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# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

NO. 33.

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

OR,  
THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

By Miss ANNE M. STUART, author of the "World and Cloister," "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," &c.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XII.—A GILDED PRISON.

Little did the fair fiancée of Sir Reginald imagine why it was that his return, which she so much 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 appearance, 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 infrequently drew forth many a sally from Mary, who was by no means deficient in the art of making cleverly pointed sarcastic speeches, which showed Florence that the great condescension of the queen was little else than assumed.

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 court of Mary, with the image of the queen's betrayed father ever 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. This was the life Florence pictured to herself 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 become 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 she possessed of forcing on a marriage between parties with whom, strangely enough, the deepest affection was interwoven with strong political feeling, which had hitherto bid fair to destroy that warmer emotion to which we have alluded.

Spitefully, then, did Mary note the changes in her countenance, and on one occasion when Florence seemed buried in deeper thought than usual, Mary observed, as she leant over the embroidery frame, the unbidden tears fall on the gay silks she was forming into flowers.—The tones of the queen's voice sounded sharp and imperious, and quickly recalled Florence to the remembrance, for the moment forgotten, of the royal lady in whose presence she sat, and who now commanded harshly rather than requested her to leave the room on a commission she wished her to execute.

"Minion," she angrily exclaimed as the girl's form vanished from her sight, "I will punish you yet for the folly with which you are acting. She positively dares to brave me to my very face, to tell me as plainly as if she did so in words, 'I am betrothed to St. John, but I will not marry him, and I dread to see him because he is true to you and yours.' Well, well, we shall see who will be mistress yet, Lady Florence," said Mary aloud, tapping the floor angrily with her foot, and a small red spot glowing on her cheek, for her exasperation was now at its height, "to St. Germain's 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 hear 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 were circumvented, and even as her light steps sounded in her ear in the anti-chamber without, she murmured to herself:

"Yes, yes; I will force her to own the truth, and should my will be resisted, there can be 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, Florence re-entered the queen's closet, and gracefully bending her knee presented the queen with the article for which she had been sent. For one moment their eyes met, and just for that moment the fine features of Mary wore an expression strikingly like to her unfortunate 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 endeavored to amuse her by an account of the fine doings with which the New Year would be ushered in at Kensington.

"Alas," thought Florence, the New Year at hand and I not at St. Germain's."

At this thought her countenance again wore the look of abstraction which so annoyed the queen, and a severe reprimand already trembled on her lips when William of Orange entered the apartment. Instantly rising on the king's entrance, Florence quitted the boudoir.

"Something has disturbed you," said the queen meeting William as he advanced towards her. "Tell me quickly what or who it is that 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 I had the most favored; he, on whom I have lavished every mark of esteem, has ungratefully deserted 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 been 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 allegiance?" and the voice of the queen was husky and tremulous as she spoke.

"I should think not," was the reply. "Nay, it is almost certain that he must have left headquarters very quickly after his arrival, perhaps immediately. What had we best do with this 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 Florence as a prisoner, but treat her as a favored protegee—not allow her to feel her imprisonment in its true light, but watch her very closely nevertheless. I note every change in her expressive countenance and have read every secret of her heart; she only feared St. John's return because she was resolved not to wed him, minion as she is, whilst he was loyal to us. Now she shall know of his disloyalty, because the pleasure she would otherwise feel will meet with a sting in the reflection that she is with me, and that he dare not now claim her for his wife. Really, I enjoy," added the queen, "the thought of the new sorrow in store for this young fool with a fair face who has presumed to make herself the judge as to whether Mary of Modena or myself should be her queen, but enough of her; St. John is rich, is he not? of course you will see that his estates be instantly confiscated to the crown."

"Steps shall be at once taken for that end," said William, his usually grave and calm countenance disturbed as he mused over the defection of St. John, whom he had really favored beyond many others, "and now be wary and not over-indulgent in my absence," he continued, "for I leave you at the helm of government again, and above all crush this conspiracy immediately; do not hesitate to single out for capital punishment the principal offenders, whoever they may be."

