of Russia would be very propensities last year brought to the public exdangerous indeed to Western Europe. The peasants, chequer £141,355 something armed as militia, do wear beards; and they will be whole population of Dundec.

numbered by hundreds of thousands-certainly by upwards of a million-whenever it may be found desirable to carry out the provisions of the new law in regard to a general levy .- Pall Mail Gazette, Januery 31.

INDIA.

The last accounts from Bengal are very dispiriting. Distress is becoming very severe in some districts, prices of grain are rising, and wages are fall-ing. The relief works are largely resorted to, and children are being sent to the Missionary Orphanage to escape starvation. The Government is importing rice largely, but the exports also continue.

THE FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION—ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The object of this devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is to offer a solemn act of reparation to our Divine Lord for the neglect and abandonment to which His sacred humanity was exposed from the moment of His death on the cross to the moment of His triumphant resurrection. By it we also propose to offer to God some reparation for the sins of bad Christians in general, and in particular for the heartless neglect of which so many disloyal Catholics are guilty towards our Saviour, who dwells with us in the Blessed Sacrament; also to atone for the profanations of the holy mysterics by bad Catholics, and for the insults to which our Lord is exposed at the hands of heretics who refuse to believe in the Real

This devotion is said to have the following origin :- In the year A.D. 1537, the city of Milan, in Italy was desolated by a plague. A similar epidemic twelve years previously had destroyed one hundred and twenty thousand of its inhabitans. It was also torn by civil discord, and, oppressed by a foreign foe, whose legions surrounded it at that period, had ceased to belong to the duchy of Milan, Francis Sforza, the second duke of that name, having recently died without issue. The Emperor Charles the Fifth was therefore invited by the Milanese to assume its protectorship. But the King of France resolved to take upon himself the sovereignty of the duchy of Milan, on account of his relationship with the Into Duke. The French King, having gathered a large army surrounded Milan, and the herald of the French court was dispatched to demand the surrender of the city. This summons the Milanese with great firmness refused to obey.

There was at that time preaching the customary Lenten instructions in the famed cathedral of Milan a Capuchin friar, equally distinguished for his holiness of life and solid learning, Father Joseph di Fero. But what harvest could be expect to gather into the celestial granary from a city threatened by the invasion of a hostile army? This however, did not dishearten or unnerve the zealous servant of God. He commenced his course of sermons, and his auditory increasing each day, he was all at once enlightened by a ray of divine light—he suggested to the citizens the sublime devotion of the public adoration of our Lord Jesus Christ in the adorable Sacrament of the Eucharist, as a propitiatory offering to avert the dreadful scourge which was about to fall upon the city. The people gladly consented to so wise and holy a project, and hastened to begin the Exposition of the Adorable Sacrament on Palm Sunday, at the first hour of evening. The Holy Sacrament was exposed, and not only did the Cardinal Archbishop, with the entire clergy, both secular and regular assist at the preparatory procession, but likewise the senators of the city, all wearing sackcloth as an emblem of penance.

The Exposition was made in front of the chapel of our Lady of the Cross. There the Blessed Sacrament was conspicuously exposed, elevated upon a lofty throne, which was reached by twelve steps, and surrounded by more than a hundred lights. The Cardinal Archbishop worshipped in presence of the Blessed Sacrament for the first hour, then followed the ecclesiastics according to their dignity, then the senators, and finally came the citizens divided into groups, who assembled from every part of the city each bearing lighted torches. The concourse of fer vent worshippers was truly wonderful. The ardent and pious Father Joseph, a crown of thorns upon his head, a rack such as was used to torture criminals about his neck, and a crucifix in his hand knelt at the right side of the Blessed Sacrament and pronounced each successive hour an earnest and moving exhortation to assembled citizens, who in rota-A Vienna paper, the Vaterland, has been seized tion presented themselves to offer their humble supplications before their Divine Redeemer seated on His throne of mercy. This impressive function baving terminated in the cathedral, was renewed with the same fervor and piety in each church in the city, in all of which Father Joseph preached The fervent faith of the Milanese obtained through this means the removal of their enemies. The irritated feelings of the rival monarchs were changed into feelings of concord and peace and they agreed to a truce for six months. The Dauphin, who occupied the heights above Milan, repassed the Alps and returned into France, leaving the Milanese under the protectorship of the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

