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#### ${f AND}$

#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## VOL. XXII.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

NO. 33.

FLORENCE O'NEILL, THE ROSE OF ST. GRRMAINS,

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

By Miss Agnes M. Stewart, author of the "Werld and Cloister," "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," &c.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XII-A GILDED PRISON.

Little did the fair fiancee of Sir Reginald magine why it was that his return, which she magnitude dreaded, was delayed far beyond the time the king and queen had expected him.

The events of the last few weeks had told immensely on her health and personal appearmee, for though, as yet, open restraint had not been resorted to, she yet felt herself the victim of a species of espionage exceedingly painful to bear. The queen insisted on her presence at court, and her thoughtful countenance not unfrequently drew forth many a sally from Mary, who was by no means deficient in the art of making cleverly pointed sareastic speeches, which showed Florence that the great condescension of the queen was little else than

The thought of St. John's return, too, whose betrothed bride she was, filled her with consternation, for then, unless she had strength of mind to resist, and Mary would well know why she refused to fulfil the contract into which she had entered, what a life she must eventually lead? A hanger-on at the co of Mary, with the image of the queen's betrayed father over before her eyes, never again to see her adored mistress, but ever to bow before the throne of the queen and pay her homage and obedience. would be hers, and yet she had no power to break the bonds which bound her.

As to her sentiments, not a word escaped her lips by which Mary could be guided, but her clever, penetrating mind was not far wrong. She saw daily the smile became more languid, the color on the cheek grew paler, the violet eyes would tell a tale of recent tears, and the queen would exult in the power she thought est affection was interwoven with strong politieal feeling, which had hitherto bid fair to

she wished her to execute.

"Minion," she angrily exclaimed as the girl's | confiscated to the crown." form vanished from her sight, "I will punish shall see who will be mistress yet, Lady Florence," said Mary aloud, tapping the floor glowing on her cheek, for her exasperation was whoever they may be." now at its height, "to St. Germains you never shall return, and it will be well for you, should you refuse to wed St. John on his arrival, if the home at Kensington, which our condescension has awarded you, be not exchanged for a chamber in the Tower, if all we hearl of this conspiracy, and in which your name is worked up,

be found to be correct.' Then the queen laughed and smiled with pleasure at the thought that she held Florence at her mercy in her gilded prison, and that if she really had meditated a return with Ashton and the others to France, that all her plans sounded in her ear in the anti-chamber without,

she murmured to herself:

torture inflicted, my dainty Mistress Florence, even on limbs as delicate as yours." Forcing a smile to her lips, for she felt strangely nervous and uneasy, Florenco re-entered the queen's closet, and gracefully bending her knee presented the queen with the article for which she had and just for that moment the fine features of Mary wore an expression strikingly like to her fair descendant of O'Neill's. unfertunate father, and for a brief space the girl's fears were lulled to rest, for in that glance there was assumed kindness; and as if anxious to erase from the mind of her protegee all remembrance of her recent harshness, the queen

lahered in at Kensington.

hand and I not at St. Germains."

the look of abstraction which so annoyed the rights of James under the command of Sarsqueen, and a severe reprimand already trembl- field. ed on her lips when William of Orange ontered entrance, Florence quitted the boudoir.

her. "Tell me quickly what or who it is that herself and the captive, for such the latter once in the affirmative. has occasioned you annoyance."

"St. John has gone over to Sarsfield," was the reply, and William's voice was guttural from suppressed passion; "he the recreant, whom to convey the startling intelligence to her. I had the most favored; he, on whom I have described to those who fight for your father."

"No my beloved, it cannot be possible that you have met with such ingratitude," exclaimed the queen, forgetful in her indignation at the defection of Sir Reginald, of her own and her husband's ingratitude to her father. Where is he? Has he arrived in England? If so, let him at once be arrested."

"In England, indeed!" replied William; 'I would that he were, we would make him feel the weight of our vengeance; it may reach him yet. No, he is with Sarsfield, who has named him his lieutenant, and whose sworn friend he has already become, so says my informant, adding that St. John was indignant at the way in which his name had been used and by the mischievous wretch, Benson, having being placed as spy on the actions of Sarsfield."

"And think you he had received our summons to return to England before he threw off his allogiance?" and the voice of the queen was husky and tremulous as she speke.

"I should think not," was the reply. " Nay, it is almost cortain that he must have left headquarters very quickly after his arrival, perhaps the queen and pay her homage the herself immediately. What had we best do with this would be hers, and yet she had no power to girl—this O'Neill—on whose account we have summoned him here?"

"Detain her at the palace till we see the issue of the present plot. You, my beloved husband, are obliged almost immediately to leave England. Confide to me the task of unravelling this knotty web, and of severely punishing its ringleaders, however lofty and exalted may be their rank. I shall regard this re possessed of forcing on a marriage between Florence as a prisoner, but treat her as a parties with whom, strangely enough, the deep- favored protegee-not allow her to feel her imprisonment in its true light, but watch her very closely nevertheless. I note every change in destroy that warmer smotion to which we have her expressive countenance and have read every secret of her heart; she only feared St. John's Spitefully, then, did Mary note the changes return because she was resolved not to wed him. in her countenance, and on one occasion when minion as she is, whilst he was loyal to us. Florence seemed buried in deeper thought than Now she shall know of his disloyalty, because usual, Mary observed, as she leant over the the pleasure she would otherwise feel will meet embroideryframe, the unbidden tears fall on with a sting in the reflection that she is with the gay silks she was forming into flowers .- | me, and that he dare not now claim her for his The tones of the queen's voice sounded sharp wife. Really, I enjoy," added the queen, "the and imperious, and quickly recalled Florence thought of the new sorrow in store for this to the remembrance, for the moment forgotten, | young fool with a fair face who has presumed of the royal lady in whose presence she sat, and to make herself the judge as to whether Mary who now commanded harshly rather than re- of Modena or myself should be her queen, but quested her to leave the room on a commission enough of her; St. John is rich, is he not? of course you will see that his estates be instantly

"Steps shall be at once taken for that end." you get for the folly with which you are acting. said William, his usually grave and calm coun-She positively dares to brave me to my very tenance disturbed as he mused over the defecface, to tell me as plainly as if she did so in tion of St. John, whom he had really favored words, I am betrothed to St. John, but I will beyond many others, "and now be wary and Bot marry him, and I dread to see him because | not over-indulgent in my absence," he continued, he is true to you and yours.' Well, well, we | "for I leave you at the helm of government again, and above all crush this conspiracy im-

"I will not be weating my beloved lord," said Mary, "nor shall I fail to count the days and hours of your absence. Truly," and Mary | ungrateful St. John, before he had thrown off sighed wearily as she spoke, "my spirits are out of tune at these constant defections, but we still at heart, consequently, I appoint you from must hope the best; our work cannot but be this moment, one of my maids of honor, and good, as God nover fails to send us some little promise you a far better spouse than the traiter tunes in the face and bear them as bravely as cross.

very moment when she was really engaged in promoting her own interest and that of her fondly-loved consert, by means which were often were circumvented, and even as her light steps far from good, and at times positively sinful, would quiet her conscience, or perhaps strive to do so, by endeavoring to believe that it was not "Yes, yes; I will force her to own the truth, her own work she was about, or her own empire and should my will be resisted, there can be she was striving to establish, but rather the work of Almighty God Himself.

Then turning to the king, the usual affectionate parting took place between them, and Mary sought, in the solitude of her own apartment, to devise schemes for bringing wholly within her power those who were at the head of been sent. For one moment their eyes met, the present conspiracy, amongst whom sho numbered, not entirely without foundation, the

#### CHAPTER XIII,-THE CAPTIVE.

When Florence left the presence of the queen, she little thought still greater anxiety was in store for her in the fact that Sir Regiendeavored to amuse her by an account of the hald, whose arrival she so much dreaded, fine doings with which the New Year would be whilst she believed him the adherent of the Dutch Mouarch, aware that the queen would "Alas," thought Florence, the New Year at hurry on her nuptials and retain her at her own Court, was really still in Ireland, and, mind; there was that about her which might

At this thought her countenance again wore moreover, that he was fighting in behalf of the well intimidate a young woman tramelled as dark eyes on the woman's face as if she would

Not long was she allowed to remain in ignothe apartment. Instantly rising on the king's rance of his defection from the cause of Wil- tenance to that of the queen, the very enquiry liam; the following morning the queen, who seemed to paralyze her, besides, she was her-"Something has disturbed you," said the was a much better tactitian than the unsophisqueen meeting William as he advanced towards ticated Florence, chose the time when both really was, were engaged, Florence at the embroidery frame, the queen at the beloved occupation of her leisure moments, knotting fringe.

Though Queen Mary was an inveterate lavished every mark of esteem, has ungratefully worker, her busy fingers in no way weakened her powers of governing during the long and frequent periods of the Dutch King's absence, when engaged in carrying on his continental wars, or managing his trans-marine possessions.

But while the queen's head was bent over her everlasting work, the changes in her countenance could not be discerned. She had just parted with William, and her fond heart always ached when this was the case; moreover, day after day some startling intelligence, connected with a new plot, or fresh conspiracies springing out of the old one, in which the unfortunate Neville Payne had been engaged, conspired to ruffle an equanimity of temper which was too often assumed, as on this occasion, when her blood was at boiling heat, concerning the defection of Sir Reginald.

"I have surprising news for you," she said; it is not likely Sir Reginald will return to London, if he does, he will be at once conigned to the Tower.'

As the queen uttered these ominous words, the observed Florence start and turn deadly pale, the needle fell from her hand, affection at that moment gaining the day over loyalty to the exiled court at St. Germains, and on the impulse of the moment, she arose, and easting herself at the feet of the queen, her oyes streaming with tears, she was as one transformed into the suppliant, exclaiming:

"To the Tower, gracious Madam, ah! no. no, what evil hath he done? in the whole realm of England you have not a more loyal supporter of your throne than he."

"Your betrothed is a traitor to our cause," said the queen bitterly, "he has taken up arms under the Jacobite General Sarsfield; but why these tears, you exhibited no signs of pleasure when I told you the king had summoned him thither for his nuptials, spare your grief now, I shall attach you to my own person, I do not intend you to leave the court. I shall not be long before I find a more fitting mate for the heiress of the O'Neill's than he would have boen.'

Then Mary's handsome face again bent over her frame, and a sickly smile sat upon her lips, for well she knew the woman she tormented was in secret pining to return to St. Germains. She knew the news of Sir Reginald's defection could bring her no relief, as whilst she was in England it would enforce a separation, also that the quarrel between them had originated solely in one feeling, that of a deep-seated loyalty to her own dethroned and exiled father.

The queen then exulted in the power she possessed of detaining Florence at court, knowing that whilst she must at heart be pleased at what she had told her, she must sorrow more intensely than ever over her adverse fate that detained her so unwillingly in London.

"We are going to be very gay this winter," continued the queen, "so put a bright face on mediately; do not hesitate to single out for the change things have taken, may do not look vervously with her foot, and a small red spot capital punishment the principal offenders, so lachrymose, child," and the queen put forth her hand to assist her to rise, "the king and myself were well pleased to further your interests, by pushing on your marriage with this his allogiance, so have we those same interests you have lost; nay, nay, he is not worth your It is laughable enough certainly, but never- | tears," she added, as they fell on the hand theless perfectly true, that this princess, at the | Florence raised to her lips ere she resumed

> Scarce conscious, indeed, of what she did, she stood for a moment beside Queen Mary's seat, and forgetful of prudence and caution, was about to implore her to allow her to return to France, and have flung back in her face her proffered friendship, but even as the words

> trembled on her lips, the queen arose, saying : "Poor Florence, I shall leave you to yourself for the next few hours, during which you must grow resigned to that which you cannot, by any means, amend, and I shall expect you to accompany me to the theatre to-night, as one of my ladies in attendance, nay, not a word it must be," she added, "I am your best friend in not allowing you to remain long brooding over your sorrow alone:" then as the queen reached the door, she suddenly paused as if a thought had occurred to her, saying: "by the way, did you not come to England under the care of one Mr. Ashton, formerly one of the gentlemen of the household of-of the late queen ?"

features indicated what was passing in her you to disbelieve what you have heard?"

Florence now was. The name of Ashton awakened all her fears, and as she raised her eyes with a troubled expression on her counself compromised, if the queen knew anything concorning the conspiracy, so she replied at

"And you were to return to St. Germains under his protection in about a week from the

present time?'

"Yes, gracious Madam," said Florence, with somewhat more of calmness in her manner, "it was the wish of the queen, my mistress, that I should go back to St. Germains at Christmas, but Mr. Ashton---'

"Had not completed his arrangements," interrupted the queen in an ironical tone enough, "rumers have reached my ears, implicating himself and others, be thankful that you are safely attached to the English Court, and have nothing more to do with such persons.

As the queen spoke, she hastaned from the room, and for a moment Florence stood in the same position, as one dazed and bewildered under some beavy stroke.

Then, almost mechanically, she gathered together the gay silks and gold thread, with which she was embroidering a searl for the queen, and hastened to her own room.

"Fatal, fatal day," she murmured, "when the rash idea took possession of my poor weak woman's heart, leading me to think that I could benefit those I loved; alas, alas, I have but brought ruin on my own head, and failed to aid their cause. Ab, Reginald, and my royal master and mistress, what will be your feelings when you hear I am detained at Queen Mary's Court, in truth, but as a captive, whilst she leigns herself my friend.'

"Was there no way to escape," the thought, "no, none." Indeed, the only chance for her own personal safety consisted, she felt convinced, in patiently and quietly submitting to the will of the queen, aware that it was extremely possible she might soon find a home in the Tower, were it known that in the slightest way she had interfered in the contemplated rising. She knew too how ruthless and detormined the queen had shown berself, that at the period of which we write, on mere suspicion of Jacobitism, it was no unusual thing to be apprehended on privy Council warrants, at a theatre, a ball, or a party, and he suddonly consigned to that gloomy fortress, the Tower.

Sensitive, haughty, and imperious, the young heiress of the O'Neill's felt acutely her position; she was to be the constant attendant of the queen, unless some fortuitous accident released her, compelled to dwell with her as her favorite proteger, but in reality a prisoner under no very mild surveillance, separated from Sir Reginald, who had now by his adhesion to James, himself removed the only obstacle that had existed to her union, as well as prevented from over returning to St. Germains, whilst no small part of her suffering would arise from the necessity she felt existed for hiding it under a cheerful exterior.

For the present, indeed, the queen would excuse her tears, as they might be naturally supposed to flow from her separation from Sir Reginald, this at the very moment, too, when she would have joyfully yielded him her hand.

"A round of dissipation is before me too," sighed she as she rose wearily from the couch, against which she had knelt whilst giving free vent to her anguish, " and poor Ashton, how will it fare with him and myself, and Lord Preston, if that conspiracy be detected."

Shuddering at the thought of incarcoration at the Tower, to which she knew many had been consigned by the queen for lighter suspicion than might rest on herself, Florence then busied herself in the difficult task of schooling her features into calmness, and bathing her eyes, strove to look her misforpossible.

#### CHAPTER XIV. - DETECTION.

the hour of twelve; she had noted the progress of the last half hour very anxiously, as people do when they are expecting an interview with a person on important business. Royalty, however, is rarely kept waiting beyond the time it has appointed, thus it was that two minutes after twelvo, a tap at the door of her closet made her aware that the person she had expected had arrixed. Von Keppel, the page, entered and spoke to the queen, then left the room and ushered in Mrs. Pratt. Rather a comely woman she was, but with the awe royalty inspires in the uneducated classes, she appeared perfectly petrified when she found herself in the presence of the queen.

Mary, however, knew well how to ingratiate herself with the people, and putting on a smiling countenance, she said:

"I understand you have begged an audience

of me, Mrs. Pratt, desiring to speak to me of one Mr. Ashton, who has hired a vessel of some friend of yours, for purposes against the government, though you are told that it is required As Queen Mary spoke, the expression of her to carry bales of silk to France; what has led

Here the queen paused and fixed her full the dearest ties were concerned, so that small

search the inmost recesses of her hears.

Martha Pratt, while the queen was speaking, had time to evercome her fears, and did not blench beneath the queen's gazo: she replied:

"In the first place, your Majesty, our Ashton was too auxious about the vessel, for he called on me, who have the letting of it, three times; secondly, he offered me five hundred pounds to get my friend Pasely to let him have it at once; and thirdly, because I found from the king's page, that this Mr. Ashton used to be one of the members of the household of the late Popish queen, so when he had gone, after calling the third time, for Pasely had refused him his smack, wanting to send her to Hull, then said 1. there's mother Popish plot at work, and if Passly does no think so, but after all let him have the vessel, then by all means don't take his money, Martha Pratt, but let the queen's Majesty know all about it."

"I commend your prudence, my good woman," said the queen, " meanwhile, I beg you to keep perfectly silent in this matter, and if it really be as you suspect. I will not fail to more than recompense you for what you will have sacrificed by your loyalty to the king and myself: now leave me. I will send for you again when I have seen further into this business.

Again alone, Queen Mary walked up and down her chamber, as one whose mind is ill at case. Nearly six months since, she had consigned two of her uncles, the brothers of her late mother, to the Tower, along with a large number of the discontented nobility. As to the imprisonment of her own kindred, she talked as pleasantly over this "clapping up," as sho did when she robbed her father of his crown.

The queen's position was beset with difficulties, she never possessed a real friend, whilst she was surrounded by enemies in disguise. Of partisons serving her for interest she had an abundance: she had a sister, it is true, a sister who shamefully conspired with herself to expel her father from his throne, and who had even given up her own place in succession to the Dutch Prince, but even-handed justice had brought the poisoned chalice to the lips of the princess Anno for the way in which she was treated by her sister and brother in-law; so that with divided interests between the queen and the princess, there was no bond of sisterly affection on which she could lean when apart. as she so often was, from her uncouth and boorish husband. "And he absent now," she says to herself, as

she wanders up and down her spacious chamber, "on his way to the Boyne at the time that another plot is on foot for the subversion of our government. That woman Prott shall be richly rowarded, one of the humbler classes she but possessing a fund of shrewd penetration rarely to be met with: but now let me call a council without delay," she continued, "nip this plot in the bud, if possible, and prevent this glorious departure to St. Germains, for that, and no other is the spot whither these traiters are bound." A very few hours later, the agents of the quoon's government were on the track of Ashton, Lord Preston, and others connected with the plot for which the young Jacobite. Neville Payne, had been so mercilessly tortured some months previous.

Throughout the whole of that day the enraged queen did not summen Florence to her presence. It was passed partly in the company of her advisers, discussing the manner in which the ringleaders of this new plot, in favor of the restoration of her unfortunate father, should be captured, and in filling the Tower and other prisons with captives who were under suspicion. upon the queen's signature alone.

