## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serree peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.

Additional comments /

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

$\square$
Coloured pages / Pages de couleur

Pages damaged / Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurees et/ou pelliculees
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquees
Pages detached / Pages détachées

## Showthrough / Transparence

Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

$\square$
Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas eté numérisées.

# entrive - Paithe 

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

ILUUSTITOOS sons of ireland.



PROTESTANT RIOTS OF 1780

## In this state of agitation of the public mind

 "Appeal to the People of England. Appeal to the People or agiana, the pro-mill give our readers antract from the
unction, which Burke stigmatized as "a sedidiond document, its object being to excite gen eral odium against the Cathoinses, so as to canse siga malicious


 and rules toprohibit the practice of idolatry with

 therftore call upon the people, and paticaliarly th
clergy of the metropolis, to
preserve the
 eatablish similiar ubsociations to that of to todon, with

From this extrat a just idea may be formed which, aftor twelve months of bass plotiting in
 futuro work. Its compilers were challenge by eeveral Protastants of note to produce any
Catholic publication so opposed to to Sacred Scripture and the doctrines of Christianity, , homever, it answered perfeectly the purpose $o$ its framors. Mon of every grade in society
flocked in numbers to onrol themselves memflocked in numbers to enrol thenselves mem-
bers of the Absooiation. Sussoriptions poured
in suffoient to defray tho expenses ten times orer, and even to satisfy the monetary oraring of Joshan Bangs tho secretary. The enthu
siasm spread mith a rapidity wioh seemed
 practical denial of the first principles of reli Feeks, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, chief manager Wha able to nanounce in the prblic jourralas
that the great Protestant Assocition was in readinnsss to act against "the enemies of God,
that that orery man who had digned his name, was
"smorn to defend tbo House of Hanover and the true Protestant interosta,", and that a gen-
eral me cemiver for the elestion of a "suitable Presi Was ominons, but the president 1 The phrase mittee was still more so. While all peaco in the hope that the mensoses of where indulging would be confined to angry words, or at mosi oliog, they wer were bitterly disappointed by the
poblit pablioa

 stip shall be requested to
Preident of our Asseciation.
Lord George Gordon was third son of Cos mo, Duke of Gordon. At an early age he en-
tered into the navy, but retired fron the ser-
rice dun vice during the A merican war. Soon after h
obtained a seat in Parlion obtained a seast in Parliament, There be at
onece made himself conspicuous by his ecentric
ont behayiour and puerile violonce. Having joined
the Presbyterian bodr be forthsith
assumned tac Prespyterian body, he forthrith assunied
not only the most obnoxious doctrines, but
even the manners and the lonvuage of thei eren the manners and the language of their
earliest founders, the Cameronians. of a prim, formal, meagro figure, clad in sombre gar-
ments, his loog hair falling lank upon his shouldars, his restless eyo glaring with trium
plant spiritual pride, with a harsh, loud voice and muleh relement nugainly gesture, he
scemed the very personifcaiion of a Puritan leader of the time of Claverhouse. "Soo
land," said Mansfield, "set us
 as a "Don Quizote, armed with the resolution
of the Protestant Association for a lance and lis own letters upon true Presbyterianism for
target." This is far too complimentary, for possessed neither the noblempindedness nor the
moral worth of the eoeentric Spasiard. would be more true to regard him as a comprath and Corporal Humgudgen, well fitted to pour forth "a nord in season" to the wild
Western Whiss 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 ha yet consclousness enough to give purpose an
malice to actions; at once a hyporrite and
fanatic, hut probably with Ranatic, but probably without direct choice or
design; for the real hypocrite, cspecially i
religion, becomes, by unconscious det religion, becomes, by unconscious degree
fanatical, while the real fanatic is never $f$ long wholly pure from the taint of hypocrisy
Such was the man who, in an evil hour, wis chosen to head the Protestast Association.-
He had been not only an ege-witness, but also a busy plotter during the conspiracy, in Scot-
land, and thus he was able to carre undertaking, instructed against failure by the
mistakes of others. His first public festation of what was fermenting in his
gloomy brain, occurred in the course of a violent speech delivered in the House of Com-
mons on the 5th of May, mons on the 5th of May
of which he remarked:-
A million and a half of people nee net to be de
spised h hemght be told he was uttering treason
but they should keep the King to his oath. Who could prevent them? George Gage,
General Durgoyne, or Sir William Howe The
Fould do mo more against then thau they had done
in America
He con by moving, " "That the petition of the Scotch resolution of dismissing the same, and of tiv ing no cncouragement whatever to the Roman
Catholic religion in Scotland." No sceonder
being found for this, he cried out, "Oh, Lord being found for this, he cried out, "Oh, Lor
Frederick Campbell, for God's sake assist me I speak the desire of a million and a half o
Protetstants." Some months later, in the de bate of Novenber 26th, on the address to his
Majesty for the speech trom the throae. Lord
George again hinted at what was so soon to George
come.
Will
Will any gentleman answer, that the people shall
pay more tapes without a revolt at home? I menen.
tion the possibilty of a revolt, because our Constition the possibility of a revolt, because our Consti-
tution has borne so much already. When the peo plo shalc show at inch with the greatenat pleasurese. I
will accompany thent
am nfraid I spenk too loud, so as to give an appearance of pasion to what I say, but I I sssere the HIOM3e
thnt these are wy most detiberate sentiments. I
advise Lord North to save the country aud lis own for gs yet the public
raised against him.
Notwithstanding frequent outbursts sucil as
these, which were usually accompanied with his favorita tbreat, that he had " 120,000 able men in Scotland, who would quickly remed
the state of things," no notice was taken by the Government, who, unfortunately, fell into
the blunder of mistaking a malignant enthu siast for a barmless fool, while his fellow-mem
bers (a ferw excepted) endured his oratory with bers a few exoepted) endured his oratory with
a kind of amused listlessness, and apoke of him contemptuously out of the House,
omedy of each parliamentary session,
Under such a leadership as that of the dan cerous man whom we have been endeavoring the depict, it Frill be easily imagined that the
thousands who swelled the lists of the $\mathrm{A} s 60$ aia tion (and who were mostly from the turbulent
olasses) began to grow impatient of mere speech-making and of the dull occopation o
Foting resolutions against the Catholic Relie
Bill. But to do them justice not the mast violent of them all seemed to deapise the em-
ployment of constitational ind legitimate
meanis, more thoroughly than aheir worthy

