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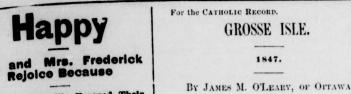
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.



air of which soon enfeebled those who were of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this: "We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsapa-rilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neek. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brook-lyn, but nothing did her any good. The doe-tors said it was eaused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

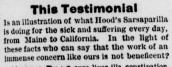
offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused great itching and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

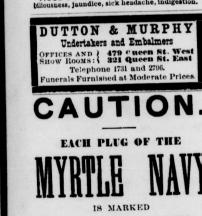
She Suffered Fearfully

with this terriblo humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the **itching and burning censed**. subside, the **iterang into burning centrals**, and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now **perfectly well**, has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an en-tirely different child, in health and general appearance, from what she was before taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.





When the health officer at Quebec, Dr. P visited them, he saw, among other instances of destitution, three poor childre HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation youngest about two years of age, sitting bare deck, perfectly naked, huddled to shivering, for winter had now set in. Th covering for the three was a scant pi blanket thrown over the group. The moth a widow, and in rags, not possessed of a farthing, and not knowing where to get one. One poor girl was so naked that she had to be supplied with a garment made from a biscuit bag, and this appeared to be her only clothing. Some of the men's attire bore no semblance to

Not a passenger on board owned even a box. Upwards of 2,000 persons were driven from those estates. They were sent out in nine vessels, namely the "Transit," "Carrick" "Springhill," "Numa," Marquis of Breadalbane," "Eliza Liddell," "Lady Sale," "Richard Watson," and

& B IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. EDUCATIONAL.

		-						
For the CATHOLIC RECORD. GROSSE ISLE. 1847. By James M. O'LEARY, OF OFTAWA.	Sailed From.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.				
				Adults.		Chi'dren from 1 to li years of age.		Infants
				Male	Female.	Male	Female.	
CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.	England. Ireland Scotland Germany.	221	29	12.101 19 0 2 1.195 3.449	16.037	4.927 8.432 .633 .899	7.817	2.3.9 2.869 .163 .226
The sickness and mortality of the captains,		44:	69	35.827	27.728	14.891	13,897	5.697
mates and seamen of emigrant vessels were pro- portionally great. Few of those who had fever among their passengers escaped an attack of the disease, and many died.	Steerage passenger5 Adults							
The great demand for passages to America induced many owners of vessels to fit them out, whose captains were ignorant of the trade and of the means to be adopted to preserve the health of their passengers. When fever once broke out, they became alarmed for their own safety, and would not go down into the hold, which from neglect of cleanliness soon became one vas	Belfast. Ballyshat Cork. Donegal. Dublin. Galway. Killala. Killrush Londond	erry		····· 1	0,228 Ne 814 SH 6,590 W4 738 W4 1,346 Yo 119 3,521	merick w Ros go estpor aterio ugha'. Total	t	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,489 \\ 5,603 \\ 61 \\ 3,033 \\ 310 \\ 51,23 \\ \end{array} $
recking pest-house, the vitiated and contaminated	It was	s es	tim	ated t	hat of	the 20	3,483 wl	no saile

Londouderry...... 3,521 Total. It was estimated that of the 26,483 who sailed from Liverpool, upwards of 20,000 were Irish.

necessity obliged to breathe it, even when not struck down with fever, and rendered them indifferent to all exertion, even to the preserva-	DIED ON THE PASSAGE OR ON BOARD AT QUARANTINE.						
tion of life itself. In some vessels where great morality prevailed, this apathy was so great, as we have seen, that difficulty was experienced by the captains in inducing the passengers or sailors to remove the dead. But the end was not yet. On the 30th October the "Lord Ashburton," from Liverpool, reached Grosse Isle. She left with 481 passengers, of whom 107 died at sea. So	Sailed from.	Ad	ults.	Childre 1 to 11 of 1	Infant		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	England Ireland Scotland Germany	556 741 14 18	397 590 7 1)	667 516 17 23	$541 \\ 492 \\ 15 \\ 21$	$ \begin{array}{r} $	
deplorable was the condition of those on board that, as the quarantine station was closed, five of		1,329	914	1,223	1,069	1 747	
the passengers had to remain to work the ship. The steamer "Alliance" was sent from Quebec to the island to bring the sick and the healthy, the tottering and the dying direct to Montreal. From Grosse Isle to Quebec there were five deaths on board the steamer. As for the passen- gers, they were in a most wretched state. At length the end came. On Sunday morning, the 7th November, the "Richard Watson," from Sligo, arrived at Quebec with 165 passengers. They were tenants of Lord Palmerston, sent out by his agent, Smith. One-fourth were males, and the balance, women and children.	RECAPITULATION. Adults						
	Sailed from.	1	dults.	Child 1 to 0	Infar		
			. Female	. Male	. Female		
	England Ireland Scotland	19	471	235 211 7 	243 187 4	27	
had not landed in Canada that year, penniless,	LO SHOULD	1,388	1 948	453	1 439	1 10	
and in rags, without shoes or stockings, and lying upon bare boards, without even straw under them. When the health officer at Quebec, Dr. Parent, visited them, he saw, among other visible instances of destitution, three poor children, the youngest about two years of age, sitting on the bare deck, perfectly naked, huddled together shivering, for winter had now set in. The only covering for the three was a scant piece of	A. C. BIRTH BIRTH England I. teland Germany	dults hildren hfants S ON 1		2. ND 1N	336 802 161 — 3,38 QUARAN Mal 31 47	TINE. e. Fen 3 4	
covering for the three was a scant piece of	Total						

