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VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

NO. 37.

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ISABELLE DE VERNEUIL:

THE CONVENT OF ST. MARY'S.

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

CHAPTER I.

"Here is a new companion for you, my dear children," said a nun, on opening the door of a large airy school-room, where were assemintroduce Mademoiselle Isabelle de Verneuil: a new pupil, and the step-daughter of an amicentle lady, who was formerly a nunil

On hearing these words, and on recognizing the kind voice of the Sister Josephine, the head mistress of the school department of St. Mary's glowed with anger, as she said:

"I wish to return to my mother who is in the parlor."

"Madame de Verneuil is gone," said the

"Gone!" cried Isabelle, her eyes filling with tears. "Do you mean to say that my mother is gone, and has left me here alone?"

"Not alone, my child," said the sympathizing Sister Josephine. "Are we not all here? And these young girls, are they not ready to be your friends and companions?"

"How can they be my friends when I have never seen them before?" And tears filled the large black eyes of the newcomer, and rolled rapidly down her cheeks. Sobs of bitter disappointment quickly succeeded each other, until at last her whole frame was quivering with emotion, and absorbed in grief. Not only the present, but the future, appeared un- that unless she paid great attention to her der colors so gloomy and disheartening, that studies for the next few months she would be she thought herself the most unfortunate girl in the world, and no pen can describe the bitter anguish she felt, and the unutterable woe depicted on her countenance.

The young girls to whom the Sister Josephine had introduced the youthful Isabelle, were, at that time, the eldest pupils in the soheol, and scarcely one of them could count more than fourteen summers. Isabelle de Verneuil was eleven years old, and, up to fested towards her step-mother and little brothe day when we present her to our readers, she had been the spoiled darling of her widowed father. Her mother had died in giving her birth, and, during the ten years that had followed that sad event, he had not only steadfastly refused to give her a step-mother, but had resisted all attempts of his family, who wished, for the child's sake, to remove her to a home where better care and attention could be afforded her. She had just attained her tenth year, when yielding at last to the repeated solicitations of his mother and sister, he

sion the voice of the young wife was not once heard; her aim was to gain the love and affection of her little step-daughter, and, although the good priest, she paid a visit to the convent for, as we shall not be able to go out, I shall one word from her would have decided the question at once, she resolved in her own mind pupil. The holy Mother, St. Euphrasie, the that the child, who had never left her father's Superioress of St. Mary's, was renowned

- Isabelle soon grew very fond of her stepmother, and when the birth of her little brother, so long and so impatiently expected, was announced to her, her joy knew no bounds. her to a serious and lasting consideration of From that moment she spent almost all her her own responsibilities and powers. That the time in Madame de Verneuil's apartments. young girl was possessed of an excellent capanursing and rocking the new-born infant, bringing it not only all her playthings, but all the cakes and sugar-plums she could collect, and lavishing on the unconscious babe all the love and tenderness of her naturally good and affectionate heart. It was only during these protracted visits of Isabelle to her sick room that Madame de Verneuil first discovered the extent of the ignorance of her step-daughter .--Up to the period of her father's second marriage, her education had been so completely neglected that she scarcely knew how to read writing and ciphering were unknown acquirements to her; and, although she spoke a few words which served as prayer, morning and evening, it was easy to see that even the simplest notions of religion were still a mystery to the poor child.

"I received my first communion at eleven years old, and I was the first in the catechism class," said the young mother to herself one morning, when some fresh and glaring proof of Isabelle's terrible ignorance had forced itself upon her mind; "but then I had a good and loving mother to watch over me as long as she lived, while this unfortunate girl lost her's at her birth."

By the end of the month, Madame de Verneuil had entirely regained her usual health and strength. The baby's health was perfect, and, in resuming her usual daily avocations, Isabelle became her inseparable companion, bled five or six young girls, who were chatting and the sad state of ignorance of the poor child merrily together. "Young ladies, allow me to became more than ever painfully evident, and caused many a serious thought to arise in the bosom of the young and happy wife.

"I am only twenty, it is true herself on one occasion, " and the more I reflect on my position in this house the more puzzled I am how to act. In marrying the Baron, I most certainly became his daughter's Convent, at D-, in Normandy, the younggirls mother, consequently it is my bounden duty to rose and eagerly advanced towards the nun, to watch over her and to bring her up in the welcome the stranger pupil; but the youthful paths of religion and virtue. She will be ele-Isubelle seemed in no mood to respond to their ven years old in a month or two, and what to greeting; for, after examining the room and do I cannot imagine. Her ignorance is fearits occupants, apparently with no pleasurable ful; only this morning she asked me where the of their joyous, beaming countenances encourfeelings, her eyes flashed, and her whole face Blessed Lord lives, and whether the most Holy aged her to hope that after all she might be Virgin ever came to G-. Poor child! how much I pity her."

That same day, Madame de Verneuil had a long and serious conversation with her husband, which ended in her obtaining, although not without considerable difficulty, his permission for Isabelle to become a pupil at St. of the new arrival. Unfortunately, however, Mary's convent, the same where she horself it rained all day. The cold being intense, the had received her education. But this amiable young girls of the first class had agreed to young creature, not wishing the extreme ignorance of her step daughter to become a matter of amusement to her school-fellows, postponed her departure for three months, during which time she herself undertook the religious instruction of the young girl. The unvarying kindness and the pious teaching of Madame de Verneuil conquered at last the extreme repugnance that Isabelle had at first manifested towards a school life. But when she was told placed in a class with children three or four years her juniors, shame took possession of her bosom, and she begged and entreated Madame de Verneuil to continue her instructions, and to teach her as much as she could before the time came for her leaving home. Spoiled child though she was, she had not however, a bad disposition; her heart was in the right place, and the ardent affection she had always manither proved it. But the poor child was much to be pitied. A kind and tender mother would, most certainly, have bestowed on her daughter those cares enjoyed by most children during the lifetime of their maternal parent; but Isabelle had, up to the age of ten years, been brought up by a father who, notwithstanding his passionate love for his daughter, had entirely forgotten that months and years were colling on, and that her education was completely neglected.

Madame de Verneuil's confessor was a ven-

comply with their wishes, and send her to cious in the eyes of the young baroness for her school at the convent. In this family discus- not to wish the child she now looked upon as arrival of a new pupil."

| comply with their wishes, and send her to cious in the eyes of the young baroness for her erend mother's room as usual, to celebrate the seated at a table, on which was placed Madame arrival of a new pupil." her own to participate in the same advantages side for a single day, should not have the power throughout the country for her extreme good to say that she had been driven from home by ness, as well as for her fervent zeal and true picty. She promised Madame de Verneuil to Grandville and Claire Bertrand. watch over the young Isabelle with the solicitude of a parent, and to impress upon her the value of a religious education, and to dispose city, Madame de Verneuil had early discovered, to which we may add a very good memory; and although her previous life had given her a distaste for all study and close application, yet the influence of her young stepmother seemed to have worked a change for good in her hitherto untameable character.

"Let us hope for the best, dear daughter," said the amiable Superioress, on taking leave of her former pupil. "A few months residence with us will work wonders, and your Isabelle will soon learn to appreciate the happiness we all feel in loving God, and will then, I trust, serve Him faithfully, and resign herself completely to His most blessed guidance. At her age, with great attention and real good will, it will be easy to make up for lost time, and let us hope that ere many weeks have passed away she will have discovered that there is no true happiness on earth but that which is found in religion and in the accomplishment of those duties which God has set before us."

Isabelle de Verneuil thus became a pupil in St. Mary's convent, and, as we have already said, was introduced to her new school-fellows; but her grief was so intense that, for some time, she could take little if any notice of what was passing around her. Soon, however, she was surrounded by the little girls, who vied with each other in offering her the consolation of which she seemed so much in need. The little hand of one slipped itself into hers, the arm of another wound itself round her neck. and ere long she felt the soft breath and the convent of St. Mary's.

to herself as she was leaving the room; and had she turned her head a moment later, she of the little group, drying her eyes, and trying to answer all the various enquiries of the young girls, whose affectionate reception had already won her heart. Their childish sympathy was balm to her feelings, and the sight very happy at the convent.

CHAPTER II. The entrance of Isabelle de Verneuil into the convent had taken place on the Wednesday, and, the following day, as is often the case in schools, was kept as a holiday in honor meet immediately after breakfast in the schoolroom, where they were then busily chatting together. The entrance of the Sister Josephine, accompanied by two or three nuns, interrupted the conversation, and then, from all sides, arose a perfect chorus of murmuring and complaints against the bad weather, and grumblings that the bright, clear frost, which had already lasted some weeks, had been succeeded by a dreary period of storms of wind and rain.

"My children, my children!" said the Sisweather as well as the rain?"

Not one of the young girls ventured a reply, for they all well knew that these impatient re-assembled, as we have already said, in the murmurs offended the Almighty.

"But I wished so much to have shown the fair girl, whom we shall call Cecile Blan- and dull amidst her new friends, she sat silent. chard.

"So did I," cried another, "and particularly the great tree struck by lightning last year. Also the arbor we sit in in the summer;" added the speaker, whose name was Claire were covered with dark and ragged clouds; Bertrand.

mother's snowdrops," cried a third, the shy and retiring Eugenie de Grandville.

attlength made up his mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their respective duties to mind, and married the erable priest, who served a little chapel built have both their position with their

"As for me," said Cecile, "I have plenty to do, and shall be busy until dinner time;

"And so will I," said a fourth, "but if Sister Josephine will allow me, I will first open this parcel which has just been brought me from home."

The last speaker, Clemence Lamorliere, was the daughter of an eminent Paris banker. Of a feeble and delicate constitution, she had barely attained the age of six years, when her parents, who had already lost several children, formed the resolution of sending this, their only child, to D—, there to receive her education, and to benefit as much by the Mother St. Euphrasie's tender care and watchfulness, as by the delicious sea breezes which came fresh and pure across the gardens and lawn. When our story opens, she was nearly twelve years of age, and was preparing as well as Cecile and Eugenie, to take her first communion. The parcel in question contained a quantity of ma. terial destined for the clothing of a poor child, who was also to participate in the Holy Feast and accordingly to the rule of the house, each pupil was obliged not only to furnish, but to make all the articles worn by her poorer companion at the sacred ceremony. It was to this work that Cecile and Eugenie wished to devote their afternoon. Claire Bertrand was a year older than the two others, and had presented herself the year before at the Lord's Table; but, being very good-natured, she was always ready to help with her needle either of her school-fellows who needed her assistance.

The morning passed away quietly and happily. The pupils dined at one o'clock, and at two o'clock they all re-assembled in a snug little parlor adjoining the usual school-room, and where a large wood fire was blazing merrily on the hearth. Cecile Blanchard was busily employed in making a white petticoat; Eugene a flannel one, and Sister Therese having carefully seated herself near her two friends and com- on her chair. "All goes well," said the Sister Josephine menced her work of charity. Several other young ladies gradually joined the working party, and the gentle-faced nun, seated at the head of for, as we have said before, she had sat with would have seen Isabelle seated in the centre | the table, watched them with a thoughtful and | her hands before her all the afternoon .observant air, although imposing no restraint Not daring to interrupt the Sister Therese by on their joyous spirits, for being a holiday, conversation was allowed, and the kind Sister tired out by doing nothing. The Mother, St. would occasionally join therein, or set them right when any unusual discussion arose which seemed to demand her interference. Therewere about fifty pupils in the convent at the period of which we speak, and although the eldest among them had barely attained her fourteenth year, the room over which presided the Sister Josephine, was known as, and gen- last, of their own accord, to ask either the miserally called the first class.

of Cecile Blanchard, but as she knew nothing did; and it had always been remarked in the of needle-work, she could not join in the occu- convent that those who had experienced the pation of those around. During the long morn- terrible weariness of those two or three long, ing, she had wandered to and fro in the house. asked a thousand questions of the different tive and most studious. nuns she had met in her voyage of discovery, and had at last sat down, heartily tired and wearied to death. The bell announcing the mid-day meal was a welcome sound to the de- difficult trial to bear." solate girl; not however that she was hungry, but she hoped and expected to find some one to talk to about her father, mother, and she had found in her wanderings down the old ter Therese, one of the nuns who had followed corridors, where no other sound was heard but can you allow yourselves to murmur thus the long passages. She was, however, mistaken, against the weather, whatever it may be? Do for the meal passed in silence; a nun presided do." you not remember who it is that sends the fine at the pupils table to keep order, and conversation of any kind was strictly forbidden. After a short interval of recreation, the young girls little work-room, where they were speedily joined by the Sister Therese. Isabelle had garden to Isabelle," said, at length, a pretty followed them thither, but feeling sorrowful thoughtful, and unemployed, all the afternoon.

The rain ceased not all that day, and the weather, instead of mederating, grew rapidly worse. The heavens, ere the night shut in,

in cutting out and arranging various articles of clothing, destined for the use of the child chosen by Clemence from among the poor orand prepared the abbess to receive her new prepare all my lessons for to-morrow, as well as phans who were, as well as herself, to approach my English and Italian exercises. I shall then the Holy Table; and notwithstanding the holibe quite at liberty and able to work all the day always given to celebrate the arrival of a new comer, the young girls worked assiduously, and not only seemed, but really took pleasure in their work. Their conversation, in which the good nuns frequently took a part, ran on various subjects, but more particularly on the solemn rite in which they were preparing themselves to join, and about which they had so many questions to ask, and replies to hear; and as soon as the Sister had finished her cutting out, she took a book and read aloud to the assembled group an interesting story, chosen with a view to instruct, as well as amuse her young auditory. The pupils of that old convent were very, very happy, all the nuns were very amiable and kind, and as they perfeetly understood and felt the importance of the onerous task they had undertaken, they seemed to have concentrated all the resources and energy they had at their command on the faithful accomplishment of this one great ob-

> The reader had scarcely closed her book, when the Sister Josephine entered the room, and her arrival was hailed by many demonstrations of affection from the young people : for, the indulgent Sister, who, for many years had been more like a parent than an instructress to the children committed to her charge, had made herself beloved instead of feared by them; and, although exacting an implicit obedience during the hours of study from her pupils, she fully understood, the school hours once over, the gracious art of relaxing the reins of her authority on holidhys, and of mixing freely with her pupils, encouraging and promoting conversation, which, under some agreeable form, was always sure to inculcate some fresh and important lesson. After having carefully examined the different pieces of work, she looked round the room for the new pupil, and, not seeing her, turned to the Sister Therese, and asked where she was.

"Here she is," cried Cecile, and, on moving gentle kisses of all who thus, by their innocent cut out a chemise from the piece of linen found gently round, she exposed to view the recumcaresses, welcomed the stranger pupil to the in Madame Lamorliere's parcel, Clemence also bent figure of Isabelle, who had fullen asleep

Ennui and weariness had apparently east a shade of sorrow over the child's pretty features, talking to Cecile, she had at last fullen asleep, Euphraise, had strictly enjoined the nuns to take no notice of her, and not to propose any occupation or reading during the first three or four days, so as to bring her to feel the terrible weariness of body and spirit caused by idleness. More than one of the pupils at St. Mary's had passed through this ordeal, and had gone at tress of the studies or of necdlework to allow Isabelle de Verneuil was seated by the side them to join the classes and to do as the others

"Let her sleep, let her sleep," said the kind-hearted nun. "Poor child, this first separation from all home ties is a bitter and a

dull days became, in the end, the most atten-

"Indeed it is," said Cecile, "and it is one which I should not like to have to pass over again. O, the weariness of those first three little brother; and more amusement than days was dreadful! I remember it well, for I was so wretched, and how I rejoiced when I dreamed that the Blessed Virgin came to my the Sister Josephine into the room. "How that of her own footsteps, re-echoing through bedside and ordered me to go and ask you for some lessons to learn and some needlework to

The sound of the bell announcing the five o'clock refection awoke Isabelle. She appeared to have been dreaming, for a torrent of tears coursed down her cheeks, and she called in mournful tones, "Papa! mamma!" And for a long time the violence of her emotion resisted all the kind consolations of the two nuns, and all the coaxing and caresses of her young companions.

At seven o'clock the pupils of the first class adjourned to the parlor of the Superior. According to an old established rule, the new pupil was seated next to that amiable lady, but gust of wind swept along and soon settled into she sat the whole evening doing nothing, as she one long continuous blast. The venerable had done in the afternoon. The storm was nother's snowdrops," cried a third, the shy abode recked and trembled to its base, and then at its height. It was a fearful night more than once, the children let fall their work, everywhere, and the Mother, St. Euphragie, "Enough, young girls; murmur not against to listen to the heavy roar of the sea, as it drawing the attention of her children to the the decrees of heaven; for rain and sunshine broke against the cliffs, and to the furious loud voice of the hurricane, and to the roar have both their respective duties to fulfil, as I wind as it swept round the lonely dwelling, as power, and majesty of the tempest contrasted

the weather. Her words made a great-impression on the young people, and when they retired for the night, they asked to be conducted to the oratory of the abbess, there to offer up a prayer of thnaksgiving at the altar of the most Blessed Virgin for the happiness they enjoyed, and for being sheltered, warmed, and comfortably clad, while so many poor people suffered so terribly from the cold and were houseless and home-

Thus ended Isabelle's first day at school.-On the next, the pupils resumed their studies, but weariness had so completely overcome the young girl, that, tired of doing nothing when all around were so busy, she went, two days later, of her own accord, and asked the Sister Josephine for a workbox, paper, pens, and books. From that hour we may date the commencement of Isabelle's education, and the nuns soon perceived that the three long and weary days of idleness had borne their fruit. (To be continued.)

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CAN-NOT STA \D."