A favor so important, which had all the semblance of a miracle, animated the Milanese with sentiments of the most fervent gratitude towards our Divine Redeemer, veiled in the august Sacrament of the Altar; and from this period arose the perpetual adoration of the most adorable Sacrament, in the form now known as the Forty Hours

It was afterwards used by St. Charles Borromeo. the holy Archbishop of Milan, as an offset to the excesses of the Carnival in that city, and as a repairtion to our Lord for the scandalous conduct of those who indulged in the license which the recurrence of the Carnival annually brought about. The example of St. Charles was followed by one Italian Bishop after another till the practice of this devotion at Carnival time began to be general. Pope Benedict XIV. at last made it obligatory on all the Bishops of the Papal States to expose the Blessed Sacrament in the churches of their dioceses during the time of the Carnival, and granted many indulgences to all the faithful who would visit it during the Exposition, and pray before it, especially if they would approach the Sacraments.

Clement XIII. extended this devotion to the whole Church, established the regulations according to which it should be practiced, and defined its object and practice.

This devotion, then, began to be observed at other sensons besides that of the Carnival, and now in very many dioceses the Exposition takes place under the direction of the Ordinary in one church after another during the year, so that the Blessed Sacrament is always exposed in some church, and thus the faithful on earth imitate the ceaseless adoration of the blessed spirits in Heaven.

There is no country in the world which goes in so extensively for outward shows of religion and which is at heart so drunken and immoral as Scotland. Exteriorly, Scotland is a model of sobriety and decorum; interiorly, she is rotten to the core-Puritanical in the extreme on the surface, drunken and debased at heart. In proof of this witness the records of immorality and her well-known great capabilities of private "tippling." Take, for example, what is known as "Bonnie Dundee.', Whilst the people of Dundee would be shocked at the innocent laugh or joyous song of happy youth on the Sabbath Day, they are not ashamed to acknowledge that they consume 282,670 gallons of foreign spirits and whiskey every year. Irrespective of the beer which these thirsty fellow-subjects of ours drank, their whiskey chequer £141,355 something like £1 per head of the inability to be present. Also a letter from Hon.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR'S LAMENT. (From Punch.)

Vote by ballot? Vote be bothered! Vote by Ballot? Vote be blowed!

Never for them blessed Liberals wouldn't ha' voted if I'd know'd.

Call it Liberal? I say shabby, not to pay a poor man's vote. Wot's that worth now when among 'em all there ain't a fi' pun' note?

Melancholy alteration-ain't it?-from the good old times. When they used at every 'lection ringin' for to set

the chimes. Then it was the tradesman's 'arvest, witch the poor man reaped as well. Every free and independent 'lector 'ad a vote to

O the days witch I remember, never more sitch times as they, Druv to poll in a pheaton' ever sitch a little way.

Open 'ouse at each Committee-drink and wittles

the times as we'ave seen, and now to think of

them we see! Treatin' now is made corruption, and the lawr is so severe, There ain't nothink nowhere goin', no not even a

pint o' beer. Wot a change to come over this here former 'appy land! Call it standin' for a member when a drop he

musn't stand? Ere's a state o' things we've come to which before was never known. Now a voter's vots and interest he can't call no

more his own. Wot's a Briton's ancient birthright, witch I am forbid to use? Wy not for a mess of porridge let me sell it if I

choose? Now my vote I can't dispose of 'taint no good no more to me. Who the man is for my money there ain't one as I

And for takin' useless trouble I don't feel I got no Witch, if so, would be a reason wy I shouldnt' vote

at all. But for me between the parties though to choose there's scarce a pin, They've a trifle in their favour change as always

went agin. There's some hopes, however little, if so be they So the Tories I shall poll for, though I flings my

vote away.