President himself. Indeed, he seems to have
lost but little time in giving the profigate
wretches who everymhere crowded round him wretches who every where crowded round hia
the clearest idea of what sort of work w shortly to be put into thcir hands. At th Chancery Lane, Lord George read part of the peaal laws of Clarles and William, and said,
By nssentigg to the Quebec laws and to the ate Aet in favor of the Papists, the King was
the position of Janes II. after his abdica
 1780, the House of Commons was preparing to peech more than usvally treasonable
Scotland, he said, was ripe for insurrection : alt
he inhabitnuts, wscept the Papists, weru ready. They had invited himi to be their leader, and he hack
accepted the post, for he preferred death to religiou
lavery, nad would perish with arms in his hands or
And on May 9th the following advertise
This is to give notice, that in compliance with
vetition addressed to thu President of the Protesta
stition add ressed to thy President of the Protesta
Asociation, the commaitce bas resolved that an
ther geueral
other geueral meeting of Protestants be held befor
the London petition is presented to the House
Connmons. All true friends of Grent Britaina and
and
upport of the Protestant inarest before it shall


This delay was to give time for the present ation of petitions from other parts of England, rom Wales and Scotland, before the appear ength, on Tuesday (29th May) at Coach-
naker preparatory meeting of the Committee of the
Association, at which Lord Gcorge Gordon gave utterance to the followigg unmistakable
The Popish Relief Bill was carried so rapialy that
he people had no time to oppose it, or to male themHes ncequninted with the conseqeances. Indulgence Hanover, and threathens the country with de
struction. I wish so well to the calse that I will go so the gallows in it and for it, but I will not presen
the petition of a lukewarm people. The only wa is to go in a bold nanner, and show we are resolved
o defend Protestantism with our lives. If you
In Wean to spend your time in idlo de bate, you had
eftrer 'at once close another leader. $I$ am reedy
or aill, but $I$ amm not a mon to do things by halves. lare ; and remem
by their firmness.
After this plain speaking, a resolution wa 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 theorge Gordon to the House of Commons, on This being of course, carried, his Lordship
said, "If I am attended by less than 20,000 men, I will not present your petition."
ithout the shadow of an excuse for its shame ful negligence when on the brink of so much gave notice in the House that on the following Friday he should present the Protestant peti-
Fion, accompanied by the whole bady of his Association in addition to which, all the following notice:
Protestant $\Delta$ ssociation! Wherens no hall in Lon
don ecan contain 0,000 persons, it has been re solved that we do meet ou Friday next, the 2nd, in
St. Georke's Fields at ten oclock hellat this Aso
cintiou do diride into four sections; namely, Lon ion, Westminster, South warls, and scotch, the Pro
testants of the city on the right, he Protestants
Westminster on the left, the borough of Sounthant Westmiaster min body, and the Scotch residents in London the rear division-that all do wear blue
cockades to distinguish then from the Papists, and also from thoss who approve the late Act in favour
of Popery - that the magistrates of London, West overawe any yevil-minded persons who may wish to
disturl the legal and penceable deporiment of his Snjesty's Protestant subjecetz. $\begin{aligned} & \text { By order of the } A \text { ssociation }\end{aligned}$. ment in possession of full intelligence of the dangerous and illegal proceeding that had been inexplicable and criminal apathy not unnaturally gave rise afterwards to the chargo againt rally gave rise afterwards to the chargo agains
it of having encouraged this rising, so as to bo able to throw odium for the future upon all pop-
ular demonstrations. It is related of the Frenoh ular demonstrations. It is related of the Frenoh tion of the Association, and that no steps were
to be taken to interfere with it, he exclaimed with a keen knowledge of mankind, "Well at the conolusion of the rabove notice, calling
sanction by their presence the acts of those
who were about to break the law, was a masterNho were about to break the law, was a master
stroke of the mediocre genius of Jolnn Wesley and cxcited universal derision. Forty thou.
sand men bent upon violenee, and ulready
gilty of seditious language, mantad protection, guilty of seditious language, manted protection
and looked to the civil power for it! As Mil
acr justly observes: "The mangers of the ner justly observes: "The managers of the bling together so large a body of people ; or
rather, intending from the bevinuing all the mischief that ensued, concerted beforeland tho
means o throwing the blame of the riots upon
those very persons against whom they were di