If over there was a community to which these words of the Master apply, it is surely the Church of England. Nothing so clastic has hitherto been seen on earth. It is wonderful that even the most inveterate prejudice should blind men to its real character. It wears no mask, and consistently refuses to put on that with which one section of its members have lately proposed to disguise it. Fiercely Protestant for more than two hundred years, and "breathing out slaughter" like one possessed, against all who bore the name of Catholic, in the eighteenth century it had lost even the rude and convulsive life of heresy, and England had become virtually a pagan nation. The so-called Reformation had done its work. But England had produced too many saints during the long ages of their union with God and His Church to be wholly abandoned; and though it was unexampled that a people who had once cast away the Faith should ever recover it, yet even this prodigg was not impossible in the case of exiles who had been miserably cheated out of their religion rather than deliberately renounced it, and who counted in heaven such intercessors as a Bede, a Wilfrid, a Cuthbert, an Anselm, and a Thomag of Canterbury. And so in our generation, after a long sleep of death there was a moving of the dry bones, and men began to recoil from the shameful delusions of heresy, and to lay to heart the long forgotten truth, that" God is not the author of confusion but of peace." They examined with awakened minds the true history of that saturical outburst which they had been taught to style "the Reforma-tion," and first one called it "a limb badly set," and then another "a miserable apostacy"; and though for a time they could only grope their way in daily ness, and "see men as trees walking," by degrees their eyes were opened, and the heirs of Cranmer, Ridley, and Parker, were not ashamed to proclaim publicly, in the face of England, that their ancestors in heresy were " villians, reprobates, and apostates." At first they thought they could undo their evil works, and purge their own souls from all complicity with it, and yet remain in the human sect which these apostates had substituted for the Church of the living God. Even the master spirit of the movement, in whom genius and piety were equally conscipicuous, dwelt long in this delusion; but faithful to every inspiration of grace, the day came when this illustrious man broke through the snare which bound him, and proclaimed his honest amazement that he could ever have been deceived by so transparent a counterfeit. Others, less prompt to obey, and spoiling God's merciful design by self-will, still strove to galvanize a corpse, and fancied it moved because they were in motion themselves. They painted the skeleton, and decked it with flowers, and said to one another, "It lives!" They set it up on its feet, and though it fell on its face whenever they removed their hands, they refused to believe it was dead. And they lifted the putrid thing on what they called an "altar" and devised a new ritual to do it honour and danced before it with music and incense, and did only performing been aply described as "a funeral ceremony over a defunct religion." And in these gastly rites they said they had "revived the worship of the Catholic Church." That was their own account of their proceedings. Having despised counsel, and hardened themselves against remonstrance, their minds became darkened. If the Church refused to recognise them, and saw in their headstrong wilfulness only a new and more deadly form of heresy, the fault was hers. They were wiser than she had ever been and could correct her errors as well as their own. Laymen, they affected to be priests, and were not afraid to pronounce with unconsecrated lips words which angels may not utter, and to stretch forth unanointed hands to touch, like the priests of Baal, that which would not come at their call. Fearing nothing, and obeying nothing, they have "gone the Cain," and professing to be" Catholics, hate nothing so much as the Catholic Church, despise unity, revile authority, and more than any of their fellows in revolt have become a law to themselves, since they bear witness in the same breath with admirable impartiality against the apostates who founded their own sect and against the Church which those apostates pretended to re-

The Bishops of the Church of England, amiable laymen who ask only to dwell in peace, can endure all possible varieties of doctrine except one. They perfectly comprehend, being men of cultivated understanding, that if the Catholic religion is true as they are now told, the Anglican Church, which has existed only to revile it, was the work of Satan. They naturally object to a premiss which leads to such a conclusion. They are not deceived by a few ambiguous and contradictory phrases in their official formularies, which were inserted only to serve as trap, and they know that the Cnurch of England never intended to make sacrificing priests nor believed in the Mass, nor in the Sacrament of Penance, nor in the visible unity of the Church, nor in the abiding presence of the Holy Ghost within her. And therefore, they are going to ask Parliament, as some of their clergy bitterly complain, to help them to do what they thought had been done already, and 4 to crush the Catholic Faith in England," as the Church Herald calls a set of incoherent opinions which bear hardly even a faint resemblance to it.

The recent change of Government is said to assure their success. "The accession of a Conservative Government to power," observes the Church Revald, "has caused a hope to be pretty widely entertained that certain anomalies and abuses,"-such as flagrant simony and a chameleon creed, confessedly existing in the National Church, will be reformed and corrected." Even people without much religion begin to ask, but without any sign of acrimony or displeasure, how many more varieties of Christianity are to be admitted into the great English Pantheon? Others are particularly struck by the fact that while Low Churchmen conscientiously object to their indefinite multiplication, it is the Ritualists who contend with the Church Times, that there is room for them all in that elastic institution, and that even the prevalence of Broad Church views is one of its titles to public esteem. In this curious statement we may perhaps see only a touch- union. ing example of resignation to unavoidable evils, and a steady resolve to make the best of them. More Government than the means taken to carry the Act soute observers, like the writers in the Pall Mall of Union. The House of Commons opposed it early

teaches nothing and denies nothing, and is therefore perfectly inoffensive, see in the success of the Conservative party "a danger of the first magnitude to the Church of England," precisely because that nearly all the Orange Lodges opposed it. The party, out of pure good will, is likely to offer "re-Government suborned "undertakers" who trafficked lief from some of the disorders which undoubtedly threaten it with disruption and ultimate extinction." Whatever medical treatment may do for other patients, the Pall Mall thinks it is sure to kill the Church of England. Monstrous as its "anomalies and abuses" are the only safe course is to leave them alone. "The law," as the Pall Mall observes, permits each of the three parties in the Church to hold and preach what doctrine it pleases, within certain wide and vague limits;" but it adds, with much good humor that "as religious doctrines are usually understood to be true propositions"-except in the Church of England, where they are true or false, just as you please—" of which the denial is divinely punished, the existence of an institution which provides for the public declaration of three sets of doctrines contradictory of one another is, to say the least, remarkable." No doubt it is; but what is the use of a National Church unless it reflects every doctrine, however contradictory, which the public taste approves? It is this total indifference to any truth in particular which constitutes what the Church Times calls the "happier auspices" of the Church of England, and brilliantly contrasts with the ridiculous uniformity of the Church of

The author of Orthodox London, himself an Anglican clergyman, says: "Among the many and various Churches of England with which I have been brought into contact, I have been greatly exercised to find out which was the Church of England par excellence." This agreeable writer is not alone in his embarrassment. Most people feel the same difficulty. The Church of England is so many things at once, that some of her clergy are now asking why she should not be one thing more; and as her tolerant Bishops have never "crushed" anything else-whether Calvinism, Lutheranism, Arminianism, Erastianism, or Rationalism—they think it very hard that they should "crush the Catholic Faith," as they call their own new creed. The writer whom we have just quoted, after noticing two notorious Anglican ministers, who differ as much in their religious opinions as a Buddhist and a Darwinian, though they are exactly alike in their cool contempt for every opinion except their own, asks not unreasonably: "Can anything be more delightfully evidential as to the comprehensiveness of our Establishment than the fact that both these gentlemen hold Anglican Orders, and have officiated in the metropolis beneath the very nose of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury con-temporaneously?" But there is one form of religion, and only one, with which the Church of England has always refused to have anything to do, and that is "the Catholic Faith." She can sanction any thing else without committing suicide, but not that Her Bishops are quite clear on that point, if on no other, and, indeed, are so unanimous in their judge ment that, as the Church Review plaintively observes, " we may be sure what the fate would be of a (Ritualist) priest condemned by the Council in nearly any diocese." So notorious is the policy of these custodians of the Establishmant, which was always Protestant in the time of their predecessors, and which they mean to keep Protestant till they give place to their successors, that an afflicted correspondent of the Church Times exclaims: "There is no logical stand-point between submission to any persecuting laws which a Parliament of all denominations"—not more denominations surely than in the National Church itself-"may choose to enact, and working with the Liberation Society for the destruction of the Establishment, in which everything is tolerated but Catholic faith and prac-

The Church Review, however, trembling at the approaching "Episcopal reign of terror over the Church of England," suggests a remedy. What is wanted, says that journal, is "the restoration of a proper series of spiritual tribunals, to which every one, from the Primate of All England"—he means the Protestant part of it—"to the meanest layman, shall be in due order amenable." It would be about as rational to suggest to a clipped and trussed fowl, ready for the spit, that it should get another pair of wings and fly away. The founders of the Church of England, revolting against the authority appointed by God, merged all spiritual tribunals in the Crown, and their descendants must accept the dismal legacy bequeathed to them as cheerfully as they can. They are the children of revoltand Casar is now their spiritual master. In the Catholic Church the tribunals to which they vainly aspire exist, and every one," from the "meanest layman" to the most exalted Patriarch, can appeal from every inferior judge to the supreme tribunal of the Vicar of Christ. Our Anglican friends have no appeal even from their own Bishops, except to the law which they are still less inclined to invoke, and begin to find that when men rebel against a Divine authority they fall under a human one. They may, indeed, execrate their own Bishops, and soothe their despair by saying with the Church Herald, " on every side we hear their lordships spoken of in the mos undisguised terms of contempt." Poor comfort! Their lordships, who "tolerate everything but Catholic faith and practice" will hardly be moved by such compliments to attempt to conciliate the irreconcileable. They know, being sufficiently endowed with worldly prudence, that no community can be Catholic and Protestant at the same time: and as they have now got, in the words of the Pall Mall Gazette, "a legislation under friendly direction," they perceive as the same journal adds, that "there can be no better opportunity for preserving the Church of England from shipwreck through the lawlessness of a portion of the clergy. We never doubted what the final result of the so-called "Catholic revival" would be. "To attempt to make England Catholic by means of Anglicanism," says Father Newman, "is like attempting to evangelize Turkey by means of Islamism."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The history of struggles by which Ireland wrested her legislative independence from England is familiar to all intelligent Irishmen, justifies their demand for its restoration, and sanctifies their efforts in its defence. Acts may, no doubt, be repealed, and altered circumstances demand modification in legislation; but in this matter one thing is clear, namely, that the British nation solemnly covenated with the Kingdom, of Ireland, by international treaty guaranteeing the latter the plenitude of legislative independence which at no future time should ever be called in question. With Ireland, therefore, lies the main weight of the argument, so far as consistency, truth, and justice are concerned. The conqueror may ignore the treaties, Acts of Parliament and history, and the statesman may turn political sophist, but the force of sober facts remains on the side of the Irish. There were two parties then; there are two parties now. They met then as Kingdoms; not as now. In 1703 and 1707, the alien Irish Peers, following the example of Scotland proposed, in their Addresses to Queen Anne, a union between Ireland and Great Britain which the statesmen of England opposed. But when the arms of the volunteers, supported by the political condition of America and of the Continent of Europe. 8 cured the legislative independence of Ireland, the English Cabinet prepared the scheme for accomplishing the union. The history of political corruption may be searched in vain for baser conduct on the part of a acute observers, like the writers in the Pall Mall of Union. The House of commons opposed it sarry Gatelle, who rather like an Establishment which in 1799, rejecting the measure by majorities of one. Ireland beneath her feet England may give some hundred years before that period it had been largely ties.

and of five. Nearly all the Peers of native races opposed it. The Corporations, the commercial bodies, the Grand Juries of the Counties, and even as brokers, in seats and in peerages, and placed at their disposal vast funds and hestewal of titles. There were 110 or more placemen and pensioners in Parliament. Millions were spent in bribing and in remuneration to the owners of borroughs, while numerous peers were created and others already enobled, wore advanced in rank. On the other hand, all that was great good and patriotic in Ireland resolutely opposed the Union and denounced the infamous means used to effect it. Grattan, Curran, Flood, Charlemont, Plunkett, Bushe, and Saurin opposed it, and declared it not binding in conscience. They challenged the right and the power of Parliament to pass such an Act. They asserted that they were electeg to enact laws, not to abolish the Constitution, which was above their power. That to transfer to a foreign power the right which belonged to the Irish Parliament alone, was in excess of the functions with which they were vested, and could bind no one. In a word, they charged them with legislative and constitutional suicide. They charged them with promoting absenteeism; with throwing the tenantry upon the mercies of grinding agents; with committing local Irish legislation to a Parliament ignorant of the wants and feelings of the country; with increasing taxation; with degrading and weakening the Irish vote to almost a nullity; and Grattan declared that most of the Irish members would be found "sleeping in their collars under the manger of the British Minister." No falsification of history, no sophistry of statesmen, no rhetoric of the Times or of the Pall Mall can wrest from the Irish the best of the argument. That their country has been deeply injured by the Union is indisputable. That it was carried by final corruption and against their will, is equally incontestable. Yet many will tell them that Ireland is better off now than she was at the close of the last century; and hence that the Union must have been beneficial. If Ireland is better off it is in despite of the Union, not through it. The question is, What would her progress have been had it not been retarded by the Union? And as to the hectoring and bullying in Parliament and in the British press, and the unmeasured denunciation of the Irish claim, our Hibernian friends are too familiar with the history of their relation with us to heed our vapouring. For more than three centuries they have been often defeated and well nigh crushed, and yet have in the long run proved victorious. Wisdom points to a policy of conciliation. If to grant all that is claimed be deemed undesirable, then, the sooner some substantial instalment is granted the better for both parties.—Tablet.

One of the compensations which this country receives for the loss of its individual nationality is that it becomes incorporated with a great Empire. The Imperial Assembly of the Three Kingdoms opens to talent and rank an opportunity such as a petty provincial Parliament sitting in Dublin could not possibly afford, and men of ambition have before them the prospect of guiding the destinies of a great power, instead of peddling over parish politics in a small city. Such is the reasoning which is constantly addressed to Irishmen by their advisers in the English Press, and by those high-minded patriots who believe that for their country to efface itself is about the best course it could take. One of the reasonable gentlemen who endeavored to convince his foolish countrymen on this point was The O'Donoghue, M.P. for Tralee by grace of some contemptuous pity the inhabitants of that borough felt for him. He has since carried his theory into practice, and we congratulate him on what has come of

The manner in which he made his attempt was characteristic. It was known Mr. Mitchell Henry intended to propose the adoption of the principles of the Irish Land Act in the English land system. Had the Liberal Government remained in office Mr. Mitchell Henry would have been left in undls turbed possession of his idea. It would not become an expectant follower to embarrass a Ministry by independent action. But the extrusion of the Libe rals from office has given a certain sort of liberty to the lower rank of their followers. The O'Donoghue goes out in front of his party as a franc-tireur.-Having first borrowed the gun, the powder, and the shot belonging to a member of the Home Rule party, the chief, who possibly may be powerful one of those days, by firing into the mass of the enemy To give a stimulus to the already existing discontent of the English farming class, and to array them in hostility to the Tories, would be quite a stroke which could not fail, if ever the Liberals came into office, to be gratefully remembered. Unfortunately there turns out to be a lion in the path. The O'Donoghue is openly and undisguisedly snubbed by the Times. His feelings must be somewhat like those of a person of inferior rank, who, rashly accepting an invitation to high society, gets petrified by the stormy glare of disdainful haut ten. "Let us," says the Times, " put out of question for the moment the intrinsic merits of The O'Donoghue's proposal; the question arises why in the world it should be .. oposed by The O'Donoghue." Like his Irish mpudence, no doubt, will comment many of the intelligent readers of the Times. "English and Scotch members will doubtless feel duly grateful for such friendly solicitude; but the question will probably occur to them why they should not be left to themselves. There it is you see! Quel diable fait it dans cette gulere? The whole opposition to Home Rule is founded on the notion that English and Scotch members should interfere in Irish affairs, and this may seem inconsistent with the supposition that the Irish ought not to act on the converse principle. But then, you see, there is a difference. For English and Scotch to interfere is natural, but for Irish to try the same game-oh! out of the question. When Irish members forget themselves. and go to interfere in English questions, the thing becomes serious. "In the French Assembly, if a measure is to be immediately discussed, it is necessary for it to obtain a vote of urgency." There is no doubt a very grave objection to the English Parliament having to borrow from the French, but an Irish member presuming to discuss English land tenure is a thing so preposterous as to render any expedient allowable which may clap an extinguisher on such presumption. Is it any wonder the Times says :- "Such motions as that of The O'Donoghue suggest whether it would not be possible in some way to obtain votes negativing urgency." Punish his presumption—kick him out! If it had been any other Irishman who was so treated by the Times, we confess we should have been inclined to feel indignant. But there is such poetic justice in this that we are more inclined to laugh. After having done English dirty work amongst his countrymen-after being in fact complimented for this dirty work in the very article from which we have quoted—he is sternly bade to keep his place as a mere Irishman, and not trench on the domain of English and Scotch members. "Dirty work is very well in its way, but though inclined to profit by it we have no notion of making it a title to equality with us." This is virtually the substance of what the Times says to and of The O'Donoghue. His remonstrance is what might be expected from such a character as his. Were he addressing an Irish newspaper he would be fierce and bullying; but to the ostentatious insolence of the Times he is but gently deprecatory.— This is not a noble attitude to adopt, but, who knows? some day or other it may pay. By-and-bye The O'Donoghue's descriton of his countrymen may worm him into favor and even tolerance by the

mark of special favor. In the meantime, however. the lesson ought not to be thrown away upon us.— It is a wonderful bit of light thrown on the offer of equality and fellowhip which is held out to us as the price of quite abandoning the nationality to which we have never surrendered our claim.—Cork Examiner.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE HOME RULE DEBATE-It is time that a direct answer should be made, and that Ireland should be plainly told that, except in purely local matters, such as those enumerated by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, we do not recognize the existence of any "exclusively Irish affairs" at all. "Railways, canals, and gasworks"—as to which the Irish Secretary is willing to give way -may fall under this category; but it is idle to suppose that Mr. Butt wishes to crect a Parliament in Dublin to deal with these matters; and there are no others that Ireland can be permitted to deal with independently. Outside this narrow circle there is not a single one of those questions which an Irish Legislature, if it is to be a Legislature and not a vestry, would claim to settle which we could for a moment consent to its entertaining. There is not one of them which we could consent to consider an exclusively Irish matter, not one, which is not an English—that is. an Imperial—question in as vital and momentous a sense as any in which that phrase was ever employed. If there be any such questions, let them be named, The plain truth is that there are no such questions, and no one who faces the real difficulty of our position with regard to Ireland can suppose that there are. The error arises from the belief that we govern, or ought to govern Ireland exclusively in her own interests. We do not. we cannot, so govern her. We must govern her in the interests of the United Kingdom, and in her interests only, in so far as she is a part of that kingdom. To deny this is practically to admit claims far wider than those urged even by the wildest Home Ruler. If this were our real principle of government, we should not only have no right to refuse her a separate Legislature, but we should be bound to grant her, if she demanded it absolute independence; and the reason of State which justifies colony because we are prepared, on cause shown, to accept entire separation from that colony, and foreseeing that a time of complete independence will come sooner or later. We refuse a separate Legislature to Ireland because we can never allow her independence; and every solicitation to the con-trary must yield to the suprema lex of national secur-

THE IBISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Dublin Amnesty Association held a meeting last night under the presidency of Mr. John Ferguson, of Glascow It was resolved:—"That the reply of the Premier to the deputation of Irish members was uncandid and the subsequent statement of his Home Secretary was biassed and unreliable, which is now manifest from the unwillingness of the Ministry to give a public answer to the constitutional question raised in Parliament by Mr. Butt regarding the political prisoners." Parliamentary representatives are called upon "To renew their efforts in the cause of mercy and justice by bringing repeatedly before the as sembled wisdom of the Empire the case of these unfortunate and cruelly treated political offenders." The final resolution was that, "If our rulers persist in punishing a few humble men, whose leaders are released, it shall be incumbent on the Irish people to devise such means as they deem expedient to awaken the public opinion of the civilized world to B sense of the true position of the subject."