"I will not be wanting my beloved lord," said Mary, "nor shall I fail to count the days and hours of your absence. Truly," and Mary sighed wearily as she spoke, "my spirits are out of tune at these constant defections, but we must hope the best; our work cannot but be good, as God never fails to send us some little cross."

It is laughable enough certainly, but nevertheless perfectly true, that this princess, at the very moment when she was really engaged in promoting her own interest and that of her fondly-loved consort, by means which were often 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 her own work she was about, or her own empire 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 the present conspiracy, amongst whom she numbered, not entirely without foundation, the fair descendant of O'Neill's.

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 Reginald, whose arrival she so much dreaded, whilst she believed him the adherent of the Dutch Monarch, aware that the queen would hurry on her nuptials and retain her at her own Court, was really still in Ireland, and,

moreover, that he was fighting in behalf of the rights of James under the command of Sarsfield.

Not long was she allowed to remain in ignorance of his defection from the cause of William; the following morning the queen, who was a much better tactician than the unsophisticated Florence, chose the time when both herself and the captive, for such the latter really was, were engaged, Florence at the embroidery frame, the queen at the beloved occupation of her leisure moments, knotting fringe, to convey the startling intelligence to her.

Though Queen Mary was an inveterate 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 consigned to the Tower."

As the queen uttered these ominous words, she 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. Germain's, and on the impulse of the moment, she arose, and casting herself at the feet of the queen, her eyes 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 been."

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. Germain's. 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 as 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 the change things have taken, nay do not look 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 ungrateful St. John, before he had thrown off his allegiance, so have we those some interests still at heart, consequently, I appoint you from this moment, one of my maids of honor, and promise you a far better spouse than the traitor you have lost; nay, nay, he is not worth your tears," she added, as they fell on the hand Florence raised to her lips ere she resumed her seat.

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—the late queen?"

As Queen Mary spoke, the expression of her features indicated what was passing in her mind; there was that about her which might

well intimidate a young woman trammelled as Florence now was. The name of Ashton awakened all her fears, and as she raised her eyes with a troubled expression on her countenance to that of the queen, the very enquiry seemed to paralyze her, besides, she was herself compromised, if the queen knew anything concerning the conspiracy, so she replied at once in the affirmative.

"And you were to return to St. Germain's 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. Germain's at Christmas, but Mr. Ashton—"

"Had not completed his arrangements," interrupted the queen in an ironical tone enough, "rumors 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 hastened from the room, and for a moment Florence stood in the same position, as one dazed and bewildered under some heavy stroke.

Then, almost mechanically, she gathered together the gay silks and gold thread, with which she was embroidering a scarf 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. Ah, 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 reigns herself my friend!"

"Was there no way to escape," she 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 determined the queen had shown herself, 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 be suddenly 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 protegee, but in reality a prisoner under no very mild surveillance, separated from Sir Reginald, who had now by his accession to James, himself removed the only obstacle that had existed to her union, as well as prevented from ever returning to St. Germain's, 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 incarceration 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 misfortunes in the face and bear them as bravely as possible.

CHAPTER XIV.—DETECTION.

The hands of Queen Mary's watch pointed to 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 twelve, a tap at the door of her closet made her aware that the person she had expected had arrived. 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 to carry bales of silk to France; what has led you to disbelieve what you have heard?"

Here the queen paused and fixed her fall

dark eyes on the woman's face as if she would search the inmost recesses of her heart.

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

"In the first place, your Majesty, our Ashton was too anxious 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 I—there's another Popish plot at work, and if Pasely doesn't 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 ease. 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 she 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 partisans 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 Anne 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 Pratt shall be richly rewarded, 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. Germain's, for that, and no other is the spot whither these traitors are bound." A very few hours later, the agents of the queen'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 summon 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 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. Germain's, 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 own 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. Germain's, 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 how tyrannical the sway of Mary had been since she had plucked the crown from her father's brow, to place it on her own; 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 the dearest ties were concerned, so that small

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 window.

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, fancied she could discern the figure of a woman 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. Gently 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 casement, and with true, unerring aim, a small substance, soft, and round as a ball, was flung into her room, and the next moment she had hastily glided away amidst the shadow of the thicket of evergreens. Gently Florence 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 stillness 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 "Danger."