The London Spectator in commenting upon Lord Bussell and the late anti-Catholic meeting, says: 'There are some statesmen whose minds appear to be so much confused by outbursts of popular feeling that they cannot hold fast the simplest principles in the face of such outbursts, and Lord Russell is one of them. In one of the most irrelevant letters which was probably ever composed by a man of eminence and standing, addressed to Sir John Murray, Lord Russell after explaining that his health will not allow him to take the chair at the meeting to be held on the 27th, to express sympathy with the Prussian Government's ecclesiastical policy states his reasons for according that sympathy,and what do our readers suppose these reasons to be? Simply these,—that on Dr. Manning's confession, the Roman Catholic Church makes the monstrous claim of having the right to decide for itself where its spiritual jurisdiction ends, and the jurisdiction of the civil power begins! Why as far as we know, every Church in Christendom and every man's private conscience when he does not belong to any Church, makes the same claim, and decides it after its own fashion no doubt generally much more reasonably than the Roman Catholic Church, but still for itself. Yet the arrogance of the Romanist claims on the conscience is Lord Russell's sole reason for approving, not the protection of those who resist and disobey such claims, which would be just and right, but the persecution of those who concede and wish to obey them. And then he calmly says, that as to " the details" of the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, the meeting should have nothing to do with them. He might just as well have said he had nothing to do in old times with "the details" of the laws which refused the Catholics their civil rights, or with, "the details" of the Corporation and Test acts, before the repeal of those measures. Lord Russell's position is briefly this-that to persecute those who wish to be moral and spiritual slaves in order to force upon them liberty, is so noble a proceeding in the abstract, that even if it should involve harshness, Englishmen should give it their applause. It is melancholy to find any great statesman so apt to unlearn the lessons of his youth."

A Protestant clergyman has made the discove that in the Protestant Church infallibility is in full practice, and that in the same Church there is much need for a fixed creed. The Rev. Mr. Waters is what is called a Dissenting clergyman, and of course Protestant. He has seceded from the ministry of Harborne chapel, near Birmingham. The reasons for his secession show up in a very striking manner Protestant Church government. In his farewell sermon Mr. Waters says :- "Infallibility was the very position a Dissenting Church assumed, calling itself the Church of Christ, arrogating to itself the power to decide the spiritual condition of men and women and confining the Sacraments to those whom it considered fit and proper persons. He called this a violation of the first principles of Protestantism and an arrogation of that infallibility which was alone an attribute of God Himself. Especially was this assumption absurd when the Church did not even possess a creed. They knew what Papal infallibility was, but what the Protestant infallibility of Harborne chapel was no one could tell, except one or two favoured individuals who had stood up amongst their brethren and declared themselves the champions of an orthodoxy which as yet only existed in imagination and had never been seen nor heard. As to tyranny, it appeared that the minority in a Dissenting Church was able to decide, both for Church and congregation, what preaching should be delivered from the pulpit by declaring their determination to maintain orthodoxy." Yet Protesttestants cry out against the Divinely-authorized infallibility of the head of the Catholic Church.

Washington, February 15, 1874.—Home Rule for IRBLAND .- The mass meeting at Lincoln Hall last Thursday evening called, under the auspices of the 'Home Rule League" of this city, to express sympathy for the Home Rule movement in Ireland, was numerously attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Many ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The walls around the platform were handsomely decorated with American and Irish flags, portraits of Daniel O'Connell and William Smith O'Brien, and a fine engraving of the Old Irish Parliament in College Green, Dublin. The assemblage was called to order by Capt. Daniel McMahon, President of the League, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his gratification at seeing so large a turn-out of the friends of Ireland. The following officers were then unanimously elected: President, F. McNerhany; Vice Presidents, James Bellew, D. A. Brosnan, and J. L. Dease; Secretary, Major William MacWilliams, On assuming the chair, Mr. McNerhany read a letter from Gov. Shepherd, who had been expected to preside, expressive of his sympathy for the people of Ireland in their struggle for Home Rule, and of regret at his Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, regretting that