The Londonderry Standard has just made a revelation concerning certain influential proceedings in connection with the recent election in Donegal County, and the revelation has a more than local significance. It will be remembered that Dr. Evory Kennedy, and his brother, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, who so long and ably represented Louth County contested the seats held by the Marquis of Hamilton and Mr. Conolly. The battle was fought bravely on both sides, and the Tory members won by a very small majority. There was no suspicion of undue influence, and the twenty-one days during which, under the late Act, petitions must be lodged passed away in safe confidence on the one side and contented resignation on the other. The Earl of Erne is a nobleman possessing large estates in the North, and his territorial influence in the County Donegal justly considerable. But his lordship's political influence is restricted by the law of the land to his place in the House of Peers. His interference in the election of a representative in the Lower House is illegal, and an infringement of the privileges of that House, which its members are always jealously anxious to vindicate. We are in a position to state that both Houses will soon have an opportunity of considering the propriety of Lord Erne's proceed-ing as revealed in the following address which it is stated he has issued to his tenantry :--

"Crom Castle, Newtownbutler, Feb. 16, 1374. "Lord Erne wishes to take the earliest opportunity of thanking his tenantry for the support they gave to the Marquis of Hamilton and Mr. Conolly at the recent election for the county of Donegal, which resulted in the triumphant return of the two Conserva tive candidates. He can never forget the prompt and unhesitating manner in which they acceded to his request. They have shown that they consider their interests identical with his own, and he trusts that the same happy feeling between landlord and

tenant may ever prevail upon his estates." The first sentence of this proud manifesto conveys: simple fact and includes an important suggestion .-The fact is that a representative Peer is grateful for the part taken by electors in a Parliamentary election; and the suggestion is that that Peer knows, as a matter of fact, how these electors voted. The majority gained by the winning candidates is so disproportionate to the number of the tenants, that no mathematical conclusion could be arrived at by a mere consideration of the figures. We confess we shrink from the idea that his lordship made any specific inquiries on the subject. But if we dismiss this, and we are quite willing to do so, how can we explain the second paragraph of the address? "He can never forget the prompt and unhesitating manner in which they acceded to his request;" and they have shown that they consider their interests identical with his own." It is quite clear that Lord Erne did "request" his tenants to exercise their electoral privileges in a particular mannerby what arguments, if any, we are left to conjecture. That the tenantry considered their interests identical with the landlord's depends upon the knowledge that they acted as he desired; and this Lord Erne distinctly implies. Surely the provisions of the Ballot Act, its purpose, its penalties, and its spirit, are each and all challenged in the terms of his lordship's declaration. As we have said, the investigation which will be prayed for must finally determine these most grave issues. That raised by the hope with which his lordship concludes his valediction is of argumentative force in explaining the real character of his words. "He trusts that the same happy state of feeling between landlord and tenant may ever prevail upon his estates." The meaning of this appears to be, that Lord Erne represents his tenantry and the members for Donegal represent him; and this is just what the law in these realms says must not be. The people of Ireland will anxiously watch the action of Parliament in this matter, and all lovers of liberty and good order, in places haughty as well as humble, will regard the trial with intensest interest.—Dublin Freeman.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE DIOCESE OF DUBLIN. For seven centuries Dublin has been the centre English people. In return for his efforts to put and capital of the English Pale, and even a few before him a fearful array of squandered opportuni-

Danish in its population. Attracted by the Court, and being the headquarters of all the administrative departments of Government, upon no part of Ireland has the influence of British Protestant power been so continuously exercised, the Plantation of Ulster alone excepted, as upon the metropolitan Discesse. The seat of local government, up to the present century, it attracted to it all the nobility the commoners and their dependents, who had abandoned the national faith—all of whom helped to swell the muster-roll of Profestantism in Dublin and the vicinity. So late as 1745, on the occasion of the tragic death of a priest and nine members of his flock, who had feloniously gathered to celebrate and to assist at Mass, in an upper room, on a loft in Dublin, Catholics were first permitted to attend public worship in the few miserable churches of the city, and scores of persons now living heard Mass in a thatched chapel in the very heart of the metropo-lis. After the comparatively brief space of 126 years, we now found the city studded with magnificent churches, there being upwards of 41 places of Catholic worship in Dublin and the suburbs, and nearly half as many priests in the Diocese as there were in all Ireland in 1704. The Diocese contains 12 distinct Orders or Congregations, and 19 houses of the Regular Clergy; 2 Orders or Communities of of the regular cleegy, religious laymen, with 17 houses; and 14 Orders, with 48 convents, containing nearly 1200 nuns. The metropolis supplies the Provinces with Regulars to conduct Missions and Retreats, and most of the Religious Orders have their headquarters in the city.

THE O'DONOGHUE AND HOME RULE.-The O'Donoghue, in a letter to a contemporary, says :- "You are good enough to say that I have done a 'public service, by holding aloof from the Home Rule movement, but you quite mistake the reasons which have induced me to take this course. I have not joined in the agitation for a separate legislature, not, as you seem to think, because I am opposed to 'Irish rule in Ireland, but because I believe the Irish members can govern Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, and, that being so, there are no adequate grounds for demanding a change to which all Englishmen and Scotchmen are decidedly averse. us in refusing the latter justifies us also in refusing never have and never can abandon the right of the former. We grant a separate Legislature to a Irishmen to regulate the local affairs of Ireland Irishmen to regulate the local affairs of Ireland,-On the contrary, I have invariably maintained it, more than once in the House of Commons, and once, I recollect, in a letter addressed to you, some years ago, on which you were pleased to make some very flattering comments. Indeed, I do not hesitate to assert that the denial of this right would necessitate and justify an agitation for a separate legislature."

IRISH LEGISLATION .- There is every indication that there will be no legislation this Session regarding Ireland, save that relating to the Judicature Act. The Chief Secretary has given an answer that will serve him through the Session, when asked in relation to improvements in laborers' dwellings, and to the drainage of the Shannon. He has been too short a time in office to master the question, and, moreover, there will be no time, owing to the advanced period of the year, for legislation. It is noticed that several of the practical questions that should be dealt with are being taken up by Commissions, an expedient of delay familiar to all Governments, or by Select Committees, the Irish Civil Service being an example of the former and the Irish Grand Jury System of the latter. The present Government has new before them reports of two Royal Commissions of 1867, that on Irish Railways and on Primary Education, appointed by Mr. Disraeli's own Government, when last in office, action upon which has never since been taken.

Suspicious Drate in the Queen's County.-The dead body of a woman, named Flanigan, was found on Monday morning at Kyletelichia, a country place between this town and Mountmellick, under suspicious circumstances. It appeared that Sub-constable O'Ronrke and another policeman met this woman and her son on Saturday night, after ten o'clock, in Maryborough. The son had some drink taken at the time, but was not drunk. The constables saw them out of the town, but the woman returned in about half an hour and said her son bad left her. They searched for him but could not find him, and after some time she left for home. Her body was found this morning lying in a flat place by the edge of the road, at Kyletelichia, by the same son that had been with her on Saturday night, with the car on which she had been sitting turned on top of it. The horse was loose, and wandering about in the neighbourhood. It is supposed that the police have got a clue as to who loosened it. The road was partially cut across, to make a gulley, near where the woman's body was found.

THE NEXT MOVE IN THE HOUSE.—The Nation says The opinion of the House of Commons will shortly be asked formally and expressly on the question of Home Rule, and it is thought that probably a comprehensive bill and not a resolution merely will be submitted. Of course, this plan can bardly, if at all, be carried out except with the assistance of the Government, and the Government can be obstructive if it likes, and refuse to give up a day or two for the consideration of the Irish question by the House of Commons. But, then, a game of obstruction is one at which two can play, and the Home Rulers, although they are a minority of the whole, may, if they are put to it, be able to find means of making themselves exceedingly troublesome at unexpected

Mr. A. M. Sullivan denies that he has threatened to resign his seat for Louth on account of an election bill for £700 having been presented to him for payment, and states that he has received no such claim. His offer to retire was made upon an entirely different ground. Having in vain exerted himself to bring about an amicable adjustment of the conflict in Louth between two sections of his friends he has offered to give up his own scat in order that both Mr. Kirk and Mr. Molloy may be returned, and that the great evil to the national cause involved in a prolongation of the contest may be avoided. Mr. Sullivan adds that his offer is still before the committee at Louth.

LABOUR AND WAGES MOVEMENT.—The corporters and joiners of Drogheda went on strike yesterday. They served notice on the employers some time since to the effect that the weekly wages should be 28s. the time to consist of fifty hours, terminating at 2 in the afternoon of Saturday. The employers offered 51d., per hour, but the men ask 6d. Neither party seems willing to compromise. The employers are anxious to pay by the hour only. The men are supported by the Executive Council, Manchester.

THE KINSALE FISHERY .- Should the expectations formed with regard to the local fishery this season be fulfilled, little short of £300,000 wi'l be realised from the vast mine of wealth which annually presents itself off the southern coast of our island.

EXERTION.—Exertion is the price of a noble life. The pursuit of a noble object adorns and elevates and enobles and revives life. Without a definite aim, life is like a rudderless ship drifting about between life and death, buffeted by the winds of circumstances, and entirely at the mercy of the waves. While one with folded arms waits for future opportunites, another makes the meanest occurences subservient to a golden result One labors to find something to do; the other labors to do something. When the Alps intercepted his line, of march, Napoleon said, "there shall be no Alps!" When difficulties from poverty and difficulties from opposition of friends beset him, Franklin resolutely determined there shall be no difficultes. Greatness has in its vocabulary no such words as fail. Happy is he who, at the sunset of life, can recall the years that have gone swift footed by without bringing

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 1, 1874.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

ME. GLADSTONE ON THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY. The Manchester Evening News publishes a letter from Mr. Gladstone to a gentleman in Ardwick, Manobester, in which he says that he cannot hesitate to express the opinion that all proceedings indiciously taken at the local centres for the reorganisation of the Liberal party, are to be regarded as of great value and peculiarly appropriate at the present time. There is little doubt that superior organization, the fruit of long-continued and patient attention on the part of the Conservative or Tory party, has been the main cause of the victory which they have recently achieved.

Ma Newdegate's Bill. - Mr. Newdegate has obtained leave to introduce his Bill for the supervision of Monastic and Conventual Institutions, and it was read a first time; the fight upon it being left, as it isevery year for the second reading. Mr. Newdegate, in the debate on Mr. Butt's motion, expressed his own conviction that the transaction of business would be much facilitated by the absence of Irish members; but the notice which he gave of his annual Bill was received with some laughter, which was probably not exclusively confined to members from the other side of the Channel.

It does not appear that our Anglican friends attribute much gifts to their so called Bishops. They have their merits, but no one expects them to be apostles. The State can make them a good deal, but not that. The conge d'elire of the Sovereign stops short of that. Very far short, if we may believe a lively writer in the Church Times of the 20th inst. "Putting on the episcopal habit," he says, seems to involve putting off the polite usages of society, and the habits of a gentleman." Our acquaintance with Anglican Bishops, of whom we have known several, would certainly constrain us to speak more respectfully of them than their own clergy do. They are not Bishops, but at least we have always found them to be gentlemen. Apparently the writer in the Church Times does not agree with us. "No gentleman off the episcopal bench could be found," he considers, "who would have conducted himself as Bishop Tait did frequently, as the Bishop of London, Bishop Hervey at Bath and Wells, Bishop Baring at Durham, Bishop Claughton in preaching in London." He has even more to say. "I suppose there never was a time when so little respect was felt and exhibited,"—the latter proposition seems quite indisputable,—" for Bishops as the pre-

sent, and this by laity and clergy alike.
The Taits and the Jacksons and the Barings of the present day possess absolutely no title beyond the possession of some thousands a year to the regard of mankind. To be an unsuccessful master of a public school, to have written a pamphlet on Little Sins, to be a brother to a peer, can afford no inducement to reverence." It evidently fails to secure it. "If the Church of England remains Episcopal, it will be in

spite of her Bishops."-Tablet.

We quote from the Daily News :- A new conspiracy against the Protestant religion has been discovered and unveiled. While the officials of the House of Commons were gravely searching for Guy Fawkes in the vaults under the Houses of Parliament, the watchful Committee of the Protestant Evangelical Mission and Electoral Union bad already found him braving and insulting the sacred presence of her majesty's portrait. The arch-conspirator is no other than Archbishop Manning, and the scene of the conspiracy is the Hall of the Society of Arts. The committee in question having learned "that at a late meeting, Lord Derby being absent, the Most Reverend Archbishop Manning was called to the chair," have expressed to the council their painful surprise at this startling event, and made an energetic remonstrance against the disrespect thus shown to the queen and the royal family. Paintings of these exalted personages adorn the great hall where Dr. Manning presided. Alas, the time is out of joint, and Mr. R. Steele, Secretary of the Protestant Evangelical Mission and Electoral Union, is ordered by the committee to set it right. He threatens that "means will be taken that such an affront shall not be repeated." They cannot burn the archbishop, or we might feel some dread lest their zeal should revive the old penal fires. We trust that they will not propose to burn down the hall, by way of illustration. Empty "remonstrance" is surely not what the occa Protesting by circular is a new form of Protestantism. Unhappily the common sense and good feeling of the public would be apt to make any other form of protest disagreeable to those on whom the duty of making it had fallen, and some prompt means would probably be taken to resent or repel such an affront to a distinguished member of the Society of Arts as this remonstrance feebly attempts.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Two thousand agricultural labourers have been locked out in the Newmarket district, and the greatest possible excitement prevails. Letters threatening incendiary fires have been received by farmers at Kirtling, and a monster meeting was held at Newmarket yesterday, addressed by Messrs. Jay, Crick, and Balls. They condemned the farmers who hoped to crush the labourers, and advised the latter to hold out to the last. One speaker urged emigration as the true remedy for the grievances of the labourers, and promised good homes to 50,000 of them. The labourers with flags and a band of music, marched in procession through the town. The agricultural labourers in Buckinghamshire and the neighbouring counties are now holding meetings almost every night in the week, and on the Sundays those of them who are members of the Labourers' Union assemble in what may be called their full uniform, broad, bright blue sashes, rosettes and hat-bands, and walk in procession to attend divine service in their parish church. Nor is there any complaint made with respect to their conduct in church, which is orderly and respectful, although it is impossible to say as much for the congregation which fills the village church to overflowing only to see the Unionists, and interferes not a little with the devotions of the regular attendants. After the service, the labourers gather round one of their chief officers and sing a hymn from the Union Hymn-book before they disperse. With regard to the nightly meetings they are also generally peaceable demonstrations. On Saturday last, a farmer was fined by the Aylesbury magistrates for assaulting a labourer, and Mr. Disraeli's description of the condition of the agricultural labourers in " the rural town of Marney" has been reprinted from Sibyl, and sold in every hamlet of the county he represents. This week a meeting is to be held in Aylesbury to denounce the Commission to inquire into the Labour Laws, and to get up a testimonial to Mr. George Howell. On the other side, the Conservatives have, it is said, resolved to celebrate the triumpn of their principles and the success of their party in the late election at a banquet to which the Premier is to be invited.

We should like very much to know by what right the Daily Telegraph takes upon itself to speak in these insulting terms of a distinguished member of Parliament—"Mr. Whalley is a poculiar individual, and if Peterborough will send him to the house it must take the consequences?" If Mr. Whalley, as the duly recognized play-boy of the House of Commons, acts ridiculously in the eyes of everybody but himself, is that any reason why Peterborough should continue to display its stupidity?—is that any reason why a slur should be cast upon a very popular public entertainer ?- is that any reason why such a transcendental parliamentary luminary should be pilloried before the world as a " peculiar individual?" No; certainly not. We have heard before now of duels—sanguinary duels—resulting from a less palpable insult than this "A" peculiar individual". indeed—a man who has done more than other in the country to uphold "Church and State"—the un- held her and reflected. His income tax he spent | were too deep to be healed by soup or calico. Ire- bred Ward, Colgan, O'Clery, and a host of others.—. woden a got out."

A SPECIAL

CAN COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF

flinching champion of Protestantism—the grand for wax—she smiled and called him clever. She land's faith outlived the children's children of their Louvain which has shed its golden rays of science creator and inquisitor of Jesuitical plots—the bosom friend of the illustrious Arthur Orton! Such a charge is preposterous. We should advise our dear old friend to commence an action of libel against the "paper with the largest circulation," &c., and we invite all our readers to join in a subscription towards the establishment of a fund for the defence of the character of this rare specimen of British statesmanship.—Universe.

A STORY OF A Dog.—The Morning Post says a dog who already bore about his muzzle some not inglorious scars accompanied his master, who carried on his breast the Victoria Cross, to the Ashantee cam-paign. Being of the bulldog breed and with a natural turn for fighting, he distinguished himself on several occasions and indeed throughout the campaign. In one instance he rushed into the enemy's ranks and, singling out one of his naked focs, so bit and worried him that he actually brought in his prisoner in triumph. He was such a favorite with the men that, in a heavy engagement, their fire was suspended for a minute to allow of his uninjured retreat from one of his desperate forays. He lives to enjoy his return and his honors, and at this moment is one of the greatest pets of Belgravia.

A, Costly Lesson -The story of how one Keenan emigrated to America, and there in eleven years saved £150, which he lost in one day through drinking away his senses in Liverpool, home sickness having induced him to recross the Atlantic, was related at the police court on Saturday. With about £120 in his pocket he visited a publichouse, where he drank till he fell asleep, and when he awoke he found he had not only lost all his money, but he had got into debt with the publican. With the aid of Mr. Dobbie, government emigration agent, he recovered £50, but £70 is still missing, and on Saturday he sought a summons against a man whom he suspected; but the magistrate thought there was not sufficient ground to grant the application.

Anglican Mones in India.—We hear that some Anglican "monks" have arrived in Calcutta. They belong to a missionary congregation called, if we remember right, the "Society of St. John the Evangelist," and wear a costume partly sacerdotal, partly monastic. We have no right to question their zeal, but we certainly pity these gentlemen on account of the false position in which they will be placed. The prevalent ideas about Protestant chaplains and missionaries consort so ill with long gaberdines and knotted cords, that the new arrival will be looked on much in the light of a masquerade.-Indo European Correspondence.