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 bed, 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 waking thoughts.

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 return.

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 such as Neville Payne had undergone; or death 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 CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND HOW COMPOSED. Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America." Section 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 Union.

ARTICLE II.—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 revered 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. Section 1. The officers of this Union shall consist of 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. Section 2. The President of Subordinate Unions shall be ex-officio Deputies of this Union. Section 3. The Executive Council shall consist of a Spiritual Director, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer. Section 4. The Board of Government shall consist of the Spiritual Director, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer and Deputies.

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, Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be elected annually by ballot, 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 unexpired term.

ARTICLE IX.—ADMISSION. Section 1. Any Catholic Total Abstinence Union with Episcopal approbation, may be admitted to the benefits of this Union, upon payment of the admission fee—the Executive Council to decide as to its eligibility under these laws. Section 2. Union and Parochial Catholic Total Abstinence Societies having pastoral recognition, may be admitted to this Union upon complying with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union.

ARTICLE X.—ADMISSION FEES AND DUES. Section 1. The Admission Fee of Societies shall be as follows: Societies connected with Unions, \$2; Societies not connected with Unions, \$10. Section 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. Section 3. Union Societies shall be assessed five cents per capita, and non-Union Societies ten cents per capita, annually, in the same manner provided in the matter of admission fees.

ARTICLE XI.—REPRESENTATION. Each Local Society shall be entitled to a representation of one Delegate. Each subordinate Union 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 XII.—WITHDRAWAL CARDS OR TRANSFERS. Section 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, or presenting to the President of said society, a Certificate properly signed by the officers of his former society and of this Union, provided such certificate be presented without any unreasonable delay. Section 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 society issuing the transfer.

Section 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. Section 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. Section 5. Transfer issued to members in a state of sickness or disability shall procure them admission as Honorary Members only. Section 6. The officers of a society receiving a transferred member, may communicate with the society issuing the transfer, and if it be found that there was any imposture on the part of the person received, his name shall be stricken off the books. Section 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 financial 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 XIV.—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 OBLIGATION. 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: "I 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 elected."

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, a 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 II.—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 tie or when a vote is taken by ballot; shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; decide all points of order; sign all drafts for the 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 the President in the active discharge of the duties of his office, and in case of the resignation, removal or

death of the President the First Vice-President shall be vested with the power of the President until his successor be chosen.

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 months 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 Convention.

ARTICLE V.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence under direction of the President, and shall reside in the same place with the President.

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

ARTICLE IX.—BOARD OF GOVERNMENT. The Board of Government shall hold such meetings as its Executive Council may deem necessary, and may adjourn its 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 interests as it may deem necessary to promote the interests of the organization. It shall have cognizance of all delinquencies, and shall have power to fill all vacancies. All its official acts shall be reported to the General Convention, and shall be binding 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 XI.—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 XII.—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.

HOMES RULE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.—EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH 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. Blennerhasset, M.P. The speech of the evening was delivered 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 people would triumph with peace, and pride, 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 acclamations 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 instructive documents, says the Nation, having an important bearing on the question of University education 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-Chancellor 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 petition 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 be 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'DONOGHUE.—The electors of Tralee 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 vacant, and the name of a gentleman who distinguished himself by able and vigorous services in connection with the return of Mr. Blennerhasset 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.—Nation.

EXPECTED VACANCY IN ARMAICH.—A recent number of the Irish Times contained the following from a Lurgan correspondent: I am able to inform you that Edward Wingfield Vermer, 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 Vermer, M.P., to stand for the County Armagh. The public announcement of the member for Lisburn's retirement from that borough, under the circumstances, is momentarily expected. As a matter of course, the friends of that gentleman in this county, where the name of Vermer is actually a household word, anticipate for him the most triumphant success.

A man named Fay was indicted for murdering his sweetheart on the 1st of March, 1872. 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 he had no belt on, and was obliged to obtain a cord 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 Ballyjuncull 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 across a stile until they came to a lonely place, 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 her 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 return 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 he said was true, he was even an accomplice, and should be corroborated, and that, if his evidence were rejected, there was no proof upon which the jury would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty. Counsel for the Crown contended that even without the evidence there was an overwhelming 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 Attorney-General, the Assizes were adjourned until the 25th of March, when the prisoner will be again tried.—Times & Co.