Slowly the hours passed away, but no summons came to Florence, who had expected to be in attendance on the queen that evening, but suspecting, from her conversation with Mrs. Pratt, that even now the conspirators might have made good their retreat, the queen had weightier matters to engage her attention than passing an evening at the theatre.

"The thirty-first of December," said she to The hands of Queen Mary's watch pointed to | herself, as the winter afternoon drew in, shutting out from her view the spacious gardens of the palace, and the then small village of Kensington in the distance. The snow had fallen heavily throughout the day, and the wind swept in hollow gusts around that wing of the palace in which her chamber was situated, and turning, with a shiver, from the window, she continued: "Ashton must surely have returned to St. Germains, or be on his way thither, and I am here-here, and know not how to escape. for to leave without permission will be to ewn that I have cause for fearing I am detained in the light of a prisoner."

Now thinking of Sir Reginald, then of those she loved at St. Germains, and a weary feeling at her heart on account of the queen's enquiries respecting Ashton, coupled with surprise at not having been summoned to attend her, she became full of apprehension of coming evil. She knew hew tyrannical the sway of Mary had been since she had plucked the crown from her father's brow, to place it on her ewn; that there was not a warm spot in her cold, selfish heart. save for her Dutch husband; that she had trodden under foot every tender emotion, where

mercy would be granted to herself should the queen surmise that she had in any way mixed herself up with this new rising.

One after another the hours sped slowly on She had dismissed her maid, telling her she should dispense with her attendance; and, stirring the fire into a blaze, she threw herself on her knees, seeking to strengthen and fortify herself by prayer, and also by the remembrance of the courage and resignation of the saintly Mary Beatrice, when, suddenly, the dead silence of the night was broken by the sound of some soft substance thrown against the

She started, rose from her seat, and listened attentively, when the noise was again repeated, this time somewhat more loudly. Shading her lamp, she advanced with faltering steps to the window, and partially drawing aside the curtain, tancied she could discern the figure of a weman leaning against a tree in the garden beneath. A moment passed in breathless suspense, then she became aware she was recognized, and advancing from the friendly shadow of the tree, the person beneath raised her arm as if again about to attract attention. Cautiously and very gently, for Florence had recognized, by the pale moon-beams which fell on the white waste around, the form of Mrs. Ashton, she opened the casemate, and with true, unerring aim, a per capita, annually, in the same manner provided small substance, soft, and round as a ball, was in the matter of admission fees. flung into her room, and the next moment she had hastily glided away amidst the shadow of the thicket of evergreons. Gently Florence sentation of one Delegate. Each subordinate Union closed the window, and drew her curtain, and afraid, for a few moments, to open the little packet, she fastened her door, waited still a few moments, in case she should be molested, and full of a deadly fear that her courageous visitor should have been watched. Not a sound, however, broke the dead still-

ness of the night, and she proceeded to unfold the little parcel, which consisted of several rolls of wool, compressed together. At last, within the centre of the last roll, her eye fell on a small piece of paper. It had one word written on it, and that was " Dauger."

Florence flung it into the fire, and crouching down by the dying embers, buried her face in her hands. Her worst apprehensions seemed about to be verified. She went to bad, but could not sleep, and when at last she sunk into slumber it was disturbed by frightful visions and distressing dreams, the reflection of her

When the dawn of the winter morning broke at last, it found her with a raging headache, feverish, and utterly unable to rise. She had thought over several plans, and had cast them all aside as impracticable. The most feasible was to make a request to visit Sir Charles, but she feared being the means of drawing him into trouble, as she should inevitably do, did she obtain permission to visit him and fail to

Thus it was that the queen was told that indisposition confined Florence to her room.

Danger, in what form would it present itself? Incarceration, such as the queen's tender mercies had inflicted on her own uncle's, torture that there was any imposture on the part of such as Neville Payne had undergone; or death the person received, his name shall be stricken off cies had inflicted on her own uncle's, torture itself, which this ungrateful daughter and her Dutch husband had unsparingly inflicted on the unfortunate Jacobites who had attempted to procure the restoration of the exiled James. (To be Continued.)

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CA-THOME IO OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE L-NAME AND HOW COMPOSED.

Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America." Sec. 2.-This Union shall be composed of such

Catholic Total Abstinence Unions and Societies of America, as are recognized by Ecclesiastical authority, and comply with the Constitution of this

ARTICLE H -- OBJECTS.

The objects of this organization shall be-1. To secure to all of its members the privilege of being received into societies connected with this Union in any part of America. 2. To encourage and aid communities and pastors in establishing new societies. 3. To disseminate correct Catholic views among members regarding Total Abstinence principles, through the instrumentality of Catholic Total Abstinence publications.

ARTICLE III.-MEANS.

To accomplish the declared objects, this Union and its officers and members shall rely upon the following means :-- 1. The practice of our holy religion by all members individually. 2. The influence upon our co-religionists of good example and kind persuasion on the part of members and their observance of the maxims laid down for our guidance by the reverend clergy. 3. By our connection with the Association of Prayer in Honor of the Sacred Thirst and Agony of Jesus.

ARTICLE IV .- GOVERNMENT.

The government of this organization shall be vested primarily in a General Convention of Delegates, which shall assemble once a year, within the jurisdiction of this Union, to enact proper Laws and Rules, and elect Permanent Officers to execute the same; and, secondarily, in the Officers and Boards hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE V .- OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Union shall consist of clected." a Spiritual Director, who, we desire, should be, during the year, the Ordinary of the Arch-Diocese wherein the President resides; and, during the sessions of the General Convention, the Ordinary of the Arch-Diocese or Diocese in which the Convention happens to be held ;- a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer. Sergeant-at-Arms, One Deputy from each State or District, who shall be the President of a State or District Union, an Executive Council and a Board of Government.

SEC. 2. The President of Subordinate Unions shall

be ex-afficio Deputies of this Union. SEC. 3. The Executive Council shall consist of a Spiritual Director, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer.

ARTICLE VI .- CONVENTIONS.

The General Convention of this Union shall be held at such time and place as shall have been decided upon by the previous Convention, or in case the previous Convention fail so to decide, at such time and place as may be chosen by the Board of Government

ARTICLE VII .- ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries Transurer and Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be elected annually by ballet, at each General Convention, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors qualify; a majority of all votes cast, being necessary to a choice.

ARTICLE VIII .- VACANCIES -- HOW FILLED.

Whenever any vacancy occurs, except in case of President, which is elsewhere provided for, such vacancy shall be immediately filled by the President for the mexpired term. ARTICLE IN .-- ADMISSION. Sec. 1. Any Catholic Total Abstinence Union

with Episcopal approbation, may be admitted to the

benefits of this Union, upon payment of the admis-

sion fee-the Executive Council to decide as to its elegibility under these laws. Sec. 2. Union and Parochial Catholic Total Abstinonce Societies having pastoral recognition, may be admitted to this Union upon complying with

the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union. ARTICLE N .-- ADMISSION FEES AND DEES.

SEC. 1. The Admission Fce of Societies shall be is follows: Societies connected with Unions, \$2; Societies not connected with Unions, \$10.

SEC. 2. Such societies as are connected with Unions, shall make their payments through their State officers. Where there are no Unions, the payments shall be made direct to the officers of this Union.

SEC. 3. Union Eocieties shall be assessed five cents per capita, and non-Union Societies ten cents

ARTICLE XI .- REPRESENTATION

Ench Local Society shall be entitled to a repre to three Delegates at large. Union societies not represented by special Delegates shall have their votes cast for them by their Union delegates at large, as may be agreed upon by the said delegates. Officers of the General Union, members of the Board of Government, and Spiritual Directors of Local Societies, shall be ex-officio Delegates.

ARTICLE XIL-WITHDRAWAL CARDS OR TRANSFERS.

SEC. 1. Any member in good standing of any society connected with this Union shall, upon removing his residence to any place outside the State where his society is located, be entitled to be received into any society of this Union existing at the place to which he moves, on presenting to the President of said society, a Certificate properly signed by the officers of his former society and of this I nion, provided such certificate be presented with-

out any unreasonable delay. Sec. 2. Such member so transferred shall be a full member of the society which he enters as soon as he joins it, and shall be exempt from the payments of an initiation fee therein, and his membership in his former society shall count as membership in the society to which he has been transferred, and upon being admitted to membership as a transferred member he shall cease to be a member of the so ciety issuing the transfer.

Sec. 3. All certificates of transfer shall have the seal of this Union, and shall be signed by the President of the Union, and by the President of the particular Union from whence the transfer issues, if any exist.

SEC. 4. The form of Transfer Certificate shall be determined upon by the Board of Government, who shall have printed and dispatched to the societies a sufficient number for use.

Sec. 5. Transfers issued to members in a state of sickness or disability shall procure them admission as Honorary Members only.

Sec. 6. The officers of a society receiving a transferred member, may communicate with the society issuing the transfer, and if it be found the books.

Sac. 7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to grant benefits to any member removing to any Beneficial Society from a non-beneficial society until the time has elapsed which would be required from a beneficial member.

ARTICLE XIII .- TRAVELING CARDS.

Every member in good standing in any society of this Union wishing to travel on business or for pleasure, shall be entitled to receive a Traveling Card from the society of which he is a member which card shall entitle such member to recognition by all societies and members of this Union, and if such member, while absent, shall be taken sick (provided such sickness is not occasioned by improper conduct) in any place where there is a society or societies of this Union, it shall be the duty of such society or societies, upon notification, to have him cared for during his sickness, and in case of his death, it shall be obligatory on such society or societies to make such tinancial provisions for his interment as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society of which he was a member, and such expenses shall be refunded to such society or societies by the society of which he was a member.

ARTICLE MIN, -EXCLUSION OF POLITICAL QUESTIONS. No question of local party politics, shall ever be brought up or entertained in the deliberations of this Union or of its Conventions, Boards or Committees; and, any officer, member of a Board or Committee, violating or attempting to violate the provisions of this article, shall immediately forfeit his said office or position on said Board or Committee.

ARTICLE XV. -- AMENDMENTS.

All proposed alterations, additions or amendments to this Constitution shall be presented in writing on the first day of meeting of the General Convention, and considered before the adjournment of the same Convention.

ARTICLE XVI. -- OFFICERS ORLIGATION. Every officer before entering upon the duties of

his office, shall take and subscribe to, in a book to be kept by the Secretary, the following obligation: do solemnly promise that I will faithfully protect, maintain and support the Constitution of this Union, and all Laws made in pursuance thereof; and, that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office to which I have been

BY-LAWS .-- DUTIES OF OFFICERS. ARTICLE I .- SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR.

The Spiritual Director shall have chief direction of the religious affairs of this Union; shall open and close all conventions with prayer, and be, ex-officio, member of all Boards and Committees of the Union, and it shall be the duty of the officers to submit to him an account of the progress of the Union, and seek his counsel from time to time.

ARTICLE IL-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Union and Board of Government; shall enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and By-Laws; he shall not vote on any question except in case of a tio or when a vote is taken by ballot; shall appoint taries and Treasurer.

Sec. 4. The Board of Government shall commist of all points of order; sign all drafts for due appropriations, and shall have a general supervision over the officers and affairs of the Union. He shall, at the annual conventions of the Union, submit a written report, setting forth the general condition and requirements of the organization.

ARTICLE III .-- VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the Vice President to assist

be vested with the power of the President until his successor be choson.

ARTICLE IV .- RECORDING SECRETARY. The Recording Secretary shall attend all Conventions of the Union and all meetings of the Board of Government, and keep accurate minutes of the proceedings thereof; preserve on file all papers and documents pertaining to the business of the Union. He shall procure from the Deputies of the several Unions once in three menths a statement of the strength, condition, and requirements of the organizations under their immediate charge, and prepare, under direction of the President (who shall insert therein such general remarks, suggestions and information as he may deem calculated to spread the principles and spirit of total abstinence among the Catholic people,) a condensed statement of the condition and statistics of the general organization, the same to be printed and dispatched immediately to the deputies of the several Unions, sending to each deputy as many copies as there are members in good standing in their respective organizations, so that every member may receive a copy. He shall furnish to the officers of the Union, or to deputies all information required concerning the General Union, and shall make a report in writing at each annual

ARTICLE Y .- CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence under direction of the President, and shall reside in the same place with the Presi-

ARTICLE VI.-FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary to collect all dues from subordinate Unions and Societies not connected with Unions, and pay the same immediately to the Treasurer, taking a receipt therefor. He shall report quarterly to the Executive Council, and annually to the Convention.

ARTICLE VII.-TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall preserve all money of the Union under direction of the Executive Council.— He shall give bond in such amount as may be required by the Council; keep accurate accounts of all moneys received, and paid, and preserve on file all vouchers subject to examination at any time by the Council or President, and shall report to the Council or Board of Government when called upon. He shall pay no claims except upon the written order of the President attested by the Recording Secretary, and shall make an annual report to the Convention, ARTICLE VIII .- SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Sergeaut-at-Arms shall have charge of the Hall and shall see that it is properly opened and prepared for the General Conventions; see that lelegates are properly scated, and execute all orders of the presiding officer with regard to preserving order in carrying on the business of the meetings.

ARTICLE IN. -- BOARD OF GOVERNMENT. The Board of Government shall hold such meetings as its Executive Council may deem necessary, and may adjournits meetings to any time it may see fit. The Board shall recommend to the Executive Council measures regarding the Union and its management, and shall have power to order such measures as it may deem necessary to promote the interests of the organization. It shall have cogniz-ance of all delinquencies, and shall have power to fill all vacancies. All its official acts shall be re- he had no belt on, and was obliged to obtain a cord ported to the General Convention, and shall be bind-

ing unless reversed by the Convention. ARTICLE X .- EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council shall order all expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of these laws; shall audit all bills; prepare such blanks, forms, books and reports as may be required; shall carry out all orders of the General Convention or Board of Government, and shall report its official acts to each General Convention of the Union for approval.

ARTICLE XL-DEPUTIES. It shall be the duty of the deputies to look after the welfare of the Total Abstinence Cause in their respective jurisdictions, and they shall report quarterly to the President of the Union.

ARTICLE NO. -- BOOKS,

All officers of this Union shall be furnished with the necessary books in which all the affairs of their departments shall be recorded, shall carefully preserve the same, and at the close of their term of office, turn over all books and papers in their possession to their successor.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND .- The following are the principal provisions of the Bill brought in by Mr. Heron to diminish the expense and delay of passing local and personal Acts relating to Ireland through Parliament:-The Act is to apply to all cases where it is now necessary to pass an Act of Parliament, or to continue or amend an Act of Parliament relating to Ireland exclusively, for any public works. A petition is to be presented to the Lord-Lieutenant, for a provisional order, on receipt of which an inquiry may be directed by the Lord Lieutenant, after giving fourteen days' notice of the time, place, and subject of the inquiry, after which the Lord Lieutenant may issue the provisional order. But, in the case of objections, the Lord Lieutenant shall order a trial to take place before one of the judges on the Parliamentary rota. The order for trial and the proceeding are to be filed in the Court of Common Pleas, according to seniority. After hearing the parties, the judge shall make a final provisional order; and the Chief-Secretary shall, as soon as conveniently may be, take all necessary steps for the confirmation of such orders by Act of Parliament; but previously to such confirmation

such orders shall not be of any validity whatever. HOME BULE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN-EXTRAORDI-NARY SPRECH OF MR. BUTT .- A Home Rule demonstration on a gigantic scale was held in the Rotundo. Dublin, recently, to give expression to the popular rejoicing at the recent Home Rule victories in Galway and Kerry. Upwards of 5,000 persons were present, and on the platform were the following:-Mr. Shaw, M.P. (chairman); Mr. Butt, M.P.; Mr. Martin, M.P.; Mr. Nolan, M.P.; and Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P. The speech of the evening was de-livered by Mr. Butt, who said that the Irish upper classes stood aloof from the Home Rule movement because they had been corrupted by the English gold and English intrigues. If the upper classes wished, at the eleventh hour, to join the people, they were ready to receive them with open arms. The seople would triumph with peer, and prelate, and priest, if they fell into the national ranks; without them if they held aloof; over them, if they dared to resist. He did not believe in Parliamentary agitation as a means of obtaining Home Rule, but at the next general election Ireland would send to Parliament eighty tried Nationalists who would present them with a demand for Home Rule as Ireland's ultimatum. If he were asked what Ireland would do if that demand was not received, he would give the same answer as an Englishman if asked what he would do if the Sovereign violated the Constitution. He would say that he would give an answer when the urgency arose; but a nation should be prepared for such an urgency. (Cheers.) He characterized English rule in Ireland as blunderous, corrupt, and despotic, and drew a bright picture of the day when, amid the acclaims of a free, and the thundering cannons of an armed nation, an Irish Parliament should open in College Green. (Great Cheers.)

OLD TRINITY COLLEGE.-Two very curious and inthe President in the active discharge of the duties of structive documents, says the Nation, having an im-

death of the President the First Vice-President shall tion in Ireland, have this week been made public. One is a petition signed by 6,361 graduates (out of a total of somewhat more than 7,000) of the Dublin University-the Vice-Chanceller and Vice-Provost included—and praying Parliament "that the Protestant Constitution may be preserved unimpaired, and, that the Protestant people of Ireland may not be deprived of privileges which they have enjoyed without interruption for 300 years." The other document is a potition to Parliament signed by the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, and praying that changes "which are calculated to interrupt the progress of the University" may not be sanctioned or authorized. The changes alluded to in both petitions are evidently those meditated by Professor Fawcett, and, if that he so, what becomes of that gentleman's assertion that his measure has the support of the great majority of the members of the University? And what value is to be placed on the advocacy of that measure by the Parliamentary representatives of Trinity College? They would, after all, appear to represent on this question no one but themselves.