The jewels which the Duchess of Edinburgh brought with her to England are said to be worth \$2,500,000, and include one hundred bracelets. The day before she left St. Petersburg a bracelet was given her, valued at \$125,000.

WELCOME INTELLIGENCE -Chief Justice Coleridge (says a contemporary) has been inaugurating his career as a criminal judge by declaring his intention to punish offences against the person much more severely than offences against property.

A correspondent at Portsmouth describing the preparations in that town to welcome the troops from the Gold Coast, says that a huge flag, with the iuscription "Welcome Home!" had been hoisted over the police station. It was fortunately seen and removed in time.

Experiments made upon a healthy soldier in London go to show that alcohol is useless in a greater quantity than two ounces daily. The same experiments, however, indicate an advantage in its use if employed in rousing a feeble appetite or exciting a feeble circulation of blood.

UNITED STATES.

Jacques Marquette was born in France, A. D. 1637 He entered the Society of Jesus, A. D. 1654, and was sent to Canada in 1666. He spent nine years in the most arduous missionary labors among savages, en-during at all times great personal privations, and exposing his life to constant danger. He discovered the Mississipi River, which he named River of Conception, June 17, 1673, and thus opened to civilization the richest, the most fertile and acessible teritory in the new world. He celebrated the first Mass of the Kaskaskia Mission, on Maunday Thursday, 1675; and died, in the bloom of youth, worn down by toil, in a lonely spot at the Mouth of Marquette | River, May 18 in the same year. Biographers represent Marquette as liberally educated, careful observer, a man of enlarged views, sound sense, and the strictest integrity. On account of his discovery and exploration of the Mississipi, which from its geographical importance and it results effecting the destiny on nations is ranked among the great events of modern days, coupled with his singularly pure character, historians have assigned him a high place among the great, the good, and the holy, who have honored our land. Marquette's zcal as a missionary his austere, self-sacrificing life, and his sanctity, attracted the veneration of all who knew him, and led many in his own day, and others later, to attribute to him a heroism in virtue beyond that of even the very best of ordinary men. The Marquette Socoety of St. Louis takes its name from this illustrious

man. A TENNESSEE ROMANCE.-He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle, he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. Barring his voice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in a store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans, and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf, and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling moustache which he learned to adore and cherish, for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head, that 'twould kill her to see the thing perish. On Sundays he'd search the straight road to the church unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long metre; and we speak but the truth, when we say that this youth could outshine a hungry mosquito. She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be told, the way she chewed wax was a pity. Barring this vice, she was everything nice, and the world admired her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being calmed by the noise, walked miles to hear it rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and men flocked in crowds to meet her; but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry mosquito. So she hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she "chawed" till her heart and jaws were broken; then she walked by his store, while he stood at the door awaiting some lozing token. She raised up her eyes with a mock surprise, and tried to enact the scorner; but, to tell the truth, she grinned at the youth, who loved the amen corner. * * They met—alas! what came to pass was soft and sweet and precious, they wooed, they cooed, he talked, she chewed-0, how they loved, good gracious! They had to part; he rose to start; her grief can not be painted; these are the facts; she swallowed her wax, then screamed then choked, then fainted. Her pa appeared; her beau, quite scared, rushed out to get some water; the watch-dog spied his tender hide, and bit him where he "oughter." The tale is sad, the sequel stern—so thinks the youth thus bitten. He sings no more, as oft of yore, he gave that girl the mitten.

She pined apace, her pretty face looked slender and

dejected; her father kind, but somewhat blind, be-

went to work, forgot that clerk, and chawed in bliss forever !- J. Bateman Smith.

At a recent report made to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Public Lands, it is stated that there are yet 1,200,000,000 acres of public lands in the country that are unsurveyed. Out of the vast area of the public lands of the United States, however, after deducting swamp lands, deserts, amount of arable lands available for settlement cannot now exceed 350 to 400 millions of acres. Last year nearly four millions of acres were taken up by homestead settlers, and the estimate of the committee is that before a century elapses, all the arable lands of the country will be absorbed. When we consider what was the area of the past of the United States. inhabited by whites a century ago, this prediction not only seems probable, but there is also a likelihood of the entire arable surface of the country being absorved by settlers long before 1974.

A young man of a prudent turn of mind, who has just entered Harvard College, applied for insurance on his property in a prominent office in Boston A portion of the policy returned read as follows :-Insurance is effected " on his education, raw wrought, and in process, and materials for completing the same, including library of printed books book-cases, musical instruments, eye-glasses and canes, statuary and works of art, wearing apparel, beds and bedding, contained in No.—Thayer Hall, College yard, Cambridge. Permission to work extra hours, not later than 10 P. M., to even-up work, and to play draw-poker until he goes to bed." The young man feels safe.

A woman in Jeffersonville, Ind., dressed up a figure in her absent husband's best Sunday go tomeeting clothes, and set it outside the window. Of course, by the pale light of the absent moon he thought it was a burglar or a rival, and he perforated that figure with six bullet holes, and then cut it into shoe-strings with his bowie-knife before he discovered the mistake. His wife has taken to selling eggs to buy another suit of store clothes.

The Louisville Library Lottery, lately drawn, shows the fondness for gambling which still exists in the American breast. St. Louis purchased \$176,-000 worth of tickets and drew nothing. Chicago invested freely in tickets, but failed to secure a single prize. All over the country small sums were spent in the desperate hope of reaping large returns, and in nearly all the cases disappoinment followed the venture. Is it not about time for the public everywhere to discountenance such questionable attemps to raise funds.

At a school examination an eloquent clergyman made a brief address to the pupils of the necessity of obeying their teachers and growing up loyal and useful citizens. To emphasize his remarks, he pointed to a large national flag spread on one side of the room, and inquired, "Boys, what is that flag for?" A little urchin, who understood the condition of the house better than the speaker, promptly answered, "To bide the dirt sir."

It is conjectured that the immigration to the United States will be reduced one third this year, The New York Froress says that of the immigrants recently arrived at that port nearly the whole body have left for places of destination agreed upon before leaving home, the great West, as usual, absorbing the greatest number. Of one thousand arriving in in New York on Friday only twenty remained in that city.

TROUBLE OVER A LOTTERY PRIZE. - Solomon Toabe, a boot and shoe merchan in Memphis, Tennesce, won \$18,000 of the capital prize in the Louisville lottery. His partner, Louis Marks, has filed a bill enjoining Toabe from collecting the prize, and claiming half as a partnership transaction, the five dollars invested being the funds of the firm. The firm has disolved in consequence.

Mr. O'Brien, one of the members of Congress from this city, has introduced a bill authorizing nations and tribes of Indians located within the jurisdiction of the United States, in their organized capacity, and Indians in their individual capacity, to bring suits in the courts of the United States. Such a measure, if passed by Congress, might give a chance for the poor red man to obtain justice -Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

A California paper says of Governor Safford, of Arizona, that he "can go it as long without a plug hat and a biled shirt as any man who ever looked a grizzly square in the face."

A Wisconsin dairyman asks for information about the "cremation" business.

Carl Hermann, of Madison, Wisconsin, has discovered that he is heir to \$500,000 in Austria.

IRISH CATHOLICITY.

The faith which St. Patrick planted on Irish soil attained such growth and vigor that neither the persecutions nor the wiles of Ireland's enemies were able to uproot it. In order to form some idea of the extreme measures adopted by bigoted and intolerant England, for the suppression of the Faith in Ireland, we shall make a few citations from a code of laws called "Laws of Discovery," enacted by the British Parliament for that purpose:

First-All Roman Catholics were completely dis-

Second-They were declared incompetent to acquire lands.
Third— Entaits were made void and divided

equally among the children. Fourth-If a child abjured the Catholic faith he

inherited the paternal estate though the youngest of the family. Fitth-If the son abjured his religion the father

lost all control over his property, receiving only a pension from his estates which fell to his son. Sixth-No Catholic could take a lease for more

than twenty-one years. Seventh-Unless two-thirds of the yearly value was reserved an informant could obtain the benefit of the lease. Eighth-A priest who celebrated mass was trans-

ported; and if he returned was hanged. Ninth-If a Catholic owned a horse worth over five pounds sterling it was confiscated to the benefit

of the informer.

Tenth—according to a regulation of Lord Hardwick, Catholics were declared incapable of lending money on mortgage.

This, then, was the way the descendants of the lecherous Henry undertook to carry out his solemn promise to Adrian IV., that he would purify Catholicity in Ireland, and uproot the many abuses which

he falsely represented as existing there.

The people of Ireland were robbed of their possessions, their sons were slaughtered, their daughters defamed; but the more they were oppressed the more fondly did they cling to that faith, which was was dearer to them than life, and died to defend it. If the Roman patrlot cried out from his heart that "it was sweet to die for his country," with greater sincerity did each Irish heart cry out "Tis sweet to die for the Kingdom of Christ, which is alone our true country." When their altars had been overthrown, and their churches either leveled to the dust or appropriated by their oppressors, they as-sembled in the mountain defiles and rocky caves, and there pouring forth the fulness of their souls to God, they nurtured and kept alive that faith which like the Church itself, the gates of hell could not prevail against. When cruelty had failed to produce the desired effect, they had recourse to blandishments, hoping that, by taking advantage of the poyerty to which they had reduced the Irish people, they might envice them to abandon the faith of their ancestors; but like William Hutton, whose wounds were too deep to be healed by cherries, their wounds

tormenters, and stood out before the world as pure and as bright as when Patrick's saintly hand had planted it. Nay, more, the means taken for its extermination became, in the hands of Divine Provithe nations, so that the sun never sets on Irish Catholicity. This might seem to be saying too much, but let us look to the facts:

The state of the s

Firstly—A war of extermination was waged against Irish Catholics who persisted in the exercise of their religious duties, so that in almost every clime of the then known world, the poor exile of Erin might be found, seeking an asylum from the persecution and oppression raging in his native

Secondly-when that oppression began to exhaust itself, and proud England was extending her conquests and possessions to every quarter of the globe, freland followed in silence, with her children and her missionaries, making conquest of hearts to the religion of Christ, when the cold doctrines of the Anglican Church were unable to make an impression, on them.

In America, Africa, Australia, and Asia or whereever England established her colonies, Ireland was busy with her missionaries, sowing the seed of the Gospel and planting colonies for the salvation of souls. We do not pretend to say that the Irish prople are without faults—they have many failings, it is true; but we do say, and without fear of contradiction, that there is no people under heaven who has shown more attachment to, or manifested more zeal in the defense and propagation of, the religion of Jesus Christ,- Western Catholic.

RUSSIA.—NEW RELIGIOUS SECTS.—The Gazette of St. Petersburg has an article about them which is worthy of notice, the principal facts which it states are in reference to the "Stundists," who were founded by a German of the name of Bounkompf, and who spread themselves chiefly in Little Russia, where until lately the sects of the Dissenters appear to have made but little progress. The "Stundists" are so-called because during the hours—in German Stunden-when the rest of mankind are asleep, they hold their meetings for reading and discussing the Bible. The number of them is already considerable in the provinces of Kerson and Kief. Their doctrines are very similiar to those of the Anabaptists. They re-baptize, and reject fasting and the veneration of images, asserting that they have gone back to the practice of the primitive church. Another sect called the "Groaners" are much more original in their religion. They are so called because instead of praying they think it sufficient to turn their eyes upwards and groan. Their leader is a man of Kalonga named Tikhauf, a shoemaker, or cobbler by trade, who is a strong opponent of every sort of religious ceremony; he allows no kind of address from the creature to the Creator in words; the act of sighing he holds to be the only purely spiritual form of worship. His followers admit no sacrament, not even that of marriage, and regard priests as mere walking pieces of useless lumber. In the same prevince of Kalouga there has also been discovered another sect, which rejects all sacraments, but admits confession of sins made to one of the elders of their community. Lastly, there exists at Pakof a denomination of "Seraphines," consisting chiefly of peasant women. The chiefarticle of their creed is that the end of the world is at hand. Their founder was a monk named Father Scraphin, who lived in a wood. The police routed him out of his hermitage and deported him to Siberia. The Seraphines have lamented his loss ever since, but their body does not gain adherents for want of a director. One remark seems to apply to all the Russian sects; it is curious that anciently they were formed on the principle of a pharisaic adherence to some particular form or ceremony, whereas now their general tendency is to rid themselves of every sort of ritual, and they all agree in holding the Russian clergy in sovereign contempt. The Supreme Pontiff of the Empire, Count Dimitri Tolstoy, thought it his duty to resort to some measure that would enable him to put his forces in motion. He drew up a plan of ecclesiastical reformation, new "Statutum" a la Peter the Great, and he called on the Bishops to give their opinions upon it. One and all have just done so, and their unanimous judgment is that they would prefer resigning their sees rather than subscribe to a Protestant Reformation, and that they would not recognize any authority save that of a Council as competent to effect such a transformation of the Russian Church. Will permission be granted them to assemble at Moscow as they have asked for leave to do? What will come of this crisis in Church affairs that has been provoked by the useless meddling of Count Tolstoy? I own I do attach very great importance to it. It is evidently the beginning of the fulfilment of Count de Maistre's prophecy, who asserted fifty years ago that the Russian Church was like an embalmed corpse, and that its first contact with the free air of Europe would suffice to cause it to fall into the dust like an Egyptian mummy. But a grain of faith can remove mountains, and the present is certainly the time to pray for Russia with redoubled earnestness.

CATHOLIC SPAIN .- Spain is the nation on whom was conferred the merited title of "Catholic."-France obtained the title of the most "Christian" in times when Christianity and Islamism were contending for the mastery. But when the great revolution of the fifteenth century arose, and the Catholic Church had to contend with Protestantism, then Spain was the nation which upheld the authority of the Church and championed the cause of Catholicity. Charles V. raised that once illustrious nation to the height of grandcur. Philip II. maintained Spain in the greatness, in which he found her.— During her days of glory, she was Catholic. Materialism has sadly defaced the beauty of her appearance and strength of her gait. But whoever may look down on Spain in her troubles, difficulties, dissentions and misfortunes, it certainly does not become the Irish Catholic to do so. He does remember that when his country was a prey to the devouring wolves of the so-called Reformation; when the Irish prelates were banished, imprisoned, tortured, hanged; when the universities, colleges and schools of the Irish people were invaded and misappropriated; when the estates of the Irish Catholics were confiscated and the properties of the people plundered; when the noble and brave had to leave their own land and seek employment in foreign countries, then it was that Spain planned for the rescue of Ireland; that she conferred place, honor and wealth on the Irish exilos in her service; that she educated the Irish priesthood and created names that are beacon lights in the dark history of their country; that she founded institutions of learning on the continent for the Irish nation, and endowed and sustained them, thereby fanning the flame of Irish Catholic crudition, lest it might go out through the oppression of England. Names. near and dear to us in the past as in the present, received, in the collegiate institutions founded by Spain, the knowledge that rendered them worthy, useful and famous. Then should the Irish Catholic remember Catholic Spain with gratitude; should mourn her misfortunes, and hope for her prosperity and happiness, when he thinks of the trials of his forefathers and recollects that Florence Conroy, the able defender, in those days, of the Immaculate Conception, was befriended by Philip II. who sent him out in the Grand Armada; who, at his suggestion, founded the Irish College of Louvain and caused his own daughter, the Infanta Isabella, to lay its corner-stone. That famous institution which has reared so many names for Ireland, for Cathousity and for fame. The institution which cultured and preserved the Irish tongue when it was dying out on its native heath. The institution which

and Catholic truth on Ireland, and even on Irish-America to the present day. On the sea, did not Admiral Philip O'Sullivan Bears command the navy of Spain? On land, the O'Neils, the O'Dondence, the very instruments of its diffusion among nells, the Blakes, fought and gained renown in her armies. Therefore, do we have sympathy for Spain, and hope to see her restored to her greatness, religion, and learning of former days, when her right arm may be extended to raise the suffering Pontiff, and her sympathy afforded, if not her power wielded, in defense of Catholic Ircland, as she did of old. - Western Catholic.

> What we Breathe .- The Scientific American says : We have all heard of the Black Hole at Calcutta. It was a room eighteen feet square. In this room one hundred and forty-six persons were confined. It had but one window, and that a small one. Dr. Dunglison, in his 'Elements of Hygiene,' says: 'In less than an hour many of the prisoners were delirious, and the place was filled with incoherent ravings, in which the cry for water was predominant. This was handed them by the sentinels, but without the effect of allaying their thirst. In less than four hours many were suffocated or died in delirium. In five hours the survivors, except those at the gate, were frantic and outrageous. At length many of them became insensible. Eleven hours after they were imprisoned, twenty-three only of the one hundred and forty-six came out alive, and these were in a highly putrid fever.' There are many 'black holes' like this used for sleeping-rooms, says the London Co-operator; the difference between them and the one at Calcutta is that they are not crammed quite so full of human beings. In a word, then, we may say a sleeping apartment should be large, lofty, and airy. It is a poor economy for health to have large and airy parlors, and small, ill-ventilated bedrooms. Fashion, however, is a reigning deity in this respect, and will, no doubt continue to bear sway, nothwithstanding our protest against her dominion. You will scarcely drink after another person from the same glass, yet you will breath over and over the same air, charged with the filth and poison of a hundred human bodies around you. You cannot bear to touch a dead body because it is so poisonous and polluting; but you can take right into your lungs, and consequently into your body, your system those poisonous particles and noxious exhalations which the bodies around you have refused, and which have been cast into the atmosphere by their lungs, because the health of their bodies required them to be thrown off. If the "timorously nice creatures who can scarcely set a foot on the ground," who are so delicate that they run distracted at the crawling of a worm, flying of a bat, or squeaking of a mouse, could see what they breathe at the mid-night carousal, the very police ball, and bright theatre, they could never be caught in such company again. Nay, if they could see what they breathe in their own dwellings, after the doors and windows had been closed a little while, they would soon keep open houses. More sickness is caused by vitiated air than can be named. It is one of the most prominent causes of scrofula which is another name for half of the diseases that attack the human body. It vitiates and destroys the whole fountain of lifethe blood. In the sick room it often augments the disease, or renders it incurable. If the physician comes in and opens a window, or a door stands ajar for a moment, the good nurse or tender mother, or the kind wife, or the loving sister, will fly up and close it as though the life of the sick were at stake. All this is a well meant kindness, but real cruel. If you would have health, breathe fresh air; open your windows every morning, and often during the day; leave off your mufflers from the chin. For twenty years I was accustomed to never going out without a handkerchief tied closely around the mouth, and for nearly that period have left it off. I have had fewer colds and suffer far less from changes of climate than previously. Let the air into your bedrooms; you cannot have too much of it, provided it does not blow directly upon you.