The Nation says: Day by day we are being made more familiar with the charms of the never-to-be-forgotten Land Act, the merits of which are so glowingly expatiated on by the admirers of Whiggery. 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 large estates to be purchased by the farmers who dwell 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 earlier or more valuable fruits. But alas for the vauntings and bragging! 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 before; and therefore, we are told, "the Board of Works were not able to make the advances required for the purpose of the purchase." This, then, is what the Waterford tenantry have gained by the Land Act; this is the great and important service in acknowledgment of which all Ireland was called on to chant a hymn of gratitude. The tenants applied for an advance when the purchase was concluded instead of while it was pending, and the beneficent 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 is only too likely to stay.

A Nenagh correspondent, writing on the 20th 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, but it is anticipated that the Crown will divide the case into two indictments."

At the Clonlara Petty Sessions, before Mr. Knut, Chairman, E. B. Warburton, H. M., and other Justices a surveyor named Flynn was charged with writing two threatening notices—one to a Mr. Fitzgerald, gentleman residing in the neighborhood; another to the Rev. Mr. McMahon, P. T., of Doonass. Mr. Cullinan, Sessions Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute. The letter to Mr. Fitzgerald referred to his having taken possession of the lands of Trough,

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 coming Assizes—Flynn to find bail—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

On the 17th and 18th ult., no less than three bodies of children were found in Belinast 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 body of a female child, was found in the Blackstaff River, near the Dublin bridge.

On the 18th ult., a horrible accident took place at Lower Abbey street, Tralee. A young child of a victualer named Casey was 1 ft 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 bonivives 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.

DUBLIN, Feb. 29.—The Assizes, so far as they have yet proceeded, offer satisfactory testimony to the continuance of peace and order in the province. Baron Hughes, in opening the commission for the county of Louth, which not many years ago 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 prosecution of two tailors, named Kirk and McCreash, for violently assaulting two workmen who were brought over from Scotland during a strike in the establishment in Dundalk where they were employed. Inflammatory placards calling for "Home Rule" were circulated through the town, and great excitement was produced. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In opening the commission at Nenagh, 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 crime, there was no direct evidence, apart from that of Mr. Walsh, one of the persons attacked, and who 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 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 constabulary returns reported very few crimes in so large a 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 still in the calendar. It is expected that the bills against Mr. Montgomery will be sent up to-day, but that his trial will not be proceeded with until the next Assizes.—Times & Co.

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

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. Massey, 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 pledge themselves to refuse office from the British Government. In case the present members should become advocates of Home Rule, Major Massey will, says the correspondent, oppose either Mr. Synan M.P., or Colonel Monson, 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 recruits for the American army. We strongly recommend the more ardent 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 O'Keefe, of Gullian, County Kilkenny, claiming £10,000, damages for falsely and maliciously writing and publishing a document suspending him from his office, and thereby holding him up to infamy and disgrace. There is a count claiming special damages on account of the loss of his office of Chaplain to the Workhouse, from which he was removed by the Poor Law Commissioners on account of his suspension.

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 has been released from gaol, his term having expired. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honour upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained at a breakfast.

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. Romayne was President, and on taking the chair made a powerful speech. He said the most despotic government in Europe would not have allowed such an occasion as the Royal Thanksgiving to pass without an amnesty to political prisoners. The Queen of England should have remembered that her dynasty owed its existence to the greatest perjurer of modern times, the Duke of Marlborough. Providence seemed to interpose to remind her of that, for in the same carriage with the Queen was O'Connor presented the pistol and petition set a lady of honor, who was a descendant of the Churchills. England had never granted Ireland anything from motives of justice. Concessions had always been



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1872.  
Friday, 29—Good Friday.  
Saturday, 30—Holy Saturday.  
Sunday, 31—EASTER SUNDAY.  
APRIL—1872.  
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 between the Imperial and the Canadian authorities, in regard to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, in so far as the Dominion was affected 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 that the actual is only a provisional government. The position of the Sovereign Pontiff remains unaltered.