power to be with them, but saying, "be assured no one sympathizes more profoundly than I do with the wrongs of the oppressed people of Ireland and no one lives who holds the principles of ' Home Rule' or local self-government in a higher or more sacred regard than I do." Addresses were then delivered by F. McNerhany; Hon. Chas. Albright, of Pa.; Hon. W. J. O'Brien, of Baltimore; Hon. C. D. Mc-Dougall, of New York; Hon. William J. Hynes, of Arkansas; Prof. J. M. Langston, of Howard University; and Major William MacWilliams, of this city. After reading of an earnest letter from Gen. James Shields, in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and the adoption of and address to the People of the United States, explenatory of the plans and purposes of the movement, the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for Old Ireland and her generous sympathizers free America. -- Corr. Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

The New York World is down on the cant of the inherent mental intemperance of the Latin as contrasted with the Teuton races. There is spice in this :- " Of the so-called 'Communists,' who were bagged the other day by the police, in Tompkins square, every single man, with the exception of one Irishman and two Frenchmen, was a 'Teuton;' the conspicuous leaders of the whole affair being all Teutons,' and the only man who committed a serious assault upon one of the police being a hammerbearing 'Teutonic' worshipper of Thor! The 'Commune,' properly defined, is of Latin origin undoubtedly; and the Commune, properly defined, is a very good thing, to which we owe, mainly, so much of liberty as survived in mediaval Europe the deluge of 'Teutonic' invasion. So, too, is the 'Republic' of Latin origin; and it is an open historical question at this day for how much of the substance of the English and American liberty we are indebted to the Romans, and for how much to the Teutons.' As to 'Communism,'improperly defined and vaguely howled at, that is quite as much a Teutonic' as a 'Latin' production of the current five 'Teutonic' representatives to one of any other

The Boston Gazette, in the following, points out the knotty problems that the Siamese twins were capable of giving the lawyers had they been of rowdy proclitivites :- 'It is a very fortunate thing that the Siamese twins were law abiding citizens. Had they not been, they would have given the authorities no end of trouble. In fact, it seems to us that they could have committed all sorts of crime with impunity, had they been so inclined. If Chang had committed an assault, how would it have been possible to have arrested him without arresting Eng also, and had Eng been entirely innocent of all participation in the affair, why should he have been arrested? In order to punish the guilty, it would have been necessary to panish the innocent also; and locking up Chang would have included locking up Eng. We do not see any way out of the dilemma that would have arisen except a temporary one, and that is the confining of Eng as a witness. But when it came to punishing the guilty party justice weuld have been non-plussed, for the law does not permit an innocent party to suffer for crimes he has not committed. If Eng, on the other had, perpetrated a murder, he could never have been hanged, no matter how strong and conclusive the evidence had been against him. He could not have been imprisoned for life, for in these instances it would have necessitated the death or the life-long confinement of the unoffending Chang, who, having a separate identity could have obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and demanded his liberty. Had one of these twins been a rogue, he would have, therefore, caused no end of embarassment to the officers of justice. If Chang were drank and disorderly in the streets, what policeman could have arrested him without laying himself open to a charge of false imprisonment from the unoffending Eng? Had these twins been evilminded, and conscious of the perplexities they could have originated, there is no knowing what might have happened. The law would have been powerless, for vice, must have triumphed and virtue been oppressed; or virtue triumphed and vice gone un-punished. Twins of this description are by no means desirable under such possible contingencies.

"A distinguished member of the Kentucky Legislature," is reported in the Louisville Commercial as having candidly "acknowledged the corn." Reappearing, after an absence from his seat of three days, he said "he had been sick." "What's been the matter with you?" he was asked. "Well, some folks call it nervons chills; others pronounce it a kind of affection of the heart; but to be candid, I call it a plain case of old-fashioned drunk."