> TRY THE POWER OF LOVE. - Thousands of unfortunate incbriates are on the high road to ruin. that might be rescued, if proper efforts were made. Many of us in our anxiety to save the lost-to reclaim the drunkard, forget that every slave to Alcohol, imagines that he has the right to drink, the right to ruin himself if he chooses. Any attempt, therefore, to force them to abandon it, either by the use of severe argument, or ridicule, or abuse, defeats its object. Men are jealous of their rights, and they hug closely the delusion to their bosoms, that all such attempts are breaches upon their liberties. The fears of some and the shame of others have been reached, and they have been led to abandon the habit. But the number is small. But would you draw men from dangers which they do not really perceive? they must be labored with. Persuasion may jostle them from their position, when sharp words would utterly fail. Above all the most potent agent that one man can employ with another in leading him from vice and ruin, is love. You must convince him by every effort, that you are prompted solely by the interest you feel for him personally. This interest must be shown by your affectionate demeaner. You must convince him that you love him, he yields at once to a power which he cannot resist. When once you have done this, this the last link that holds him to his cups is the fear, the dread that he can't quit. Cut that link and you have saved him. Try, then, the power of love .--Spirit of the Aye.

> A BLIND MAN'S VIEW OF LIGHT .- The Rev. Dr. Melburn, the blind preacher, says:—Who in fitting strains shall sing the praise of light? At dawn is frets and glows along the eastern sky with its gray hue, and then its purling or its crimson blush. At the husb of summer mid-day, in country places, it seems to flood the firmament and earth with a silent sea of glory. Behind the retiring storm, it builds across the heavens the triple arch of beauty, not in token of the tempest's victory, but in pledge that floods and winds shall no longer be triumphant. At the end of the day's circuit, it gathers the clouds from the pageantry of sunset, arrays them in their thousand liveries of dazzling, softening radiance, and then the bridegroom, clad in amber robes, is gone, sends them to sleep, or to float beneath the starwrought canopy. In the still depths beneath the troubled sea it works its strange and silent alchemy, and the worthless oyster becomes a pearl price. It enshrines itself in a pebble, and thenceforth men call that pebble " the mountain of light." It is the apocaylpse of the universe. And when you would render to the intellect the loftiest thought of God, you say that he is Light, and in Him is no darkness

A day or two ago Jones was injudiciously "full." Being painfully aware of his inebriety, he endeavored to conceal it from the public by buttoning his coat up very closely, imparting an abnormal stiffnes to his knees, and tripping over his own heels. He stalked up to a street car, walked briskly in just as the horse started forward—and instantly tumbled out again backword without unbending a muscle. Straightway he recovered the upright, splashed with mud, and re-entered, seating bimself behind an acquaintonce, making no sign of his mishap: Presently he turned to this individual and queried:
"Kilzshun?" "No." He considered a moment, and then again asked: ""Off the track?" "No." More reflection-sleeply then : "Runoversprespice?" "No." Somnolent cognitation. "Any accordit?"
"Not at all." He took this piece of information into his intellectual maw, and digesting it, concluded that he must be very drunk indeed. Auxious to cover up the disgraceful fact and turn the matter off respectably, he shortly turned again with the bland observation: "Well, if I'd anone that

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -MAY 1, 1874

The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1874. Friday, 1-SS. Philip and James, Ap. Saturday, 2—St. Athanasius, B. C. D. Sunday, 3—Fourth after Easter. Monday, 4-St. Monica, W

Tuesday, 5-St. Pius, V., P. C. Wednesday, 6—St. John before the Latin Gate. Thursday, 7—St. Stanislaus, B. M.

NOTICE.

On the First of May next the Of fice of the TRUE WITNESS will be removed to No. 195 FORT IFI-CATION LANE, a few doors west of St. Peter Street.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Whether to the actual dearth of news, or to the incapacity of these to whom is assigned the task of transmitting the news of Europe to America, is to be attributed the silence of the cable, we know not; but the fact is that in the shape of European news there is nothing to report. From Spain, important as are the events there transpiring, and which must influence the political fortunes of the world, not a line reaches us. All is silent; and for all that we can learn from the telegraphic despatches, the country might be in the enjoyment of profound peace, instead of being convulsed with civil war in the North; whilst in the South the unextinguished embers of the Intransigente insurrection threaten at any moment to burst out with renewed fury. In France the prospects of the Imperialists seem to be improving. The Government of MacMahon is but a makeshift, or temporary expedient; the chances of the restoration of monarchy, whether in the person of Henry V. or in that of the representative of the younger branch of the Bourbons. are at present, to all human appearance, faint indeed, and becoming less every day; so that in fact the question resolves itself into one be twixt the Empire and the Republic, though in substance there is not much difference be twint them; for both are despotisms, with this in favor of the Empire, or Casarism, that of the two it will be the more regular and better organized despotism. Neither from Germany 'ner from Italy is there anything new to report, The robbery and persecution of the Church still continue unabated.

Since the debate, which ended in the expulsion of M. Riel from the Dominion Parliament, nothing has been heard about that gentleman's proceedings. That he will again be returned for Provencher is very probable, and then, we suppose, all the trouble will have to be endured again. The report that Riel had gone to Quebec, lias been contradicted.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT .- Many petitions, praying for the passing of a prohibitory liquor law, have been presented in the House of Commons; amongst others, one with three thousand signatures from Montreal, by M. P. Ryan, Esq. Mr. Cameron presented another, protesting against prohibitory legislation. Mr. Ross presented a second report of the Committee on the same law, recommending the taking of steps to secure information as to the working of the law in the United States.

The new Election Bill introduced by the Ministry, and providing for vote by ballot, and other important changes in our election law, has been under discussion in the House of Commons; and though to some of its details objections have been urged, it meets apparently | ical society, would have immediately suggested with pretty general approval both in and out of Parliament.

The Committee to investigate the question of fact, whether an amnesty, covering the shooting of Scott, as well as other acts of the Red River Provisional Government, continues its labors. We shall say nothing more about it, until its Report be presented, and published.

The deficit established as existing in the revenue necessitates a revision of the Tariff. and increased taxation of course. The Ministry have brought forward their plan for restoring the equilibrium betwixt income and expenditure.

ence to a recent trial:-

We are glad to notice that Mr. Brooks has introduced a bill to amend the criminal law in relation to defamatory libels, and also in relation to procedure in reference to what are called private prosecutions. The recent case in this city, if it has no other result, will not be without its value in calling public attention to the present condition of the trial gave a correct statement of the law as it at present stands, no one can venture to deny. It is tion, there has been a disposition in some quarters to find fault with His Honor's charge. But had the case been reversed, and had the religious element been entirely eliminated from it, there would have been but one opinion in relation to the ability and impartiality which characterized the conduct of Judge Ramsay Unfortunately, our evening contemporary assumes a role of infallibility, to which it is hardly entitled. And simply because it was a so-called religious paper which had been guilty of an atrocious libel, and a French Canadian Conservative public man who had been the subject of it, not by our contemporary alone, but a number of other people as well, who seem to think slander and falschood excusable, if it be only indulged in under the cloak of religion, the learned Judge has been attacked because he did not strain the law in the interest of a slanderer; and the Jury which refused to say that that was not a defamatory libel, which had been pronounced such by the defendants themselves, have been abused in the most improper manner .-

There were many no doubt, who, like ourselves, were much surprised at learning from Judge Ramsay's charge that, in this country, and by the law as it actually stands on our Statute Book, the truth of a libel complained of, cannot be pleaded in justification by the defendant, and may not be proved. Such however is the law; and as it is the duty of a Judge, not to make law, but to administer law such as he finds it ready made for him, it is most absurd, indeed worse, to hold up to blame His Honor Judge Ramsay, who in the case before him, did but confine himself to the strict performance of judicial functions. Legislative functions he has none; and therefore he has no right to set aside, or modify, the law which he is sworn to administer.

In so far as the defendant is concerned, it was most fortunate that the question as to the truth or falsity of the libel complained of, of the horrible story which he had published against the plaintiff, could not be gone into for if that question had been gone into and submitted to proof, it would have been proved that it was a lie, and a wicked lie; as indeed, according to the code that obtains-we do not say amongst evangelical men but—amongst gentlemen and Christians, all lies are wicked .-We, for our part, do not understand how lies can be defended upon the grounds that they are published by a moral newspaper editor, for the glory of God, and in the interests of society. Such a plea, such an excuse reminds us of the answer of Dona Inez, who having cruelly maligned her husband, and being pressed for a reason, could give none, save,-

· · "that her duty both to man and God" "Required such conduct, which seemed very odd." Don Juan, c. 1.

Most fortunate, we say, was it for the delendant that the truth or falsity of the accusation published by the Witness against the plaintiff was not made the subject matter of enquiry; for otherwise at would have been proved not only that it was false, or a lie; but that it was a lie for which it is impossible to urge the slightest excuse.

For, had the moral editors who published it given themselves any trouble to make enquiries as to its truth before publishing it, they would have found that there was not the slightest evi_ dence in its support; that at best it rested on nothing more solid than the slanderous gossip of the streets, picked up, and retailed by one who had no personal knowledge of the facts of the case. Had the editors of the Witness, for instance, but taken the pains, as in duty they were bound to do, to ask of the reporter, or scandal monger, who brought them the dirty story, such obvious questions as these-Have you personal knowledge of the truth of the story which you have brought to our office? Did you, if you have no such personal knowledge, receive your information from one, who was himself an eye witness, and an ear witness to the truth of the therein alleged facts? and is that person prepared to testify over his own name and signature to that truth?—had these questions been asked, we say, questions which every honest man would have asked before publishing a tale injurious to his neighbor; had these simple precautions been taken, precautions which to every one not brought up in evangelthemselves-the unreliableness of the story pubpublished by the Witness against M. Mousscau's private character would have been manifest; it would have been seen that, whether true or false, there was no better evidence of its truth than the idle tittle tattle of a gossipping, scandalloving, scandal-retailing set of bar-room loafers. It is no answer to say that the story was be. lieved to be true, that it was published in good faith, and without malice. Even the editor of a "moral newspaper" is bound by the law of

joins us to do unto others as we would be done | about our 'sacred calling.'"

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—We copy from the by Now no man would like to have a false Montreal Gazette some remarks upon the law accusation against his morals and private of libel as it stands in Canada, and with refer- character brought against him in the public press. He therefore who publishes such a editors, is in conscience, and by the laws of charity—the breach or neglect of which constitutes malice-bound first to assure himself of its truth. He must examine, and carefully law. That the learned Judge who presided at that sift the evidence; and is bound to accept as sufficient to morally justify publication, no evitrue that, because of the character of the prosecu- dence which would not—if confirmed upon oath in open Court-compel a conscientious jury to return a verdict of Guilty against the accused. To do this would give trouble, and cause delay no doubt: but what then! The newspaper editor is under no obligation, moral or legal to publish at all; but he is under a moral, if not a legal, obligation not to publish a lie to the detriment of his neighbor. He who without having taken all these precautions publishes an attack on his neighbor, is morally-(what he may be legally it is for lawyers to say) guilty of " malicious libel." So at least reads the law of Christianity; so reads the law of honor which obtains amongst gentlemen .-"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" is a law of perpetual and universal obligation, and from which even editors of 'moral" newspapers are not absolved.

> And any change which should have the effect of bringing the law of mah in this matter into harmony with the moral law, and the laws of honor, we would gladly hail. We think that proof as to the truth or falsity of an alleged libel should be allowed; and that always, and in all cases, when its falsity was proved, malice on the part of the publisher should be assumed, unless he showed that, before publishing the story, he had taken every possible precaution to assure himself of its truth; and that he had published it only upon the strength of testimony which, if given upon oath and in a Court of Justice, would compel a Jury to find a verdict of Guilty. Less than this should never be allowed to set aside the presumption of malice on the part of him who publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor. We need not quote the hacknied lines of the poet; but who can tell the amount of injury done by the publication of a false report, even when proved to be false? What can ever compensate a noble lady for the cruel libels circulated against her by a beast like Arthur Orton? who can tell how deep is the wound inflicted by the libel published against M. Mousseau in the Montreal Witness? A retractation, however ample. is but poor compensation for the pain inflicted; and so prone are many of mankind to slander, that an injurious story even when disproved. will still find multitudes to circulate it, and affirm its truth.

One word as to the actual position of newspaper editors, the circulation of whose journals, and whose consequent profits, would no doubt, in many cases, be injuriously affected were the principles above laid down to be enforced; for it is a sad truth, that that circulation, that those profits are often mainly due to the reputation which the said editors enjoy of being ever ready to publish every piece of malicious gossip that may reach their ears; and of being diligent panders to the morbid popular lust for spicy stories, and scurrilous attacks on private

We contend that newspaper editors are but as are all other private citizens; that the pos. session of type and press, confers no privileges; imposes, and releases from, no obligations. A newspaper editor goes into the publishing busi. nees on the same principles and from the same motives as those which prompt one man to go into the dry goods business, another man to start a grocery; the object being, not that of serving the public—for that is buncombe to be abhorred of all men-but of making a living If the dry goods man tries to pass on us shoddy as good broad cloth, and the grocer sends us sugar mixed with sand, we do not accept as a valid excuse the plea that in the exercise of this important functions as caterers for the bodily necessities of the public, they are justified in so doing, since otherwise they could scarce make a decent living, or compete with their neighbors. So neither when the newspaper editor, whose self-imposed business it is to furnish the public with truthful news, at so much per annum, paid in advance, substitutes lies in lieu thereof, can we accept the analogous plea urged in his behalf, that really he has not time to sift and sort his items, to separate the sand from the sugar that he sells us. The newspaper business is but as any other business; with no responsibilities from which the dry goods business is free; with no privileges which the grocery business does not equally enjoy. As the late Charles Yellowplush, Esq., says in one of his letters on this very subject, and when addressing a literary character of his day-" let us not be proud, and fancy ourselves marters of the truth, marters or apostels. We are but tradesmen, working for bread, and

THE INQUISITION IN ENGLAND.—Amongst the items of British news given in the Toronto Globe of the 22nd April, we find one to the effect that "a Shrewsbury bookseller has been story, though he be the most moral of moral fined £2 10s. and costs for selling a print called 'Our National Religion of the Future,' containing some very severe caricatures of the religion as by law established." Far from us be it to contest the right, nay the duty of the civil magistrate to punish by material pains and penalties the offence of turning religion into ridicule, or of endeavoring to bring it into discredit; but admit the right of the civil magistrate to do this, and you have granted all that was ever done in Catholic countries during the so-called "ages of darkness." That in Spain, and other countries, under pretence of punishing crimes against religion-blasphemy, sacrilege and others-many political crimes, and odious acts were perpetrated, in spite of the remonstrances of Rome, we may admit; but we see not how the subjects of a Protestant government which arrogates to itself, and exeroises the right of inflicting temporal punishments for spiritual offences, can have the impudence to reproach the Inquisition such as it was established, and countenanced by Rome-(not as it was afterwards abused and perverted from its original purpose by some of the secular governments of Europe)—with being a spiritual tyranny, and with imposing fetters on the human conscience. Our "Shrewsbury bookseller" had as good a right to publish prints turning the religion established by law into ridicule, as had any of the heresiarchs of the middle ages, or has had Luther and his fellowlaborers, to denouce and libel the Catholic religion. If the civil magistrate has no right to take cognizance of religious offences, then is the fine lately inflicted on the peccant bookseller of Shrewsbury, as gross a violation of civil and religious liberty as was the most atrocious act attributed to the Spanish Inquiition; but if the civil magistrate has such right, then is he bound to exercise it, and to use the sword for the protection of religion against the assaults of

Social trouble seems to be imminent in Engand and in some districts the country is menaced with a peasant war. The agricultural laborer finds that upon 15s. or 16s. a week he cannot support himself and family; he demands higher wages, and combines with his fellow workmen to enforce his demands upon the farmers or employers. These will not grant the asked for increase, and retaliate upon the Laborer's Union, by a Farmer's Union, and answer the "Strike" of the latter with a "Lock Out." Unless moderate counsels prevail, and of that there seems at present but little hope, very ugly disturbances may break out in the rural districts. The Communistic in the actual condition of the English agricul tural laborer to colist in his behalf the sympathies of the onlooking world.

JESUS AUTEM TACEBAT. - This, so we learn from the Uniac a Pernambuco journal, was the sole reply of the Bishop of Olinda to the tribunal before which he was arraigned as a malefactor, for having expelled from the sanctuary those who by their presence therein defiled it. "But Jesus held his peace;" no other defence of his conduct would the Bishop youchsafe to his persecutors.

These were not a little offended; but there was amongst them logic enough to draw the conclusion. One member of the tribunal hazarded the observation "why he compares himself to Christ." And then another chimed in "If so he ranks us with Pilate and Caiphas." Still the Bishop replied nothing, save only these words "Jesus autem tacebat." These are the tactics which most perplex the enemies of the

A measure is before Parliament for the better prevention of the adulteration of articles of food. Persons convicted of wilful adulteration to be liable to a penalty of \$100 for a first offence, and imprisonment with hard labor for a second. This is well in so far as it goes. The proper punishment for adulterating, or knowingly selling adulterated articles of food, drink, &c., or for using false weights and measures should be whipping. Nothing short of this will ever stop the infamous crime.

A respected correspondent wishes us to insert the following report of an Orange meeting lately held at Toronto. Our friend should not trouble himself because of the vulgar abuse of these men. It amuses them no doubt, and serves as a sort of safety valve for the escape of their malice; but it does us and our Church no manner of harm. Why then bother ourselves about it?

The regular monthly meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 137 was held in Foy's Half, Richmond street west, on Tuesday evening, 7th ult., the Worshipful Master, Lieut.-Col. Ogle R. Gowan, in the chair. The Deputy Master, Bro. Robert H. Trotter, charity, the breach or neglect of which law is not for righteousness sake. Let's try and work the usual routine business of the lodge, and the admission of one hew member by certificate, the fol-

Davis, barrister-at-law, and Grand Lecturer of British America, and seconded by Dr C. B. Hall, and carried by the unanimous vote of the lodge, with the exception of one negative to two of the resolutions: 1. "Resolved—That we as Orangemen, as faithful followers of the Immortal King William, and as loyal men, pledged to resist the approaches of Popery, under whatever guise or form they may present themselves, have read with the deepest sorrow and regret of the progress that Romanism has of recent years heen making in various portions of the British

Empire, but more especially in the very heart and citadel of that Empire, old England herself," 2. "Resolved—That while the German and Austrian Empires, France, Spain, and even Italy itself are being roused from the ecclesiastical fetters by which they have been hitherto bound to the See of Rome, it is deeply to be deplored that any portion of the free soil of Britain should be encumbered and polluted by the poisonous seeds of the corrupt weeds, which other countries are now engaged in casting out."