A disgraceful outbreak, in which the *Young Britons*, an anti-Catholic or Protestant Society 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 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 residences of those obnoxious to them; and in spite of the resistance of the Police, forced their way to the Christian Brothers' Schools, where they howled, hurled stones through the windows, and 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 should be done in the name of religion and patriotism;" and in this verdict we believe that the majority of our Protestant fellow-citizens will concur. We do not, as in analogous circumstances would the *Montreal 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 Catholics, 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 provocation 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 Camp, 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 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 resort 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 KEITH CHILDREN.—Much has been said in the daily newspapers of the case of the Keith children.

Mr. David Keith, of this city, was married by a Catholic Priest in Dundee, Scotland, A.D., 1852. The father took care to give the children a Protestant 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 are 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 determined not to yield her maternal 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. whereby 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 mother in the rearing of her children; but as Mrs. Keith knows something of the Divine Law, she is 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 an affidavit stating that "neither the Archbishop nor Father Jamet counselled her to remove the said children, or had anything to do with their removal."

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 of her family, is worthy of all praise.  
The lesson that all should learn from this sad story of domestic discord is, the danger of "Mixed Marriages." God forbid that we should seem even to speak of them as sinful, since the Church recognises them as valid, and the condition of these who contract them as that of living in Holy Matrimony. But they are dangerous, and as a general rule, are not conducive even to the temporal happiness, either of those who rashly contract them, or of the children the issue thereof. These instead of being, as they should be, as by God they were designed to be, a bond of union, become a source of bitterness, and of domestic strife, as in the case before us.

We know not what precautions Mrs. Keith 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 an alien 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 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 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 head—it would have been well for her; well too for the poor children over whom before Courts of Law, the unhappy parents are now wrangling.

WAS PETER EVER IN ROME?

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

I. Its history.  
II. The authorities on which the Catholic affirmative is founded.

III. The objections urged, as well against 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 century. At this time we first find doubts cast upon it in the writings of Marsilio di 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 controversies since the time of the Reformation is remarkable. Mackintosh tells us, "scarcely 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 schismatics, whether of the Oriental or Western 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 title-deeds 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 biased 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.); Papias, as quoted by Eusebius, (L. II., c. 4); Dionysius, of Corinth; Irenæus, Caius, St. Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Cyprian, Lactantius, Athanasius, &c.

2nd. All those who have given catalogues of the Popes, from Peter downwards, (Irenæus, 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 heretics to come and behold the "trophies of the Apostles." Innumerable inscriptions which Eusebius speaks of (B. ii., c. 25) as existing in his time in Rome. Ancient statues of St. Peter and Paul to which the same writer refers (VII. c. 18) as then existing.

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; but as our adversaries fearing to meet them, have by an ingenious artifice evaded them, and narrowed the question to the first three centuries of the Christian Era; and as we wish to meet them on their own ground, we will pass over 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 the Roman Church, under Nero, speaks of the martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, holding them up to admiration as noble examples of patience in tribulation.

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 Rome is scriptural.

3rd. Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis (probably a disciple of St. John the Apostle) as quoted by Eusebius, says that St. Mark wrote his 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 established by the two most glorious apostles Peter and Paul." He adds—"The blessed

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 Evaristus, Alexander. The sixth from the 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 founder of 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 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 sealed 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 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 was ordained by Peter."

8th. Clement of Alexandria (Died A.D. 222) tells us that St. Mark wrote his gospel at the request of the Romans, who wished to have a written record of what they had heard from St. Peter.

9th. Origen (A.D. 255) who visited Rome 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 Rome, and was crucified with his head downwards.

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 Peter, and to the principal church whence sacerdotal unity has arisen."—(Epist. 59, ad Cornel.) And in another letter (52 ad Antonianum) he speaks of the election of Cornelius, "when the place of Fabian, that is the place of Peter, and the rank of the priestly chair were vacant."

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

SACERDOS.

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 ecclesiastical 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. Irenæus, 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 potitorem 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 *potitorem principalitatem* which the Roman Church possesses.