THE O'DONOGRUE .- The electors of Tralce are not going to submit silently to the conduct of the O'Donoghue in pretending to ignore the requisition which strips him of his representative capacity. It is stated that the electors are actually about to proceed to select another member on the assumption that the seat for their borough is vecant, and the name of a gentleman who distinguished himself by able and vigorous services in connection with the return of Mr. Elennerhassett is mentioned prominently as that of the coming man. Another rumor, pointing to what would be for the present a more practical course, ascribes to the signatories to the requisition an intention of petitioning Parliament against receiving The O'Donoghue's votes or permitting him to speak in the House of Commons, on the ground that he is no longer entitled to speak on behalf of any Irish constituency, and has been deprived of his trust by the action of his former constituents. Such a proceeding would at least have the effect of again impressing on the minds of the English people the valuable lesson of the Tralee requisition .- Na-

EXPECTED VACANCY IN ARMAGII-A recent number of the Irish Times contained the following from a Lurgan correspondent: I am able to inform you that Edward Wingfield Verner, Esq., M.P. for Lisburn, has consented to comply with the wishes of a large number of influential electors, and, in consequence of the retirement, through illness, of his brother, Sir William Verner, M.I., to stand for the County Armagh. The public announcement of the member for Lisburn's retirement from that borough may, under the circumstances, be momentarily expected. As a matter of course, the triends of that gentleman in this county, where the name of Verner is actually a household word, anticipate for him the most triumphant suc-

A man named Far was indicted for murdering his sweetheart on the 1st of March, 1879. Very strong circumstantial evidence was adduced. He had been the last seen in her company on the day of the murder and drove away on a car with her and returned without her. When arrested he was found lying in an outhouse, with his face to the wall, and he betrayed great agitation. A belt, which was proved to have been his, was found at the scene of the murder, and it was sworn that when he returned to fasten his clothes. There were other circumstances forming a strong link of evidence, but that was not all. A young lad swore that he was induced by curiosity to follow the prisoner and the deceased from Ballyjamesduff after the car had been put up in a yard; and, keeping them in view at a distance, he tracked their course through fields and where they sat down. He kept behind a stone fence, and watched them. Suddenly Fay sprang up, and taking off his belt, strangled the girl, flung turn home he told what he saw, and the police arrested the prisoner. The defence was that the witness who saw the murder was unworthy of credit, that his story was wholly improbable, that, if what were rejected, there was no proof jury would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty. Counsel for the Crown contended that even without the evidence there was an overwheiming case against the prisoner, and that there was no reason whatever for disbelieving the witness. The jury, however, were again discharged without agreeing upon a verdict. On the application of the Attornov-General, the Assizes were adjourned until the 25th of March, when the prisoner will be again tried .-Pimes Cor.

The Nation says: Day by day we are being made more familiar with the charms of the never-to-beforgotten Land Act, the merits of which are so glowingly expatiated on by the admirers of Whig rule. Everyone must have heard the congratulations interchanged over its effect in the purchase of the Waterford estates, Mr. Bright himself was delighted with the operation of the clauses with which his name is connected, and the English press rang with praises of the great enactment which, at the very start, enabled a large estate to be purchased by the farmers who dwelt upon it. It would be hard to exaggerate the vauntings and boasting for which the effect of the Act in this particular sale was made the excuse. Never, it was proclaimed, was there a wiser or more beneficent piece of legislation, and never had wise legislation borne carlier or more valuable fruits. But alas for the vauntings and braggings! It now turns out that the Waterford tenantry have obtained no assistance at all from the Land Act, and that under its provisions they have been refused the advance of a single sixpence towards the purchase of their holdings. Their claim for a loan has been rejected on the ground that they applied after they had made the purchase and not Works were not able to make the advances required for the purpose of the purchase." This, then, is what the Waterford tenantry have writing and publishing a document suspending him from his what the Waterford tenantry have gained by the office, and thereby holding him up to infamy and Land Act; this is the great and important service in disgrace. There is a count claiming special damages acknowledgment of which all Ireland was called on on account of the loss of his office of Chaplain to to chant a hymn of gratitude. The tenants applied for an advance when the purchase was concluded Poor Law Commissioners on account of his suspeninstead of while it was pending, and the beneficent | sion. Land Act leaves them, therefore, to their own resources. On Tuesday night Sir John Gray brought the facts of the case before the attention of the House of Commons, and received the oracular reply that "the matter was under the consideration of the government." Of course it is; and there, we fear, it Pigotl's friends made a demonstration in his honour is only too likely to stay.

A Nenagh correspondent, writing on the 20th at a breakfast. ult., says :- "At the assizes here, which commence on Tuesday next, a serious calendar will be presented including the Templemore agrarian murder case, in which Ryan and Stapleton are implicated, and the bank outrage, for which the Crown has served fifty summonses upon witnesses. The wounded manager, Mr. Walsh is still unfit to swear informations, most despotic government in Europe would not have but it is anticipated that the Crown will divide the case into two indictments."

At the Cloulara Petty Sessions, before Mr. Hant, Chairman, E. B. Warburton, R. M., and other justices | that her dynasty owed its existence to the greatest a surveyor named Flynn was charged with writing two threatening notices—one to a Mr. Fitzgerald, Providence seemed to interpose to remind her of gentleman residing in the neighborhood; another that, for in the same carriage with the Queen when to the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P., of Doonas. Mr. O'Connor presented the pistol and petition sat a lady Cullinan, Sessional Crown Solicitor, appeared to of honor, who was a descendant of the Churchill's. prosecute. The letter to Mr. Fitzgerald referred to England had never granted Ireland anything from

out of which three men were evicted, and threatened if he did not give up said lands without delay, he might "prepare his coffin." The Magistrates were unanimous in sending the case for trial to the comand two sureties in £50 each.

On the 17th and 18th ult., no less than three bodies of children were found in Beliast and the neighborhood. On the 17th, the body of a male child was found near the Knock. The police have made inquiries, and, from the information they have received there is reason to suspect that the child has been murdered. Next morning the body of a male child was found in Percy street, and conveyed to the Morgue: while, in the evening, the hody of a female child, was found in the Blackstaff Liver, near the Dublin bridge.

On the 18th ult., a horrible accident took place at Lower Abbey street, Traice. A young child of a victualler named Casey was heft in a cradle in the kitchen, while the woman in charge was attending to some business in another part of the house, There was a litter of bonnives in the kitchen, and the sow seized the opportunity of attacking the infant in the cradle, so that before help arrived the child was frightfully mutilated, the jaw bone being almost entirely eaten away, and seven other serious injuries were inflicted. The child at present lies in the County Infirmary, and it is feared will not recover.

Dunlin, Feb. 29.—The Assizes, so far as they have yet proceeded, offer satisfactory testimony to the continuance of peace and order in the provinces. Baron Hughes, in opening the commission for the county of Louth, which not many years upo was a hotbed of crime, congratulated the Grand Jury upon its present state, as reflected not only in the calendar but in the constabulary returns. He pronounced it the most orderly and peaceful county which had ever come under his judicial experience, extending over a period of 12 years. The calendar contained only six or seven cases for trial, and the police returns only 12 or 13 offences, a condition of affairs which, his Lordship remarked, was highly creditable to the magistrates and police, but especially to the people. The only case which excited any interest was a prescention of two tailors, named Kirk and M'Creash, tor violently assaulting two workmen who were brought over from Scotland during a strike in the establishment in Dandalk where they were enpleyed. Indemnatory placards calling for "Home Rule" were circulated through the town, and great excitement was produced. The prisoners were convicted, and senienced to two years' imprisonment. In opening the commission at Nemagh, Baron Deasy made similar observations, expressing satisfaction at the immunity from crime in that important riding of the county of Tipperary. With one important exception the cases to be brought before the grand jury were of a trivial nature. This exception was the serious assault committed on two clerks of the National Bank. That, he observed, was a case wholly exceptional in this country. With regard to Palmer, one of the prisoners in custody for the erime, there was no direct evidence, apart from that of Mr. Walsh, one of the persons attacked, and whe was still unable to attend; but there was strong circumstantial evidence. Against Kirman, the other prisoner, there was direct testimony, and a statement made by himself. His Lordship commended the constabulary for the promptitude and skill which they had shown in bringing the prisoners to the bar of justice. The grand jury found true bills against both prisoners. They were arraigned, and pleaded "Not Guilty." On the application of counsel for the Crown their trial was postponed until the next Assizes. In opening the Commission at Omagh, yesterday, Mr. Justice Lawson observed that, with the exception of one case, nothing had occurred since across a stile until they came to a lonely place, the last Assizes which called for any special mention. The calendar showed that a very satisfactory state of things existed in the county. There were only eight cases to go before the grand jury, and most of these were of a trifling character. The constaher head-foremost into a pool of water, and then rapidly left the place. He was horrified at what he witnessed, but afraid to reveal himself. On his recommunity. The exceptional case was the charge community. The exceptional case was the charge against Mr. Montgomery, sub-inspector of constabulary, of having murdered Mr. Glass, a cashier in the bank at Newtownstewart. There was three cases of infanticide stated in the calendar. It is expected he said was true, he was even an accomplice, and that the bills against Mr. Montgomery will be sent should be corroborated, and that, if his evidence up to-day, but that his trial will not be proceeded rith untill the next Assizes .- Times Corr.

STATE OF LONGFORD.-Judge Keogh opened the Assizes at Longford on Tuesday. There were only four unimportant cases for heaving.

STATE OF TIPPERARY .- The Free Press states that there was but one trivial case for last Petty Sessions in Tipperary, and that drunkenness has disappeared; yet an enormous extra force of police is still maintained in the county, notwithstanding the protests of the local magistrates.

The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Constitution says that Major H. Massy, of the county Limerick, formerly a candidate for the representation of the county Tipperary, has, at the solicitation of his friends, expressed his intention of contesting the latter county on Home Rule principles, unless the present members support the same policy, and oledge themselves to refuse office from the British Government. In case the present members should become advocates of Home Rule, Major Massy will, says the correspondent, oppose either Mr. Synan M.P., or Colonel Monsell, M.P., for the representation of the county Limerick.

"We understand, on good authority," says the Leinster Independent, "that for the past fortnight persons bearing the unmistakable American type have been actively engaged in the Queen's County, and all through the province of Leinster, in the endeavor to raise recrnits for the American army. We strongly recommend the more ordent of our readers to be cautious, and not to run, at present, at least, the risk of tasting prison fare under the Foreign Enlistment Act."

A summons and plaint has been issued against Cardinal Cullen, at the suit of the Rev. Robert the Workhouse, from which he was removed by the

Dublin, March 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the Irishman, who was sentenced to undergo three months imprisonment for a libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, during the trial of Kelly upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained

DUBLIN, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Cork yesterday was one of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held in the City Park, at which it is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Ronayne was President, and on taking, the chair made a powerful speech. He said the allowed such an occasion as the Royal Thanksgiving to pass without an amnesty to political prisoners. The Queen of England should have remembered perjurer of modern times, the Duke of Marlborough his office, and in case of the resignation, removal or | portant bearing on the question of University educa- | his having taken possession of the lands of Trough, | motives of justice. Concessions had always been

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 22, 1872.

wrung from her through fear. The speaker's bold denuications were received with frequent and prolonged cheering. The various organizations marched to and from the Park with flags and bands of music. Although there was much excitement there was no disturbance; and the police, largely increased, found no occasion to interfere.

The Mullagh (county of Meath) evictions, which have been for some time the subject of much popular excitement and of some litigation, are, it seems, to be proceeded with in spite of all the efforts which have been made to induce the landlord to let the tenants remain on the lands. The Rev. Mr. Kompston, rector of Kilmore, in a letter to the Daily Express, gives a graphic description of a strange score presented in the locality on Monday, when thousands of people from the adjoining district assembled to express sympathy with the tenants who are about to be removed. He bears testimony to are about the observed, and repeats his protest against the evictions. He publishes a letter test against the criedons. The publishes it leaves which was addressed to the landlord, entreating him to show mercy to the tenants, and expressing his belief that if the tenants were permitted to remain belief that it the tenants were getting which they resisted and a storm of groans and cheers. been put to in the proceedings which they resisted, and that they would be willing to pay any rent that arbitrators appointed by himself might put upon the lands. It is right to observe, however, that he does not state that he is authorized to make any offer on their part, and they have undoubtedly been prejudiced by the course taken by political agitetors who attempted to intimidate the landlord.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC CELEBRATION FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Archbishop of Westminster, assisted by several of the clergy, colebrated a Thanksgiving service at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. A considerable congregation assembled in the church. The Archbishop entered at the large centre door, and, preceded by a crossbearer and numerous servitors, passed up the nave to the high altar, where the ciergy stood ready to receive him. Having assumed the episcopal vestments, he took his place at the altar, and chanted the first line of the Te Deum. The lines were given alternately by the elergy and by the well-trained choristers. The Benediction having been given, the Archbishop and clergy proceeded round the church while the organ played Handel's Hallelujah chorus. There were similar services at the other Catholic churches in the dioceses of Westminster and Southwark.

ADDRESSES FROM THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF ENGLAND TO THE QUEEN.

The following addresses to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, from the Archbishop of Westminster and Bishops of England, have been published: " To the Queon's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty,-The undersigned Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of Eugland respectfully approach your Majesty, to tender, on this auspicious day of National Thanksgiving for the merciful restoration of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from an illness apparently without hope, the expression of their congratulations and of their loyal fidelity and attachment. They shared with lively sympathy in the grief and fear of your Majesty, while watching as a Mother over the wavering life of a beloved son, and they now rejoice in the joy of your Majesty and of this kingdom that so great a bereavement has been averted from your Majesty's home, and from us all. On this day, when the people of these realms, so conspicuously led by your Majesty in person, are offering up their thanksgivings and religious homage at the Throne of the undersigned desire humbly to assure your Majesty that they will ever ask of our heavenly Father to add many years, with abundant solace from the God of all consolation, to your Majesty's just and equal reign.

" | HENRY LDWARD, Archbishop, in behalf also, and at the united desire, of the twelve other Bishops of England and Wales. "February 27."

"To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of

Wales. "SIR.-The Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of England respectfully ask leave to tender to your Royal Highness on this day of national thanksgiving an expression of their pensation of our Heavenly Father in the restoration of your Royal Highness from the extreme danger of an illness all but fatal. They cannot ascribe this happy event to any lower, or any other cause, under God, than to the prayers which were offered up with such united fervour throughout this great Empire, and by many beyond its sway. Having watched with keenest anxiety the successive tidings of these days of fear while your Royal Highness lay hovering between life and death, and having shared with a profound sympathy the sorrows of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and in the affliction of her whose anguish was greater than that of mother we feel constrained to give utterance in this direct and personal form to our participation also in the joy and thanksgiving with which the people of these kingdoms respond to-day to the public example set before us, by Her Majesty and by your Royal Highness, of gratitude to Almighty God. The Archbishop and Bishops desire only to add the assurance that their prayers will not cease to be offered for your Royal Highness to the Throne of Grace. They will ever pray that the heir of this great Empire may in all things be so guarded and guided by the providence of God that, when His Divine will shall so ordain, your Royal Highness may long reign over these realms in the hearts of a happy, loyal, and united neonle.

" HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop, in behalf also, and at the desire, of the 12 other Bishops of England and Wales. "February 27, 1872."

The press of this city, in commenting on the statement made to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone relative to the reply of the American Government to Earl Granville's note generally expresses an opinion that the communication of the Premier will ereate disappointment and apprehensions throughout the country. The Government is urged to bring the present difficulty with the Ame-nicans, arising out of claims for indirect damages, to heart. Thus, the hard conditions of our existence an amicable and honorable solution.—London Paper.

The extent of capital invested in railways in the United Kingdom, and the enormous circulation of money involved in them, is someting startling. A recent number of the Builder say that it has lately been shown that 14,247 miles of railway are now 600, which is five times the amount of the annual deducting all working expenses, exceeds £22,000,000 the chairs would weigh nearly 1,000,000 tons; so his hitherto distracted his attention from the general that there are not far short of 4,000,000 tons of iron dulness and the deformity of tasteless detail. Of a were concealed.

on the permanent ways of the United Kingdom, and of these about 30,000 tons of rails have to be every year replaced.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .-A remarkable scene occurred in the House of Com-mons when Sir Charles Dilke's resolve to investigate the expenses of the Crown came up. The Speaker called upon Sir Charles for the introduction of the motion of which he had already given notice. Viscount Bury rose to the question of privilege, as Sir Charles Dilke as a member of Parliament had taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen and her successors, and he had now avowed openly that he was a Republican. He wanted to know if with proper respect for the honor of the Commons, the member could be allowed to proceed without reaudiating. Here Lord Bury was interrupted by cheers and shouts and there was much confusion on all sides. The Speaker as soon as the House was brought to order said, he saw nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the House in allowing the member from Chelsea to proceed, it was no part of his the speaker's duty to interfere. Sir Charles Dilke then rose to put the motion amid great excitement

Sir Charles having succeeded in reading the motion to the end, though frequently interrupted, procoeded to support it in a set speech. Derisive laughter was heard in all parts of the House-in the galleries as well as on the floor during its delivery, and the confusion was at times so great that the voice of the speaker was inaudible. He opened by saying that possibly the motion he offered was unprecedented. It was time, therefore, that a precedent should be established. He would discuss the question of allegiance some other day. He denounced sinceures and the uselessness of offices like that of Governor of Windsor Castle, and wanted to know on what principle of right Prince Frederick and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in the public parks. There was once some justification in spending money for Royal yachts for his late Majesty William the Fourth, the sailor King. Now we maintained four vessels of this description. For what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated palace of St. James was recommended long ago, yet thousands were spent thereon annually. He admitted he had made the charge that the Queen paid no income tax, this he had since learned was not true. He therefore retracted the charge, and acknowledged he had been misinformed. He concluded by asserting that the civil list showed an increase of £10,000, and that tax payers believed that a large portion of the money was wasted.

Mr. Auberon Herbert seconded the motion. The House had all the time been noisy and tumul-

Mr. Gladstone rose when order was resumed, and the members became attentive. He contradicted positively the statement that the civil lists had increased and corrected Sir Charles sharply on other points. One who assumed to instruct the people he | proprietor, - London Times. said, must at least, be accurate. He denounced as mischievous the speech made by the member at Newcastle, and hinted that the success of his motion would be equal to the success of that speech, in conclusion he urged the House on every ground to reject the motion.

Mr. Auberon Herbert endeavoured to speak, but his voice was drowned with groans and calls of "Oh, divide.

The Speaker insisted on the preservation of order. when the Conservatives and many Liberals left, the Chamber.

Mr. Herbert attempted to continue his speech. He declared he preferred a Republic to Monarchy. Here interruptions commenced again.

Three attempts were made to count out the House.

Lord George Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of persons in visitors' and reporters' galleries in violation of the rules.

The galleries were cleared, but were soon after wards replenished. After attempts to adjourn and various dilatory

motions, the House divided with the following results. For the motion: 2 against 274. The result was greeted with cheors and laughter.