3. "Resolved—That the Ismentable perversions of so many of the clergy and laity of the English Church, which are so frequently reported, could not have occurred had not the mind of the people been prepared for the reception of Romish doctrines by the teaching and practices of men calling themselves ministers of the Protestant Church of England,"

4. "Resolved-That of late years similar insidious teachings and practices have been introduced by ministers of the Church of England in this Province, and are at this time and in this very city producing the most disastrous fruits, and that we feel it our bounden duty as a united body of Christian Protestants to warn all our brethren against the deadly poison that is now being administered by too many persons, calling themselves Protestant ministers.

5. "Resolved—That we heartily sympathize with the officers and members, as well lay as clerical, of the : Church Association, who are so heartily engaged in the good work of preserving evangelical religion, and in stemming the torrent of 'Tractarian,' or 'Puseyite' teaching of late years so profusely poured

6. Resolved.—That we trust the Grand Orange Lodge of British America will, at its next Grand Annual Assembly, elect no man to discharge the duties of any office in the Society, whether the office be that of Chaplain or any other, who is known to be tainted with the views commonly called 'Tractarianism, but which is in reality Romanism under Protestant mask."

it our duty to call attention by the annexed letter to the Rev. James Magee, acknowledging that worthy priest's services in behalf of the new Catholic Church in Castlebar.

We have much pleasure in inserting and feel

IBELAND'S ANCIENT FAITH.—CASTLEBAR NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—IRISH-AMERI-CAN SYMPATHY AND SERVICE.

To the Very Rev James (Canon) MaGee, P. P. Albany, N, Y., U. S., Amer ca

DEAR FATHER MAGES.—It would be difficult for us to describe the feelings of pride and gratitude which the first fruits of your arduous mission amongst our generous and faithful Catholic race in glorious America have been received here. It would be difficult also to discover a more genuine or more lofty evidence of the Catholic feeling that lives amongst our people on that great Continent, where you so love to labor for God, Religion, and for Race. We pray you to convey our greatest thanks to the generous donors—to the bishops, priests, clergy, and people of America who have recognized your mission, and our efforts in collecting fun's for the building of a beatiful Temple to the living God. The same strong hand, ever faithful in the cause of Religion and Country, our Illustrious Archbishop that blessed our first efforts in this und-rtaking, promptly forworded to us a National Bank order for your valued remittance of £500. We have duly lodged the same in the National Bank here. We must not lose the opportunity of assuring you that the vigilant and self-reliant efforts of the parishioners leaven is at work in England, as well as on of success which we have received from you and never abated in your absence. The great assurance the Continent of Europe; and there is much our people in the United States lends a powerful impetus to our well sustained local collection. Ired's mission in the glorious and sacred cause of Religion and education is of ancient date. The sufferings of our country betimes arouse the bitter feelings that must cling around the memories of the past. In no part of Ireland or of Connaught was there more suffering or desolation for country and for con-science wrought than around the old and historic town of Castlebar. Religion and race have survived all.

The future of Ireland in Religion and Education is destined to be great and holy. Its sacred soil has never lost the position it so early reached. From the four quarters of the Earth, we gather substantial proofs of how Ireland's exiled children appreciate our own determination and devotedness; but above all and before all the Irish-Americans have been the quickest to recognise and the most generous to kouor our efforts in the holy cause of Faith and Fatherland. The people of America are the greatest lovers of liberty; no people we can truly say are more devoted, or pay greater deference to Holy Religion and its claims; and none more blessed than they by its saving, sacred and civilizing influences. Joined by the people in the strong feelings of solicitude and affection for you, of which you have had such constant proof; and wishing you and our American friends—our kith and kin all the blessings and happiness of the Holy Season,—we remain, Dear Father MaGee, ever faithfully and sincerely,
PATRICK WALDRON, Chairman of Committee.

Committee.

PATRICK QUINN James Faulkner WILLIAM GIBBONS THOMAS MCCORMACK HYNES MOANDREW William Staunto

JAMES HEVERIN EDWARD M'MAHON MICHAEL QUINK THOMAS CUNNINGHAM EDWARD M'GOUGH M. Sheridan.

M. J. Smrn, C.C. F. MORAN, U.C. Hon. Sees. M. O'CONNELL, C.C. JOSEPH SHERIDAN. Castlebar, Ireland, Dec. 1873.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE -- April, 1874 .- The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

The story of Alice Lorraine is continued, and that entitled Disorders In Dreamsland brought to a conclusion somewhat disappointing to the reader. An amusing Essay on New Books, including the Memoirs of the late Mrs. Somerville, the Journal of Andre Marie-Ampere, the Lettres a Une Inconnue by Prosper Merimee, and the Life of a lately deceased Dr. Guthrie, a Scotch Protestant minister, comes next in order, and is an able, interesting article. Then we have a continuation of the Story of Valentine and his Brother, which for Blackwood is somewhat prosy; next comes an amusing article on Decorations, followed by a rather dreary political article; and the number concludes with a letter from an officer of the Naval Brigade on the Ashantee expedition, giving a lively description of the country, and lowing resolutions were moved by Mr. James Boyd the military operations.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF HAMIL-

The Rev. Peter Francis Criman, late Parish Priest of Stratford was consecrated Bishop of Hamilton on Sanday last. The august ceremony took place in St. Joseph's Church of that town, and was attended St. Joseph's Church of that town, and was attended by his Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronte, conscipy his Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronte, on the liquor seller, knows all this—he sees it—it is the fruit that grows from his traffic—and he, with this sight before him goes on selling to that father that without which these evils would not come. This has a hardening effect on the liquor seller. It is ugly looking also from the point of view of honesty. He does not take the bread out of the children's mouths—he does not take the coat off their backs—but where is the difference?—he does not steal the coat, but he prevents it from coming on the child's back at all: and in the child's back at all: Lordon; Heenan, Lennon, McNulty, Ryan, Dow-London; Heenan, Lennon, McNulty, Ryan, Dowling, Funken, Cherrier, Holzer, Bardon, Grenotier, Rossert, and Maurice, of Hamilton; Farrelly, V.G., O'Connor, and Boyle, of Kingston; Very Revs. O'Connor, and Boyle, of Kingston; Very Revs. of St. Sulpice, Hogan and Therian, of Montreal; M. J. O'Farrell, St. Peter's, N.Y.; Kevency and Harriett, of Albany; Carron, Walsh, and Goodwin, of Portland; McCauley, of Burlington; Hannon and Gauthier, of Cleveland; Joas, of Detroit; and Dr, McMullen. of Chicago. McMullen, of Chicago.

Bishop Crinnan was born in Louth, Ireland, was educated at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal; afterwards removed to this city where he was or-dained by Bishop Charbonnel. Proceeding West shortly thereafter, he was appointed to the mission of Biddulph, thence to Mitchel and Kinkora; and finally to the Parish of Stratford. The incessant and successful labors of the good Priest remain in the numerous schools and churches with which he the numerous stated the different fields of his labors; and now that he is raised to the purple, all will rejoice that he has received so fitting and exalted a reward. Irish Canadian.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

The Salford (Eng.) Diocesan Crusade against Intemperance has adopted, amongst other sound rules, the following:-

"As there unhappily exists in this country a hereof in respect to the nature and use of spirituous liquors; and as the 'Salford Diocesan Crusade' is determined, above all things, to preserve inviolate the True Faith, without which it is impossible to please God—it hereby enters its protest against even the suspicion of heretical teaching. Every member of the Crusade, therefore, declares that he heartily rejects and anathematizes the detestable heresy of the Manichees—condemned by the Church fifteen centuries ago—which teaches that spirituous liquors are not the creatures of God; that they are intrin-sically evil; and that whoever uses them is thereby guilty of sin. No person can be a member of the 'Salford Crusade against Intemperance' who does not from his heart reject this, and every other heresy condemned by the Church."

This heresy-Manicheism-which admits the existence of two First Principles, the one good and the other bad, and which thereby denies the Unity of God, is not confined to England. In the United States, and here in Canada its adherents may be numbered by the thousands. They are the "Sons of Temperance," the "Good Templars," and the brazen jades who, with psalms on their lips, cougregate in crowds around low taverns for the purpose of praying the proprietors out. These do not war against the vice of Intemperance, but against spirituou liquors because they are intrinsically evil." But all God's creatures are intrinsically good. Therefore if spirituous liquors are not good they are not creatures of God. Therefore there exists another Creatures of God. tor, another First Principle! Therefore God is not

This false proposition—"spirituous liquors are intrinsically evil"—from which such impious conclusions are drawn, is laid down at almost every one of those numerous meetings held estensibly in the cause of Temperance, and presided over by some Parson or Elder who gains a fivelihood by committing assault and battery on the True Faith. They who trade in heresy find it just as easy and convenient to deny the Unity of God as to deny the Immaculate Conception, or Papal Infallibility. Nay, they find it more easy and convenient, for they at-tack the very Essence and Existence of God under the cloak of Temperance, in the garb of Religion—wolves in sheep's clothing—and thus lead many Catholics, who go in heart and soul for Temperance, to participate, at least materially, in their detestable hereay. Their favorite teaching is, that to drink any kind of spirituous liquor is a sin, a crime hardly second to murder and adultery; for Protestantism draws no line between sins. To this the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the subject is diametrally opposed. The sin lies in the abuse not the use of spirituous liquors; and that sin may be venial or mortal according as the abuse may be small or great. The virtue of Temperance does not forbid the use of spirituous liquors, and the man who makes a rational and moderate use of them is really a Temperate man. For instance, the writer, who drinks wine and ale in moderation, (and is not ashamed to say it) maintains, because the Church teaches him. that there is in him at least as much of the virtue of Temperance as there is in the Total Abstainer.

No Catholic can deny this. We have stripped the wolf, Manicheism, of its sheep's clothing, and have shown the dangerous tendencies of the Temperance movement as conducted by Protestants. It now remains for our Catholic Temperance and Total Abstinence societies to say whether they will, whether they can as Catholics, unite with the Manichees in the war the latter are waging against spirituous liquors, as things intrinsically evil, and therefore not the creatures of God; or whether they will on the contrary adopt the rule of the Salford Diecesan Crusade, and reject and anothematize the detestable heresy condemned by the Church fifteen centuries ago. The course they are bound to pursue is obvious.

TEMPERANCE SKETCHES.

I .- THE WHISKY SELLER.

How the Traffic harms Himself .- The Father .- The Husband.—The Young Wife.—The Widow and her Son.—The Color of Dishonesty in it.—The Words of Our Lord.

BY REV. M. STAPFORD, OF LINDSAY, ONTARIO. ADVIS-ING ONE OF HIS PARISHIONERS NOT TO ENGAGE IN WHISEY SELLING.

The sale of liquor is bad for him who sells it. The liquor seller knows it is bad. When he hands liquor to a man and takes money in return for it, he knows he has given no value for the money. Liquor is not value—it does injury and no good. The liquor seller knows this in his conscience; he knows the more he gives of his liquor for a certain sum of money, the less value he gives, or rather, the more injury he does. In all legitimate objects of purchase and sale, the more you get, the better—the richer you are. In the liquor traffic alone, the more you get, the poorer you are, and the worse in your poverty. The liquor seller knows this to be a fact, and this knowledge that he has of the injury he does you by supplying you with liquor, does him harm-hardens him. This giving what generally does harm, and getting value in return for it, has a color of dishonesty about it. From this point of view the trade is not

safe looking.
Then the diquor seller takes money from FA-THERS which would be required to procure food | tour.

curse their drunken father; he knows they will the Rev. Fathers Stensen, of Ottawa, and Graham, grow up in ignorance and vice, and fill our jails, of Kingston, all of whom delivered happy speeches poor-houses, and prisons and lunatic asylums ;-he knows the boys will grow into criminals of every caste, and the girls will sink down into those haunts and happiness.—Communicated from Prescott. escape from which liquor makes difficult if not imnot steal the coat, but he prevents it from coming on the child's back at all; and in the act of doing so, he shortens the father's life. This, also, has a dis-honestair about it. It looks bad; and in reference to those children, he is not doing as he would like to be done by. The liquor seller sells liquor to HUSBANDS,

and what follows? He knows. There is a young man who has but recently married the choice of his heart. He loves her next to God—first among the creatures of God in his heart is her place. He would part with his life rather than cause her one pang of pain. The man who would offer her insult or harm would do it at his peril. He is loved in return, and the sound of his coming step is sweetest music to her heart. They are happy. The liquor seller sells of his liquor to this young man, and then a change begins to take place. That young husband begins to care less for his wife, and if the liquor seller continues to supply the liquor for a certain time, he will cease to love his wife—he will transfer all his love to the whisky selled's bottle. The bottle will supplant the woman. The much-loved wife is first an object of indifference, then of contempt, then of cruelty. He neglects her-he insults herhe malfreats her-any one can do the same! She sickens-fades; she is HEART BROKEN. The thing that drags her husband down to death is given him by the whiskey seller, who sees the work of his hands, sees this woman's sufferings, agony, and death. He looks on; he takes the money which is the price of these sufferings, and he proceeds with his traffic -his blighting traffic-his hellish traffic. This tends to harden the liquor seller's heart, but he goes on smilingly in search of another victim. Who does he meet next?

'A YOUNG MAN,

—it may be an only son of a mother, and she a widow. The liquor seller will have no more compassion on him or on her than he had on the young husband's wife; he will take all this young man's earnings and let the widowed mother die in wisery and despair. He takes the money out of her son's hand, and he puts a dagger in its place. The mother dies in misery—the son dies on the scaffold; the liquor seller makes a little money, and on he goes with his liquor sales. This is bad, and must tend to harden the heart of the liquor seller.

There are many othea ways in which the liquor

seller hurts himself in the trade and exposes himself to become dishonest and bad. When he "treats" customers, in order to overreach them in his dealings or even to influence them in their purchases; when he treats them to induce them to drink, and drinks with them for that purpose; when he gives them liquor knowing it will incite them to blaspheme in his own hearing and in the presence of others, and even of his own children ;-all these practices are ugly looking and must of necessity do

HARM TO THE LIQUOR SELLER. These practices are not to be reconciled with the principles held sacred among Christians: Do as you would be done by ; Love your neighbor for the love of God—de good to him—bear his burdens—clothe him—give him to eat—lead him not into temptation—be not a stumbling block in his way.— Whather you eat or drink, or whatever clse you do, do it in the name of one who says, He is the way, the truth, and the life.- If any one will follow Him, he must take up his cross and follow Him-he must walk in His footsteps, and he must imitate His example.—Woe be to him by whom scandal cometh. -Let your light shine before men, that they may glorify your Father who is in heaven.

These are principles and truths and warnings that must be embarrassing at times to the liquor seller, and must make him pause often and say within himself, "I am afraid there is something not quite right about all this business: I will never hear these words of the Master addressed to me-" Well done! thou good and faithful servant." There is nothing well done in this business-IT IS ALL BAD." Under all these circumstances the fate of the liquor seller is hard, and I think the sooner he gets out of the business the better. Those who are not in it should keep out of it. If men are bound to shun even the occasion of evil, surely the liquor traffic is at least an occasion of evil. No one will dispute that. The case is clear, and for my part I WOULD CHEERFULLY GIVE MY LIFE TO MAKE OTHERS SEE IT IN THIS LIGHT IN WHICH IT APPEARS TO ME.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

On Wednesday morning last, (April 22nd,) an immense concourse of spectators assembled at the R. C. Church in this Town, to witness the double marriage of Mark Keilty, Esq., Merchant of Prescott, to Miss Anne Hughes, of Toronto, and P. C Murdock, Esq., of Augusta, to Miss Hattie Murphy, daughter of Jno. Murphy, Esq., J.P., of Prescott, which was one of the grandest events of the kind which has ever taken place in this Town. The rain poured down, in torrents, and thereby rendered it more disagreeable than it would have been had the day been fine, but, after all, the affair passed off in a manner that reflected great credit on all parties concerned.

Never, perhaps, on any occasion do the ladies of Prescott" turn out" so numerously as when the obect of their attention and curiosity is to be a "fashionable wedding," and therefore large num-bers of them did not fail to put in an appearance at the Church early in the morning, and the view of hats, plumes, bonnets, pretty faces, &c., which presented itself was enough to strike terror to the heart of the most obstinate bachelor. The ceremony was to take place at 10 o'clock, a.m., but hours before that time the spacious edifice was literally "jammed" with expectant lookers-on' impatiently waiting for the arrival of the bridal party. Sharp at 10 the commotion near the door caused the eyes of all to be concentrated on the entrance, and exactly at 10.15 the wedding party entered the Church and proceeded up the aisle to the altar, where the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. P. Roche, P.P. of Prescott. The brides were magnificently attired in white with veils and wreaths of Orange blossoms.

The Bridesmaids, who were for Miss Hughes,-Miss Bella Murphy and Miss Mary Keilty; and for Miss Murphy—Miss Mary Murdock and Miss Bella McCrea, were also arrayed in white with the addition of blue and pink trimmings. The Bridegrooms were faultlessly dressed in black cloth suits with white Kids and Kerchiefs, and the groomsmen, who were, for Mr. Keilty, Messrs. David McCarthy and Thos. J. Tracy; and for Mr. Murdock, Messrs. Patrick McAuloy, and Jas. McNulty, were similarly "shrouded," and the entire party presented a most

splendid appearance. After the ceremony at the Church, the wedding party returned to the residence of Mr. Jno. Murphy, where a reception, at which over fifty guests were present, was held from 12 o'clock, noon, till 4.39 p.m., when the married couples embarked on the G. T. Train en route for the East on their wedding

what ho is doing; he knows the children will shiver the Rev. Father Kellty, P.P. of Kitley; the Revd. it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie fathers Genotte fathers" and the leadership of "Mollie fathers" are supplied to the leadership of "Mollie fathers" ar ren will shiver the Rev. Father Kelty, I.F. of Daniel and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and it for months past under the leadership of "Mollie JOHN F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and John F. FENTON, Sec. and Walsh, of Ogdensburg, and Walsh, of Ogdensbur

of congratulation to the brides and grooms, and expressed their earnest wishes for their future welfare

Died, suddenly, of Heart Disease, at St. Raphaels, Ont., April 22nd., Mary McDonell, wife of Duncan McPherson, Esq., aged 71 years.—May her soul rest in

I am lonely, lonely, lonely, For the loved one is not here; And I weep, but weeping never Will recall my mother dear.