St. Cyprian, another leading Catholic, 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 mere honorary primacy, but a primacy of jurisdiction.

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 Church of God ever had since the Apostles' time." Speaking of the two African Councils—Milevi and Carthage—whose 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 much for some of the "leading Catholics of ancient times."

Now let us turn to the Councils at which, the Revd. Canon must admit, many, yes, very many leading Catholics were present. The first eight general councils, all hold in the East, and composed chiefly of Greek bishops, distinctly recognized the primacy of the Roman See.

In June, A.D. 325 was opened the Council of Nice, which drew up the Nicene Creed. The reigning Pope, St. Sylvester, not being 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 name if "in the early days of the Romish Church no ecclesiastical held supreme authority?"

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 Bishop of Rome, and that his determination had been followed by the bishops of Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Germany, Africa, Greece and Egypt. Why should Constantine cite particularly the Bishop of Rome, and why should all the bishops of Italy, and those other countries abide by his decision? The conclusion 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. Sylvester, 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 believed 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: "It 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 See 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 will 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 "leading 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 his bishop. The presbyters of Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria complain of his doctrines to the bishop of Rome; and Fortunatus and Felix, deposed by St. Cyprian, have recourse to the same authority.

Pope St. Victor threatened to excommuni-



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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

The Princess 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.

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 quiet.

PARIS, March 21.—Emot, 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 sentenced 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 workmen, 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; they 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 prefects, enjoining them to oppose the Bonapartist propaganda by all possible legal means and ordering the prefects to dismiss functionaries guilty of assisting it. For some time past the Bonapartists have supplied the *Gaulois* gratis to all parish schoolmasters.

During the last two years of invasion and civil war, the population of Paris has decreased by more than 300,000, being now scarcely 1,500,000 against 1,825,284 in 1869.

A FRENCH RING.—A parallel on a small 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 Tweed and his accomplices obtained their famous \$6,000,000. His Prefecture lasted from 1856 to 1868. During this period he lived expensively, indulged freely in dissipation, and was always in debt. He was at length suspended, and his accounts placed under investigation. Among other things, on the occasion of a grand banquet, he had obtained flowers to the amount of 2,490 francs, but took a receipted bill for them as having cost 9,500 francs. On another, given three months afterwards, he pocketed 3,700 francs. At another time, when buying flowers for a departmental fair, he made the seller add the price of some plants presented to his mistress. Having occasion to pay a creditor 15,000 he did so by giving 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 to make it cost 3,500,000 francs, a large part of the excess going into his pocket. Two bills 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 231,560 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 despotism 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 Poles 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 better 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 most direct way to the hearts of her subjects at Warsaw will be found in any favor she may show to

those Polish exiles in France between whom and 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 alterations prevail in the organization, which it is thought may prevent any demonstrations.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—THE CARNIVAL AT FLORENCE.—The Florentines certainly do not seem to loathe 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 flickering in the dismal and prison-like apartments of the Porentino Palazzo, 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, Guicini, 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 Normandy, gave a sort of *bal mondain* where the *creme de la creme* were present; Mr. Lorimer Graham, the American Consul, issued cards for a ball to meet General Sherman, Mr. Graham 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 slipping and invites you to a capital dinner where you meet 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 brilliant gathering of Italian officers, 80 having been invited to meet him. The general is tall and erect, with a 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 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 Genis Tunnel and the Suez Canal. As for ladies and gentlemen, men and women, he could see 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 called to him, and explained in Italian that the General thought Florence was a finished work. “*Venite piu de fur!*” *Corpo di Dio!*” exclaimed he, “I wish I had 10,000,000! I could buy 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, and a few American beverages were introduced at 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 this year than last. One hairdresser is put down as having sold 15,000 of chignons and other female head-gear. Rents are, however, falling—not houses—and when the 3,000 *employes* now here depart, there must be a void that will be felt by the most sanguine. Florence is, no doubt, wonderfully improved; the walks and drives in the vicinity, and the new quarter, *a la Bismarck*, rivals Paris, which now, I should think, has become too Vestiville-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 and *employe* bound to contribute his mite; *masquerades* paraded the Corso, and at the *Bals d'Opera*, a select few presiding at the Conitato or commission gravely gave rewards to the best masks or *deguisements*. A topic of thrilling local interest was the man who, trying to imitate a Chinese juggler, unluckily actually swallowed a fork. Christophorus made. Every 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. We have summer weather, and a brilliant *corso gran gala*. So much for the ashes and sackcloth of Lent!