BOOTS AS THEY OUGHT TO BE. - When the shoemaker now tells his customer that he treads very much on one side, he in fact compliments him by the information that he has a healthy and unsubjugated foot, determined to tread straight. It is precisely because children's feet are only in the first stage of injury, and are more nearly as God made them than they are destined to be made by the shoemaker, that children especially come into trouble with the shoemakers, or with the parents and guardians who believe rather in shoes than in feet for "treading on one side." A strong and healthy foot tramples a foolish shoe out as far as possible into the form it ought at first to have had. Even the distorted foot, after the shoemaker has done his worst, will often tread over the leather of the inner side of the boot-heel, because of a natural effort of the foot-heel to bring itself into some approach to the right line with the great toe. In a properly made shoe, then, the great toe and the heel have their right relative places turnished for them. And, since they are to be in a line together, it must follow that if a well made pair of boots be placed side by side so that their heels touch, their soles also will touch through the whole space in front of the instep from the place of the ball of the great toe to the very end of it. They will diverge only at the rounded ends, where the great toes round off into the little toes, along whose line, and nowhere else, any possible pointing of the shape of the bootsole can be got. Apart from the general necessities of a fit, the observation of the absence of undue looseness or pressure, and of the high heel that partly defeats nature's scheme in the construction of the bony arch, and throws too much of the work of support upon the toes, there is no better rough test of the degree to which a pair of boots has been adapted to a pair of feet than to place them with their inner sides together, and observe the cut of the soles. The more they diverge from each other between the place of the greatest breadth and the end of the toes the worse they are; and when they quite touch throughout the line they are what they ought to be. To secure this, to secure also a sole of which the greatest breadth corresponds truly with the greatest breadth of the tread, and, which, moreover, is contrived to allow room enough for the play of the foot in walking, including its lengthening or shortening with the ranging curve of its arch, is to secure what we ought to have, and what we can get only by defying shoemakers' prejudices, and compelling shoemakers, whether they like it or not, to understand the true theory of their trade.

CHINESE VIEWS OF DEATH .- There is nothing in the Chinese character more striking than the apathy with which they undergo afflictions, or resignation with which they bear them. There is so much clasticity in their disposition that the most opposite changes in their condition produce but little effect. A coolie can admirably ape the dignity of the mandarin when promoted, and a disgraceful official or ruined merchant who formerly had lived in luxuary appears little to regret the change he has undergone.

severe bodily indisposition rendered it out of his they have a character for cowardice. It is true they have the relics of the dead constantly before their eyes. The country is covered with graves, and in many places about Shanghai the coffins are openly exposed in the fields. They are even kept in the houses till a propitious day arrives for the burial months passing by sometimes before the body is re-When the coffin is decayed, the bones are carefully gathered; and in a country walk one very often come upon jars containing "potted ancestors," Money is saved for the purchase of a coffin, and is put by till ready for use. The first time I saw this was in a little cottage near Shanghai. There was an old cobweb coffin in the corner; I asked a young lad why it was there; he quietly pointed with his thumb over his shoulder to his grandmother, standing close by, and said it was for her! She was very old, and was nearly wearing the coffin before she was put into it. At funerals females are hired to do the "inconsolable grief" parts of the performance. It seems very ridiculous that such a custom should be kept up when it is known by everybody that the mourners howl for hire. They certainly work hard for their money, and their piteous means would be heartrending if they were real.—Twelve Years in

KEEP MOVING.—Don't give up if you happen to fail in anything you undertake. Try it again, try a hundred times if you don't succeed before, and all the while be studying to see if you have not failed through some negligence and oversight of your own.