Ah, my friends, who ne'er have listened For a mother's voice in vain, Can ye blame me if I miss her, Whom I ne'er shall see again?

Little know ye, who ne'er felt it, Of the anguish in my heart; Clouds take now the place of sunshine; Hot tears from my eyes will start.

Motherless? how can I say it! Motherless? take back the word-Pray for me, to Mary, mother-Let thy loving voice be heard :--

Mother! mother! list!-no answer-Must I see her face no more? No more clasp the hand that led me, Till my dreary life is o'er?

No more wait the coming footsteps Of the form I loved so well; No more hear her words of counsel;-Oh, let not my soul rebel.

Dearest Mother, now we miss thee: Tears ne'er show our sorrow here Home is no more home without thee, But we love it more for thee.

But, kind, sainted, best of mothers, Here thy loss we deeply feel— But 'tis God that hath bereft us, Pray; He will our sorrow heal.

One by one we coon shall meet thee, And those friends who went before; Then we'll be a happy circle, Met a bove to part no more. Lancaster, April 27th, 1874.

SHERBROOKE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this society was held in the College school-room, on Tuesday evening, the 14th ust, for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months, and the transaction of other business, M. L. Connolly, Esq., President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The auditors, Treasurers, and Committes annual reports were also read and adonted : after which the election for office-bearers was proceeded with, and the following is the result of the ballot :---

President—M. L. Connolly Esq., (re-elected)
1st Vice President—Mr. W. Murray (re-elected) 2nd Vice President-Mr. P. Pierson Treasurer-Mr. J. Doyle (re-elected) Corresponding Secretary—Mr. J. R. McDonnell Recording Secretary—Mr. W. Shen Chaplain—Rev. A. E. Dufresne Physician-E. D. Worthington Esq., M. D. Committee of Management-Messrs. P. Murphy Cotter, H. Connors, J. Treacy, J. Welch, H. Myers, and J. McGowan.

Grand Marshal-Mr. J. P. Connolly. Assistant Marshal—Mr. T. B. Dyon.
The meeting then adjourned until the first Tuesday in May.

By order, J. R. McDonnell, Cor. Sc

SERIOUS FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE -About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a 3-story tenement house, 35 Latour Street, owned by Mr. Thomas Bell and occupied be Messrs. E. A. and Moses Cohen, of the firm of Cohen & Lopez, tobacconists. The firemen, who were soon on the spot, set strenuously to work, and had succeeded in partially quenching the flames when the voice of a female, evidently in great distress; was heard coming from ie upper tier of the gallery in the rear. All pos sible efforts were made by Chief Bertram, Mr. A. Perry, several men of the brigade and Mr. E. A. Cohen to rescue the wretched victim, but in vain, as the fire had entire possession of that portion of the building. When, at last, they succeded in pene-trating to the spot whence the cry had proceeded, it was to find Mrs. Cohen, senr., a corpse, lying pro-strate on the floor of the gallery. From her position and the nature of the surroundings it was apparent that the unfortunate woman, who was sixtytwo years old and exceedingly corpulent, had made desperate exertions to escape from the doom which awaited her. Other members of the family had saved themselves by surmounting the partition on the gallery which separated it from that of the neighbouring house, but this partition proved a fatal barrier to Mrs. Cohen too effectually cutting off all retreat, Mr. E. A. Cohen tried to break it down and so open a passage to his mother, but his efforts were fruitless and so also were those of a neighbor, who, summoned by his cries for help, came with an axe to his assistance. It is supposed that the fire had its origin in the chimney. The house-servant testified at the inquest that she had left the fire in the kitchen stove almost burnt out before retiring to bed at 9 o'clock and that when she awakened by the stifling smoke, the stairs leading from the kitchen were on fire. Mr. Moses Cohen, busband of the deceased, was badly hurt by falling down the stairs, fracturing three of his ribs. He sustained a similar injury, we under-stand, several years ago, having broken the very same ribs by a fall .- Gazette, 23rd ult.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED .- Patrick Gillen, one of the jurors who rendered the verdict against the Witness, entered a complaint at the Police Court this morning that he had been twice beaten by one Stewart, a tavern-keeper, on account of the verdict in which he had acquiesced - Evening Star, 25th inst.

A FISHY STORY .- Our contemporaries state that Patrick Gillen, one of the jurors in the late Witness libel case, complained at the Police Court, on Saturday morning, that he had been several times assaulted by a tavern-keeper named Stewart, for acquiescing in the verdict of 'guilty" in that case .-They might have gone further and said that the alleged deposition of Gillen bears no signature; one of the officials of the court stating that Gillen had been sent out to obtain a stamp, without which the deposition is not valid, also for a physician's certifi-ca'e to show that he was injured, and had not since returned; whilst the person in whose handwriting the deposition is said to be forgets all about the circumstance. Gillen, by the way, our reporter believes to be the juror who ran up stairs for protection from a mob he said was at the door thirsting for his blood on the night of the trial, and who, when guided down stairs by said reporter, found no one

at the door at all .- Witness. MIDNIGHT OUTRAGES.—Complaints have been made to the police of the conduct of some loafers who amuse themselves during the night by cutting doorbell cords, smashing door bells and other similar acts. These cowardly villans are allowed to go at large because there is an insuffi iency of police in the neighborhoods which they frequent-especially

Bleury street.—Gazette 25th;
The officers of the Great Western Railway have Among those present at the reception, we noticed determined to take immediate steps to clear the please address Ed. Murrhy, Esq., President, or the

Matches," and if it cannot be done otherwise an officer will be placed aboard each train. "Matches" and his gang have picked dozens of pockets on the road within the past six months, and though well known in Windsor they are allowed to make their headquarters there undisturbed.

The Citizen has the following special:-"FORT GARRY, 22nd ult.—Last evening, before dark, two French half-breeds went to the house of ex-President Bruce, armed with guns, and demanded of Bruce that he should promise to cease writing letters to newspapers upon the rebellion, or they would shoot him. They maltreated him fearfully, frightened his family, breaking the windows of the house, and committing other outrages. They then left the house uttering all manner of threats if Bruce made any further exposures. One of the parties was arrested to-day. He said the action was instigated by a prominent French Capadian, who sported the prefix of honorable, in the interest of Riel. The case is to be heard to-morrow. Intense excitement prevails on account of the outrage. Bruce has moved into the city, fearing further persecution. The Metis newspaper insists upon the re-election of Riel for Provencher."

BIRTH.

At 217 St. Joseph Street, on the 26th ult., the wife of F. Rourk, M.D., of a son. DIED.

In this city, Francis, son of James McFarlane, aged 17 years and 4 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE	MAI	RKI	C'I'	i.
Flour # brl. of 196 ib Pollards	\$3.	50	(a)	\$4.0
Superior Extra	6.	40	ര	6.5
Extra	0.	00	@	0.0
Fancy	0.	.00		0.0
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	0	.00	Ø	0.0
Western States, No. 2	0.	.00		0.0
Fine	4.	90	1	5.0
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).	0.	.00	O	0.0
Strong Bakers'	5	.90	@	6.1
Middlings	4	.40	0	4.5
U. C. bag flour, per 110 lbs	2	.70	0	2.8
City bags, [delivered]	3	.00	@	3.07
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs	1	.10	0	1.1
Lard, per lbs	0	.11	0	0.11
Cheese, per lbs	0	.13	0	0.1
do do do Finest new	0	.00	0	0.0
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs		.43	0	0.4
Outmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs	5	.10	0	5.3
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs	0	.70	0	0.72
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs	0		10	
Pork-New Mess	18			
New Canada Mess				
				-0.0

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	TORONTO FARMERS' MA	RK	ET.		
ij	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$ 1	30	1	33
٠	do spring do	ĺ	22	1	22
;	Barley do	1	3 2	1	33
	Oats do	0	48	0	48
3	Peas do	0	69	. 6	70
1	Rye do	0	00	0	75
ļ	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	50	8	25
	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	06	0	08
1	" fore-quarters "	0	04	0	65
	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	Ø	80	0	10
	Potatoes, per bus	0	60	. 0	65
1	Butter, lb. rolls	0	28	0	35
	" large rolls	0	25	0	28
-	tub dairy	0	30	0	33
7	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	14	0	15
,	" packed	0	13	0	14
Ī	Apples, per brl	2	50	3	00
	Carrots do	0	50	G	60
	Beets do	0	55	0	75
•	Parsnips do	0	60	0	78
	Turnips, per bush	-	30	_	40
	Cabbage, per doz	0	80	1	00
	Onions, per bush	1	50	2	60
	Hay	20	00	28	OQ
	Stra w	14	00	16	00
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KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN-nominal; Rye 72c. Barley \$1.10. Wheat \$1,15 to \$1,15. Pens 70c. Oats 00c to 43 BUTTER-Ordinary tresh by the tub or crock ells at 26 to 27c per lb.; print selling on market at 00 to 00c. Eggs are selling at 15 to 16c. Cheese

worth 10 to 11c; in stores 15c to 17c.

MEAT.—Beef, \$8,00 to 9,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$7,00 to 8,00; Mess Pork \$17 to \$18 00; Mutton from 8 to 9c. to 00c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.

POULTRY .-- Turkeys from 80c to \$1,50. Fowls per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 00 to 00c. Hay steady, \$19 to \$20,00. Straw \$8,00 to \$10,00.

Woon selling at \$4,50 to \$5,00 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$8,00 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quant-

ty. Soft \$8.

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

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the new ST. PATRICK'S HALL, (Corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets,) on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th of May, at 8 p.m. (Entrance by St. Alexander Street.)

By order, SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH LOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. It is requested all membars will be present. Election of Officers will take place at this meeting, and business of impertance will be also submitted.

Persons in the country desirous of sending remittances to the Home Rule Association, Montreal, will undersigned,

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

The Sun says the rumour gains ground that Walter Shanly, ex-M.P., is to be Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway in place of Mr. Brydges, retired.

Public religious discussions are the order of the day in Nova Scotia. Rev. Henry Stamer, Episcopalian, and Rev. W. E. Hall, Baptist, have had a public discussion at Margaret's Bay on the question of baptism.

At Present when there is some talk of the absence of shipbuilding in Canada proper, the following item regarding the shipbuilding of Quebec may prove valuable and interesting:—At present there are being built in this port 15 sea-going vessels, 13 schooners, and 16 barges, against 10 ships, 7 schooners and 6 barges at the same time last year.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.:

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGILL ST., May 1, '74]

MONTREAL. ROYAL

OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

		
Capital	\$10	.000.000
Funds Invested	12	.000.00
Annual Income	5	,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which

is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart-

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referec. W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. Montreal, 1st Muy, 1874.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC BEYLEW. APRIL 1874 .- CONTENTS.

Articles &c. 1. Reviews of Famous Books-XI. Joinville's History of St. Louis, by the Rev. H. J. Coleridge. 2. The Martyrdom of William Harrington, by the Rev. J. Morris. 3. Some Early Spanish Poetry, by E. Bowles. 4. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the Second by Reginald Colley. 5. Conservatives and Liberals. 6. The Early Roman Christians, by the Rev. J. McSwiney. 7. Unstable as Water, by the Very Rev. Canen Todd. 8. A Pica, by W. P. F.

Catholic Beview. 1. Reviews and Notices. 2. Corrections of the Press. 1. The Saturday Review and the London Examinations. 2. The Saturday Review and Cardinal Barnabo.

Cases for Binding the present Volume (now complete) can be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Bunns &

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Pre. or QUEBEC. In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ARTHUR M. COHEN.

An Insolvent.

On the twenty-third day of May next the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 14th April, 1874.

ARTHUR M. COHEN, By his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1862. AND AMENDMENTS TREBETO. In the matter of MARTIN FINN.

An Insolvent. A Second Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs, RIDDELL & EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, until THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of MAY next, after which dividend will be paid.

JAMES RIDDELL, Assignee.

Montreal, 15th April, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. In the SUPERIR COURT. PRO. OF QUEEKC,

Dist. of Montreal, In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON. An Insolvent.

The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, he will-apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Montreal, 16th April, 1874.

WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON,

By his Attorneys ad litem,
ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTH HESPOON.

FRANCE.

A French correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that the course of the elections in the country during the past ten months has forced the conviction upon many influential personages that the feeling of the country is in favor of a Conservative Republic, and that the present interregnum cannot be prolonged without serious danger, It is believed that Marshal MacMahon sees the necessity of giving a definite character to his Government, and that he meditates making an appeal to the peo-ple by means of a plebiscite to confirm his election as President of the Republic for a period of seven years. The appeal would of itself destroy the authority of the National Assembly, but it would probably answer the Marshal's purpose.

M. Thiers is said to have been made ill by the debate on the Paris fortifications, but he soon recovered. Speaking for the first time since his fall from power, he strongly opposed the immediate adoption of the whole plan of the Committee, and pressed for the limitation weeks for further discussion. He was evidently afraid of the effect which so vast a scheme of preparation might have at Berlin, said that it would give the foreigner "a melancholy idea" of their policy, and would hasten the passing of the German Army Bill. It was leave Versailles unprotected, and the debate ended in the rejection of all the amendments and the passing of the Committee's Bill by 397 to 190 votes, a larger majority than the present Government had ever before obtained.

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—The other day a Parisian journal reminded us of a curious retrospective incident. In 1848 the Minister of the Interior addressed to the prefects the following circular :- " Use every possible means to arrest citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he enters your department.—LEDRU-ROLLIN." One year after, almost day for day, another document, emanating from the same ministry, ran thus:- "Use every possible means to arrest citizen Ledru-Rollin, if he enters your department.—DUFAURE."

Paris, April 24. - President MacMahon has opened the exhibition for the benefit of expatriated Alsatians.

According to the last statistics taken there are 35,387,700 Catholics in France, 80,757 Protestants, 40,319 Jews; odd sects, not recognized by the State 371, and 80,591 persons only had the courage to declare themselves free-thinkers.

SPAIN.

The position of Serrano is beyond doubt most oritical, and I am confident that he will make the most desperate efforts to relieve Bilbao at any cost. It may be said, indeed, that his army is the last which Spain now has, and if it is beaten it is terrible to contemplate the consequences. As it is, the panic is spreading who would listen to him, of the true means to apthrough the Northern Provinces. Families continue to emigrate from divers parts of the Basque country. At San Sebastian, if one may judge from private letters, there seems not much hope of the success of the army, and the townspeople believe that if Bilbao falls the siege of that once formidable fortress would acts of contrition with their lips only, and not with their heart; that we are ready to make empty prospeedily follow. Works of defence have been thrown up outside the town, but its old fortifications have long disappeared. The castle still stands uninjured on the summit of Mount (Tremble, O Rome | do penance | do penance | lis-Orgullo, and may yet do good service. The heights of Santa Barbara, which command Hernani, have also been fortified. Families are contemplating quitting San Sebastian to escape being shut up in the town, and are seeking temporary refuge in Bayonne and the neighboring localities, which are already crowd-

The papers mention a curious conversion to Carlism—that of the person who was Minister of Marine in the Radical Administration of Pi y Margall, and his formal recognition of the Government of Don Carlos. It appears that two manifestoes bearing his name, one addressed to the nation and one to the fleet, set forth the motives which have led to this change. These motives are—the calamities which have fallen on the country, the ruin of two Thrones, the overthrow of the Republic by violence; the establishment of a system, nameless and unintelligible, personified by a soldier of fortune, who has been in the course of his career the partisan of every sort of opinion and of every cause, and to whom another soldier Faith, the illustrious Archbishop of Cologne, Droste handed over power; the sufferings of the country; the loss of Spanish credit, which has fallen lower than that of Turkey, or even of the South American Republics; loans contracted on the most usurious terms; the dangers of a Cantonal insurrection, a miserable parody of the Paris Commune; the perils which threaten seciety at large, the loss of national unity and of the principles of religion. In his eyes Liberalism is nothing but the prestitution of liberty, and in it no Spaniard who cares for his honor can persist. Many have, indeed, privately acknowledged their errors, but they dare sistless power, and has no weapon to meet it withnot openly avow the fact. He hopes that his the force of suffering and of prayer. example will encourage them to do so. The ex-Republican Minister, moreover, declares that he had given his utmost assistance to the Liberal Government; had been a prominent member of it; and even now he might, if he pleased, discharge important functions, but he prefers renouncing all such honors in order to range himself under the flag which bears for aggravated the malady under which he suffers, and its motto, "God, Country, and King"—that the agony of lying on a sick bed when there is so is calm of conscience, respect for religion, and the salvation of his country; and he does not hesitate to place confidence in a Prince who is statesman to whom Germany owes her unity, and tions of the nation.

In the document addressed to the Navy he 002-100

them; the humiliation inflicted by the surren-der of the Virginius, and by the glorious ships fail to be most irritating to one who left the Junkers of Callao, the witnesses of the exploits of the unhappy Mendez-Nunez, having been dishonor called by the presence of the Intransigentes of the Prince "which injures the highest interests of the Prince "which injures the highest he finds." oured by the presence of the Intransigentes of Cartagena. He declares that he has never the realm;" and, face to face with the facts, he finds Uartagena. He declares that he has never only two means which promise redress—his resig-been a conspirator, and that if he now pledges nation or the dissolution of the Parliament. Here is his featly to Don Carlos it is because he has the a spectacle likely to afford the enemies of German conviction that under his rule the honour of unity and the friends of Ultramontane projects the Navy will be restored; and for this and for considerable comfort. Our correspondent states the other reasons already mentioned he calls that Prince Bismarck has spoken still more exupon his old comrades to follow his example plicitly to his own political friends; and there can and " pronounce "for the legitimate Sovereign.—Times Cor.

It is reported that the Carlists have released all their prisoners of war.

'ITALY.

In the Italian parliament, deputy Suardo recently called the attention of the House to the fact that affairs. Our Correspondent hints that the constitute Bishop of Avellino had been asked by Deputy encies may out pressure on their representatives Cappozzi to contradict the evidence he had already given as witness in a late trial for murder, in order that the accused, who was Cappozzi's client might be aquitted. The Bishop refused to deny or in any way alter his first assertions, stating that he would not violate his conscience by doing so. The deputy and its permanence is put in no small peril by disthen asked him to remain silent which the Rishop sensions respecting the very foundations of strength of it for the present to the fortification of four also refused to do. This denunciation of a deputy for such an infamous act as tampering with a witness where life and death is concerned provided. agreed, leaving the rest to stand over for six quite a tumult in the chamber, and Cappozzi will be called before the courts to answer the charge.