By the hour of ten on the ever-memorabl
O, the open space
Borning of June 2nd, 17,io, the open space,
known then as St. George's Fields, Southrark soomn then as St. George's Fields, Southwark,
presented the lively appearance of a militar
prade-ground on a day of national rejoicing Drums beating, bands playing, banners flying, and farty-Give thousand men, all wearing blu
cockades and marshalled in their ranks with
alloost soldierly precision, told the affrighte almost soldierly precision, told the affighte
citizens of London and Westninster that th
Protestont Asociation Protestant Association ras rendy to carry ou
the fiercest menace of its furious President.-
The singing of The singing of bypuns and psalms, with whic
their leaders amused the tima until the arriv of Lord George, was a shrewd derice, that gar an uir of religious solemnity to the vast as
semblage, snd serred to stir up their fanatica zeal, impressiag upon the conmon mind the
pleasing idea that it was aiding some high It wastead of indulging in vulgar riot.
noon when the serecching of the bagpipes and the clamour of many voice proclaimed the near approach of the man who
was destined to be the author of more crim and misery than perhaps in his sane moment cern. Lord George came to the gathering of
his followers, accompanied by sereral ticl preachers of the Kettledrummle and Pound text stamp. A short stirring speech, followed
by a long extempore prayer of the most estravagant and almost blasphemous charactor, and then the whole living mass, six abreast, eac
man wearing the blue cockade of the Associ tion, noved forward on their march to the the mob had been marshanlled in three divisions the first of which followed the route by Londo Briage, the second crossed the river by Black
friars, while the third, preceded by the Pres dent's coach, passed over the bridge at
minster. In front marched a man bearing a enormous roll of parchment, containing the
signatures to the petition for the repeal of the signatures to the petition for the repeal of the
obnosious Bill. The day was intensely hot and as the rioters frequently refreshed them selves with ale and spirits on the way, by the
time they reached Palace-yard, moat 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 " Popery Mob." Obeying the instructions given
them beforehand, many of them rushed forwa to secure possession of all the avenues from th outer gate up to the rery entrance of botb
Houses, which latter they attempted, but in rain, to force. Others in the meanwhile crow members as had not been fortunate cnough to
reach Westmiaster before the ritors. nember as he was met was stopped, and com pelled to assume the bluo cockade, and in many instances required to take an oath to vote for
the imanediate repeal of the Catholic Relic
Bill Bill. But with the erception of Ellis, Burke, guished themsolves for yoars against the
maligaant spirit of the Nonconformists of that maliguant spirit of the Nonconformists of that
period, no members of the Lower House appear to have been maltreated. It wis the mob directed their special vengeance.The Archbishop of York, and Bathurst, pre-
sident of the Council, were dragged from thei carriages and severoly hustled; Lord Man
field's carriage was field's carriage was amashed, and he himself
narrowly escaped with his life; the Bishops of been murdered had they not contrived to find a refuge in the house of Atkinson, an attorney,
where they changed cloches, and, thus disguis ed, concealed themselves on the leads of th adjoining houses; Lords Townshond and Hills borough mado their appearanes in the Hous
covered with mud, their garments in rags, and without their wigg; Lord Stormont's eoach
was broken into a thoosand pieces, and he him self remained in the hands of the mob for ha an hour. The oonfusion in the House may
be imagined, as member after momber made hes appaarnnce bearing apon his person th
marks of the indignities and violence he ha received. As the Duke of Richmond rose fo
the purpose of putting a motion to the House
he was interrupted by he was interrupted by Lord Mansfield, Who in
formed the Peers that Lord Boston was that
moment in danger of being numbereal by th
rioters under the very windors of their con mittee-room. At this intecligence the nem
bers rose manfully in a body, and carried by aclamation a proposal of Lord Radaor thit to his rescue At the moment they rere abou unfortupe the gallant and desperate atterupt, th with blood, and has clothes tora from his
In the midst of the wildest disorder, with mentary danger the mold without, and in mobeing slaughtered at their posts, the member
moned of both llouses, nevertheless, maintained their
presence of mind, and yielded nothing cither dignity or privilege in the face of brut ords, Earl Shelbourne rose i had received more than sufficient waruing,
while in the Coamons Dunning censured the inisters for haviog neglected to commit Lord George Gordon the first might that ho threat aging the mob to insult and ore theren of e the civil power be called in to the aid of he British Parliament, besieged by the : dreg
of the populace and the seam of the Scoteh natics." When something
tored, Lord George Gordan midat of interruption and hisses, informed tho ictory over the Papacy"; that he had with ins a petition signed by 120,000 of his MaRoman Catholics", He concluded ar of the he usual description, by moving to have the
nid petition brought in. He fousd one man, Adderman Ball, who was not ashamed to net
as his seconder. Leare was therifore given he Protestant Association, which ic had taken its present pigat unflagging zeal to swell to cessflul, Lord George next moved "That the
House do immediately take this: Protestant petition into consideration,"-arain seconded by Alderman Bull,--ihe question was put to
be vote, when thercappeared-For the petition,

- asainst it, inst not be supposed, that during the
But in everal hours that were consumed over the es.
citement occasioned by the arrival of the mob. od over the noisy altercation consequent upon hat the President of the Protestant Associs ion showed himself in the least degree wanting on the disgraceful cause which ho upheld, or to
the ruffianly thousands to whom he looked for his chief support. With a restless irritation, ho was incessantly moving in and out of the
House, and from the gallery that looked down into the lobby, acted the part of fusleman to firct the chcers or the groaning of his lawless
ollowers. He also addressed those nearest to him, telling them what menbers were speaking, and whether they were favorable or opposed to
heir wishes. On one of these ocusions he

The Speaker of the Houso has just declared that an aero under the pretence of riligion, but you
real people and have a good canse. Mr. Moas has just moved that the civil power bo sent for; but
don't you wind, keep yourselves cool and be steady.
A gentleman coming up and endeavoring Lord Gcorge called out in a loud voice to the
nob: "This is Sir Michael le Flemiag, and he has just spoken for you like an angel, but
s for Mr. Burke, I am sorry for hime." Aftor hich he began to caress Sir Michael in a haplain to the The Rev. Thomas Browne, 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 ex-
claimed: "Now, this is the olergyman of the House of Commons-I insist that you ask him which the mob roared out, "To h-with the parson, no Popery for ever." Lord George ushed and excited, und addressing the sioters, You ha
You have been called a mob, nnd peace oficers
ave been sent for to disperse your some have men
 end to create daving than Thep, as it would infalliby
Sotoh had on redress
nit they pulled down the Mass houses. The alara
 Sen he hears what his aubjects, wifhh. to g , Geordie ?" To which he replid : You are the best judges of what you oupht to do
put $r$ rill tell gou how the matter stands. The
House ia going to divide










 land for 1871 ue
Dublin Freeman.