Don't throw down your oars because the tide is against you. The tide don't always run one way. Never anchor because the wind don't happen to be fair. Beat to windward, and gain all you can until it changes. If you get to the botton of the wheel, hang on. The next turn will bring you on top, Are you in debt, don't let the time wear off the edge of the obligation. Economize, work harder, and spend less and hurry out. Put on more steam. Drive ahead and get out of her way. If you meet obstacles in your path, climb over, dig under, or go Teutonic as a 'Latin' production of the current around them—never turn back. Is it stormy to-day, and on this side of the water, at least, it has around them—never turn back. Is it stormy to-day, and don't better matters by whining and you don't better matters by whining and growling. Be good-natured. Take it easy. The sun will shine to-morrow. Do you lose a few dollars by a bad speculation: never think of collecting a coroner's jury about your dead body. If you are a mechanic, don't refuse to work these hard times, because you can't get the high rates you could last year. That only nelps to make them harder for yourself and everybody else. Better take a quarter or a half a dollar less, than lie idle. Don't put on the sulks and long faces, because money is not so plenty as usual. Such a course won't add a single dollar to the circulating medium. Keep in good humor; laugh yourself, and do something to make others laugh There's more health in one good hearty laugh, than in a dozen glasses of rum. Be happy, and impart happiness to others. Keep moving, look aloft. Be as prudent as you please, but don't bleach out your hair, and pucker your face into wrinkles ten years ahead of time, by a self-inflicted fit of the dismals.

THE FEET.-Of all parts of the body, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person is aware from experience that colds and many other diseases which proceed from the same cause are attributed to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from the "wheel at the cistern " of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be easily checked in them. You see all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the body so much trified with as the feet. The young and would-be genteel-footed cramp their feet into thin-soled, bone-pine hing boots, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. Now this is very wrong. In cold weather, boots of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, and large enough to give free circulation to the blood in the feet, should be worn by all. They should be water-tight and warm, but not airtight. It injures the feet to wear an air-tight covering over them. India rubber shoes or boots should not be worn except in wet and slushy weather, and then taken of as soon as the exposure of it is over. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering which entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin. There is one great evil against which every person should be on his guard, the changing of warm for cold boots or shoes. It is a dangerous practice.

Specific for Diphthema.—The Italian journals published a letter from Dr. Giovanni Calligari, describing the remarkable success which has attended his treatment of diphtheria with phenic acid. He related the losses he formerly experienced among his patients when treating them with emolients, solvents, caterization with hydrochloric acid and observes that this canterization can no more eradicate the morbid principle than tearing the leaves off a plant will destroy the root. He now simply uses a gargle of phenic acid and distilled water, with external applications of new flannel; the food and drink to be taken cold. After the adoption of this treatment Dr. Calligaria lost but one patient out of fifty eight. He requested the Italian journals to publish this discovery. Phenic acid is the agent which is now being used in this country as a remedy for cancer, and seems likely to effect an immense saving of lives formerly hopelessly sacrificed to that disease .- Catholic Citizen.

"I Wonder."—When a young man is clerk in an office and dresses like a prince, smokes 'fine cigars,' drinks 'choice brandy,' attends theatres, dances, and the like, I wonder if he does all on the avails of his clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlour during the day, with her little white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother does not wash the dishes and do the work in the kitchen?

When a young man goes three times a day to get a dram, I wonder if by-and-by he won't go four times?

When a lady laces her waist a third less than nature made it. I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life a dezen years or more, making it more miscrable while she lives?

When a young man is dependant upon his daily toil for his income and marries a lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not lacking somewhere say towards the top, for instance.

When a man receives a periodical or newspaper weekly, and takes great delight in reading, but neglects to pay for it, I wonder if he has a conscience?

How Ale Strengthened the Student.-We believe we have got hold of an original anecdote that never was printed before. A student in one of our colleges had a barrel of ale deposited in his room—contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President who said:

"Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room." Yes, sir."

" Well, what explanation can you make?"

"Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advised me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the places where the beverage is retailed I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room." "Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from

"Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two days since, I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest case."

To MESO CHIMA.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes of the proper consistency, Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The There is no fear of death amongst them, though whiteness of the cement, renders it doubly valuable

CHAPPED HANDS .- Take common starch and grind it with a knife until reduced to the smoothest powder; put it in a clean tin box, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Then, every time that the hands are taken from the suds or dish-wather, rinse them thoroughly in clean water, wipe them, and while they are yot damp rub a pinch of the starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled, soothed, and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort from this by no means insignificant annoyance.