A WARNING To ITALY.—The name which is signed at the foot of the following letter is that of a gentleman well known to many of our readers for his piety and for his unbounded devotion to the Holy See. The facts he mentions are stated by him to be the passing of the German Army Bill. It was so notorious that the civil authorities have thought objected, in reply, that M. Thiers's plan would it right to interfere. We (Tablet) confess that to us leave Versailles unprotected, and the debate the precise date said to be assigned for the accomplishment of the prediction is an indication of delusion; such prophecies have of late been too often proved fallacious for us to attach the slightest credit to them. The letter runs thus:

" To the Editor of the Florence Journal .- Sir, - During the last four years a man has been going up and down the streets of Florence exhorting all persons to do penance because, as he tells them, the anger of Almighty God is about to fall on our heads. The man has been seen by great numbers of Catholics very many times in extasy before the Blessed Sacrament in the churches, which seems to justify the belief that the terrible judgments he predicts are not a dream of his imagination, but an inspiration from God. Christians can have no reason to refuse to believe in this man when they remember that God sent a prophet to the men of Nineveh, who became converted; and to Jerusalem, which continued obdurate, and hardened itself more and more in its

sin.
"The only thing to ascertain is whether he may not be insane; for, in these days of sluggish faith, people dispense with all the trouble of examining the miracles wrought by the grace of God; while they throw about right and left the imputation of madness. Well, last Sunday, the 22nd instant, the man was taken into custody. He had been preaching on the steps of the church called San Giovannino, in the Via di Cavour, when he was arrested and taken to the Questura. I followed along with the crowd. I was present during his examination, and I can bear witness that the inspector of police discharged him, declaring that he was not at all mad.

"Two hundred persons not connected with the police, and myself among the number, are ready to testify that they never observed in this man the least symptom of madness; but that, on the contrary, they have heard him utter moving exhortations to penance, together with striking revelations of approaching chastisements, and teachings to all pease the justice of God, and thus avoid the calamittee of which he says it is his mission to warm

"He says-and who would not believe him, seeing the scourges already hanging over our heads?—that fessions, but not real sacrifices, and that in too many hearts hypocrisy takes the place of taith and charity. Quite lately I heard him repeat these words ten to my voice, return to God with sincerity, for if you return not of your own accord you will be com-pelled to do so by a way full of thorns; the year 1874 is the year of God's justice.'

"I own that I see no proof of insanity in all this. I make known these facts in order that I may have nothing to blame myself for; it seems to me quite as rash to assert that a man has a mission from God as to deny it. We ought to judge of this man by his words and acts, but how can we judge it, if no one takes the trouble to examine! For my part I am ready to bear my testimony to the wonderful facts which I have witnessed. Our teachers in the Faith who have an express mission from God to pronounce publicly on all matters appertaining to the supernatural will have to settle for us what we are to believe about this man,-I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS ENGLEFIELD.
No. 1, Villa Fontebuoni, Via Settignanese, Flor-

GERMANY.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Patterson describes the religious condition of Germany and the attempted subugation of the whole domain of religion to the State. The present state of things, he says, is not entirely without parallel:—

Some forty years ago a venerable confessor of the von Vischering, had alone to brave the rigours of Prussian legalism on the subject of the education of the issue of mixed marriages. After four years' imprisonment, he came out of prison, broken in health, but unbroken in spirit, to reap, during his remaining years, the reward of his constancy in the praise of the Supreme Pontiff, the love of his flock, the triumph of his just cause, and the approval of his conscience; while with the Government remained the victory of having perhaps shortened the life of one old man. Such victories are the worst of defeats, and these are what remain to Prince Bismarck if he attempts to enforce his new laws; for after all there remains that great factor in the affairs of men, a force unseen by the enemy, who yet feels its re-

A LIBERAL OPINION OF BISMARCK.—The following summing-up of the German political position is extracted from the Daily Telegraph, and is well worthy of careful perusal:—Only three years ago Prince Bismarck was a popular idol, and now he has been driven to talk of his resignation as a near probability! The opposition which the projects of his Government have encountered has, beyond question, great a demand for his personal influence is more than he can bear. Our Berlin Correspondent telethan he can bear. Our Berlin Correspondent tele- to the sensor-nouse and large the purport of an interview between the their company. The doctor, the blacksmith, the addressing me. statesman to whom Germany owes her unity, and carpenter, the commissary clerk, all came in for Please show this letter to any one you may know an honest man, and who represents the tradi- two deputies who talked with him on the difficulties which beset the progress of Government Bills these unfailing visitors; if a housekeeper indulges through the Reichstag. The Prince's represented in the least familiarity they become too trouble-

trasts them with the affronts now heaped on pointing to the Liberals, who are foremost in opthem; the humiliation inflicted by the surrent position, say, "These are the people upon whose be no doubt that a crisis so grave will lead to serious issues one way or the other. As the Government holds fast to its military schemes, the probability is that they will be carried whether the Prince resigns or not. We cannot think it likely that the Emperor will accept the retirement of his old servant, or that Germany would look with anything but alarm on his departure from the conduct of and that course, not unknown in other countries. would be one more cousonant with Parliamentary Government. In any case the conflict affords some evidence that German unity, reduced to practice, does not work smoothly under existing conditions which have their roots in the maintenance of an adequate army. The French, who are about to fortify Paris on a stupendous scale, will be encouraged and sustained by every prospect of an inroad upon those military institutious which are the sole impediments to a triumphant revenge at some future

> DIMENSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CHURCHES.

> The Roman Advertiser, in an article compiled to show the impossibility of St. Peter's at Rome, being ever crowded, gives some curious statistics as to the comparitive capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe. We add a column, showing the number of square yards :--

> Those who attend St. Peter's during the august ceremonies of Christmas Day, might, perhaps, have imagined that temple, in all parts open to the public during the function, as much crowded as possible. To shew the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, we annex, the following statistics of its capabilities as compared with other great churches, allowing 24 persons to every quadrate metre (square yards).

		Sqr. Yds
St. Peter's	. 54,000	13,500
Milan Cathedral		9,250
St. Paul's at Rome	.32,000	8,000
St. Paul's at London		6,400
St. Petronio at Bologna	.24,400	6,100
Florence Cathedral	. 24,300	6,075
Antwerp Cathedral		6,000
St. Sophia's Constantinople	. 23,000	5,750
St. John Lateran	.22,900	5,725
Notre Dame at Paris		5,250
Pisa Cathedral		3,250
St. Stephen's at Vienna		2,100
St. Dominic's at Bologna		2,000
St. Peter's at Bologna		2,850
Cathedral of Sienna	.11,000	2,750
St. Mark's at Venice		1,750
The Piazza of St. Peter's, in its		

12 persons to the quadrate metre (square yard). holds 624,009 allowing four to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000; in its narrower limits, not comprising the portices or the Piazza Rusticucci, 404,000, and 138,000 in military array, to the quadrate metre.

THE HIERARCHY .- The Catholic Union, of Ireland, gives the following interesting information concerning the hierarchy of the Hely Catholic Church: His Holiness Pius IX, is the two hundred and fiftysixth successor of St. Peter, and is, consequently, the two hundreth and fifty seventh Pope. He was born at Singaglia on May 13th, 1792. He is now in his eighty-second year, in the fifty-fifth year of his Priesthood, the forty-seventh year of his Episcopacy, and the twenty-eighth year of his Pontificate. The College of Cardinals may reach to the number of seventy-two but they have scarcely ever passed the number of seventy. The Cardinalate is divided into three orders-Bishops, Priests and Deacons. The number of Cardinal Bishops may be six, the Cardinal Priests fifty, and the Cardinal Deacons sixteen. Ordinarily speaking, a Cardinal must be at least in the holy order of deaconship, but the Pope can select for the honor simple laymen, who, however, must then enter holy orders. At present the number of the Sacred College is fifty-three. The Dean of the Sacred College is Cardinal Patrizzi, is also the Vicar General of the Holy Father. 'His Eminence is in his seventhy-seventh year. Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal-Deacon of St. Mary in Via Lata, is in his sixty-eighth year. Next in rank to the Cardinals are the Patriarchs. There are ten Patriarchs, of whom the chief is the Sovereign Pontiff, and has the title of Patriarch, of the West. The other Patriarchs are those of Constantinople, according to the Latin rite-for the Patriarch, according to the Greek rite, is a Schismatic; of Alexandria, according to the Latin rite; of Antioch, where there are four recognized Catholic Patriarchs—the first, according to the Latin rite; the second, according to the Syriac; the third, according to the Maronite; of Jerusalem, according to the Latin rite; of Babylon, according to the Chaldrean rite; of Cilicia, according to the Armenian rite; of the West Indies, according to the Latin rite; of Lisbon, according to the Latin rite; of Venice, according to the Latin rite. The oldest of the Patriarchs is Mgr. Hassoun, Patriarch of Cilicia. The Episcopacy is the highest order in the Church, counting in it, as it does, the Pope, Cardinal-Bishops, the greater part of the Cardinal-Priests, and and the Patriarchs. In order of dignity, next come Primates, Metropolitan Archbishops, Bishops with territoral jurisdiction, Bishops in partibus infidelium, etc. Next comes Vicars Apostolic, and Apostolic Prefectures—the Vicars Apostolic enjoying Episcopal rank, and Apostolic Delegates are generally Archbishops or Bishops. The Catholic world is divided into 865 dioceses, exclusive of five Apostolic Delegations 109 Vicariates Apostolic and twenty-eight Apostolic Prefectures.

Social Indians .- A correspondent who has been to the Indian Peace Convention says: "There is one sociable quality about all these plains Indians that strikes me as very disagreeable—they are investerate diners out. At this agency one-half of the Arapahoes make it a daily rule to eat dinner with their white brethren. They do not wait for an invitation. As dinner hour approaches a party will visit the agent's house, hitch their horses to the fence and squat themselve along the wall of the dining-room waiting for the family to get through, the meal. When they retire, these uninvited visitors occupy their seats, and without a change of plates finish whatever is left upon the table.

by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of horses hitched outside that there is a poor show at the agent's table, will go to the head farmer; a third to the school-house and favor the teacher with my faith, I will send a Sample, free, to any sufferer their quota of guests. Barely a word is spoken to In the document addressed to the Navy he as saying that matters have arrived at a pitch which some. They are simply endured. Sometimes it is demands the application of a severe remedy. He not convenient to feed this hungry crowd, it may be sickness in the

house. The outer doors are then locked and the blinds closed. A few persevering Indians will gather round the house, flatten their noses against the window panes for a while, and then ride off to some place where the show is more promising. During my stay at this agency I divided my visits, Indian fashion, between the agent and the head farmer. Yesterday, on invitation, I took dinner with the teacher and his lady, the interpreter forming one of the party. A dozen Indians crowded the room and the porch, greedily watching every mouthful that was eaten. As the party arose from the table, a young Arapahoe soldier directed the interpreter's attention to a buxom, healthy-looking young lady, who was deing some useful work about the room, 'Much nice squaw,' he said, rubbing his hands. 'I give four horses me have her.' 'You're a fool,' said the interpreter, unceremoniously. 'No buy squaw, four horses?' The smitten Arapahoe pursued; 'me give ten; much nice squaw."

Effects Of Ham—"Practice makes perfect" is an

old maxim, but one that is not so often acted upon with good habits as with bad. There are some striking examples on record of the effects of perseverance. One of the best artists we know gave no promise of his present excellence, but he was resolved to succeed, and by dint of patience, practice accomplished his end. Lord Chesterfield, with no "native graces," and with an unprepossessing appearance, came to be regarded as the most polished man of his day. "I had a strong desire," he says, "to please, and was sensible that I had nothing but the desire. I therefore resolved if possible, to acquire the means, too. I studied attentively and minutely the dress, the air, the manner, the address and the turn of conversation of all those whom I found to be the people in fashion, and most generally allowed to please. I imitated them as well as I could; If I heard that one man was reckoned remarkably genteel, I carefully watched his dress, motions and attitudes, and formed my own upon them. When I heard of another whose conversation was agreeable and engaging, I listened and attended to the turn of it I addressed myself though de tres mauvaise grace, to all the most fashionable fine ladies; confessed and laughed with them at my own awkwardness and mwness, recommending myself as an object for them to try their skill in form-

When a married man wants to get away from his wife and take a quiet drink with a friend, he says Brown, what do think is the best remedy for the stringency?" Brown takes the hint and says, "Inflation," and then they get out their pencils and retire for awhile, their breath smelling of fresh-roasted coffee when they return.

The Pacific Coast is becoming as prolific in the production of coal as it is in gold and the other precious metals. The Mount Diable mines have averaged 175,000 tons a year for two years past, and the lowest prices are \$6,25 for fine and \$8,25 for

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

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

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

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-

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cines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A Box.

HASTY CONSUMPTION CURED BY FELLOWS'

HYPOPHOSPHITES. CARBONEAR, Newfoundland, Jan. 3, 1871. Mr. James I Fellows-Dear Sir: I came to this country in May, 1869. I found a countryman of mine laboring under some disease of the lungs. I recommended your Syrup, tried at the Druggists in Harbor Grace, but they thought I was inventing the name at their expense. However, in April, 1870, Mr. Edgar Joyce rapidly wasted away with every symptom of quick consumption, so that he was unable to walk across the room, having no appetite, pains in the left side, nervous system unstrung, dry, hacking cough, &c. Fortunately, I learned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Dearn's, in St John, and immediately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a supply from you at once.) This was Tuesday afternoon; at night he took the prescribed dose, and in the morning he described the very result notified on the wrapper. His appetite soon began to return, and a voracious one it was, too; the dry, hacking cough changed into loose, but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether. Pains left his side, his hand resumed its usual steadiness, and before he finished ten bottles his health was quite restored, and to-day, not a more healthy person is to be found on our streets; and it is the opinion of all, had he not been fortunate in getting your valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites, he would now be in his grave. He happened to be in W. H. Thompson's the day your first shipment arrived, and took at once four bottles to the Labrador, which he was very anxious to do, but had no use for them himself. No other medicine will he ever prescribe, recommend or give but yours.

I also recommended it to another consumptive, but have not heard from him since, as he lives in a distant part of the Island. Hoping this will give you some encouragement, I remain yours, &c.,

D. H. BURRIGE.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

cases, and will give \$1,000 00

who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige, Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT, 69 WILLIAM STREET, New York. May 1, 1874.



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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

happy Catholic Work of the day.

The Harp will be published on the 25th of every month; each number will contain 32 pages, and will be bound in a nest paper cover. Price, \$1.50 per annum,

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

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Articles for publication solicited. A limited number of advertisements will be inseron the cover, at 20 cents per line for each insertion, All communications to be addressed to

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

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

An Insolvent.

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

CHS. ALB. VILBON. Interim

St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 112 St. Lawrence Street, 21st April, 1874. PROVINCE OF QUEREC, \ IN THE SUPERIOR

District of Montreal. COURT.

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of

EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice. · 28. The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus

band. A suit for separation of property has been instituted

in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April Montreal, March 26th, 1874.

THEO. BERTRAND. Attorney for Plaintiff. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same Defendant

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

Advocate of the Plantiff.

INSOLVENT AGT OF 1869.

In the matter of GERVAIS DECARY of the City of Montreal, Plasterer and Trader,

THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 171 St. Elizabeth Street, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 7th April, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMEND-MENTS.

In the matter of JULIA CUTLER, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, widow of the late THOMAS DAVIS,

crowd will dine with the chief clerk; others repair for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of her estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the room wherein proceedings under the said Act, are usually held on Monday the Fourth day of May next at Eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of

her affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

A. B. STEWART

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 14th April, 1874.

35-2.

8 M PETTENGLES CO., 10 State Str e Boston, 37 Park Row, New, York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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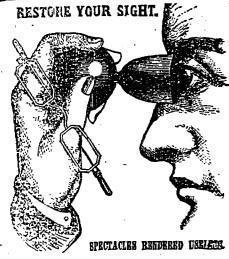
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Referee. Montreal, January. 23.



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Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups. Read for yourself and restore your sight. .

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Any one can use the Ivory Eye-Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

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capable of intentional deception or imposition," Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

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

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5 Cases Rich Black and Colored Silks, 10 Cases Printed Shirtings, Wave and Harvard do.,

9 Cases Silk Umbrellas, Sunshades and Parasols, 12 Cases Black and Colored Lustres, Cobourgs and

Cashmeres, 10 Cases Nottingham Laces, Rufflings, Rouchings, and Curtains,

8 Cases New Paisley Cashmere and Silk Fancy Shawls, 4 Cases New London Jackets, Silk and Cashmere,

14 Bales Cottonades, Denims, Tickings and Jeans, 5 Cases New Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets and Silk Scarfs. 5 Gases New Tasso, Batiste, and Polka Spot Cos-

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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 resert 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" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

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sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining(1th

drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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May 1, 1874. 37-52

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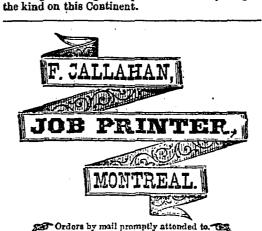
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quarter at the office of delivery. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

140 Fulton St., New-York. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HYACINTHE LEGAULT dit DES

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 14th day of May next, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL,

Montreal, 17th April, 1874.

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

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In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH R. ARCHAMBAULT, (heretofore doing business at Montreal in partnership with JOSEPH E. ARCHAMBAULT,

will apply to the said Court for a discharge und

per THOMAS P. FORAN

Attorney for Plaintiff. 36-4

Assignee.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEO, }

under the name of ARCHAMBAULT ex-1.0 An Insolvent. On the nineteenth day of May next the undersign

the said Act.

Montreal, 15th April, 1874.

JOSEPH R. ARCHAMBAULT.

THOMAS P. FORAN

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Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC,

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

HE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a Crcumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an re semicircle runs along the lower eye-Lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid: respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with exinding of the teeth; temper variable, but & nerally irritable, &c.

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nniversal success which has atrended the administration of this prepavarion has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

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ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

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→ SES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY an any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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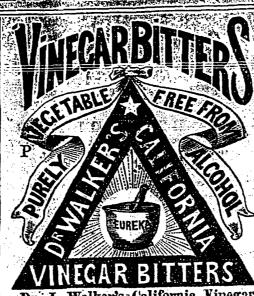
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