A most exc Nerngch cuarter kession, court. The Chirman haplaintif, a man named James hyan,
waught to recover from his cousin, Philip Ryan, a arm on the lands of Gurtshane wilich had been in
the possesion of tho faninily of the latter or a long
time. The plaintifits son had namssed a consider-
 antes Court, and at onse proceeded to peect. The
present ejectment was one of the series, nud it was
fought on both sides with detemint fought on both sides with cetermization. An
equitablo defence was, set un, which the Chaiman
beld proved, and accordingly dismissed the cject-
 gallery, who chected for fully five mindes. The
business was interrupted; the police called silcnee;
 vigor ur the liundreds onteinde. TTe aspect
plaittif during the seene was humiliatieg.
The gentlemnn orgna-grinder, who gave his nnme Halbrigemn recently, nad phid his vocation
through the town. He was well known here ns the orner of some property in the neighborhood of Now taken to play krio organ in every post town in I
tand mithin twelve monthr, and put up at $t$
totels, living on the earnings of bis organ. T T
 donker, cart, and organ with an atctioneer of th
town to bo disposed of, and depated for Dullin by
the evening train. The frish Africultural Labberers' Union if arralys ment, to be beld in London, in the secoud week of
he coning gession, in order to nppoint a deputa-
ion to request the Covernment to appoint a Royna Commisision to inqui
Rgricultural laborire
Tho proprietor of one of the Dublin weekly papers
was on Juan. 2 , horsewniped by the wifu of $\mathbf{a}$ plastorer, who was dissstisfied with the paper's report of
an assault charge preferted by her husbond agaiust At tho last meeting of the Limorick Board or
Guardins, the e reesiding chnirinnan, Lord Emty
 whiskey, administered to 179 phtients in hospita
during tho proceding week. Tha elerk wvis ulti
mately directed to ascertain from tho Local Goveru ment Board the
in other unions.
 ert his pulpit mand weat to the rampants to defend lleci) nud should make the men of Ireland blusk at our ingratitude in not ereotling a suitable monu
ment long ago to the memory of tho Hero Sarefild

 no sadder
whlach tellie
day by
childrun th


 yothin
isthn
us.
uis
privil
 their nanal meetiag at Lamm wit
question of Confession was on th licy to be adopted, nothing

 periodically nssemble, listen
 wall the hiturgies, litagies, colterts and prayers that
were ever uttered, never could ind neuce the conve
 side that, if he believed this doctrine, L又e would
cend his putpit next sumdar nnly to annouve $t$
the church would be closed from that hour. Th Was niter anom of protests. After $a$
Taynen, Prof. Tyndal, stood up an
roice snid; "I am ppeaking to

 dorsement of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter's views ns
tounded the mecting. That prayer could be of no
avail with the Creator, was a doctriue whician mone was prepared to receive, for it overturned the Ch be
tinn ftuith. From the carlisest asses man has
tnaght to pray to lise Creator, and prayer bis of

 minds. In this case, we san, vetter far $n$ simple,
mediocre mind than $a$ giaut intellect. - Protestant reter is alunys victorious, "He is not dead," to
quote namin the memorable words of St. Ambrose
osince it is against him, necordiug to the Divine promise, that the gates of hall hane necrer provailocer.
But if they canot prevail anginst Peter ard do not
 victory. And when they cannot enist, they open. to
to rebel $n$ ganinst the Vicar of Chry mpair their lopalty, to substitute cold acfuiestence"
for genorous devotion, and the "respectful silunce"

$\xrightarrow{4}$

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

## ©atholio ofizontole,  



## 

NEWSOFTHEWEEK

## The reports in the early part of last week

 which the British troops suffered sererely cused much unpleasant excitement, which sub sided, howerer, on the receipt of a brief dc satel from General Wolseley announcingcapture of Coomassie, and the signing of a capture of Coomassie, and the signing of a
treaty of peasc. The terms of this document treaty of peace. The terms of thet given; but it was added that army was about to retrace its steps to the sea eoast immediately. We may indulge
this nasty little mar is at an end.
For every thing in this world must have an cad; cren the Tichborne case has been
brought to a satisfactory oouclusion. For nearly seven yeare, in one form or another, has this long pendiag ease been in litigation before
the Court of Chancery, in the Court of Common Pleas, and lastly in the Criminal Cour on the cbarge of perjury, just concluded by 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 mill, it is said, be moved for the ground of mis direction of uhe jury, but this motion will pro-
bably come to nuaght. After sentence, th bably come to naught. After sentence, the
consict Orton was immediately removed to Nergate, but it isexpocted that his presence wil be again required in Court, in the case of Mr .
Whalley's fricnd, Luie, or Landgren, whose Whalleg's friend, Luie, or Lan
trial for perjury is still pending.
The Tiehborne case is, and will be remarkable for the amount of false swearing, and perjury,
and subornation of perjury which it elicited on and subornation of perjury which it elicited on
the part of the claimant-whom we may now the part of the claimant-whom we may now
call by his rizht name, Arthur Orton-and his backers. The case is also remarkable as show-
ing 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 mate rial injury and indelible disgrace, by intruding
upon them, as heir to the title and property, upon them, as heir to the illiterate scoundrel, the consort felons and Australian thieves, was eagerly seized apon, and no means for accomplishing the ne
farious object, were left untried. False witnesses rere hired to swear at so much per oath. Doubly convicted jail-birds, ticket ofleave mon were engaged to perjure themsclves, in opin
court; abuse the most violent, of the Jesuits, of the Catholic clergy was so copiously indulged in by the prisoner's counsel, that the Lord more than once cc.mpelled to cepress his disgust, and righteous indignation. In short a
more melancholy exhibition of the lengths to which some men are willing to go, in ordor to hare a chance of throwing dirt at the Catholic
Church, was never exhibited before the British Church, was nerer cexhibited before the Brtish hold of, and punish according to their deserte, the parties to the Wholesale peryuries of Luic,
is not certain, but it will be very sad if the cuborners of perjury be not made to suffer the suborners of perjury be not made to suffer the
nealty of the crimes which they instigated. nenalty cf the crimes which they instigated.-
No one can believe that Luie, for instance, ame forward proprio motu; or doubt that at his baek, and whispering into his oners more guilty than he was himself. others more guilty than he was himself.
A great Catholic mectivg was held in $L o n-2$ A great Catholic mectivg was held in Lon-
don on Friday, the Gth ult., the Duke of Nordon on Friday, the Gih ult., the Duke of Nor-
folk in the Chair. The large hall, says the Times in its report, was filled to orerflowing,
and " as a demonstration of numbers and feeland "as a demonstration of numbers and feel-
ing," says the same authority, "the proceedings were completely successful." We will
to the No-Popery meeting held a few daye pro-
viously, and at whioh Earl Rusell, because of viously, and at whioh Earl Russell, because of
a very bad cold in his head, could not presido -a moeting which was sneered at by all th leading journals of London as a most ludicrou
failure. Catholics have good cause to be prou ing. Wo have very good newa from Spain. Gen eral Moriones, who was to have raised the
siege of Bilboa but did not, has been thorougbly beaten by the Royalist forces, and clamors fo reinforcements. Other succosses of the Car revolutionary party acem to be having a ba
time. The Biscayans are fighting, it ahoul be rememberod,
for Home Rule.
It is also very pleasant to notice the bitter ness that is springing up betwixt the Victor
Enmanuel Government in Italy, and Princ Emmanuel Government in Italy, and Priac
Biemarch. These enemies of the Church ar at loggerkcads, calling one another liars, and 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 Sata
day night of last weel, the Sarnia express was running about 30 miles an hour; when about running about
midway botween London and Komoka Station an oil lamp in a closet fell, was broken, and se fire to the cars. The flames spread with great
rapidity; the train was not stopped for some time, add the panic-stricken passengers thre themselves headlong from the car; those who
could not so escape were quickly burnt to death. Some scren or eight persons are re ported dead, and about twelve more seriously
injured. It would appear that, but for the reinjured. It would appear that, but for the re
solution of the conductor, Mitchell, who, at much personal risk, ran forward, and finally ucceeded in stopping the
Latest telegrams allude darkly to some ba news from the seat of war on the Gold Coast These may probably be false; but we are not out of the wrood yet, and should
be in too great a hurry to halloo.
From Spain the tidings are of the most satisfactory nature. A large force of the revoluionists cacamped within a short distance of he Royalist arms and routed with ter. About eight hundred were slain, and of the remainder, the greater part were captured
by the Carlists, or dromned in their attempt to escape. It is reported that Bilboa has sar Iondored to the Royalist aruy.
In an acceunt by the Times correspondeat, dated the 6th ult, of the successful storming of
Ianresa by the Carists, we read that amongst the brave who fell was"Captain Murray formerly of the Pontifical Zouares, who was mortally wounded in the chest," and died the following morning. This, we fear, must be the allast Captain Murray, nephew of the Bishon of Kiagston, and of whom the Catholics of Canada were deservedly proud. If such be the case, he has died the death of a brave
Christian soldier, and his fate is to be cavied ather 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 speed
fited. Such troops are inrincible.
The famine in India is becoming more ter ble crery day. It has only commenced, and ot we hear that upwards of a million of peoph
one district are already starving; and belp one district are already starriag,
of hope of help there seems to be none.