left It has been acknowledged that the mo by emigrants who died without relatives in Grosse Isle from the 16th May to the 21st October, 1847, amounted to upwards of £829 sterling, varying in sums from 2½d to £129. In some cases the money was returned to their relatives in Ireland, or in different cases of Constant, which is the start of Constant, and the start of Constant, which is the start of the start of Constant, which is the start of or in different parts of Canada. In other cases in was used for the orphans of the deceased. There also remained unclaimed two hundred

tailor's work, their shreds being tied with cord. and four boxes and trunks, a large number of About the very same time, 420 emigrants, in a feather beds, and a great quantity of wearing apsimilar condition, and also from Lord Palmerston's

We come now to the number of clergymen, doctors, hospital attendants and others who con-tracted fever and died in 1847 while in attendance on the sick emigrants at Grosse Isle. Number who at-tended the hos-pitals. Numb'r who con-tracted fever. No. who died.

the tide of emigration, while at the same time we took such precautions as were in our power to investigate as far possible the sufferings to ous title. which we foresaw that even this spontaneous emigration would most probably give rise to." In alluding to a report from the Colonial Land

and Emigration Commissioners, he says : "In this very able document your Lordship will find it to be shown that it would have been practically impossible, and that, if possible, i would have been inhuman and unjust, to have interfered by an exercise of the authority of the Legislature or of the Executive Government to detain at home the multitudes who, during the detain at none the mutritudes true, from mis-past year, have endeavored to escape from mis-ery and starvation by emigrating from Ireland to America ; and, also, that the emigration of so The angle of the second disease which could not be prevented from spread ing itself, from the emigrants to the inhabitant of the colonies to which they flocked. The latter have, however, in this respect only suffered in common with Liverpool and various other places in Great Britain, to which the natives of Ireland have brought the fever which raged in that coun-

"It has been beyond the power of either the Executive Government or of Parliament to pre-vent the effects of the calamity by which Ireland has been visited from being severely felt in other parts of the British Empire on both sides of the Atlantic."

He then alluded to the measures which from the experience of '47 might be considered best adapted to improving the mode of conducting

emigration for the future, and continued : '' l observe it is stated in the reports now be-fore me, that there have arrived both in Canada and in New Brunswick during the present season a large number of persons totally destitute, and at the same time incapable of labor, and that a considerable burthen is likely to be thrown upon both provinces by the maintenance of emigrants of this description, consisting of women and children, and of the aged and infirm.

"I am of opinion that it would form a very pro-¹⁴ I am of opinion that it would form a very pro-per provision in any law to be enacted by the provincial legislature, that in every case in which the local authorities of the port at which an emigrant ship arrived, saw reason to appre-hend that any of the emigrants might become a burthen upon the colony, they should be em-powered to require from the captain, before the burthen upon the colony, they should be en-powered to require from the captain, before the vessel should be permitted to clear out on her re-turn voyage, security for the repayment of any expense which might thus become necessary, on account of such emigrants, within one year after their arrival."

their arrival." In the same letter he reminds the Governor General that should the Parliament of Canada pass a law respecting immigration, "the regu-lations should not, by their severity, throw need-less obstructions in the way of intercouse between the Omen's Dominians on this and on the onne the Queen's Dominions on this and on the oppo-site side of the Atlantic, which is of the utmost importance to both.

"With regard, therefore, to any bill for the reg ulation of emigrant ships which may be tendered for your acceptance by the other branches of the Provincial Legislature it will be your duty to carefully consider its provisions, before you assent to it and to decline doing so if you should of Christ, and Christ is God, not solely, but God judge that it is of too injurious a character.