ROME.—EEN OF SOME ENEMIES OF THE CATHOLIC.—General Giuseppe Govone was Minister of War in 1870, and in that capacity organized 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 madhouse, where he tried to commit suicide, and where he has just died at the age of forty-five.

The Marquis Guarterio, 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 in a state of violent delirium before his request could be complied with.—*Crisiolo*.

A CALUMNIATION PENISHED.—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 Monte, 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 monks. Whilst in the very height of his discourse, however, the orator inexplicably fell forward from his elevated 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. Carotet, president of the Council of State in Geneva, has been sanctioned and promulgated. It enacts 1st that every association of religious persons, or of persons living in common

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 as 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 Kosniua, 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 intending to assassinate the Prince, is little better than an idiot, and the detectives who were sent to Posen to inquire into his antecedents have discovered nothing of importance.

RUSSIA.

The Russian General Lovaschoff 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 Wirtolski, 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 worshippers gathered, it embraces 82 churches, 27 chapels and station, 11 ecclesiastical institutes, 15 male and 31 female academies and schools, 16 convents, 16 benevolent organizations, and 16 hospitals and asylums; 159 priests officiate in divine services, 21 religious orders are represented, and new schools and churches are rising up in every direction.

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 intermissions have there been consummated. But of these things we cannot go aside to speak. Here was celebrated the solemn 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 condition 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 Cathedral, which will soon be enveloped 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.” —*Picoyne*.

WHAT CHICAGO LOST.—SUM TOTAL OF THE CALAMITY.—STATISTICS OF THE LOSSES.—In the West division about one hundred and ninety-four acres were burned over, including sixteen acres swept by the fire of the previous evening. This district contained several lumber yards and planing mills, the Union Depot of the St. Louis and Pittsburg and Port Wayne railroads, with a few minor hotels and factories, several 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 400 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 majority of the most expensive structures in the 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 included 1,400 stores, twenty-eight hotels and sixty manufacturing establishments. About 21,700 persons were rendered homeless, very many of whom

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 passed only when there was no more food whereon to wreat 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 Kenzie 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 that met the eye after the conflagration had done its work, was that in the old cemetery—the flames had even made havoc among the dead, burning down the wooden monuments and shattering stone vaults to fragments, leaving exposed many scores of the remains 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 16,166; of the number rendered homeless, 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 eight per cent. of the value of the property burned up—many of those claiming to settle in full have only settled after liberal deductions were made. About \$36,000,000 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:

Table with 2 columns: Property Type and Value. Land: \$176,831,900 vs \$294,836,000. Buildings: \$9,956,500 vs 99,293,000. Personal Property: 61,670,600 vs 172,235,000. Total: \$288,459,000 vs \$567,014,000. Property not taxed: 52,915,000.

Grand total, actual: \$620,930,000.

The city contained a population of 334,270 souls. Of these 98,500 were rendered homeless, leaving 235,770 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 5,000,000 bushels; of lumber, 240,000,000 feet; of coal, 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 sum and amounts received and to be received by the sufferers from insurance companies, 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 and 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 “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 the lost on that eventful day, October 9, 1871. If we mistake not, the commerce and domestic manufactures of Chicago in the year next succeeding the fire will be found to exceed those of any previous year up to 1868, the gold dollar being taken as the standard for the comparison of money values.—*Chicago Tribune*.