## Tine Montreal "Witness" the Ciam

 rchbishop of Westminster, has clearly shown that, to-day, all controversies betwist Catholics and nod-Chulics resolve themselves into on betwist God and Cessarlaiming his own, Casar now clams that whic is God's; to wit, supremacy in the spiritual as Church as well as over the State, over men' souls, as well as over their bodies. Dogma, and morals are matters of but small account; and it is not so much because oí corrupt doc. lic Church is the object of such bitter hatred as because of her persistent refusal to recognise in Cewasar, or the Civil Power, any right $t$ portaining to religion.
This thesis was illustrated in a passage by is quoted from the London Times, showing joice in the marriage of one of their Royal Fanily with a Princess of the Russian Greek Church-since the Church though in doctrine and forms of worship almost identical with the idolatrous Churen o: Rocne, has never existed o the State. Another illustration of the same State Churchism published in the Montreal State Che
Witness.

We think we de that jonrual no urong if way
say of it, that it is, in an especial manner, the say of it, that it is, in an especial manner, the
representative of the noa-conforming erangelioal
sects; of the Presbyterians, the Independent
or Congregationalists, and the Baptists; and
his service, quoting the latier to the effeect that
the Pope is not "Lord of the Bishops;" but the Pope is at "Lord of the Bishops;" but an omaipotent God.
 fact, that, were there any such right or title conventiole.

For tho rest, his account of the life and labors of Wickliffe is in many details faultycbiefly in this, that whilst challenging for his subject the sympathies of his Protestant au-
dience, he did not tell them what were the characteristic tenets of Wicllife, and of his disciples knows as Lollards. Wicklife mas not singular in denouncing the luxury, the worldiness, the relaxation in discipline and no-
rals, which in the fourteenth, as in preceding and in subsequent centuries centurics were to be found amongst the ranks of some of the
clergy. Had Wiekliffe done this, and no more he would only have what others did, before and have done after him; for at all epochs of the rals, amongst priests and people. But Wick liffe did far nore than this; and it was on ac eount of this something more, that he has been perhaps by an honest zeal against preralent abuses, he soon allowed himself to thron aside the virtues of humility and charity, de. roid of which he became as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal, "celut ees sonens aut cymba lum tiuniens," as St. Paul says in his first let the abuses prevalent amongst some of the Cler. gy and Religious of the day, he aoon procecded o attack Society and the rights of property; munistic errors. By his intenperate exhortations he was in fact, if not in intent, the auther of the Jacquerie in Eagland knewn as "Wat he Tyler's Insurrection;" whilst hir disciples he Lollards, were the precursors of the anaphoso principles still, a class of Reformors, munists of the present century. We will sup. port what we adrance by quotations from Pro. Festant historiass.
Froude for instance, in the second relume of his History of England thus speaks of Wickiffe, his theories and their consequences:-
"His theory of property, and his study of the cl aracter of Cbriat had led him to the near contines
of Anabaptism."-l. $\# 9$.
And it is not therefore wonderful that ignoAnd men excited by his preachings, soon atduced his theories to practise :In the year which followed Richard's accession,
Consistory juges were assailed in thoir courts, sanc.
naries were violated priests were nttacked nad illtuaries were violated, priests were attacked nad ill-
trated in church, clurchyard, and cathedral, nnd Wicklife 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 oreed that "dominion was founded in grace." Indeed, attecks on the Church and her doctrines were all more or less dovised in the spirit of la Anabaptism, and of still later Communism. "Innovation in doctrine wan accompanied also
with the tendency which clavacteriscd the extreme
development of the later Protestants towards polial republicaniam, the fifth mouarchy, and comma