GREY

And thus closed the year '47. A word or two about Grosse Isle. It is nearly hree miles long, by one mile broad at its widest part and is situated about thirty miles below Que-bee in the open channel of the St. Lawrence. Its Its surface is generally rocky, and picturesque, nicely wooded, with patches of arable land here and there.

All that is left to-day to mark the fever of '47 All that is left to-day to mark the lever of 47 is the cemetery, a dreary waste fringed by trees, without a cross or headboard and with only a marble monument, on the hillside bearing the

her by that heathenish, idolatrous and blasphem-

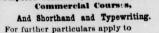
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These are the words of a fanatic who hurls epithets at whatever arouses his frenzied zeal, With the aid of her whom Catholics have always honored as the Mother of God, we shall show that they are the words of one who knows not that they are the words of one who knows hole whereof he writes. Mr. Blair does not, indeed, content himself with mere assertion in denying that Mary is the Mother of God. He makes an attempt at argument, the reasons he alleges in disproof of the Catholic doctrine being these three: (1) The Blessed Virgin could communi-ter of the grave which do harself possessed. three: (1) The Blessed Virgin could communi-cate only the nature which she herself possessed; not having a divine nature, she could not be the Mother of God, by giving to Him that which she had not, and could not confer: (2) There is no warrant in Scripture for this doctrine, since nowhere in Scripture is Mary called the "Mother of God:" (3) The title, "Mother of God," was never given to Mary by the Christians of the first three conturies; it was only in the of the first three centuries ; it was only in the fourth century that this title was bestowed upon her. It is worthy of note that the first two of these objections were urged by the heresiarch Nestorius himself against the Catholic doctrine Nestorius, as regards the former of the two, Nestorius, starting from a false principle, was logically led into error, while Mr. Blair, as we splicarly led into error, while Mr. Blar, as we shall see, falls into the same error by fallacious reasoning, while professing to hold the true principle. Let us now examine these objections one by one. In the first objection it is admitted that the Son of God took human nature from the Virgin Mary. Now the human nature of Christ, the Son of God, did not constitute a human person; it had no personality of its own, but subsisted in the Person of the Word. This is the Presbyterian teaching as well as the Catholic, for Mr. Blair quotes the *Shorter Catechism* as affirming that Jesus Christ "was, and continueth to be, God and man in *two distinct* natures and one Design for a state of the sta one Person for ever." And here the q arises, Of whom was Mary the Mother? And here the question arises, Of whom was Mary the Monter? "Of the Man Christ Jesus," answers the writer in *Witness*. And the Man Christ Jesus, who was He? Was He a human person, really distinct from the Deity that dwelt within Him? If so, then indeed Mary was not and is not the Mother of God, but the mother of a man, a merely human being, perfect if you will, yet still only a man. But this is Nestorianism pure and simple. If Mr. Blair chooses to hold with Nestorius, his position on the question at issue will be logically unassailable, but theologically indefensible. ally unassailable, but theologically inderensible. Loth as he is to give Mary her true title, we think he is searcely prepared to reject the doc-trine taught in his catechism, and embrace Nestorianism. Since then, according to the doc-trine of Scripture, Jesus Christ truly is and is called man, not because He is a human person, but because He is not be source of God. but because He, who is by nature the Son of God. but because He, who is by nature the Son of God, has a human nature like ours; and since, according to Scripture also, Mary is the Mother of Jesus Christ, she is therefore the Mother of the Son of God, and therefore the Mother God—the word Ω God" here standing for the second Person of the Blessed Trinity subsisting in two distinct natures, the divine and the human. The term son is correlative to mother, and like The term son is correlative to mother, and like it denotes, not a nature, but a person. It is false and absurd to say that Mary is the mother of the human nature of Christ : she is the mother