 $\Lambda$  Frenchman on English Society.—Notes su L'Angleterre, Par H. Taine, Paris: Hachette et Cie., 1872.—In his opinion, we are very much what our climate has made us; or, at least, it is Providence that has adapted the Englishman to his atmosphere. Life in our fogs and rains would be impossible to a light-hearted Continental people. We beg to say we paraphrase M. Taine, although we trust we do his ideas no injustice. The mind would lose its elim in the overpowering sense of depression, the sparkle that makes the charm of France would die out or be dimmed in time. The Englishman could not take existence gaily if he would. He would be always provoking the disgest and disappointment that must make gaiety impossible. Accordingly, he makes a grave duty of his life, and generates the carnest energy that becomes its own reward. Thus these external influences reacton bis institutions and his habits. Duty being the governing principle. each man acknowledges and accepts individual responsibilities. Consequently, classes trust each other. The Englishman has learnt to make a habit of reflection. As he seldom takes a step without reasoning it out, he is the less apt to reconsider and retract. The result is the gradual growth of a constitution admirably adapted to the people, and stendily developing with the spirit of the age. The material circumstances that oppose themselves to pleasures and gadding abroad turn out a nation of workers. With his glowing sun and his exhibarating climate the Italian or Provencal has a perpetual temptation to play the truant; with his buoyant air taking the place of expensive stimulants, he can make a jovial meal on bread and figs. For three-fourths of the year the sensible Englishman is more comfortable in his workshop than anywhere else. Moreover, he cannot dissipate cheaply, and labour he must if he is to find the means for his amusements. Training himself to be independent of external impressions, early acquiring the practice of thought, the Englishman naturally falls back upon himself. Hence that babit of reserve which M. Taine has discovered to be only worn on the surface. Hence, too, in a measure, the self-contained family life which every Englishman either sets up as the ideal conspire with our better aspirations to turn themselves to riches and accumulate national wealth. Individuals may spend freely. Nothing strikes M. Taine more than the way in which hardworkers of all classes lavish with one hand what they win with the other. But the nation gains, gigantic fortunes being worked in the United Kingdom, on which accumulate, and these, after all, are far from being have been expended no less a sum than £500,000- the unmitigated curse our Socialists would have us believe. The droit d'ainesse, the practice of launching value of all the real property of Great Britain, and younger sons on the world with little capital but two-thirds of the National Debt. The gross net their education gives an impetus to production, coloannual revenue of the railways in this country, after nization, and commerce. Nothing invigorates a race so much as flinging its young ones into the water sterling, more than the total revenue, from all to sink or swim. The feeble are eliminated, Sources, of Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The companies have in their direct comployment more than 100, officers and servants. The value of the colling stock exceeds £30,000,000. The consumption of coll and exceeds £30,000,000. The consumption of coll and exceeds £30,000,000. The consumption of coll and exceeds £30,000,000. tion of coal and coke by railway engines amounts to first exites the admiration of an intelligent foreign between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons a year; so that visitor are the evidences of wealth and industry he in every minute of time throughout the year above sees everywhere around him. M. Tains finds our four tons of coal are consumed, and twenty tons of London Sundays terribly sad and depressing. The water are flashed into steam. The consumption of shops and offices are closed; the town is emptied fuel is about equal to the coal exported from Great into the country; those who remain at home glide Britain to foreign countries. There are more than about the silent streets as if they were going to a

week-day he finds the absence of the light graces atoned for by the greatness of the scale on which everything goes forward. To appreciate the sublimity of the practical, you must drive day after day out towards the different suburbs, while the sense of immensity grows to oppression-the sense of immense riches as well as immense size. Through vast districts the evidences of wealth or affluence stare you everywhere in the face. Trace them back to their source in the central commercial quarter, and your surprise only changes its form. You see the inhabitants of all these palaces, mansions, villas, snug cottages, jostling each other in hundreds of crowded thoroughfares, among vast blocks of building tilled with business life from basement to garret. You lose yourself in the docks, where Australian and American liners of 3,000 tons are discharging their cargoes—unconsidered items in the infinite aggregate. You look through forests of yards and masts to the fleets of all nations that encumber the river. You have a glimpse of the signs and foundains of English wealth, and, as you gradually realize, you begin to envy. But the dark side to the picture awaits you, and it strikes the stranger quite as forcibly as the bright one, although it is kept more in the background. The caresses and threats he would be able to make the wealth flaunts you in the face; you must seek out the poverty and its accompanying vice if you care to form a just conception of them. M. Taine has father's house if he would only obey his impious come to the conclusion which is so painfully impressed on many au Englishman. He is convinced that England is the country of the rich. If you aspire to move in society, and have less than Cl,-500, a year, you had better go and hang yourself. If you are of the working classes, and chance to be feeble dissipated, or indolent, nowhere do you sink to more abject misery. Life is dear, and at the great centres the markets of labour are always crowded. M. Taine has visited the most squalid dens of Paris, Marseilles, and Bordeaux. But nowhere has he seen crime and poverty wearing an aspect so repulsive as in London. Our dangerous classes exhibit the national virtues turned to vices. There is an earnest moroseness about them that makes them the more to be dreaded. Although brutally ignorant, they seem to have the habit of reflection. like their betters. He admires the efforts we make to meet the evil, or to cure it. He has high praise for our reformatories, prisons, work-houses, and hospitals -for all the establishments, in short, which the State has organized for the restaint of vice or the relief of poverty. Yet the fact remains that in overything we are terribly in extremes, and the tendency to them must grow with our growing prosperity. In France there are no such fortunes as there are with us. The honggrain are poer compared to ours. Yet comfort is more equally distributed even in the cities, and frugality far more general, while there is, M. Taine thinks, no comparison between the condition of the luckiest of our country labourers and that of the small French independent

#### UNITED STATES.

New Auti-Portier Crusand,-We are never surprised especially during the rule of the present ignorant and malignant dominant faction, to hear of any mean and shabby conspiracy against our Catholie fellow-citizens. It is from the following passage in the Teilime that we first get any information of a new No-Popery Government Commission, with power to enter religious houses and release the unhappy prisoners who are supposed to be imprisoned there. Even the Tellage, although protesting against a to w Know-Nothing crusade, expresses itself as if it did not know that no non and no monk in the country is imprisoned at all, or can be imprisoned, and that there is nothing to hinder any one of them from walking out by the front door, and sending for their trunks afterward by the expressman. But the idea seems to have somehow penetrated into our Protestant mind that monks and mas are either prisoners or else turnkeys of jails. Here is the passage from the Tribone: Is there anything in this rumor which reaches us from Washington, that a regular No-Popery movement has been organized there? That a Government Commissin has been projected which shall have authority to enter Il numeries and other Roman Catholic Institutions periodically to offer their liberty to all who may be therein unduly retained? It would be who may be therein unduly retained? It would be taute to the unwavering confidence which melancholy to think that we are again to be called men come to repose in their medical adupon to endure the farce and the folly of a Know-upon to endure the farce and the folly of a Know-Nothing excitement; but really this Washington habits induced by our a fashionable incided patronstory would seem to point to a repetition of the old blunder and wrong. There may be monks and nuns here and there who would like to renounce their yows; but a little thought will show that the number must be insignificantly small. At any rate, we wish people would try to understand that Roman Catholics may be religious exactly as Methodists, Presbyterians, Independents, Unitarians, Universalists are religious. There is a mischi-vous popular notion that the whole Catholic Church may be divided into an oppressive priesthood and a perfectly submissive laity, and that all the sheep of the Roman flocks are extremely discontented and unhappy, and would bolt from the fold if the door were left for a moment open. Good people, will you endeavor to comprehend that the Catholic may enjoy his religion quite as much as you enjoy yours; that he is not necessarily an idiot nor a lunatic that a faith which satisfied the mind of a Fenolon or of a Pascal, need not appear contemptible in the eyes even of an editor of a Protestant religious news paper? Detesting bigotry wherever we find it, and mainly detesting it because it so spoils what would be otherwise excellent, and with some knowledge of the enormities on both sides of ecclesiastical history. we entreat Christians to tell as few lies as possible about each other. We notice, also, that in Baltimore lately, a Roman Catholic priest (the Rev. Dr. Newell.) having reached the mature age of 75 years eserted his first love and took orders in the P.E. Church. It will be observed that the Doctor has not been incarcerated by his old Bishop, nor consigned to the dangeons of an Inquisition extemporized in the cellar of the Bishon's house, nor manipulated into a lunatic asylum nor assassinated by Popish fanatics. On the contrary, without let or hindrance, he follows his theological nose, so to speak, and marches straight into the P.E. fold, out of which, should be live long enough, he will probably march into some other fold, be the same Christian. Mohammedan or Jewish: for a free country

you see, this is after all .- New York Irish Citizen. An enterprising citizen of Cincinnati has under aken to collect debts in a new way. He has had constructed a gaily painted waggon bearing in bold etters the legends, "Protection Agency," and "Bad Debts Collected." In this waggon he places two burly collectors. When the waggon stopped before a door a crowd was pretty sure to collect, if the ngent did not; and everybody in the neighborhood of the debtor was made aware that somebody held a bill against him. The scheme worked without trouble in Cincinnati; but, in Covington, the colector was fined fifty dollars for carrying concealed weapons, and arrested for provoking a breach of the peace. The court decided that it is unlawful to compel the payment of a debt by exposing the debtor to ridicule.

New York, March 18 .- Members of the International Society of New York celebrated this evening the first anniversary of uprising of Communists in Paris. A lady speaker made an address on the principles of the Commune, and said they were sure to triumph. The people of America were, she declared, being rapidly educated to the doctrines of Communism.

Spotted fever is alarmingly prevalent in Brooklyn 

Old-fashioned Christians in Indianapolis assert carried bodily, with the surging tide of terrified that the converts of the great revivalist, E. Payson Hammond, have almost invariably relapsed and the most of them are now in a worse condition, spiritually than they were before conversion.

A gentleman in Rhodo Island is printing verses of Scripture and the Lord's Prayer on the backs of new greenbacks. He thereby secures the circulation of a sort of tracts which will neither be burned nor torn up.

ST. CYELL, THE BOY MARTYR .- During the reign of the Roman Emperor Valerian, one of the persecutors of the Church, there dwelt in Casarea, in Cappadocia a child named Cyril, who having been taught the truths of the Christian religion, although his father was a Pagan, was so firm in his belief that neither the harsh treatment he received from his father nor yet the threats or the cruel tortures of the Governor of the Province could make him abandon the true faith. His father used every means to make not succeed, he drove him from his house. When the Judge heard of this he sent some of his soldiers. That night all Paris was wild over the event of caresses and threats he would be able to make the to pardon his past offences and return him to his command, but the child courageously refused every offer, and said :-

"I rejoice in suffering for what I have done. God will receive me with whom I will be better than yet with my father. I cheerfully renounce earthly es- Scribe (Monroe's.) That Messenger, an American nates and houses, that I may be made rich in heaven. I friend, returned with something of an epistolary I am not atraid of death, for it will obtain for me a better life."

was, and that promises and kindness could not move him from his resolution, he thought to frighten him by threatening him with tortures. He therefore ordered Cyril to be bound, and a large fire to be made. | you are the most famous man in Paris to-day-that He then told the soldiers to lead the child to the place, though they received orders privately only to frighten him. When Cyril saw the fire and the men prepared to put him to death, he did not show the least sign of fear. Seeing him still unshaken in his resolution to remain firm in the faith, and still refusing to sacrifice to idols, they carried him back to the Judge, who thus addressed him :---

"My child, you have seen both the fire and the sword. Be wise, and return to your house and for-

The young martyr answered as firmly as ever :-You have done me a wrong in bringing me back. I do not fear either the sword or the fire. God will give me greater treasures than those of my father, Put me to death without delay, that I may go the sconer to him."

All who were standing by wept when they heard the child speak in this manner.

On seeing them weep, the martyr said to them You ought rather to rejoice; you know not on what my hope is built, nor what kind of a Kingdom I am going to possess,"

They then led him to the fire which they had prepared, when he cheerfully gave up his life and received the crown of martyrdom.

Account Buseash.-The question of the use of alcohol in medical practice is having a fresh discussion in England, where a strong medical declaragreatest worth in the profession authorized the statement that in the present day the value of alcohol as an article of diet is immensely exaggerated; that its prescription in disease is not to be interpreted as a sanction for the continuance of its use when the occasion is past, and that they will gladly support any wise legislation tending to promote temperance among the working classes, and undoubledly among all classes. It is observed in England, as it has been here, that the medical prescription of wine and spirits is made an excuse for indulgence in the same after the necessity has past, the patient being ready to assume that this "medicine" is needed as a tonic. Of all the drugs administered in disease, alcohol is the only one which is adopted induity use afterwards, and the cheerful resignation with which it it taken for 6 medicinal purposes," is a triage of alcohol "have spread into the drawing-room and the nursery. Wine is ordered for the little folks as well as for the grown ones. As the Gazette remarks, " port wine has been a great panassa for paleness and lassitude in the nursery and in the cheel-room. Fashionable boarding schools keep an approved cellar, and indulgent mothers are apt to think highly of the considerate doctor who agrees that the child would be all the better for a little wine at dinner. Now, however, the tashion is to change and that there is a "fashion" in medicine is well known to all observers. The English protest connot sail to have a powerful influence, not only there but here. It is not merely that liquous are impure and drugged, that the really nourishing element in them is overlaid by adulteration which may do positive harm, but the very fundamental question of the food and fuel "qualities of alcohol is agitated. The result will certainly be a reform in a practice which has in it the elements of permicious mischief.

THE ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR.-In the first carriage sat, side by side, the men then recognized as the two great emperors of Europe.

They had both been mounted during the review. but entered and left the field in Napoleon's salendid pen barouche, accompanied only by a son of the Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke, I believe, who s now our guest. Just as this arty, cheered by the coices of half a million people, and happy, to all appearance, as monarchs may ever hope to be, arrived at a point directly opposite where our pilgrim was standing, he felt himself soverely jostled, and turned to resent a rudeness which he knew to be exceedingly rare in a crowd of Frenchmen, nuder any circumstances. The man who struggled to pass him might have been taken for one of the ordinary work-people of Paris. It was impossible, at the instant, to discover his sent nativity. No was young; but the face was distorted with passion or pain, and a wild light gleamed in his blood-shot eyes. An hour earlier a bloused workman had fallen in a fit, almost beneath the wheels of the American's voilare, and the terrible distortions of the victim's features were not unlike those on the face which now confronted his own for a moment It appeared, indeed, another case of epilepsy; and the man's progress was, for an instant, retarded through fear that the poor fellow would fall under the fect of his Majesty's horses, But another intent at once appeared. He seemed disposed to dispute the pilgrim's desirable position with him. to the extent even of force, if necessary; and with this second misunderstanding of the matter, there was immediately begun a resistance which, though brief, was determined. Suddenly, how ever, (for the scone was enacted in far less time than it takes to write these words), the workman wrenched himself loose from the American's grasp, dashed past him into the open space, and producing a pistol which had been hitherto concealed, fired, without time for aim. The pistol's report was remarkably loud. For a second it deafened the pilgrim's ears, and the smoke of the exploded powder blinded his eyes. Then came confusion indescribable. There was a babel of tongues, a terrible whirling and joistling of the crowd, a roll of wheels, a clatter of hoofs, a woman's shrick heard over all, and, in less than a brace of minutes after the pistol shot was fired, our pilgrim found himself | mouldy crust of bread?"

humanity, far away from the scene of conflict, undergoing en route a shelling process, as regards buttons, complete as a patent corn-sheller could accomplish Very sad, sore, and dilapidated was the humble pilgrim, who extricated himself, a compressed atom, from the general mass. Bruised, breathless, buttonless-this was enough to know. That assassination had been the desperate young man's purpose; that the Emperor Alexander had been his intended victim that Berezowski, a Pole, had sought in this mad way to avenge his country's wrongs; that immediate arrest had followed his attempt; that the American's momentary struggle with the Pole was thought to have saved the good Czar's life; that the two emperors warmiy embraced in full view of the excited thousands about them, and audibly thanked God for so miraculous an escape-these were facts to be learned long afterwards. For the present, it only remained for the dilapidated pilgrim to drag his damaged body to the rendezvous, and argo an him worship idols, and when he found that he could impatient cocher homewards with a speed accelerated

the day. But the waves of excitement which rolled so impatiently along the bonlevards scarcely disturbchild give up the true religion. The Judge offered ed the tide of affairs in the Rue d'Aboukir where our pilgrim slept away the time in torgetfulness of his many bruises, and where hardly an echo of the city's rejoicings penetrated.

Next morning he was still too sore for much exertion, and therefore dispatched a messenger for his mail, which was due at an early hour, in the Ruo nature in his hands, but something more extensive and more extraordinary in his head. He hastened When the Judge saw how determined the child to relieve himself of the latter burden by the following explosion :

"What in the devil are you sitting here for whining over a few scratches? D-nit; don't you know your name is in every one's mouth?"

"Nonsense!" was the pilarim's negrateful reply -Old end New, January.

Go Home Boys :- Loys, don't hang round the corners of the streets. If you have anything to do, do it promptly, right on, then go home. Home is the place for boys. About the street corners, and at the stables, they learn to swear, to smoke tobacco, and to do many other things which they ought not ta da.

Do your business, and then go home. If your business is play, play, and make business of it. I like to see boys play good, carnest, healthy games, If I were in town, I would give the boys a good spacious playground. It should a ave plenty of son, green grass, and trees, and fountains, and broad space to run and jump on, and to play suitable plays. I would make it as pleasant, as lovely as could be, and I would give it to the hove to play in, and when the play was ended I we call tell them to go home. For when boys han, around seem corners and stables, to get slouchy and first . Of all things, I dislike a listless boy or girl. I would have a hundred boys like a handred yachts, with every spar straight and every rope non, the docks and sides clean, the rigging all in order, and everything ready to slip to rope and ily bafor, the wind when the word comes to go. But this cannot be, if you lounga about the streets, and four about the corners, tion has been published, in which the mames of and idle away your time at the stables and the sa-

> STORY WITH A MODAL -- A young man who was paying special attention to a young lady, met with the following incident during one of his visits:

Being invited into the partor to await the Indy's appearance, he entertained hims If as be a he might for some time and was becoming very weary, when a little girl about five years old slipped in and began to converse with him. "I can always tell, said she, when you are coming

to our house,"
"You can?" he replied, " and how do you tell it ??

6 Why, when you are going to be here sister begins to sing and get good, and she gives me cake and pic, and anything I want; and she sings so sweetly when you are here, and when I speak to her she smiles so pleasantly. I wish you would stay here all the while, then I would have a good time,-But when you o mad, and if I ask her for maything she slaps and banes me about.

This was a poser to the young man. "Fools and children till the truth," quoted he,

and taking his but he left and returned no more, Monat. -- Parents wishing their illustured daughters married, should keep their small children out of the parlor when strangers are there.

Hoes warr Sun nea -- Whether hogs require sulplur as an essential to their lealth, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. But one thing is sure, they devour it with greed wherever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably, that they cut large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winfer, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in the summer it is better to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in, or are in small yards, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will cut its leaves, its flowers, seeds and stalks,

To PRESERVE POSTS FROM ROT. -Steep the end to be set in the ground in a solution of blue vitriolone pound of vitriol to forty of water. This is said to render the post almost indestructible by rot.