列. Cordner in Wicklice, of all allusion to the peculiar socialistic doctrines of the English re a far; aeicher was he corl his statement that the England of the days ledming the juri diction of the Papal See." The truth, is that in the reign of Richard the 2 ad, and of his prc cessor Edward III. England was in a state of chronic revolt against the Holy See, and it Parliament was continually enacting fresh pena laws agninst "Papal Aggression," conceived the very spirit of Henry the eighth's legislation and of Johnny Russolls Eccle Bill. Witness for instance the Statute of Pro on any man bringing into the realm "any sentence, summons, or excommunisation" from the Pope ; an act so bold says Froude "that it threatened nothing less than an open rupture.'
Witness too, the 25 th E't. III., Stat. 4, also quoted by Froude, whercin it is expressly as serted that, not by the Apostles or their suc cessers, but by the civil ruler, Christianits was founded in England. The truth is, that in the 14th century, the attitude of the English mon archy and aristocraey towards the Pope and the Cathoiic Church was much the same as is
the prosent day. the prosent day.
Yes! They we
Yes! They were jealous of the Church, and sught to weaken her by depring of ndependeuce, and reducing her to subjection
to the State; above all they dreaded her, and

Onght to criple her, beoanse in spite of the
Boct that amongst her priests and bishopst there
may have been men of irrregular and vicious
habits-she was the friend of the poor, the pppressed, and of the villeins, whom she was
fity of freemen. For instance, we find it
tated by Hallam in his Rididale Ages, c. . v. vinu.
Commons petitioned the king that villeins migh
cot put their childron to sohool in order to ad
thance the Church, so vilified by Wioliffe, was the
prosioter that she provosed the hatred of the
Fralion of the villeins. This, more than any
pation of
riees of whick rich prelates and wealthy abbot may have been guilty, was the true cause
the ill will felt towaras her by the rieh; an ill will in the days of Wieliffe so strong.

jurisdiction of the Papal Sece, as Dr. Cordacr
pretends she was-England, according to $\mathrm{Hal}-1$
lam-not a baily i iformed writer on thes
topics-Tas almoss in a state of schism, and
mas the most anti-Papal country in Europe:-


disesemination of the principles of Wielife. Al
of a peculiar bostility to the clesgry
orisising from the

Perhaps from the above extracts from Pro-
testant writers, Dr. Cordaer may see Why
was that the peculiar principles of Wiclife
were condemned by the Chureh, and hor littlo
cause English Protestants of the present day
have for glorifiying the man as their spiritual
Father. He was in fact the father of all such
Father. He was ith the rich. La propriete
as cry "down wite
c'sst le, rov!"-He was a medieral Commu-
ccse te wol !
nist and nothing more.
Progrese and Spirit or the Age.-The Montreal Herald of the 2Sth ult, noticing the prevalenec of crime, and the rapidicionse of
murdere of the most hideous description, particularly in the United States, indulges in the
tolloring serious reflections:tollowing serious reflections
"With such recitals as tiose we bave mentioned,
it this aqe is not a recediag one, it is progressing
but in what In the refnement of crime, both in
it
The conceptiou aud carrying out
school-sstem now in rogue. We do not pre tend, no Catholic ever did pretend, that in
would increase crime; but we have always in would
sisted that, as crime is indicative of moral rather than of intellectual depravity, so a
remedy applied to the intellect alone, could do remedy appled the
nothing towards checking its progress, though i nould of course tend to modify its modes of
The cducated criminal will dis manifesth in. the conception and carrying out
play, both in play, bothin the an intelligence, a refinement Fhich we should look for in rain from ther illiterate murderer, or uneducated burglar
but society is no gainer-for a cleverly derisod and artistically exceuted case of homicide, or house-breakiag, is as injurious to society, oven
in a material pint of view, as one more in a material pilamily planned and earried out. Refinement both in the conception and carrying out of
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 therefare upon the rights of the Family-
ooly an outrage ooly an outrage upon the rights or the business of oducation belongs; but it is a sad waste o mones-an argument which, appealing to pocket, may in course of time be capected "Ecrisons

## The Cumminites is the name given to th

 Whioh a braneh has been orgnnised in Ottawa Canada. The ministers of the Protestan Episcopal denomination of which the Cummi it, and denouncing it in very strong language is the gentleman's name--has gone so far, that, religious liberty, he would hare made himself religions itherty, he would havo to penaltics inflictod by the Falek Waws; for as we read in 2 report by him, he has menaced with degradation the founder of th new sect-Dr Cummins the Ohreh of Eng land; and has wanned all persons, who joined in the novement that thereby they would be aut sect, as effectually as though they had joined the Mormon sect. It is woll for Dr. Leristhat he does not live under the regime of Prince Bismarck, or assuredly he would be sent to jail to keep company with Catholic Bishaps and Archbishops, imprisoned for simi.
lar offences. This \#ould be a taste of civil
and religious liberty which perhaps som
our Protestant friends would not relish. But in apite, perhaps it would be more cor-
rect to say, beoause of this opposition to "the
movemeat, Cumminitisn"" is making rapid admorement, Cumminitism"' is making rapid adbishops look on it, the more do the Protestan tion of the elergy will oppose it ; but as essentially a Protestant movement in the direction dent supporters amonyst the other members of
the reformed episcopal churoh, whe cannot find a comfortable home in any of the "too hundrea "at present exist" in Protestant Christendon
There has been a sort of Guibord case hourg no legal proceedings hare been institut ed. A sergeant of the S2nd regiment, of the The Rer. Mr. Cuffee, Catholic chaplain to the
forces,refused to give the body religious burial on the grounds that the deceased lived and dicd
Freemason, and was thorefore ipso facto a Freemason, and was therefore ipso facto ex
communicate. Another priest resident in bury with religious rites the body of one who this emergency the services of a Protestan ans ceremony was performed over the defunct' grave.
We should allow themselves to be carried away by their excitement. The Catholic Church claims
in this matter no more than is claimed by every other religious bods, great or small-to rit the
right of determining the conditions or terms o communion, failure in which entails exclusion
and loss of all spiritual privileges which tha nd loss of all spiritual privileges which that
communion briags with it. As against the State, the Church mould have the absolute
right to exclude fromoommunion all red baired right to exclude from communion all red baired outside of the Cburch would have no valid groundsof eomplaint. So in the case of all memre condemned by the Chureh, and every one who joins them is by that very fact, cut of
from her communion. This every Catholic from her communion. Whe he becomes
knows; he knows that when member of a Lodge he ceases to be a Catholic of his owa free will and consent, he renounces al. participation in her prayers and spiritual services. Why then should his friends and relawhich he had renounced whilst living, should children
misil catholics in canada.
 Sir,-Win youn-quady publisin thr following letter
wich I tave lately received from the "F Matherr" of Canada. I am sure it will be interest-
ng to oll lovers of tre liberty the world over, and
 his purse was rendy to sunply their inmedediate wants,
and his valuhle service hire in obtaining
for them suitable employment.-Yours respect-
fully, $\quad$ C. J. Susil, Ontario Gorernment