> made man. Now a word about the fallacy which underlies this objection. We are told that as Mary had not a divine nature, she could not communicate it to her offspring, and could not therefore be the Mother of God. This is to confound nature the Mother of God. This is to conformed nature with person, and, in effect, maker with mother. The writer forgets that every mother is the mother of a person, and that she is such, not because her offspring derives from her its whole nature and being and personality, but because she conceives and brings it forth into the world. she conceives and brings if forth the work. In bringing this new being into existence the human parent plays but a very subordinate part. It is God who creates the soul, God who unites the soul with the body taken from who unites the soul with the body taken from the mother, God who forms of the two one nature and one person. In the case of all other children the union of soul and body results in one human nature and one human personality; in the case of the Child that was born of Mary, the union of soul and body resulted indeed in one human nature, but this nature had never for a moment a human personality; it subsisted from the first in the Person of the Word, who thus became the Word made flesh, of whom Mary was the Mother. Either she was not at all a mother, or she was Mother of the Incarnate God. If the principle on which this objection is based were pushed to its logical conclusion, no woman could be called a mother ; for no woman does more than contribute the material organism, which, strictly speaking, is not human at much less a child or rational creature, until it is vivilied by a rational soul. "But," insists Mr. bind by a rational soul. "But," insists Mr. Blair, "God, who brought Mary into being, Biair, "Goo, who brought mary into boing," existed before her. "How then can Mary be His mather?" True, the Son of God was from eternify, but not as the Word made flesh. When we affirm that Mary is the Mother of God, we always mean that she is the Mother of Jesus Christ, the God made man. Every orthodox Presbyterian — and no doubt Mr. Blair is one — holds firmly to the doctrine of the Atonement, and adheres to the teaching of the Larger Catechism touching the mediatorial office of Christ, as set forth in the following passage "It was requisite that the Mediator, who was to reconcile God and man, should himself be both God and man, and this in one person, that the proper works of each nature might be ac-cepted of God for us, and relied on by us, as the works of the whole person." To put this same doctrine in other words, it was necessary that the Mediator should have a divine and human nature, and yet be one and only one Person, and that, too, Divine, in order that the sufferings and death He endured in His human nature should be in very truth the sufferings and death of a God, and thus possess divine efficacy and infinite merit. He denies the Atone-ment and contradicts the plain teaching of Scripture who denies that God the Son redeemed mankind by His sufferings and death on the cross. But if Mary is not the Mother of God the Son, then God the Son has not shed His blood to redeem mankind, the world's ransom has not been paid ; for the Gospel vouches for no fact distinctly than that it was Jesus, the Son of Mary, who died upon the cross. If we hold that the sufferings of Christ in the flesh were the sufferings of a Divine Person, to whom "the proper works of each nature" are to be attributed, how can we deny that the birth of Christ in the flesh was the birth of a Divine Person, and that she who gave Him birth was the Mother of that Divine Person ? Clearly there is no alter-CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

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their shores the needy, the helpless and the aged of Ireland. It was an act of heartless, inhuman, brutal expediency on the part of the Irish landlords to relieve themselves of an unfortunate burthensome peasantry and to stave of those obliga-ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT.

tions which the proprietors of the soil owed to their tenants.

estates, arrived at St. John, N. B.

Upwards of 2,000 persons were driven from

Liddell," "Lady Sale," "Richard Watson, and the Acolus". Of these the "Transit" "Spring-hill," "Marquis of Breadalbane," and "Richard Watson," were bound for Quebec ; the others, with the exception of the "Carrick," which was lost at Cape Rosier, and 129 of her passengers drowned, sailed for St. John, N. B.

What was the character of the emigration? The emptying of poor houses and hospitals, the shipment of the starving, the penniless and the fever-stricken, not in small numbers but in multitudes, crammed on board of ship, as if they were beasts, uncared for as to food and medicine, and their prospects upon landing in Canada alto-gether left to that chance assistance which Government aid or private benevolence could supply.

And what was the result? Four thousand and ninety two died at sea ; 1,190 died on board of ship at Grosse Isle; 3,389 died in Grosse Isle; 712 died in the Marine hospital at Quebec; 3,330 died at Point St. Charles, Montreal; 71 died in St. John, N. B.; 130 died at Lachine; 863 died in Toronto, and 3,048 in other places in Ontariosixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five out of an emigration of 97,953, though I feel confident the mortality was far greater. However,

have given official figures. In their temporary sojourn in Canada the Irish emigrant, fresh from the fever sheds of Grosse Isle, scattered pestilence and death far and wide, depriving society of some of its best, its most valuable and its most cherished members.

Such conduct on the part of the landlords of Ireland, in sending them out, was most cruel to the emigrants themselves, rendering most bitter the last sorrows of a shortened life, by casting them out from their native soil to die at sea or in a distant land.

Quebec and Ontario were not alone in the infliction of indigent and diseased emigration, so recklessly forced upon them, for each and all of the colonies suffered more or less from those causes.