To Destroy Stumes .- Bore with a two inch augur to the heart or centre. Fill the cavity thus made with sulphuric acid or with crude petroleum. In the first case the acid destroys it in a few months. In the latter, when the stump becomes saturated with the oil, it is fired and will burn to the roots.—
More than one hole in the stump, and filled with petroleum, will hasten the time and secure a certain result .- Exchange.

ABSORBENT POWERS OF MELLOW Soil. - Experiments have shown that a mellow, loamy soil is capable of absorbing in twelve hours, when exposed to a moist atmosphere, an amount of water equal to two per cent. of its weight. This property, possessed by a mellow soil, is one that in a dry season is able to give it the power of maturing a crop, when a hardened surface would be unable to do so. A surface that is impenetrable to the atmosphere of course could not absorb any of the moisture with which the atmosphere is charged. But when rendered free from lumps by repented plowings and harrowings, each change of temperature causes a circulation of air throughout the mass of soil, which is free then to absorb all the moisture coming in contact with it until saturated .- Hearth and Home.

THE RECTOR AND THE POOR BOY .-- An indignant boy applied for alms at the house of an avaricious rector, and received a dry mouldy crust. The rector inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's Prayer, and was answered in the negative. "Then," said the rector, "I will teach you that: "Our Father!" "Our Father!" said the boy; " is he my father as well as yours?" "Yes, certainly." "Then," replied the "how could you give your poor brother this boy.

# The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

макси-1872. Friday, 29-Good Friday. Saturday, 30—Holy Saturday. Sunday, 31—Easter Sunday.

Monday, 1-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 2-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 3—Of the Octave. Thursday, 4—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It was announced by Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, on the 21st inst., that an active correspondence had been going on betwixt the Imperial, and the Canadian authorities, in regard to the provisions of the Treaty The father took care to give the children a Protestof Washington, in so far as the Dominion was affeeted by any arrangements therein contained. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined to lay the correspondence before the House, as it was not complete. St. Patrick's Day was generally observed throughout Ireland, and passed over without any disturbances. 'In New York the Irish had a very grand Procession, and the Day, so dear to Irish hearts was celebrated with becoming pomp.

There is little of interest from the Continent of Europe to report. M. Thiers still holds on to office, though it is scarce to be expected that his tenure can be prolonged. It is felt by all Keith knows something of the Divine Law, she is that the actual is only a provisional government. The position of the Sovereign Pontiff remains unaltered.

A disgraceful outbreak, in which the Young in Toronto, took the lead, occurred on the evening of Monday, 18th inst., at Toronto. From a report of their proceedings, as given in the Globe of the 19th, we learn that the rioters turned out in force in the evening, and marched of her family, is worthy of all praise. through the streets with loud cries of "Down with the Pope," and, in the words of the Globe. "with other cries still more offensive to the Roman Catholic population." As they went along, they smashed the windows of the resiand naturally caused serious alarm to the inmates. The Police however turned out in force, and the Young Britons were finally dispersed, not however without some hard fighting.

"It is," says the Globe, "an outrage upon decency and common sense that such things as in the case before us. should be done in the name of religion and that the majority of our Protestant fellowcitizens will concur. We do not, as in analegous circumstances would the Montroal Witness, hold Protestants generally, or their church organisations, responsible for the "outrage;" for we recognise that in all communities there are bad men who are easily excited to wrong doing; amongst Catholies, as well as amongst Protestants. Both should however unite in discouraging violence, no matter by whom, or on what pretence of religion or patriotism committed.

So when a Mr. Muraire was pelted in a Volunteer Camp of Catholics, on which he had obtruded himself, and was ejected therefrom with violence, we condemned, and do condemn, the act; in spite of the fact that he, by thrusting himself where his presence was certainly not required, and where as a religious controversialist, if not illegal, it was at all events highly improper -had in a degree provoked the violence complained of; whereas in Toronto, no prevocation of any kind had been offered by the Catholics, to the Young Britons. Taking the ground however that violence is anti-Christian, and, in the case of Mr. Muraire was unnecessary to effect the legitimate object of putting him, and his wares out of the Cump, we, as Catholics, condemn alike the action of the Young Britons, and of the Volunteers who pelted said M. Muraire with potatoes, and beef-bones. In so | it the more clearly we will consider doing we do but feebly repeat the earnest and oft reiterated injunctions of the Catholic Church.

Would to God that from these facts, Catholics and Protestants would learn the lesson, not of mutual recrimination, but of mutual forbearance; recognising that - though the Church is spotless—as amongst the members of the respective communions, there are faults on both sides. The Young Britons form an avowedly Protestant Society; their bond of union is hostility to the Catholic Church; and their rallying cry is "Down with the Pope."-Would it be just when condemning them were we to include all Protestants, and their several church organisations, in the same condemnation? No! were we so to judge them, they would justly protest against our bigotry. Well then! we implore of them to deal out to Catholics, with the same measure as that with which they would that they should be dealt out unto. Remember the Young Britons; and do not, because provoked by the covert taunts and insults of itinerant tract pedlars like Mr. Muraire, or the obscene Murphy, Catholics also sometimes retort with violence, leap to the conclusion that all Catholics approve of, or above all that their Church sanctions, such modes of procedure. No: She condemns them; and to all her children she ever repeats the words of Him Who founded her-" Love your enemies . bless them that curse you; pray for them who despitefully use you.'

MIXED MARRIAGES. - The subjoined extract from the Toronto Freeman of the 21st inst., will enlighten our readers upon a matter which is causing much excitement in Toronto. and with which the name of His Grace the Archbishop of that city is mixed up :-

THE KRITH CHILDREN .- Much has been said in the daily newspapers of the case of " the Keith chil-

Mr. David Keith, of this city, was married by a Catholic Priest in Dundee, Scotland, A.D., 1852. ant education, but the mother exercising her legitimate influence it seems succeeded better; so the children who have arrived at the years of discretion are all fervent Catholics. The two eldest are of such an age that their faith cannot be tampered with by the father. Consequently he desired to make Protestants of the other five, though much against their will. The third and fourth children re twin boys. These he has sent to Scotland that they may be Presbyterians. The mother finding it was his intention to send also the other three beyond her control, was determind not to yield her muternal rights, so she placed them where she could have access to them as she thought proper.

It seems there is a law passed under Henry VIII. shoreby the father is made the sole master of the family. By this law Mr. Keith, it appears, is empowered to ignore altogether the rights of the determined to obey the law of God before the law of man; so she is resolved rather to suffer imprisonment than to give up the custody of the three children whom she has placed in safe custody.

His Grace the Archbishop has been summoned to prove that he has not conspired with Mrs. Keith to remove the three children. Mrs. Keith has made Britons, an anti-Catholic or Protestant Society an affidavit stating that "neither the Archbishop nor Father Jamot counselled her to remove the said children, or had anything to do with their remo-

We think that the courage displayed by Mrs. Keith in defiance of an unjust law which would deprive the mother of her natural rights in the control

The lesson that all should learn from this sad story of domestic discord is, the danger of refers (VII. c. 18) as then existing. "Mixed Marriages." God forbid that we should seem even to speak of them as sinful, since the Church recognises them as valid, and dences of those obnoxious to them; and in spite | the condition of these who contract them as of the resistance of the Police, forced their way | that of living in Holy Matrimony. But they to the Christian Brothers' Schools, where they are dangerous, and as a general rule, are not being, as they should be, as by God they were source of bitterness, and of domestic strife,

We know not what precautions Mrs. Keith patriotism;" and in this verdiet we believe may have taken before she married her Protestant husband, to assure for their children a Catholic education. If she neglected such precautions then, and before she pledged herself to the Roman Church, under Nero, speaks of the an alien in faith, she has no one to blame but herself for the present unhappy state in which now she finds herself. By God's law, as well as | patience in tribulation. by man's law, the husband is head of the family, and the wife is subject to him; and the Catholic woman should see well to it, before marriage, that she give not unto herself a Protestant head. Ah! if the mother in this case had but displayed, before marriage, as much courage, as much firmness to restrain her natural | Rome is scriptural. affection, and to do violence to her heart, as she displays now, after marriage, when it is too late for courage, because she has voluntarily taken a Protestant for her bead—it would have been well for her; well too for the poor children over whom before Courts of Law, the unhappy parents are new wrangling.

WAS PETER EVER IN ROME?

Certain Protestant writers in Kingston, in answer to Father Langcake's sermon in that city on Unity, having mooted this question; and as it is at present being discussed in Rome between two Protestant clergymen and two Abbates of the Eternal City, it will not perhaps be without profit to some of your readers to say a few words upon it. In order to treat

I. Its history. II. The authorities on which the Catholic

affirmative is founded.

those authorities, as against the fact itself,

I. Its history. It is a fact worthy of a certain degree of attention, that Peter's presence in Rome was never denied before the 14th | Evaristus, Alexander. The sixth from the century. At this time we first find doubts cast upon it in the writings of Marsilius of Padua -(" Mastro Marsilio di Padova, Grand Master in natural science and astrology, but heretic in many things," as Joannes Villani calls him.) This Marsilius was a fautor of the Louis of Bavaria schism, in the interests of which he raised these doubts. This re-hashing of old controversaries since the time of the Reformation is remarkable. Mackintosh tells us, searcely any metaphysical controversy agitated amongst recent philosophers was unknown to schoolmen." In other words, for lack of other weapons, the old rusty blunderbusses and arquebuses of the middle ages are deemed good enough "armes de precision" at all times against the Catholic Church.

The fact of this 1390 years assent to this tradition is of no mean importance, when we consider that none of all those various schis-Church, who broke off from Catholic Unity during these ages, ever bethought themselves of calling it in question, which it was manifestly their interest to do, if they had any hopes of success. Nor do we find, moreover, that those Emperors or rulers, who at all times regarded so jealously the power of the Papacy, ever ventured to question the validity of those titledeeds by virtue of which the Papacy held its spiritual sway. One only conclusion from this fact is admissible—that the testimony of their validity was too strong for even the most biassed tribunal.

II. Testimonies on which this tradition rests Of these there are five classes.

1st. All those early writers who have written concerning St. Peter; of whom might be enumerated St. Clement (Epist. I ad Corinth, c. 5 and 6); Ignatius (in Epist. ad Rom.); Papirs, as quoted by Eusebius, (L. II., c. 4); Dionysius, of Corinth; Irenaus, Caius, St. Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Cyprian, Lactantius, Athanasius, &c.

2nd. All those who have given catalogues of the Popes, from Peter downwards, (Irenœus, Tertullian, Eusebius, Optatus, &c.)

3rd. All those early writers who have affirmed that St. Mark was Peter's interpreter, and that he (St. Mark) wrote his gospel from what he had heard from St. Peter at Rome. (Papias, Clement Alex., Irenæus, Jerome, &c.)

4th. Innumerable pictures, medals, buildings and tombs to which Caius, Priest of Rome, in the 3rd Century under Pope Zephyrinus referred when he challenged the Cataphrygian the Apostles." Innumerable inscriptions

5th. All those records of ancient pilgrimages (ad limina Apostolorum) to Rome, of which Gretzer has collected the records.

There is a body of testimonies sufficiently respectable to establish any historical fact; bu as our adversaries fearing to meet them, have howled, hurled stones through the windows, conducive even to the temporal happiness, either by an ingenious artifice evaded them, and narof those who rashly contract them, or of the rowed the question to the first three centuries children the issue thereof. These instead of of the Christian Era; and as we wish to meet them on their own ground, we will pass over designed to be, a bond of union, become a all but those drawn from the first three hundred years.

1st. The first which presents itself is that of St. Clement, who, Tertullian tells us, was made Bishop by St. Peter. This Clement in an epistle to the Corinthians (admitted by all to be genuine) referring to the persecutions in martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, holding them up to admiration as noble examples of

2nd. We next find St. Ignatius of Antioch on his way to martyrdom in A.D. 107, writing to the Romans these words " I do not command you as Peter and Paul; I am a condemned man." This coupling of Peter and Paul is conclusive, since St. Paul's connection with

3rd, Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis (probably a disciple of St. John the Apostle) as quoted by Eusebius, says that St. Mark wrote bis gospel from the preaching of St. Peter at Rome, and that the Apostle wrote his first Epistle from the same place calling it Babylon.

4th. St. Dionysius of Corinth in a letter to the Roman Church under the pontificate of Soter (A.D. 161-170) quoted by Eusebius, says that SS. Peter and Paul after planting the faith at Corinth, went into Italy, planted the faith amongst the Romans, and there sealed their testimony with their blood.

5th. St. Irenæus, (Bishop of Lyons, A.D 178, and disciple of Polycarp who was himself a disciple of St. John the Apostle,) speaks of the Roman Church as "the greatest and most ancient church; known to all; founded and

III. The objections urged, as well against Apostles having founded and arranged the church, delivered its bishopric and administration to Linus. To him succeeded Anacletus; after him Clement; to him Evaristus, and to Apostles was Sixtus; after him Telesphorus; next Hyginus, then Pius, after whom came Anicetus; Soter succeeded Anicetus, and now the bishopric is held by Eleutherius the twelfth from the Apostles."

6th. Cajus, a priest of Rome, under Zephyrinus, who governed the church during the first seventeen years of the third century, says in a work quoted by Eusebius, but now lost; "I can show you the trophies of the apostles; for whether we go to the Vatican or the Ostian way, we shall meet with the trophies of the founders of this church.

7th. Tertullian, who died A.D. 216, in his great work on Prescriptions says-"If you are near Italy you have Rome, whence we also (the African church) derive our origin. How happy is this church on which the Apostles poured forth their whole doctrine with their blood; where Peter by his martyrdom is made matics, whether of the Oriental or Western like the Lord; where Paul is crowned with a wreath like that of John."

> Again. "Let us see \* \* \* what the Romans proclaim in our ears, they to whom Peter and Paul left the Gospel scaled with their blood."-(Lib. iv. ad Marcion.

Again he throws down a challenge to the heretics of those times, which our opponents of to-day dare not take up, to "unfold the series of their bishops, coming down from the beginning in succession, so that the first bishop was | much for some of the "leading Catholics of appointed and preceded by any one of the apostles or apostolic men in communion with the apostles. For in this way the apostolic churches exhibit their origin \* \* \* as the Church of Rome relates that Clement | first eight general councils, all hold in the East, was ordained by Peter.

Sth. Clement of Alexandria (Died A.D. 222) tells us that St. Mark wrote his gospel at | Sec. the request of the Romans, who wished to have a written record of what they had heard from of Nice, which drew up the Nicenc Creed

under the Pontificate of Zephyrinus says that St. Peter having preached to the Jews in Pontus, Galatia, Bithynia, Cappadocia and Asia, towards the end of his life (epi telei) came to name if "in the early days of the Romish Rome, and was crucified with his head down-

10th. St. Cyprian (Bishop of Carthage A.D. 248, put to death for the faith A.D. 258) speaking of certain local schismatics who had appealed to Pope Cornelius, says-" They venture to set sail and carry letters from schismatical and profane men to the chair of Bishop of Rome, and that his determination Peter, and to the principal church whence sacer- had been followed by the bishops of Italy, hereties to come and behold the "trophies of dotal unity has arisen."—(Epist. 59, ad Cor-| Spain, Gaul, Britain, Germany, Africa, Greece nel.) And in another letter (52 ad Antonia- and Egypt. Why should Constantine cite which Eusebius speaks of (B. ii., c. 25) as | num) he speaks of the election of Cornelius, | particularly the Bishop of Rome, and why existing in his time in Rome. Ancient statues "when the place of Fabian, that is the place of should all the bishops of Italy, and those other of St. Peter and Paul to which the same writer Peter, and the rank of the priestly chair were countries abide by his decision? The conclusion

> Such are the testimonics narrowed down to the first three centuries, on which the episcopate of Peter rests. In our next, we will meet objections.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,-Last week, looking over the Montreal Gazette, I noticed an account of a lecture on Papal Infallibility," delivered by a Rev. Mr. Baldwin who, though styled a Canon, is certainly no great gun.

His Canonship begins by informing his enlightened audience, that " the opinions held by the leading Catholics of ancient times show that in the early days of the Romish Church no ecclesiastic held supreme authority."

Protestants admit that the Church was without "spot or wrinkle" during the first three centuries of her existence. Now, let us see what really were the opinions of some of the leading Catholics during that time; and let us begin with St. Irenaus, Bishop of Lyons, who was sent into Gaul in the year 157.

In his book against heresies he says: "In this church, which he calls the greatest church, the most ancient, the most conspicuous founded by Peter and Paul, every church, that is the faithful from every side, must meet, or agree, together - propter potiorem principalitatem, on account of its principality or headship."

Here this "leading Catholic" asserts, not only the necessity for all the faithful of the whole world to profess the faith the Roman Church teaches, but moreover gives the reason for this necessity, namely the potionem principalitatem which the Roman Church possesses.

St. Cyprian, another leading Gatholic, was ordained bishop in the year 248. He speaks of Rome as "the See of Peter and the principal church, whence the unity of the priesthood took its rise . . . whose faith has been commended by the apostle, to whom faithlessness can have no access." Certainly St. Cyprian believed in the "supreme authority" of the Roman See, otherwise he would scarcely call it the chief, - principalem Ecclesiam, whence has come the unity of the priesthood; proving not a deposed by St. Cyprian, have recourse to the established by the two most glorious apostles mere honorary primacy, but a primacy of juris-Peter and Paul." He adds—"The blessed diction.

Still another, also a "leading Catholic," St. Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, speaking against the Nestorian heresy, says: "That this is so, I will produce, as an ample witness the most holy Celestine, the Archbishop of the whole world, and the father and patriarch of the great Rome, who himself thrice exhorted you by letters to desist from that mad blasphemy and you obeyed him not. . . All by divine right bow the head to Peter, and the princes of the world obey him as they would our Lord Jesus Christ. We also who are members, ought to adhere to our Head, the Roman Pontiff and Apostolic See."

St. Jerome writes to Pope Damasus: "I am following no other than Christ, united to the communion of your Holiness, that is to the Chair of Peter , I know that the Church is founded upon this rock. Whosoever eateth the Lamb out of this House is a profane man, Whosoever is not in the Ark shall perish by the flood. He that gathereth not with you scattereth."