## C. J. SusiL, Ontario Gopernment Emigration Conmissioner to Ireland.

 My Dear Mr. Sheil-I read with plonsure the report of your specch nt the meeting of the Irisil
Agricultural Labourers' Thion in Cork on the 14th



 law in the tinitcd tates for the existence of R sing,
Catholic school. Under pretence of excluding
everything becturian or denoninational from their
 which nothing Catholic is to be found. If it is no
puraly Paga, it in, and mast toc, purely Protatau
Practically the schools in the Statos arc Protestan
 After having done this, after having contribute
cqually with bis Protestant neighvonr to the sup-
port of the cliools of the richer majority, he then
 treand
to provide clothining for the children of their more
wealtaty Protat ueighbours and then were gen
erouly allowed to clothe their own children. How Irould the poople in Ireland like that? Very muc
I presume, as they liked tha privilege formerly en

 this respect, on a footing of perfect envality wit
our Protctant efliow-icitizan. The Protestants of
Caunda are more numerous aud more wealthy than
 on us; they lave too much respect for true Libert
of conscience; and further, they would scorn to
take our money to educat therr children. The
ber honesty, and British fair play.
On the question theu of


$\underset{\substack{\mathrm{N} \\ \text { efor } \\ \text { ger }}}{\text { act }}$





that any of the money or moroperty found on the pri-
soner had been fraudulently obtained from the coul-
A private letter reccived in this city vesterday
from a montrealer nom settled in Victoria refirs to
the commation in Britsel Columbiain tha following




last night here from New York sals thie body of the
Inte Thomas Chishol, formerl) of Toronto, hoo
mysteriously dizap pearect some time since, was found




## terrupted by the police, but ק.lvers and thrratening to another place they rualized $\$$,



 Dead: :-Miss Purvis, Petrolin; Frank Burnham and
Child Yetrolis, Mr. MTCNellar, High School teacher,
Strathroy ; Miss Seartiffe ; an Indian Eirl and her mother; Anaie Dunn.- 8 .
Hourded - Mrss. S. Cife of Mr. Cramford,
of Crawford




 njuries; Hev. Dir. Hopper, Woodstock, slightly in-
ared ; Niss. Lavrencr, dnughter of Dr Inwence
aris
 Kellar, severely injured; Mr. Breathwit
rery severely ijurcel-2.
Tus covor
It is stated that Conductor Mitchell, who had
charge of the train, has been arrcsted pending the
Corguers in
Corouer's investigation.
Snuti-fox- There are only eight small-pox pa-
ients in the Hospital, nad two have died during
he weck, One, a young man named George Hol-
mes, , zaded 24 years, z native of Scotland, was sent
oo tho Hospital by an outside doctor with a complaint

house doctors tha the had the measles and
not the small.por. Ho was acoordingly sent to
pirante ward nad on the folloring Monday

oung man was once more put into the small.
poan ward where he died yesterday morning.-Hont-
al lleald.
Treativa.-Tn some of the Western towns of
Candd, the young men have formed themselves inon a somewhat novel temperance society. Each inliquorin any tanvern or saloon nt the expencase of
nay other than himself. In other words, should wo or threo call togethor for a drink, each person
pays for Liso own glass. It is said that in consequace " treating has gone out of fashion; and the society has done rnore to check the drink ing customs
of the place than any efforts of the tectotal socie-
ties.- Evening Star.


| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 6, 1874. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forition inteliternce. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { severe bodily indisposition rendered it out of his } \\ & \text { power to be with them, but saying, " be assured no } \\ & \text { one sympathizes more profonndly than I do with } \\ & \text { the wronge of the oppressed people of Ireland and } \end{aligned}$ | they have a character for cowardice. It is true theylave the relics of tho dead constantly before theiejes. The conntry is covered with |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| den |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Poter |  |  |
| St |  |  |  | be kept up when it is known by everybody that th mourners bowl for hire. They certainly work har for their money, and their piteous moans would heartrending if they were real. Trelee Years it China. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | tutin anternay |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | alention ofur Lers |  |  |  |
| dith heus |  |  | and |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | aremer |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A |  |  |
|  |  |  | dem |  |
|  |  |  | den |  |
| Sosme |  |  |  | Mill |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | and |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | amy |  |
|  |  |  | coseme |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | and |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sir, 1 am informed that you have a barrel of ale Yos, som."." Well |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



## D. GARRY, B. C.L.

| 16 St. Janes Straet, Momtreak. January 30, 1874. |  |
| :---: | :---: | The subseribers hare just received, FROM DUB-






## $\frac{\text { Dic 18t } 1873 . \quad{ }^{219} \text { NOTRE DA3I }}{\text { INSOLVENT ACT OF } 1869 .}$





In the Mattroive isiden act io 186



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

directed by the clibistian brotaras

| JOHN CRO BLACK AND WHIT ldck-syitr, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


| Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of tho City <br> Having long felt the neecestity of a Boarding School in tho city, the Cliristian Brothers hare boes whereon to build ; they have now the satifaction to Inform their patrons and the public that anch a place has been selected, combining adrantages rasely met with. | GENERALJOBB <br>  Montral. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |






 Juil. cotrse of studies. The Course of Studies in the Institute is dritdee
into tro deparmentis- Primary and Comercis: primart derartient.
 cons, Priciples of Politexes, Gocont Music.


comimercial departhent.