In New Brunswick, for example, upwards of 15,000 emigrants landed at St. John. They comprised aged and worn-out people, widows and orphans, sent off at the expense of their former landlords to relieve their estates from supporting

indefaide street east, foronto	
POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTSOffices Rooms 28 and 29 Manning House, King street west, Toronto. Also in the Gerrie Block, Whitby. A. A. POST, R. A. A. W. HOLMES.	sengers that sailed for Quebec was as follows :
LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., to loan. Private funds FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN.	Births at sea and at oroset and at quarantine. 5,282 Fied on the passage and at quarantine. 5,282 Died in quarantine. 3,389 8,671
DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. Defective vision. impaired hearing,	90,15

In every section of the British North American provinces repeated remonstrances were published against the iniquitous system of transferring to Hospital Stewards. Doctors Hospital Stewards. Volice. Nurses, Order lies and Cooks Carters employed to remove the sick, the dying And the dead Clerks, bakers and servants of Mr. Ray, Suttler. Clerks, bakers and servants of Mr. G. Bradford, Suttler. Deputy Emigrant Agent. Clerk to Deputy Emigrant Agent. Clerk to Deputy Emigrant Agent. Clerk to Beputy Emigrant Agent. Clerk to be puty Emigrant Agent. 6 5 2 amine baggage.... Servants of Catholic Clergy.....

*Many of the hospital orderlies, nurses and cooks were emigrants, who were employed after their convalescence from fever; otherwise the proportion of sick would have been greater, as nearly all those who came from Mont-real and Quebec to be engaged contracted fever either at Grosse Isle or soon after leaving it.

COST OF QUARANTINE. • The expenses at Grosse Isle were made up of the fol-

 The expenses at Oross 11 and 12 an £34,950 3 All of which was paid by the British Government.

On the 1st December, 1847, Earl Grey ad On the 1st December, 1847, Earl Grey ad dressed a letter from Downing street, to Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada, in which he stated that he purposely deferred answering his despatches of the 28th June and 13th July, on the subject of the immigration into Canada in the transmitted the termination of the Canada in that year, until the termination of the season for emigration had enabled him carefully to review all that had taken place during its

progress. "I need scarcely assure Your Lordship that the calamities as described in your despatches, and in the public journals of the colony, have caused to us most sincere and lively sorrow, but upon looking back at the melancholy history of these sufferings, it is at least some consolation to us to reflect that they do not appear to have been produced or aggravated by our measures or by our having neglected any precautions that

it was in our power to adopt. "It is no slight gratification to us now to remember that strongly as we were urged in the beginning of the present year to take measures for carrying emigration from Ireland to a much greater extent than that to which it could naturally attain, and to increase the multi-tudes who flocked unaided to America, by providing at the public expense for the conveyance across the Atlantic of a large additional number of those who were anxious thus to fly from distress in Ireland, we steadily refused to do this and abstained from giving any artificial stimulus to

a marble monument, on the hillside bearing the following inscription : "To the memory of Dr. Benson, of Dublin, Who died in this hospital May 27th, 1817. Dr. Alexr. Pinet, of Varennes, Died July 24, 1817. Dr. Alexed Mallnot, of Verchere, Died July 22, 1847. Dr. John Jameson, of Montreal, Died August 2nd, 1817. Aged thirty-four years. "These gentlemen were assistant medical officers of this hospital, and all died of typhus fever, contracted in the faithful discharge of their duty upon the sick." On on of the sides of this monument the follow-ing inscription appears length-wise : ing inscription appears length-wise: "In this secluded spot lie the mortal remains of 5,424 persons, who, flying from postilence and famine in Ire-land in the year 1847, found in America but a grave." Peace to their ashes.

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Grosse Isle.

Far from their own beloved isle Those Irish exiles sleep, And dream not of historic past Nor o'er its memories weep : Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Sweeps onward wave on wave, They lie-old Ireland's exiled dead, In cross-crown'd lonely grave.

Sleep on O, hearts of Erin, From earthly travail free! Our freighted souls still greet you Beyond life's troubl'd sea : In every Irish heart and home, Where prayer and love abound, Is built an altar to your faith— A cross above each mound.

No more the patriot's words will cheer Your humble toil and care— No more your Irish hearts will tell The beads of evening prayer : The mirth that scoffd at direst want Lies buried in your grave, Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Sweeps onward wave on wave.

O, toilers in the harvest field, Who gather golden grain ! O, pilgrins by the wayside, Who succor grief and pain ! And ye, who know that liberty Oft wields a shining blade, Pour forth your souls in requiem prayer Where Irish hearts are laid !

Far from their own beloved land Those Irish exiles sleep, Where dreams not faith-crown'd shamrock Nor ivies o'er them creep ; But fragrant breath of maple Sweeps on with freedom's tide, Sweeps on with freedom's tide, And consecrates the lonely isle Where Irish exiles died ! -Thomas O'Hagan.

THE MOTHER OF GOD.

Antigonish Casket.

In a late issue of the *Presbyterian Witness* a writer who signs himself D. B. Blair uses such language as the following in reference to the title, "Mother of God," under which the Catholic Church invokes the Blessed Virgin Mary : "It is a grevious and a fatal error to designate

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Now, for the countries from which they sailed.