In the year 395, St. Augustin was consecrated bishop of Hippo, and certain reformers call him "the greatest of the Fathers, and the worthiest divine the Church of God ever had since the Apostles' time." Speaking of the two African Councils-Milevi and Carthagewhose decisions had been sent to Rome to be confirmed by Pope Innocent I., he says: "The decisions of the two Councils having been sent to the Apostolic See, the rescripts have come thence. The cause is finished; would to God that the error may also have an end." So

Now let us turn to the Councils at which, the Revd. Canon must admit, many, yes, very many leading Catholics were present. The and composed chiefly of Greek bishops, die tinctly recognized the primacy of the Roman

In June, A.D. 325 was opened the Council The reigning Pope, St. Sylvester, not being 9th. Origen (A.D. 255) who visited Rome able to attend, owing to his great age, Osius, with two deputed priests, Vitus and Vincent, presided in his name. Now, will the learned Canon tell us why Osius presided in the Pope's Church no ecclesiastic held supremo author-

Among the decrees passed was one fixing the day upon which Easter should be kept, and after Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, had spoken, the Emperor Constantine arose and observed this point had been already determined by the sion seems clear enough; but then, perhaps these were not "leading Catholics" in the Canon's estimation.

Again we ask, why did the fathers of this general Council, which has ever been held by the Church in the greatest veneration, compose and send a synodical epistle to St. Silvester. whom the style they blessed Pope of Rome, requesting him to confirm their decrees by his apostolical authority if they did not recognize a "supreme authority." Surely, had they not be lieved the Pope possessed, by reason of his being Pope, a power not inherent in themselves, never would they have begged him to confirm their work. A. D. 431, was held the third general Council at Ephesus, at which assisted Juvenal, bishop of Jerusalem. Let us hear him: "le was, says he, the duty of John, the most reverend bishop of Antioch, considering this holy, great and general Synod, to come without delay and clear himself of those things which are laid to his charge, before the Apostolic So of Rome, which is with us here; and to show obedience, and to do honor to the Apostolic Holy Roman Church of God, by which the Church of Antioch must be directed and judged, as custom derived from the Apostolic rule and tradition particularly requires."

The fathers present at this Council listened approvingly to these words pronounced by the legate of Pope St. Celestine: "St. Peter, prince of the Apostles, and head and column of the faith, and foundation of the Catholic Church, received the keys of the Kingdom from our Lord Jesus: to him was given the power of binding and loosing sin; who to this time and always, lives in his successors and exercises judgment (judicium).

Again let us see the conduct of other "leadng Catholics," besides those mentioned above: St. Polycarp of Smyrna betook himself to the Bishop of Rome on the Easter question. The Montanists of Phrygia went to Rome to try to gain its bishop. The presbyters of Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria complain of his doctrines to the bishop of Rome; and Fortunatus and Folis,

Pope St. Victor threatened to excommuni-

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 29, 1872.

eate the Asian churches; and Pope Julius, about the middle of the fourth century, writes thus to the Asian bishops who had condemned St. Athanasius—"Were you ignorant that it was customary that we should be written to first, that hence the first decision might issue." And the Greek Church historian, Sozomens, speaking of this same letter, tells us: "There was a Sacerdotal law, that those things should be held null and void which were done against or without the sanction of the Roman Bishop."

Many more similar quotations might be brought forward to prove the utter absence of truth in the assertion made by the worthy Canon, but we think, as in the great Tichborne case, the jury has heard quite enough .- Com.

A FEW NOTES ON THE OTTAWA DIOCESE. On Monday, March 4th., His Lordship Bishop Guigues returned from his Pastoral visit accompanied by Father Molloy. During their absence they visited the chief parishes point.

St. Joseph's Seminary. The following can-

We are glad to hear that the Catholics of Pembroke, encouraged by their worthy pastor Revd. O. Boucher, are projecting the erecting of a large and beautiful church to be second to mone in the province of Ontario. They advertise for tenders in the city papers.

The Calumet village now boasts of one of the neatest churches in the Diocese. The architecture is Gothic, ably executed by the artist Fink of Ottawa, whose name is associated with some of the most remarkable religious edifices on this continent. The parishioners owe the early completion of this work to the energy of their Cure, Rev. A. Guellet.

The ladies of the Congregation de Notro Dame, Ottawa, have erected an imposing building on O'Connor street. They at present occupy the large establishment formerly known as the Royal Victoria Hotel, in front of the Parliament Buildings.

The Grey Sisters, or Sisters of Charity, propose adding a wing to their Academy on Rideau street. These ladies have also an extensive Novitiate and Day School on Sussex street, an Academy on Sparks street, and besides are entrusted with the care of the Female common schools, and the two Orphanages.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, thanks to the liberality of all creeds, are now in a flourishing condition. The city is deeply indebted to those devoted daughters of Christ.

It still continues, the controversy raised by the late Jesuit mission. Poor Father Damen How sore your back must be! Revd. Mr. Moore "pounded" you, Revd. Mr. Stephenson "thrashed" you Revd. Mr. Gameron "whallopped" you, and now the French Canadian Missionary Society has all but "annihilated" you. But we forget: there you are safe and sound in Jersey city, and all the proachers that could be scraped up in Ottawa pitching into your shadow with a spitoful will. "Yo" brave volunters too have joined the formidable foe; one gallant Colonel made an ugly thrust at you the other night with his two edged sword, " the open Bible." The whole reserve will soon be called out, and more fuss still will be made, but we all remember what old Horace says:

"Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus," -a line which the un-classical freely translate,-"He who 'blows' most, proves last."

ministers of the English Church, and the ministers of the Scotch Church have taken no part whatever in this foolish crusade against Father Damen.

TABLEAU OF THE POPES, OR CANONICAL life, and a happy Eternity, WINDOW OF THE CHURCH, with Medallion Portraits of all the Sovereign Pontiffs, &c., &c. Dedicated by Special Permission to the Holy Father.

We have to thank Mr. M. T. Ralph, 73 St. Urbain Street, for a copy of this handsomely arranged Tableau, which will be very useful to the student of ecclesiastical history, and which we can recommend to the notice of our Colleges, Convents, and educational institutions. of the compliments which you have addressed me, The engraving is 48x32 inches, and contains the names, with the dates of the Accessions and days of the present illustrious occupant, whom can be considered too much when there is question discomfiture of all his enemies.

The Waterloo Chronicle regrets to learn that the fall wheat suffered severely from the thaws during the mild days and the heavy frosts during the nights of the past weeks. It is foured that very much of it is " winter-killed."

There is a great scarcity of labour at Ottawn Men are being hired now for spring lumbering operations at \$30 per month with board.

The surplus of receipts over expenditure in Nova Scolia for the past year is nearly \$25,000.

The Feast of St. Joseph, which is also the anniversary of the consecration of His Grace the Archbishop, was celebrated with great magnificence in the City of Quebec. High Mass was sung by His Grace, assisted by the Grand Vicar Langevin, and the Rev. MM. Paquet was formed at the corner of George and Duke Street, and proceeded to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a and Begin. Of the country clergy a large number were present. After Mass a solemn Te Deum was sung; and subsequently the Clergy, and the University waited in a body upsn the Archbishop to present to him their respects, their congratulations, and vows for his long reign and happiness—in which we are sure that all the Catholics of the Province cordially unite.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we have to announce to the public, that they will find at Mesers. Sadlier's Book Store, Notre Dame Street, a religious book, called the "New Parishioner," superbly bound and containing full and complete collections of religious mutabove the city, Pembreke being the turning ter yet extant, not only readings and prayers for every Sunday. We find clear and succinct On Sunday morning the 10th., His Lordship explanations of the Church, ceremonies on the held special ordination services in the chapel of marks of the true Church, on Baptism and Marriage, &c.; whole Lenten Service, and what didates were elevated to the Deaconship: is very precious, we find therein special prayers Revds. Patrick Mechan of Down Conner, Ire- for the Holy Mass during Lent, and the Month land; Isidore Champagne of Ottawa, and Emile of Mary. We therefore strongly recommend Dugast of the Congregation O. M. J. Mr. to those of our co-religionists who are conver-Michael Shalloe of Clare, Ireland, received the sant with the French language, to be quick to procure a copy of this beautiful "Parishioner" whilst it is to be found; it is also to be had at the Parloir of the Seminary.

> THE COURRIER DU CANADA.-We regret to learn that the establishment of this valuable Catholic journal was destroyed by fire on the night of Monday, 18th inst., and in consequence it only appears in the form of a half sheet. This will not long continue we hope, for the Courrier du Canada is too valuable a journal to be allowed to go down. We will not allude to the Phanic, for that fowl is a bore; but we trust that not many days will He chose for his text: "And this day shall be for a clapse before our estcomed contemporary shall appear in all his pristing vigor. Meantime we tender him our profoundest sympathies for the mishap that has befallen him; nor him alone. but the Catholic community, which has a lively interest in upholding such journals as the

DEATH OF A SISTER OF HOLY CRESS. -At St. Scholastique, P.Q., on the 29th ult., Miss Eliza M'Gillis, in religion Sister M. of St. Andrew, aged 29 years. The deceased was a native of Alexandria, Glengarry, where she resided until she joined the order of Holy Cross at St. Laurent, about ten years ago. Her premature death leaves a sad blank in the community where she was both loved and esteemed for her amiable disposition, sincere and unaffected piety and charity to all; as also for a Scholastique. Friends and acquaintance are invited to offer up a prayer for the repose of decorum was observed throughout. her soul.—R.1.P.

THE MILLION DOLLAR GRANT .- On Wednesday night, 20th inst., the City Council by a majority of seventeen year to ten nays, agreed to vote a million of dollars in aid of the Northern Colonisation Railway.

We have much pleasure ir publishing the subjoined Address and Reply that have been sent to us for inscrtion :-

ADDRESS TO REV. A. McD. DAWSON. PERBROKE, March 11th, 1872.

Ray, Sin.-We the members of St. Patrick's Conforence, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Pembroke, take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt gratitude, to you for the great sacrifice you have made in com-N. B. It is a fact worthy of note that the ing here at this inclement season in order to assist by your eloquent and instructive Lectures the cause

of Charity in this place.
In appreciation of the highly intellectual treat which we have received, we respectfully request you to accept of the accompanying purse as a small token of our esteem; and we pray the Almighty God the giver of all good, to grant you a long and useful

JOHN E. WRIGHT, 1st. V. P. FRANCIS MOONEY, 2nd. V. P. MICHAEL GORMAN, Treas. ALFRED J. FORTIER, Sec. JOHN GORMAN, Anst. Sec.

REPLY. Mr. President, and Members of St. Vincent de

Paul Society. I thank you most cordially for your very kind and complimentary address. It does me too much honor, for I cannot understand that I am deserving

and, I believe sincerely. I make no account of the trouble, or any unpleasantness of the journey to Pembroke, although in and came down yesterday in nearly full strength, deed I must own that it is somewhat inconvenient with a number of their friends, of promoting the interests of a society so truly may God long preserve, giving him to see the benevolent as yours. It would have been gratifying benevolent as yours. to me to see the tribute with which you henor me bestowed in forwarding the great object of your

institute, the relief of the unfortunate. But of this you are yourselves the best judges, and I accept your offering in the same spirit in which it is presented.

I beg to assure you that there is no society it could afford me so much pleasure to receive a friendly address from, as that of St. Vincent de Paul which is here so well represented. With such proofs of genuine good will it would be difficult to efface the recollection of my visit to Pembroke.

MARCH 11th, 1872.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

TORONTO. St. Patrick's Day having fallen on Passion Sunday the religious commemoration was transferred to the following day. The out-door celebrations was also held on Monday. The weather was cold but the day was bright and cheerful. A large procession solemn High Mass was celebrated-His Grace the Archbishop pontificating. The Venerable Archdeacon Northgraves officiated as celebrant, Rev P. Conway Deacon, Rev. Mr. McEntee Sub deacon, Very Rov. J.F. Jamot, V.G., Assistant Priest, Very Rev. F.P. Rooney, V.G., and Rev. J. McCann, Deacons of honour. The Very, Rev J. B. Proulx, Dean of the Cathedral, Rev. J.M. Laurent, Rev. J. Hobin, and Rev. Mr. Cassidy, were also in the Sanctuary. The Cathedral was densely filled. The Choir sung with excellent effect

The sermon was preached by the Rev. John McEntee, Vicar of St. Paul's Church. The reverend gentlemen took his text from the 16th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles and the 18th verse :- " I send thee unto the Gentiles to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of their sins, and an inheritance among the saints."

Mass being over, the procession was reformed outside of the Cathedral, and returned to the De La Salle Institute. The procession was here formed into marching order, Mr. Owen Cosgrove acting as Grand Marshal. The procession was headed by the Band of the Christian Brothers' Academy, followed by the Hibernian Society of this city, with Mesers. Donlon, Dalton and Fitzgerald as Marshals, The following societies also took part in the procession: Branch No I, Young Irishmen, Marshals, M. Dalton, Cassidy, T. McGinn, and W. Brophy; Branch No Young Irishmen, Marshals, James O'Halloran, Denis Lynch, and Thomas Donlon; Sons of St. Patrick, Marshals, Wm. Collins, P. Herbert, and M. Moroney. The Hibernian Society of Oshawa were also present and took part in the celebration. There were fifteen handsome silk banners, and five brass bands, distributed throughout the procession, the band of the Young Irishmen's Society, under the leadership of Mr. T. C. Cross, appearing in their new uniform, being the most prominent. Throughout the line of march the bands played alternately, discoursing some lively Irish airs, "St. Patrick's Day,"
"Garry Owen." "The Sprig of Shillelagh." The procession was very large, numbering about six aundred persons. The best of order prevailed throughout the march which was lined with speciators-

The turn-out here on St. Patrick's flay was all that could be desired. The Religious services were held in the Cathedral, where Rev. R. Barrett one of the Professors attached to St. Joseph's College delivered an appropriate and impressive sermon. memorial to you: and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance," Exod. XII, 14. The Procession after Mass was very large and orderly, numbering between three and four thousand brave exiles of Erin who marched through the city to the enlivening strains of three fine hands. Addresses in harmony with the feast were delivered in the open air, and as the patriot orators referred to the "old sad," cheer after cheer issued from over flowing bearts, showing that the spirit of love for fatherland yet lives and burns alike in the breast of youth and sire. In the Music Hall the Concert was held, two thousand persons being present to listen to the Irish melodies so faithfully rendered by the lady and gentlemen amateurs of the city. Interesting speeches were delivered by invited guests, and not until midnight did the delighted audience disperse. MARK.

March 18 .- Yesterday being St. Patrick's Day. and falling on Sunday, it was decided that the celebration should take place to-day, and in pursuance of arrangements the members of St. Patrick's Society met in their hall this morning formed into procession on James street about 9 o'clock and marched to St. Mary's Church, where Mass was celebrated. A very eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. high grade of intellectual development giving Father Ferguson of Toronto. The services being over, the procession reformed, and marched through promise of such a propitious future—was lately several of the principal streets of the city, returning nominated Superioress of the mission of St. to the hall about 2. p. m. Several speeches were made in the hall, after which the members dispersed. The procession was very large, and the utmost

> BELLEVILLE. Among the many celebrations which took place here in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, was the imprompts Supper prepared by Mr. John Doyle, of which some fifty or sixty Irishmen and their friends partook, as the best means of meeting together and celebrating the Anniversary of their native land. At the request of those present, Mr. I'. M. Nulty was called upon to occupy the Chair, and Mr. David Brennau the Vice Chair. After due justice had been done to the good things prepared by "Mine Host" of the "International," and the usual loyal and patriotic Toasts had been duly proposed and honored, the Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, addressed all present on the necessity and the general desire that prevailed with the Irishmen of Belleville establishing a St. Patrick's Society in our Town, its object being benevolence.

> After a few remarks from other gentlemen present, it was unanimously resolved that a Society should be formed, and the following gentlemen were then chosen as office bearers for the current year, of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Belleville :-

Peter Fahey, President. David Brennan, 1st Vice-President. Jas. K. Grainger, 2nd."
Francis Dolan, Treasurer.
W. V. Lynch, Recording Socretary. P. M Nulty, Corresponding. Jas. Cummins, Marshal. Wm. McLaughlan, Stundard Bearer.

Peter Quinn, Custodian.
Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V. G., Chaplain.
Committee:—M. Mahon, S. Wade, S. O'Toole, E.
Newman, J. Grainger, M. Nolan, John Doyle, J.
Griffin and Edward Condon.—Betteville Ontario.

KINGSTON.

This year the National Societies have, with singular unity, been acting with uncommon spirit in preparing for the present anniversary. The splendid Band of the 40th Northumberland Volunteers, under Professor Chalaupski, which won golden praises in the camp at Point Frederick last summer, and is one of the two finest Bands in the Dominion, was invited

The procession began to form at nine o'clock in front of the City Hall, and moved off about ten o clock along Ontario street, up Barrack, along Wellington, and up Johnson street to St. Mary's Cathedral. It was headed by the Christian Brothers Band, lead by the Union Jack, the children of the Ghristian Brothers Schools followed in large numbers, with two of the large banners, borne by members of the St. Patrick's Society. The Portsmouth Society was headed by Mr. Hindmarsh's Band,

The Young Mon's Shamrock Benevolent Society of Kingston made a most creditable and highly respectable appearance, the dress and regalia of members being uniform and neat. The Island Society was strong, and appeared well. The St. Patrick's Society Kingston showed itself with its time-hon-oured respectability, and with more than its usual hood of Lake Temiscamingue. An Indian tribe,

numbers. Its two very handsome banners were carried, and it was proceeded by the Coboug Band.

At the service the Cathedral was filled in every part, main floor and gallery. A grand Pontifical Mass was sung by His Lordship Bishop Roran, Father Higgins officiating and the Rev. Fathers Murray and O'Boyle acting as Deacon and Sub Doncon. After Mass His Lordship came forward to the rails of the sanotuary and announced his regret that the reverend gentleman who had been appointed to preach was unavoidably absent having been compelled to attend a sick call. The Bishop then addressed the vast multitude in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. The singing was very good and the different bands played some selections at intervals during service.

After leaving the Church, the Procession was again formed, and a long line of march taken up, which included the length of nearly all the principal

Stirring speeches were made by Mr. John Halligan, President, Mr. Patrick Devlin, Vice-President, Mr. P. Dougherty, Secretary, and Mr. T. H. Magnire, of Kingston St. Patrick Society; Mr. M. Brennan, President V.M.S.B. Association, and Mr. Joseph Billon, Vice-President Portsmouth Society. Mr. Jas. O'Reilly concluded the speeches in one of his brilliant efforts. The speakers all joined in bright anticipations of Ireland's inture under the hoped-for Home Rule. Cheers were given for Isaac Butt, John Martin, and the Queen.

While the procession was passing up Barrie Street, the 40th Band halted with the St. Patrick's Society before the residence of Jas, O'Reilly, Esq., and paid a compliment to that talented Irish gentleman .-British Whig.