APPLE TREE BORER.—A. S. Fuller thinks that the remedy frequently recommended of heaping lime and ashes about the roots of trees to exclude the borer, owes its efficacy, if it possesses any, to the necessary removal of the grass and weeds which grow about the tree and afford a shelter to the insects when depositing their eggs, as uncultivated or weedy trees are always most liable to be attacked. He adheres to the old remedy of digging out the insects with the point of a knife when newly hatched, or punching them in the holes when of longer duration; and the preventive of encasing the foot of the tree in tarred or sheathing paper, according to the modes we have occasionally described.

A Baltimore oculist writes that the disease known as Egyptian or granular inflammation of the eyes is spreading rapidly through the United States. It sometimes causes a blindness, and it is very conta-gious. He adds: "I have in many and I may say the majority of cases been able to trace the disease to the use of the so-called rolling towel. Such towels are generally found in our country hotels and the sleeping apartments of the working classes, and, being thus used by nearly every one, are made the carriers of one of the most dangerous, and, as regards its symptoms, most troublesome diseases of the eye. I, therefore, would strongly recommend that the use of the rolling towel be abolished, for thereby we will discard one of the great instruments for the spread of such a dangerous disease of the eye, by which thousands of working men are annually deprived of their means of support."

To REMOVE STAINS FROM LINEN .- To remove wine. fruit, or iron stains, wet the spot with a solution of hyphosulphite of soda, and sprinkle some pulverized tartaric acid upon it; then wash out as usual. Strong vinegar can be used instead of the tartaric

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

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

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND Line.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and snecess of " Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. Wilzon, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable some-thing which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by overwork, and loses his reason; rests his intellect,

becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter.

from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being

perfectly White, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm prepara-CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

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A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed). P.O. Drawer No. 438

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January 30, 1874. ENGLISH CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.

The subscribers have just received, FROM DUB-LIN, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH CATHO-LIC PRAYER BOOKS with a great variety of bindings and AT VERY LOW PRICES; amongst them will be found the cheapest book, bound in cloth, at 13 cts, to the very finest, bound in morocco, velvet, and ivory, with clasps, at 35 cents to \$7,50 PLEASE CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

ALSO ROSARIES, FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, STATUARY, MEDALLOINS, CRUCIFIXES, &c.

FABRE & GRAVEL 219 NOTRE DAME St.

Dec 1st 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEDEC | In the SUPERIOR COURT,

Dist. of Montreal, J In the Matter of LOUIS CELESTIN CREVIER An Insolvent.

On Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day of March next, the Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON,

Attys. for Insolvent. MONTREAL, 16th February, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN,

Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 17th day of March next, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, MONTREAL, 25th February 1874.

#### DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.
With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

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

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

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 Defizing( 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polito ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

BECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthorraphy, 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 CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes)
History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental
and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest
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 Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, ..... \$12 90 Half Boarders, ..... 7 00

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2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 1st Class, .... 5 00 COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00 1st Class, Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March I 1872.

THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up

> O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S. 269 Notre Dame Street, (Late G. & J. Moore.)

N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session for an Act to amend certain provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the "CANADA INVESTMENT AND GUARANTEE AGENCY."
Montreal, 3rd February 1874.

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MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in

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MONTREAL. HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, and French Wines, imported direct by themselves and approved for Altar use.

June 27th, 1873.

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637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,

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MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.



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Ontario and Quebec, that their

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for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived

Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make their calls at an early date, before the more Select Lines get culled through at this busy season.

They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for

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Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for PERFECT FITS,

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The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent Improvements both in Design and Manufacture.

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No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces wi MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

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ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S, 0 9, OHABOILLEZ SQUARE, pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the

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O. T. P. Perot

Wontroal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

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lowing rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice ...... 6 pero3

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very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium,

thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES. AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

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## WORM SPECIFIC. VERMIFUGE.

#### SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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