LETTERS TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—Cooking should be considered a fine art, and as such studied and practiced. Too often it is 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, eliminating 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 healthy growth alike of the body and the soul? How much disease, nervous debility, and mental demerence 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 trilling in themselves, but in the aggregate who can compute them? 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 the same time furnishing the system an all important element for its osseous structure. Then the golden Indian loaf—so convenient on ironing day to be stencied, as the corned beef bubbles and seethes for the noonday meal. As an out-growth of bread, arise appetizing toasts, crisp and brown, with the musing coffee; buttered toast, with such adjuncts as raspberries, cherries, or jelly, a slice of cold meat, or cake if need be and fragrant tea; cream toast with its pleasant accessories of broiled fish, eggs in their season, or fowl—are not these old friends well tried?

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. B. Vase.

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

Hot-beds may be made up of 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 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 stove, 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; you 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 dolls, on hills and daisy meadows—with birds' nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible crickets—with humming bees and glass beehives—with pleasant walks in shady 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—Duano. 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 was 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 Syrup of Hypophosphites sooner than any remedy ever before discovered. 33

PARSONS' PREGNATIVE PILLS.—Best Family physic, Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses. 32

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JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (66 Bury), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Full Boarders: per month, \$12.50. Half Boarders: do 7.50. Day Pupils: do 2.50. Washing and Mending: do 1.20. Complete Bedding: do 0.60. Stationery: do 0.30. Music: do 2.00. Painting and Drawing: do 1.20. Use of the Library: do 0.20.

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance 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. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College. Toronto, March 1 1872.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 93, In Re.

JAMES McARTHUR, 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 McARTHUR, By his attorney at law, J. J. CURRIE. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. J. D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late firm's Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORN-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, FRESH FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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In aid of the Catholic Church, now in course of construction, in the village of Renfrew, Ont.  
The strictest impartiality will be observed in the Drawing, which will be conducted under the superintendence 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., M.P., T. Watson Esq., Agent of Bank B.N.A. and John D. McDonald, Esq., Barrister, Renfrew.

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE PRIZES TO BE DRAWN.

- A Splendid Gold Watch, valued at \$100
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- A Magnificent Eight-Day Clock, " 80
- Gerald Griffin's Works, (10 vols) " 20
- One large Family Bible, " 10
- One Gun, " 10
- One Microscope, " 10
- One Concertina, " 10
- A beautiful Statuette Tableau, " 10
- One ditto " 10
- McGee's History of Ireland, " 8
- One new Double Wagon, " 80
- A Splendid Cow, (gift of Rev. P. Rougier), " 50
- A new Set of Double Harness, " 48
- A new Cooking Stove, " 30
- Six prizes of \$5.00 each, in cash, " 30
- Fourteen yards of Dress Silk, valued at 24
- A new Saddle, " 15
- One Cattle of Tea, " 15
- Two prizes of \$10.00 each, in cash, " 20
- A new Saddle, valued at 10
- One Plough, " 10
- One Irish Poplin Dress, " 24

And hundreds of other prizes.  
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.  
Winning Numbers, together with the Numbers of all Tickets sold, will appear in the Renfrew Mercury, the True Witness and the Irish Canadian Newspapers, in their Second Issue after the Drawing.  
All communications and remittances to be made to Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., Renfrew, Ont.

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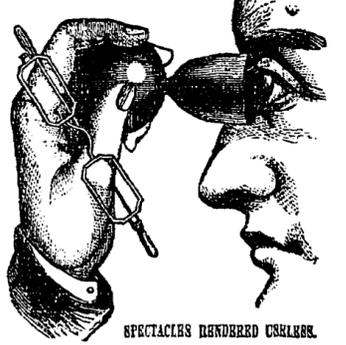
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Depart 6.15, 12.00 Noon. 4.25, 9.10 P.M. Arrive 5.45, 10.00 P.M. 7.15, 9.55 A.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY—TORONTO TRAIL

City Hall Station. Depart 7.45 A.M., 3.45 P.M. Arrive 1.20 A.M., 9.20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5.40 A.M., 3.00 P.M. Arrive 11.00 A.M., 8.30 P.M.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Commencing December 4, 1871. DAY EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m. TRAIN for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Pittsburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST. D EXPRESS leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Grouse'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 p.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 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 trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston. For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermont Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street. G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent St. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 till 11 a.m.; and from 1 to 4 p.m. 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 Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If 1 Pupil take dinner in the Establishments \$6 extra per quarter.