The weather was most propitious for celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. The procession formed at the Champlain market, and prereeded to St. Patrick's church in the following order: -The Juvenile Hibernian Society took the lead. among them drawn by four horses was a larger sleigh in which sat an ancient Irish harpist, reminding one of the songs of Ossian; next, headed by their fine hand, the men wearing their handsome green uniform, came the Hibernian Society; they bore, besides their usual banners, a new one-green ground with a harp and the words "Home Rule," in gold, on one side, and on the other green, white and rellow ground, with joined hands, in gold, indicative of the religious fusion of the Home Rale party. The 9th Battalion band headed the "Young Irishmen," and the members of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society brought up the rear. High mass was celebrated, and the Revd. Father Moylan, S.J., was preacher of the day, the musical service being conducted by Mr. Mills, when the beautiful O Salutaris, composed by that gentleman, was given with great effect. Miss Lee's solos were sung with artistic taste and beauty. After the service the procession reformed, marched through the principal streets of the city and suburbs, and was dismissed at Champlain market .- Quebec Mercury.

The Reverend Mr. O'Brien of this town, delivered his promised lecture on the Infallibility of the Pope, in the R.C. Church on Monday evening, to a crowded and most attentive audience. As a matter of course, the subject was handled from the Catholic standpoint, but notwithstanding, the lecture was interesting, and the subject well reasoned and logically dealt with. The Reverend gentleman held that an infallible church with a fallible head, was an absurdity; that the church being infallible, the head of the church must be infallible also. He did not mean that the Pope was infallible, as a man, for he was made of sinful flesh and blood as all other men wgre, and just as liable to error and sin, but he held and endeavoured to prove that the church held from the first council of the Fathers, down to the council of the Vatican, that when the Pope spoke ex-cathedra or as head of the church to the church, in matters of faith and morals, that then his teaching was in-

Of sourse such a fecture, gives large scope for research, and Mr. O'Brien showed that he had carefully studied the subject, and his audience, whether Protestant or Catholic, firmly believed that the reverend gentleman gave atterence to nothing he did not himself sincerely believe. His first point was to prove the infallibility of the R.C. Church, and then, from this point, to prove the infallibility of the

As we have said the reverend lecturer was most attentively listened to, and the large audience present was a guarantee that a considerable sum was realised. Mr. O'Brien, both at the opening and at the close, returned thanks for the attendance of so many who might not believe as he did, but who, at all events, if they did not so believe, could agree in charity. The choir of the church sung several pieces very sweetly, and convinced the assembly, that, so far as they were concerned they were determined that the devil would not be allowed to monopolise all the best tunes to himself, some of the airs sung (being St. Patrick's day) having a mos unmistakable Irish tone. The Reverend Mr. O'Brien, who is very highly respected by all classes, is a fine scholar, and his lecture showed how well he could apply his studies in his walk through the field of ecclesiastical history.—Brockville Recorder.

TAKINING THE VEIL .- The interesting ceremony of the reception of the habit and white veil of the order, was performed in the new Chapel of the House of Providence, on the marning of the 19th. The young ladies received were Miss M.C. Leavy, Emily, Ont.: Miss M. A. Swift, Kingston; Miss A. P. Lilleatt, Cape Vincent, N. Y. Immediately after, the touching ceremony of the religious profession was preformed by His Lordship Rt. Revd. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, assisted by Revs. B. Higgins, C. H. Gauthier, T. O'Boyle and T. McDonough. The young lady who pronounced her vows and consecrated herself to the service of God and His poor, was Miss C. D. Horan, second daughter of Mr. Jas, Horan, of Watertown, N.Y., in religion, Sister Mary of Providence. The beautiful little Chapel was crowded, all present listening with profound attention to the eloquent sermon preached by His Lordship. The choir was conducted by Miss Byland, assisted by Mrs. P. O'Rielly, Miss Kane and Miss O'Connor .- British Whig.

FUNERAL OF A JESUIT FATHER .- The funeral of the late Revd. Father Hanipaux, S.J., who died on Wednesday at the Jesuits' residence, St. Anne street, took place this morning. The cortege left the Congreganists chapel about 9 o'clock and proceeded to the French Cathedral. The attendance was very large and included many eminent citizens and the congreganists of this city. The chief mourners were the Revds. P. Point, Z. Resther and F. Vasseur, of the two finest Bands in the Dominion, was invited S.J. The Very Revd. Cazeau, Vicar General, to be present to-day with the St. Patrick's Society, officiated at the Libera, and the remains were buried in the vaults of the French Cathedral .- Quebec Paper, March 15th.

Small-pox excitement runs high in Brantford. The principal of the central school has suspended all pupils not vaccinated. False rumours are current as to individuals dying, and the credulous are under great excitement.

Late exchanges from the Maritime Provinces inform us of the defeat of the Prince Edward's Island Government, and the subsequent dissolution of the House of Assembly. We are informed that the latter event was the consequence of the inability of the Opposition to agree among themselves when called upon by the Gevernor to form a government. -Montreal Gazette.

OTTAWA, March 21 .- A horrible tale of caunibal

called the Abetches; a remnant of the Algonquins, have been on the verge of starvation, and several instances have come to light of their killing and cating one another. One well attested case is that of a squaw, during the Indian's absence, having killed her youngest child, which she and the rest ate. The father, some weeks afterwards, drove his hunting knife through her heart. He and the eldest boy live on the remains.

The Telegraph on Tuesday published a buncombe article headed "The Fireman's demand for Separate Schools," in which it pretended to argue as if this demand came only or chiefly from the Freeman. It is the demand of nearly one hundred thousand Catholics in this Province, the justice and propriety of which the Freeman fully recognises. Of the sincerity and carnestness of the Catholics in making that demand, the sacrifices they are voluntarily making for the support of separate schools wherever they can possibly support them give abundant evidence. They protest against the oppression and robbery with which they are threatened in the name of law; but they show that although they may submit patiently to insult and oppression and robbery, they are determined to do all in their power to guard their children fron the terrible evils which a Godless education is so well calculated to inflict. The Freeman is opposed to this new school system altogether, believing it unnecessary, expensive and oppressine to all denominations, and even were it so amended as to allow of the establishment of separate schools, we would still regard it as in many respects very objectionable; but if such a system must be maintained, every principle of justice demands that all denominations should be free to establish schools in which their children would receive such an education as they desired, and wherever any denomination was not numerous or wealthy enough to estublish a school of its own, that such provision should be made for the secular instruction of its children (and their religious instruction also if possible) as while protecting all their rights of conscience would not materially impede or interfere with the education of the majority.—St. John (N.H.)

Beharfast.--- Reps's Cocda--- Grateful and Comfort isc.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the time 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? Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocos (Cocos and Condensed

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Red Islands, N.S., Rev. J. McDougall, \$2; Martintown, D. McDonald, 2; New Lancaster, P. Whyte, 2; Clayton, J. Feley, 1.50; Crook Bank, J. Naughton, 2; Bathurst, N.B., J. W. FitzGerald, 10; Three Rivers, W. Lamb, 1; Guelph, J. Keough, 1. Per S. Labrosse, St. Eugene-Rigaud, J. Madden

Per Rev. M. McCReilly, Stayner-Self, 2; D. McDonald, 2.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Douro-J. Boyd, 2. Per W. Parkinson, St. Thomas-Princeton, R. Parkinson, 2.

Per J. Gillies-Barrie, M. Kentry, 4; A. Gunn, 4; Messrs, Hickey Bros., 1: Aurora, J. Tracey, 4; Newmarket, J. Kelman, 4; Rev. Mr. Kane, 2; E. Murphy, 2; Toronto, J. P. McDonall, 4.

Died.

Died at his presidence, in the 2nd Concession of Lancaster after a tow mouths illness of heart disease, Boasid V. McGillivray, aged 73 years and 10 months.



THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, APRIL the 2nd., for the Election of Office-bearers, Chair to be taken at for the ensuing year.

By Order

J. P. WHELAN, Rec. Sec.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY  ${f ENTERTAINMENT}$ 

Tuesday, April 2d. 1872.

### ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

Under the Presidency of the Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal. For the benefit of the Deaf & Dumb, of the Insti-

tution, Cotonn St. Louis. The following distinguished Speakers and Artists

together with the celebrated band of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, have kindly volunteered .- Mrs. Nina Pizzotti, Mrs. Denis Leduc, Mr. L. L. Maillet, Mr. J. A. Fowler, Messrs, Chapleau and Currau. Doors open at 7 o'clock Concert to commence at

Tickets 25 cts.; Reserved seats 50 cts.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

In the matter of ULRIC L. LAMOUREUX, Undertaker and trader, of Montreal. INSOLVENT.

I, the Undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the Office, of Mess. Tyre, Perkins & Lajoie, No. 97, St. James Street, above the Life association of Scotland office, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty second day of April next, at Eleven o'clock, a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Montreal., March 20th, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the "Canada Guarantee and Investment Association."
Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

A MALE or FEMALE TEACHER, for R.C. Separate School, Sec. No. 2, Hullett, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. A liberal salary, will be given.

Address, REV. FATHER BOUBAT,

GODERICH, ONT.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that M. Thiers yesterday gave a final netice to England of the renunciation by France of the Commercial treaty between the two nations.

The Princes and Princesses of Wales have

departed for Cannes and Nice.

The deputies of the Left in the Assembly unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society. The Bill for the suppression of the organization passed the Assembly to-day without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for holding office in or belonging to, or having connection with the Society, and in some cases deprives the offender of civil and domestic rights.

PARIS, March 19 .- The precautions taken by the Government for the suppression of demonstrations to celebrate the first anniversary of the revolt of the Commune proved to be unnecessary. The day passed off without any manifestation in this or other cities and all was

PARIS, March 21.—Emcot, the Communist incendiary, and 7 of the murderers of the Rue Haxo, have been convicted and condemned to death. Many other communists pronounced guilty of similar crimes were sentented to transportation.

PARIS, March 21.—It has been proved that Marshal Bazaine dined with Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, shortly before the capitulation of Metz.

Paris, March 22.—Lord Lyons, British ambassador to France has notified Thiers that England cannot modify her custom duties on French commodities, during the year the commercial treaty between the two nations remains in force.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE. -The Union Bretonne states that regular Red Republican meetings, attended by workingmen, are held in the Quartier du Gigant at Nantes. In these assemblies all kinds of sedition are preached, and lately one of the orators told his audience- We do not want your votes only; there will shortly be work for your arms."

POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLROOM.-M. Jules Simon has sent a circular to the rectors of universities, inspectors of schools, and the prefeets, enjoining them to oppose the Bonapartist propaganda by all possible legal means and guilty of assisting it. For some time past the Bonapartists have supplied the Gaulois gratis to all parish schoolmasters.

by more than 300,000, being now scarcely 1,500,000 against 1,825,284 in 1869.

scale to the New Court House frauds is attracting attention in France. Monsieur De la Motte, formerly Prefect of the Eure, is on trial for practices identical with those by which from 1856 to 1868. During this period he lived expensively, indulged freely in dissipation, flowers to the amount of 2,490 francs, but took a receipted bill for them as having cost 9,500 time, when buying flowers for a departmental fair, he made the seller add the price of some plants presented to his mistress. Having occaing him a draft on the department, based on a false bill for building, certified by an architect who was an accomplice. An insane asylum was to cost 1,000,000 francs, but he managed of furniture were augmented by the sum of 34,000 francs for his benefit, and 10,810 francs' worth of bedroom furniture was, by his order, paid by the Department. Worse than all he is charged with having appropriated nearly 231, 860 francs placed in his hands, for the relief of

cotton spinners thrown out of work.

It required the lapse of no less than forty-two years, and the calamities of Sedan and Metz, to enlist in favor of Russia those French sympathies which were so long bestowed upon Poland. By a vague instinct, which nothing as yet justifies, the French people have been induced to believe that they have in Russia their only ally, and, as a first step towards the establishment of a good understanding with St. Petersburg, they have favored a scheme by which the Government of the Czar is now seeking a reconciliation with those Poles whom it has so long crushed, and whom it hoped to blot altogether out of the roll of living nations. The Russians, however, as we all know, were not the only, nor, indeed, the worst, enemies of the Polish race. Poland perished in consequence of a conspiracy of three Great Powers.-Russia, Prussia, and Austria.and in despotic times the inhabitants of Posen and those of Galicia found almost as little mercy at the hands of their respective rulers at Berlin and Vienna as those of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw experienced under the sway of the Czar. As the principle of nationality began to attain some development in Prussia and in Austria, attempts were made, now in the one, now in the other of those two States, to propitiate the Poles. Prussia, however, has become too powerful to care for her non-German subjects, and Bismarck is now numbering the Poles, together with the Ultramontanes and the Separatists, among those foes to whom no quarter is to be given, so that Posen is being rapidly denationalized; while Austria, on the contrary, anxious to find in the Peles of Galicia auxiliaries against the Czechs of Bohemia has been bidding for their good-will by the most liberal promises of Home Rule. It is chiefly by apprehension of the influence likely to be exercised by a self-governing Polish race so close upon her own frontier that Russia has been induced to establish a botter understanding with her own Polish subjects. She will outbid Austria, in the terms offered to the Poles, at the same time that she will enhance the harshness of the treatment Poland endures at the hand of Prussia by abating the severity of her own rule; and she thinks, not unreasonably, that the

her the most implacable enmity has hitherto been supposed to exist .- Times.

#### SPAIN.

March 20.—Information has been received from Spain that the Carlists are endeavoring to import arms with the object of rising against the Government. It is stated, however, that internal altercations prevails in the organization, which it is thought may prevent any demonstrations.

ITALY. PIEDMONT .- THE CARNIVAL AT FLORENCE .- The Florentiues certainly do not seem to bouder over the

translation of their capital to Rome; on the contrary if I may use such an expression, they appear to have come out stronger since that great event, though dwindled down to mere provincials. In the good old times of Lord Burghersh, Prince Borghesi, and Prince Demidoff, &c., it was the strangers who did the honours of Florence to the Florentines themselves; as for a ball and supper, or lights fliekering in the dismal and prison-like apartments of the Forentine Palazzi, it was a thing unheard, undreamt of. Now, however, all this is changed; strangers come and go like the winds, and the Florentines this very year seemed to have rivalled each other in giving a succession of fetes, bals-costumes and reunions. The Strozzi, Torregiani, Guioni, Corsini, Gerini have thrown open and oiled the rusty hinges of their iron gates; and I would bet two to one that since the days of Cosimo and Eleonora di Toledo no such gaiety has been witnessed in their hitherto silent halls. The Nazione is delighted and teems with the most brilliant descriptions of the fetes, not only how Principessa A., Duchessa B., and Contessa C. were dressed, but how their very eyes rivalled the diamonds with which they were covered; and one lady, Principessa T-, is put down as having a million-and-a-half of jewels spread over her dress. Nor have the Forestieri been backward in following the example set by the natives. At Quarto a select ball was given by Her Imperial Highness Grande Duchesse Marie de Russie; Baron Landau, at the well-known Villa Normanby, gave a sort of hal manstre where the creme de la creme were present; Mr. Lorimer Graham, the American Consul, issued cards for a ball to meet General Sherman, Mr. Gra-ham is an American gentleman of taste and fortune and very hospitable—just the sort of man any nation would covet as their Consular representative. He takes no fees and tries to make nothing out of you by exchange or shipping and invites you to a capital dinner where you moet the best society .-His apartment in the Palazzo Orsini was decorated with great taste; a profusion of flowers and exotic plants formed a most charming background for the toilettes of the ladies who to the number of 350 crowded his saloons. I penetrated with no small amount of difficulty to an inner room where was caged the lion of the evening-General Sherman; he was surrounded by a brill ant gathering of Italian officers, 80 having been invited to meet him. The general is tall and erect, wiry in make, very unaffected and natural in his manner; his uniform, which is plain, made a great contrast with the splendid costumes of the Italian Etat-Major, and it partook almost more of the naval than the military to a casual observer. We were ordering the prefects to dismiss functionaries introduced to him, and he shook hands very cordially with us all. He told me this was his first visit to Europe, and his great object is to see and visit the Mont Cenis Tunnel and the Suez Canal. As for During the last two years of invasion and plenty of them in his own country. "Well, General," said I, "what do you think of Italy?" "Oh, a very nice country, but old, very old-nothing to be done; not like my country, where all has to be done." Peruzzi, our mayor, happening to be near, I A FRENCH RING .- A parallel on a small called to him, and explained in Italian that the General thought Florence was a finished work. "Niente più da fare! Corpo di Bacco!" exclaimed he, "I wish I had 10,000,000f.! I could lay them out to-morrow, and I will do so if I continue in my place." The ball was kept up till 8 in the morning, Tweed and his accomplices obtained their and a few American bevenges were introduced at famous \$6,000,000. His Prefecture lasted supper, and afterwards went through several editions. The true citizens of Florence are delighted at the result of the Carnival, and are collecting statistics to prove that more money has been spent institutes, 15 male and 31 female academies and and was always in debt. He was at length this year than last. One hairdresser is put down as suspended, and his accounts placed under in- laving sold 15,000f. of chignens and other female having sold 15,000f. vestigation. Among other things, on the occa- head-gear. Rents are, however, falling-not houses sion of a grand banquet, he had obtained —and when the 3,000 employer now here depart, there and new schools and churches are vi —up in every sum and amounts received and to be received and to be received and to be received direction. Florence is, no doubt, wonderfully imguine. proved: the walks and drives in the vicinity, and francs. On another, given three months after-wards, he pocketed 3,700 francs. At another which now, I should think, has become too Vesu-time, when buying flowers for a departmental vius-like for actual settlers, many of whom will and have found their way here, and are building splendid suburban villas. A society called La Societa del Carnevale, was organized, and every tradesman sion to pay a creditor 15,000 he did so by giv- and employe bound to contribute his mite; masquerades paraded the Corso, and at the Bals d'Opera, a select few presiding at the Comitato or commission gravely gave rewards to the best masks or deguisement. A topic of thrilling local interest was the man who, trying to imitate a Chinese juggler, unluckily to make it cost 3,500,000 francs, a large part actually swallowed a fork, Christophle made. Every of the excess going into his pocket. Two bills surgeon and professor in Italy has been consulted or telegraphed to, and a short paragraph in the papers daily informs the public how B. has eaten, smoked, and drunk, notwithstanding that the doctors have declared that the fork is now in his stomach: all sorts of instruments have been invented to get at it, but in vain. Every now and then he leaves the hospital, and then he has some odd sensation, and comes back; he is examined, and whether for the purpose of operating or leaving the gastric juice to operate is now the question. have summer weather, and a brilliant corso gran gala.