$\frac{\text { Toronto, March } 1 \text { 1872. }}{\text { THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L.L, }}$ adrocate, soliciton, so,
vo. 12 sr. James street, yovineal.
invitation-FURSI!

This Fall at $\quad$ OFLAHERTY \& BODENS, ${ }^{259}$ Notre Days Stresr,






## JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER tey and sleer-mon worker, dce, WOODANDCOALSTOVES 712 CRAIG STREET,
(Five doosd East of St. Fitricit's Hull, opposite Alex ander street,
MO:TREAL.
na jobila punctuslly attended to J. HUDON \& Co., mparters of gidocirnes wises, Llecors 305 St. Puul St. and 9.47 Co
HavE atmari on hayd a very larg, nesortment


P. J. COO X PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES

## sign of tie platrorn scale

 montreal.
(established in canada in 1861.)
J. D. LAWLOR, manufacturer SINGER'S,
B. P. HOWE'S

LAWLOR'S

## SEWING MACHINES

365 NOTRE DAME STREET, montreal



KEARNEY \& BRO.
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS! Zinc, Galumized and Sheet Iron Workerh,
s99 Craig, corner of herming strente nostreal.
Jobbing powctually attekdid to.
TIIE suberibers ber to infom tho public that
 kesmity abro.
M. \& P. GAAIN, COACH AND Sleigh builderes, 759 Craig Street,

## T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

م. 50 St. JAnes stheet,

The
cheapest and best
CLOTHINGSTOR
P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILlez SQUARE yost ECONOMCAL AND SAFEST RLAO buy Clothing, na gools are marked at tho
VERY LOWEST FIGURE,
onlyonerrinceaserd
BROWN's
MOTREAL.
britinit qtarteriay revinws.
Edixpligh leview, (whi,)

blachwoods edinbuhgif magazine,







$\mathfrak{c}$

DOMINION BUILDINC SOCIETY
Offico, 55 St. James Street,



 Sayngas departyent







ST. La WRENCE ENGINE WORKS.
OS. 17 TO 29 MLLL STREET.

## W. P. BARTLEY \& CO.

 MANUFACTLRERS OF MMPROVED SAW AND
GHITT MLLL MACHINERY. Roilers for heating Churches, Conrentes, Schools
and Pulicic wuildings, by stram, or hot water.



 spectalities.
Bartley's Compound Beam Engine in the bet and
nost cenomionical Engine Manufuctured it t tavee 33

MYLES MURPHY,
Ofyce AvD Pabd :
135 ST . BONAVENTURE STREET,



## P. F. WALSH \& CO.,

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

 177 \& 179 St. Lawrence Main Str.,| IE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 6, 1874. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DR M'LANE'S Celebrated American |  |  |  |  |
| Cubrad Amerian |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | rate of 6 per centum per annum. The said ladie would borrow by sume of one hundred dollars and over, payable after one month's previous notice to that effect. |  |
|  |  |  | Apply at the Hotel Dien of Montreal, to Rev.Sister Bosmeat, or to the undersigned.J. GUIMOND,August 22. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lectures on Holy Wek. Wiseman......... The Oftice of Holy Week, according to the Roman Miesal and Breviary. In Latin |  | August 22. Agent to said Ladies. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | VINEGAR BITTERS |  | WINTER ARRANGEMENT. |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TRAINS will run as follows: } \\ & \text { GOING SOOTH. } \end{aligned}$ <br> GOING SOUTH. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | A. QUIN |  |
|  |  |  | No. 55, St. James Street, |  |
|  |  | Mind |  |  |
|  |  |  | ASt |  |
|  |  | momacem poseming |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | s.ss stutar Junetion, |
|  |  |  | Comile |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2, 2 mamomilic, |
|  |  |  | Youths' and Boys' Made-di Clotuing alcays in stock. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hidy | ROSPECTUS FOR 1sit. - SEVENTR EAR <br> "THE ALDINE," |  | AED streric cull on inise nim |
|  | Nomb |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 199 AR. James Street, 198 | A. B. FOSTER, <br> Mazager. |
|  |  | Semen |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | REDSPRUCEGUM |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 'beming |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Montreal, 1872. | Tind |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | GOING EAST. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ress ion | yitit |
|  |  | The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be byThe Christmas | at very moderate charges.M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction tothe public. the public.Montreal, March, 1871. | Train for Boston tia South Eastern Coun-ties Junction Railroad...........................Express for Boston via Vermont CentralRailroad, at.... |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | acsigns appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predects- sors. TIIE ALDINE will, herenfter, be obtainable only |  |  |
|  |  |  | BELLFOUNDRY, [escablished in 1826.] | crn Counties Junction Railways, at 2:45 p.m. |
|  |  |  |  | As the punctuality of the trains depends |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| arma |  |  |  |  |
| 8T. MICHAEL'S COLLECE |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | tin |
|  |  | lisplay of the artist's scope and coloring. The hromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size $(12 \times 16)$ and appearance exact fac- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Goods! <br> Goops! |  |
| mith aid |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ssrs. Jasies SutTon \& Co. } \\ & \text { Yentlemen, I am delighted with the proofs in } \\ & \text { or of your chromos. They arc wonderfully suc- } \\ & \text { ful representations by mechanical process of } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | the original paintings.(Signed, ery $\begin{aligned} & \text { respectaulls, } \\ & \text { THOS. MORAN }\end{aligned}$ CANVASSERS WANTED. | 87 St. Joseph Street |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