So much for the ashes and sackcloth of Lent! ROME. - END OF SOME ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH. General Giuseppe Govone was Minister of War in 1870, and in that capacity organised the expedition which invaded the Papal States and took Rome in the month of September. In the following October the General was no longer minister, but the inmate of a madnouse, where he tried to commit suicide. and where he has just died at the age of forty-five.

The Marquis Gualterio, another revolutionary hero, has also become insane, and Le: Nuova Roma in announcing the fact, comments upon the strange fatality which seems to pursue all those who have laboured most efficaciously for the resurrection (?) and the liberty (?) of their country.

The Deputy, Civinini, who has just died in Florence at the early age of 36, remembering on his death-bed the religious principles of his youth, expressed the desire to receive the sacraments, but died n a state of violent delirium before his request could

be complied with.—Crusader. A CALUMNIATOR PUNISHED. - The efforts of the enemies of religion do not always succeed. An example of the unexpected punishment which falls occasionally on calumniators, was given the other evening at a wine shop in the district of Rione Mente, at Rome. One of the partizans of the invaders entered the place, and mounting on the counter commenced an harangue filled with abominable invectives against the Pope, clergy and manks. Whilst in the very height of his discourse, however, the orator inexplicably fell forward from his clevated position, his face coming in contact with a glass, which was broken by the concussion and of which several pieces lodged in his lower jaw. The unfortunate man was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he still lies in a precarious state.

### SWITZERLAND.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND,-The new law proposed by M. Carteret, president of the Council of most direct way to the hearts of her subjects at mulgated. It enacts 1st that every association of manufacturing establishments. About 21,700 per its pleasent accessories of broiled fish, eggs in their Warsaw will be found in any favor she may show to religious persons, or of persons living in common sons were rendered homeless, very many of whom season, or fowl—are not these old friends well tried?

those Polish exiles in France between whom and from motives of religion, shall be considered as forming a religious corporation-2nd. That all such corporations, established without the permission of the civil authorities, or such as shall infringe the conditions on which that permission was given, shall be dissolved. 3rd. That the superiors of such corporations shall pay a fine not exceeding £20, but capable of being increased to £200 in certain cases.-The fine to be reduced one half us regards the inferior members of the community-4th. Those who have allowed their houses to be used by such communities shall be liable to a fine of £20 to £400 .- 5th. All religious corporations already established must ask the necessary permission within three months from the promulgation of the law .- This is what is called liberty in Switzerland, and is a fair specimen of liberal legislation.

#### GERMANY.

There has been much comment on a "projected assassination of Prince Bismarck," discovered by the Prussian police, and only in the nick of time. The names of Poles and priests figured conspicuously in the rumour. The police honoured the house of Canon Kosmian, at Posen, with a domiciliary visit, and took also other precautionary measures. But according to a Berlin telegram to the Times, the supposed conspiracy has not stood investigation. The young Pole who was arrested on suspicion of intendng to assassinate the Prince, is little better than an diot, and the detectives who were sent to Posen to inquire into his antecedents have discovered nothing of importance.

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian General Lovascheff has been sent from Russia to make conciliatory overtures to the Polish refugees in France. The reasons for this significant step are thus outlined by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, who says: "The partition of their country has always placed in the hands of the Poles a powerful political weapon, for it is clear that the relations in which Russia and Germany stand to each other, and in which Poland stands to both, give Poland facilities to turn to advantage the rivalry of these two great Powers, and to calculate on the probabilities of an ultimate collision between them bringing some advantage to herself. Having no longer France to rely upon, and France being, in fact, not in a position to have a policy of her own just at this juncture, it becomes necessary to choose for a friend either Germany or Russia. Events are deciding the Poles in favor of Russia. It is no doubt a bitter pill to swallow, but several leading and influential members of the Emigration have abandoned the idea of recovering the national independence, and are trying to reconcile themselves to the policy, which was, in fact, that of Wirlopolski, and which they believe will ultimately enable them to play a leading part in the Government of Russia." The correspondent considers "it not improbable that the negotiations may end in a measure of amnesty on a large scale, and in the inauguration of a new policy between Poland and Russia."

THE CHURCHES AND CHARITIES OF NEW ORLEANS .-THE ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL.—The vicinity of Jackson Square, although known as the scene of the city's earliest days, offers a history of deeper significance than is generally considered. Here the Franciscan Fathers first preached, the earliest ministers of the truth in New Orleans. In a rude, frail structure on the site where the Cathedral has since stood for nearly a century, the early colonists assembled for devotions, until, one year after its erection, it was demolished by a storm. Of the accommodations furnished in its place, we gather no account. The Ursulines built their church, seven years after, upon the spot where now stands the Theological Seminary, presided over by Vicar-General Raymond but until then, the little church that could not stand the wind represented a spiritual domination extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to that of the Illinois The limits of the Archdiocese of Louisiana have since been drawn down to the line of Red River; but in place of the few hundred whitemen who then acknowledged its sway, and the shelterless crosses around which the worshipers gathered, it embraces 82 churches, 27 chapels and station, 11 occlesiastical schools, 16 convents, 16 benevolent organizations, and 16 hospitals and asylums : 159 priests officiate in divine services, 21 religious orders are represented.

The Cathedral's foundations were laid in 1792, and the building completed in 1794. The family of Almonaster, then represented by Don Pedro, now by the Countess de Pontalba, bequeathed the grounds and sustained a great part of the cost of erection. Many stories stranger than fiction have had their scenes within its walls and it must long continue to be regarded with especial tenderness by the many hundreds of families whose interunions have there been consummated. But of these things we cannot go aside to speak. Here was celebrated the solumn High Mass in thanksgiving for the victory of 1815, General Jackson attending the service and receiving the public acknowledgments of the bishop; and here every evening for many years, it may be to this day Masses were said for the soul of its founder, Don

Pedro Almonaster. "The Cathedral," says a reverend father, " has been often repaired, but never improved. A condi-tion of the donation of ground was that the building should always rest upon its original foundations The principal alterations were made about a quarter of a century since, when the structure was almost built anew. Ninety thousand dollars were appropriated by the wardens for the purpose, but by reason of defective building and the throwing up of the

contract, two hundred thousand dollars were spent.

In the rear of the Cathedral once stood an humble dwelling, so low that a tall man could not stand upright within it. Here lived and died the beloved Pere Antoine, whose memory is dear to every Creole Catholic. The little square behind the Cathodral, which will soon be enlivened with early flowers was enclosed soon after his death and named, not St. Antonio, as has been stated, but Antoine Square. It may be repeated of him, that his town

"Had seldom seen so great a funeral."

-Picayune,

WHAT CHICAGO LOST,-SUN TOTAL OF THE CALAMITY -Statistics of the Losses.-In the West division about one hundred and ninety-four seres are burned over, including sixteen acres swept by the fire of the previous evening. This district contained several lumber vards and planing mills, the Union depot of the St. Louis and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroads, with a few minor hotels and factories, several | but in the aggregate who can compute them? boarding-houses and a host of saloons. The buildings burned-about five hundred in number-were nearly all frame structures, and not of much value, but were closely packed together. About 2,250 persons were rendered homeless in that morning. In the South division the burned area comprised about 460 acres. The Southern boundary line was a diagonal, running from the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, west-southwest to the intersection of Fifth avenue and (Wells) Polk street. On the other three sides the bounding lines were the lake and the river-only one block (the Lind) being left in all that area. This district contained the great the same time furnishing the system an all imprtant majority of the most expensive structures in the element for its osseous structure. Then the golden city, all the wholesale stores, all newspaper offices, all the principal banks and insurance and law offices. many coal yards, nearly all the hotels and many factories, the Court house, Custom-house, Chamber of Commerce, etc. The number of buildings destroyed in this division was about 3,650, which in-State in Goneva, has been sanctioned and pro- cluded 1,400 stores twenty-eight hotels and sixty cake if need be and fragrant ten; cream toast with

were resident in the upper stories of the palatial structures devoted below to commerce. There were, however, many poor families and a great many human rats resident in the western part of this territory. And even this statement fails to convey an idea of the wholesale destruction wrought there, because the territory was unoccupied. Had there been any except widely scattered structures in the unburned portions, they too would have been destroyed, as the fire licked up all in its path, and paused only when there was no more food whereon to whet its appetite. Of the 13,800 buildings in that division, not more than 500 are left standing leaving 13,300 in ruins and rendering 17,450 persons homeless. The buildings burned included more than 600 stores and 100 manufacturing establishments, the latter being principally grouped in the southwestern part of this division. That part next the lake, as far north as Chicago avenue, was occupied by first class residences, of which only one was left standing-that of Mahlon D. Ogden. Next north of these was the water works, and this was the initial point of a line of breweries that stretched out almost to the cemetery. The river banks were piled high with lumber and coal, which was all destroyed except a portion near the bend of the river and Kensie streets The space between the burned district and the river to the westward, contained but little improved property. Lincoln Park lay to the northwest, on the lake shore. The fire burned up the southern part of this Park-the old cemetery-but left the improved part untouched, except a portion of the fencing. One of the saddest among the many sad scenes and glass beehives—with pleasant walks in shady that met the eye after the conflagration had done its work, was that in the old cemetery-the flames had even made haves among the dead, burning down the wooden monments and shattering stone, vaults to fragments, leaving exposed many scores of the remnants of mortality that had smouldered for years in oblivion. The total area burned over the city, including streets, was 2,124 acres, or nearly three and one-third square miles. The number of buildings destroyed was 16,460; of persons rendered houseless, 98,500. Of the latter more than 250 paid the last debt of nature amid the carnage—fell victims to the Moloch of our modern civilization.

Insurance companies will pay not more than \$35-000,000, or eighteen per cent. of the value of the property burned up—many of those claiming to set-tle in full have only settled after liberal deductions were made. About \$39,000,000 had been adjusted by the companies up to the close of November. The contributions for the relief of sufferers foot up a total of about \$3,500,000.

The following were the valuations of city property in September, 1871, as made for the purposes of municipal taxation, with the actual selling values of the same :

Land......\$176,831,900 \$294,836,000 99,928,000 Buildings..... 59,956,500 Personal Property. 61,670,600 172,235,000

\$567,019,000 Property not taxed. 52,915,000

Grand total, actual......\$620,000,000 The city contained a population of 334,270 souls Of these 98,500 were rendered homeless, leaving 235,270 or 70 per cent. unharmed. About 50,000 left the city within a few weeks, but many of these returned subsequently, and many hundred workers came in from other places to aid in rebuilding the city. In December, 1871, Chicago contained a population of not much less than 300,000. The number of buildings burned was 17,450; remaining, 42,000 or 70 per cent. The value of the buildings burned was not less than 50 per cent, of the whole; saved 50 per cent. Of lumber and grain the proportion destroyed was about 26 per cent; of fuel 50 per cent. Of grain there was saved 5,090,000 bushels; of lumber, 240,000,000 feet; of coul, 70,000 tons On mercantile stocks, manufactures and personal effects the loss averaged 70 per cent, of the whole; the saved 30 per cent. All the land remains, substantially, as before the fire, and the street improvements were but little disturbed, except in the matter of sidewalks. The population of Chicago in November, 1871, one month after the fire, was fully equal to that of the spring of 1868. Aggregating losses on property, after making allowance for depreciation in the selling price of real estate, (much of which can be but temporary) and in the stock of which is not held by Chicago men, we have a grand total of £400,000,000, which is considerably greater than the aggregate values of real personal property in the summer of 1868. Equating these two comparisons, we find that the great conflagration set back the city of Chicago not more than three years in her career of progress. A week after the fire she was as "well to do," in a pecuniary sense, as three years previously. In that triennial period-less than one-tenth of an ordinary generation-she had gained all she lost on that eventful day, October 9, 1871. If we mistake not, the commerce and domestic manufactures of Chicago

LETTERS TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS .- Cooking should be considered a fine art, and as such studied and practiced. Too often is it regarded as a disagreeable necessity, carelessly performed, without thought as to its influence as regards comfort or health. This is an error, and one whose far-reaching results we cannot lightly estimate. Do you not know that the stomach is a laboratory, climinating from the material you provide nearly all that comprises the material man? Even more-so closely is it connected with the vital sources that the intellectual. moral, and religious portions of our nature partake largely of its condition. This being the case, should we not, by careful study, the exercise of judgment, and close attention to the necessities of those to whom it is our duty especially to minister, provide nourishment for the healthful growth alike of the body and the soul? How much disease, nervous debility, and mental derangement is attributable to errors of diet, we may not determine. Let us, as priestesses in the temple of home, offer only on its altars our purest and best, remembering that through its portals go forth the influences that mould our nation's weal or woe. Despise not the trifling matters that come daily and hourly to you hand consider no service trivial or mean that is demanded of you as house-mother. The leaves of the forest and sands on the shore are trifling in themselves,

in the year next succeeding the fire will be found

to exceed those of any previous year up to 1868, the

gold dollar being trken as the standard for the com-

parison of money values .- Chicago Tribune.

Bread shall in the first place come under consideration. I will speak only of some essentials for its perfection. First and foremost, good flour! As one of woman's inalienable rights, insist on this; and then consider yeast. I would especially recommend yeast-cakes, which are now obtainable at little cost, with full and reliable directions. Be especially wary that fermentation does not reach acidity; true, soda will rectify it in a measure, but at fearful cost. Added to your wheaten loaves should ever be a Graham loaf, which, under skilful treatment, will tempt the eye and taste of the most fastidious, at Indian loaf-so convenient on ironing day to be steamed, as the corned beef bubbles and seethes for the moonday meal. As an out-growth of bread, arise appetizing toasts, crisp and brown, with the moruing coffee; buttered toast, with such adjuncts as raspberries, cherries, or jelly, a slice of cold meat, or

And then the stale bits, convertible into such light delicious puddings, and also cakes for the griddle. Do not slight the fragments, when so nicely they stuff a fowl and thicken a soup.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—Gardening out of doors car. not be depended on in winter time; excess of wet or frost suspends operations except under glass.

Hot-beds may be made up for the growth of cucumbers, and when the heat is general, seeds may be sown, three in a pot, or sprinkled over a pan, and, as soon as they are up and strong, pricked off or as soon as they are up and strong, proceed on or potted off singly in three-inch pots; when they have made four rough leaves, the tops may be pinched out to make them throw out lateral shoots.

If, however, they are to be grown in a store, or on a trellis, the top must remain until the plant has grown long enough to reach its full destination, The best of all methods for those who have a stove is to train them up the rafters. Put the plants in fourteen-inch pots sunk in the tan, and do not stop their growth till they reach the top of the roof; 700 may then take off the top.

Education does not commence with the alphabet It begins with a mother's look-with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green dells, on hills and daisy meadows—with birds nests admired, but not touched-with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself.

Parson-What's a miracle?

Boy-Dunno, Parson-Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?

Boy-The moon. Parson-But if you were told it was the sun what should you say it was?

Boy-A lie. Parson-I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you it vas the sun, what would you say THEN? Boy-That yer wasn't sober!

Diseases such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Debility, from Typhoid and other Low Fevers, from excessive grief, study, or close confinement, and prostration of the vital powers, yield to Fellows' Compound Symp of Hypophosphites sooner than any remedy ever before discovered.

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N.BAll fees are to be paid	strictle in a	

in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

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PROVINCE OF QUEEKS, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 985, In Re. JAMES MCCARTHY,

INSOLVENT ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

> JAMES MCCARTHY, By his attorney ad litem.

Monteral, 15th February, 1872.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. 1D Ehannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late patrons and the public that he has opened the late patrons and the public that he has opened the late market, where he will keep on hand and for the grane and stock of provisions suitable to this Anns manney, vaccing the wall keep on mand and for sile a general stock of provisions suitable to this He trusts that from his long experience in buying the moore government of grocery arane, as sell as from his extensive connections in the country,

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to turns will be market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Kessrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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struction, in the village of Renfrew, Ont. The strictest impartiality will be observed in the Drawing, which will be conducted under the super-Store, Market, where he will keep on hand and too hands agreed agreed stock of provisions suitable to this sele agreed to the Managing Committee, viz:—J. P. Lynn, Esq., M.D. Patrick Devine, Esq., J. W. Costello, Better, Chesse, Pork, Hard, Alexander of the Managing Committee, viz:—J. P. Lynn, Esq., M.D. Patrick Devine, Esq., J. W. Costello, Esq., Patrick Ryan, Esq., Patrick Kelly, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., a cicle connected with the provision trade, ac., ac. and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., a cicle connected with the provision trade, ac., ac. and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., a cicle connected with the provision trade, ac., ac. and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, P. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier, P. Rougier, P. P., J. L. McDougall, P. Rougier

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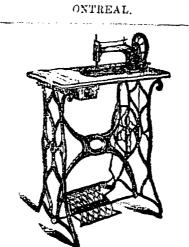
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tions at 2:00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Port.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

## BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

Trains will leave Brockville at 7:45 A.M., connect. ing with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 12:50 P.M

Express at 3:25 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at

Ottawe at 7:25 P.M.

Express at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day

Trains on Canada Central and Porth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O. Railway.

PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL.

ville and Beaverton. Leave BEAVERTON daily at 2:45 p. m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit Perrytown and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO THE

minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

NORTHERN BAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M.

Arrive 11:00 A.M. 8:30 P.M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston va Lowell at 10.00 p.m. Than for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for

New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m. NIGHT Express leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m. South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 .m., and Springfield at 8.10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m., leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and

New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m. Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express tmins

Gen'l Superintendent Sr. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

744 PALACE STREET.

The stem of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music

GOING WEST.

Trains for Lachine at 8:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 3:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7:00 A.M.

Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Sta-

land, Boston, &c., at 10:30 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Mail Train at 2:15 P. M., arriving at Ottawa at 0:00

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Express going West. Mail Train at 4:30 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at Of those and Fine Cassimere Pants, there is a very 7:45 A.M., and 3:45 P.M.

> Freight loaded with despatch, and no transhipment when in car loads. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

WAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:15 a.m. and 3:00 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10:25 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Milibrook, Fraserville, Peterboro, and Wakeneid.

Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 8:20 a.m., for Poterboro, Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope

PORT HOFE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY.

at 11:40 a.m.

Depart 6:15, 12:00 Noon. 4:25, 9:10 P.M. Arrive 5:45, 10:00 P.M. 7:15, 9:55 A.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five

Brock Street Station.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Depart 5:40 A.M.,

Commencing December 4, 1871.

Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST. Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m.

running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-tween Montreal and Boston.

For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermon's Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street. G. MERRILL,

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

DAME,

Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and Gorman extra. For Boarders, ....... 15.00

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding
as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

No deduction made for
If 1 Pupils take dix
\$6 \( \text{extra per quarter.} \) No deduction made for occasional absence. If 1 Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen