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# VOL. XXIII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

NO. 31

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# WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XII.—MARION'S TRIAL.

Spuire Harden's new lieutenant entered upon his duties with a zeal and energy which delighted the commander of yeomanry, who never tired of his commending his adjutant and

two-fold—he wished to defy and overbear the by herself yonder, you might do worse than contempt and dislike which his attitude break the ice at once." had caused among some of his new circle. He mask of his friends, to so thoroughly enter opinion. upon his new character that there should reappeal to them.

that his brother was at large he would have considered the first part of his purpose accomplished. As it was, he was now master of Ray-mond Park and lord of an estate which would enable him to gratify tastes denied ina situation more desirable still.

When he calculated his postion, what he had on one thing-Charles Raymond should never this case they did. more rule his inheritance.

The lieutenant was now a constant guest at him, and showed him hourly more favour. Here he had frequent opportunities of meeting Marion, and could indulge, in the contemplation of its object, a passion which every visit lovely. fanned into a fiercer fiame. He was, in fact, desperately in love.

Marion had of course heard from Norah Donnelly her convictions regarding her lover's younger brother, while her own knowledge of his proceedings confirmed the statements of the | path. waiting maid. Her feelings towards Richard Raymond may, therefore, be imagined But Marion had all the tact ofher sex, and did her utmost for the take of the absent one to suppress her sentiments. She knew her father's anger towards Charles, and judged that it would le increased by any show of resentment or

dislike on her part towards the new favourite. Richard Raymond misunderstood her demeanour. He imagined that nothing more obstructive then a coldness of manner stood between if he would. "Still, if you knew what con-

Only one person at Castle Harden disconcercerted the latest addition to its circle. This was Major Craddock, who, with his detachment, was at present quartered on the premises for Squire, Harden had sagacity enough to know that his youman were not to be depended upon in case of an attack upon his dwelling, a visitation which, in common with the neighbouring gentry, he had then reason to fear. Craddock took no pains to conceal his dislike for Richard Raymond; and always treated him with a distant hauteur which the yeoman officer was sometimes disposed to resent.

At such times Marion blessed the Mujor. Squire Harden's temperament was as changeable as it was vehement. The first transports of his rage having cooled down, he now treated Marion with more gentleness. The fire, how-ever, only smouldered in his breast, and be-

ceptible estrangement. The decisive explosion occurred suddenly. Squire Harden and his military assistant were riding home through the Castle grounds from an expedition, when they caught sight of his daughter, in tears and with shame and af-Marion seated on a rustic bench commanding fronted feelings depicted on her countenance. father.' the picturesque of the demesne.

"Look at the hussy!" said the Squire, a sion. curious mixture of fondness and bitterness in his tone. "Ever since that fellow has turned nothing but moan and mope in holes and corners. They were so like brother and sister, she cannot help being lonely. D-n the fellow! how he has disappointed me!" ejaculated the impetuous old man.

"I am sorry to say," remarked Raymond, inclined to feel his way somehow, "that the friendship Miss Harden seems to entertain for my brother by no means extends to myself."

"You and she never appeared to pull well together. I wish you would try and cheer her up a bit, now you meet so often. The poor girl cannot help fretting after that brother of had hurriedly thrust it, on the approach of yours. She is the best natured girl in the Raymond. Ho recognised the handwriting. world."

"Indeed, Mr. Harden, nothing could give me greater pleasure. I have no dearer ambition than to render my society agreeable to Miss Harden," and he cast a sidelong glance at the horseman riding beside him.

"Well, why the devil don't you try it, then?" was the blunt retort.

"And, should I succeed in doing so, might I hope for the approval of Miss Harden's father?" Raymond gave point to the inquiry by bowing from his saddle. The squire reined up and looked at him. The tone and manner of the question enlightened him. He laughed.

"Call a spade a spade, Dick," he cried Don't beat about the bush. I tell you at congratulating the corps upon the good fortune once, if Marien will have you, I won't say nay. which had found it so active and efficient an There now! Ecod! man, you deserve a good wife for the part you have played. And as The secret of Richard Raymond's zeal was there is an hour to dinner, and my daughter is

Richard Raymond, clated beyond measure 1630lved also, now that he had thrown off the this unexpected encouragement, was of the same

They had by this reached the house, and demain no possibility of a renewal of previous re- laying only to arrange those details of the toilations, no chance for the influences of fraternal lette which, however the wise may contemn sentiments, and no hope for those who might | them for trifles, often form the hinges on which turn the affairs of love, he set out upon his en-So far his perfidy had succeeded, and but | terprise, with pulses beating faster and faster as he approached the white-robed figure of Marion Harden.

Hearing footsteps she turned at sight of him. A flush of surprise, and displeasure overspread her face, and, with a slight inclination of the dulgence previously, and would, besides, give head, she resumed the reading of a letter the him vantage ground from which to spring into perusal of which had occupied her for a long time before.

It was from Charles-written on the chance done and what he had gained, he determined | that the mails might escape capture, which in

Richard Raymond, his ardour considerably cooled by his reception, nevertheless acknow-Castle Harden, where his host made much of ledged it with a profound bow; and advancing, hat in hand, mustered courage to stammer forth a common-place on the beauty of the evening. Marion, still flushed, was looking extremely

Had she been a beggar at that moment, he would have joyfully laid his fortune and himself at her feet.

She rose and made a movement away. But he remained standing before her, barring the

"Forgive me Miss Harden," he said, "if I venture to ask what is the reason of your

studied coldness to me?" An explicit reply arose to her lips, but she

withheld it, and said: "I am not aware, sir, that our acquaintance has been of a character to warrant such a ques-

tion." "I must allow that," he said; and added, with a sigh which he could not suppress, even

ward, she said:

"Allow me to pass." "Have you no pity? Will you neither ex plain your demeanour to me, nor alter it -?" "Allow me to pass, Mr. Raymond. This is

ungentlemanly.' "Certainly, madame. But, first, will you let me say one word?"

She looked round, but no champion was in sight. She appealed to him again:

"Your conduct is offensive to me," she said. "Ah, if you knew all, you would forgive it. May I say one word?"

"You can say nothing to interest me, Mr. Raymond."

"I love you;" and, seizing her hand, he covered it with kisses.

She shricked with the fair shock of this incident. Raymond shrank before the eye of tween father and daughter there was a per- maidenly scorn and indignation she turned upon him. She could only say:

"How dure you, fellow?" and bursting into tears, rushed to the house.

The squire was startled by the entrance of She told him all. He heard her with confu-

out and made off with himself she has done this way I should not have done so. I intended he should supply the place of his blackguard brother."

> " Father, you will not allow this man to insult me. If you will force his acquaintance on me, at least protect me from the consequences."

"Mighty fine! Now, if it had been that rebel rascal," oried the Squire, with sudden anger, "I'll engage I should hear no complaints about his love speeches or his handkissings. Stay, what is this?" and he plucked her lover's letter from her bosom, where she

Squire Harden had not read half a dozen ines before Marion saw that all the demon in him was roused. He looked from the letter to his daughter.

"Are you this man's plighted wife?" he isked.

"I am, father !"

He stood white and speechless, CHAPTER XIII.

The squire was utterly confounded by the emergency which thus unexpectedly befell. In the effort to recollect himself he resumed the reading of the luckless missive. Its perusal did not help him, for with an imprecation he repeated its conclusion, which was thus:-

" Address, under cover, to Reverend Father O'Hanlon''—A Popish priest, too, in the plot!''
This was the last drep in the cup of wrath. It acted like a spell and inspired the old man

with a sudden determination. There was an ominous determination in his words and manner when he spoke.

"Do you know this priest, girl ?"

"No, father."

"Have you answered this letter?"

"Sit down and answer it, now."

Marion obeyed, and at his mandate took a pen in her hand. "Write as I tell you, 'Raymond.'"

She hesitated. "Well, then, 'Sir' if you will be polite to the Croppy—go on."

She began-"Sir," " My father has discovered our correspondence, as well as the nature of the relations

which existed between us.' " She wrote this, the squire sternly overlook-

ing her: "A rebel against your lawful King, and a traitor to the man who was your friend.'

Her pen refused to move. "Well, Marion, you shall not say I was too

pleased him. He changed the tenor of his dictation-

"It is needless to remind you of my father's opinion of the part you have taken in the present wicked rebellion.

She wrote the sentence. "He considers you have betrayed his hos- | band." pitality and friendship, as well as the loyalty

you owed to your Sovereign." She committed this hard sentence to paper. "You have abused his confidence, and om-

ployed base treachery in your endeavor to win sued by you from mercenary motives.". "O, father, I cannot write these cruel

words," cried poor Marion, and, dropping the pen, her overcharged feelings found vent .-She leaned her head on her hands and burst

Squire Harden forced the pen between her fingers, and lifting her head, said sternly :-"Write, girl. This must end, once for all.
If you respect this scoundrel's feelings more than mine-so be it. I will gratify you once more. Put it this way:

"'Outlawed rebel that you are, I cast you from my thoughts for ever." " Father, I cannot write an untruth," sobbed

"You have acted one—a most shameless one -towards me. But I will indulge you still." And with a self-control wonderful to him, the Squire cogitated a new form.

"Tell the fellow this- As a felen in arms. and an enemy to the State-whose best deserving is a halter.' Go on."

His daughter wrote the first part of the sentence, but omitted its sinister conclusion, shudjudging in his own rough way her situation, did not insist upon its record.

"'I now inform you that all communication between us must cease for ever."

Marion tried to write, but the pen once more fell from her hold.

"'Come, Come, girl, if you cannot do a duti-ful act from yourself say.... By command of my

Half urging her pen, he got her to make the addition.

"Why, girl," said be, "it was I sent him to under the sent him to sent him to all over. Tell him—'I hereby withdraw my promise to become your wife, which you dishonestly extorted from me.1"

"Never! never!" said Marion rising from her seat and facing her father. Her love thus driven as it were at bay, gave her strength and resolution. She cast what she had written on

" No," she exclaimed with an enthusiasm almost estatie; "I will not dishonour myself. Charles Raymond stole no false plight from me. Before I had pledged him my hand I had given him my heart, and both are his till death divides us. I tell you, my father, if I did not love this man as I do, I cannot hold my vows so lightly as to break them in a breath. No, I will not do this thing. I would die freely first, for, indeed, dear father, Charles is not the wretch you think him. His brave and generous soul pitied the miscries of others, and he has hazarded everything, even life, for their salvation. You loved him once, and you cannot forget the gallant deed which begot that friendship. If he has erred now it is no act of crime, but the impulse of a noble nature, and come weal or woe, as he is true to me, shall I be true to him."

Her paroxysm excited another of a different kind in her father. He approached her, and actually clenched his fist in her face.

"Disgrace of my house," he exclaimed.
"Dare you say this to my face? Are there no loyal gentlemen in this land that you must link the name of Harden in infamy with that of a rebel rascal, a midnight robbor—an assas ita !"

"Rebel he is alas! Robber and assassin he is not-any more than they against whom he tries the fortune of battle. Forgive me, father, but I am his plighted wife."

"No, by Heaven! That will never be. I would sooner a thousand times see you stretched dead at my feet. Why, what trifling Is this,' he said with fresh vehemence, "that I ullow myself to be defied in such a matter bg my own daughter!"

As he spoke the words an evil agency conducted Richard Raymond to the spot. He had followed Marion, chafing at the failure of his attempt to address her. Seeing an animated conference in progress between the squire and his daughter, he was about to withdraw when he was arrested by the summons of his host.

"Ha! Well come on my soul! In here with you-I want you. Now, Marion Harden," he added, indicating the intruder to his daughter
—" you see this man. This is the husband you are to marry-go, give him your hand."

At this imperative direction Marion drew harsh with you," said her father, with some back with an expression of repugnance which, gentleness, for her compliance so far had had her father been less excited, would have warned him to desist. But he was determined.

"Why don't you meet her, Dick Raymond? Are you white-livered before a woman that you stand so sheepishly there? I command you Marion Harden, to greet your future hus-

He placed a hand, trembling with passion which agitated him, on his daughter's shoulder and most rudely urged her towards Raymond. He, at a loss, in a position to singular, halted ployed base treachery in your endeavor to win and shuffled, but at last mechanically stepped the affections of his only child, an object purtrembling girl.

It received a smart slap aside, and Norah Donnelly, interposing between the parties, supplemented her assault upon Raymond by surveying him from head to foot, with a look of feminine ferocity, while her fingers took the place of claws and worked suggestively. She next turned upon the squire, her nostrils dilating and her saucy face glowing with excitement.

"What men ye are," she almost screamed, "two of ye against one weak girl. If you had one bit of the father's heart in you, Squire Harden, you'd just kick that snake out of your house, and then fall down on your knees and ask pardon of God and Miss Marion for your treatment of her this day. Come to me, my darling mistress," she added, her eyes filling with sudden tears, as she wound her arms round Marion and gently drew her from her father's side towards the door.

Beth the Squire and Raymond were completely disconcerted. Neither knew how to | "Death."

encounter an ally of this character. The part she had taken in the flight of Charles Raydering as she mentally rehearsed it. The mond had not come to the ears of the squire, squire noticed the omission, but, perhaps, for Richard had obvious reasons for remaining silent on it.

Squire Harden could only order his mutinous servant to quit the room and his house instantly. She turned, and snapped her fingers boldly in his face.

"And you, madam," said the old man to Marion, "hear my final resolve before you leave the room. Delay is dangerous in this affair, and for my own sake as well as yours it must be arranged as soon as possible. This is Monday. On Saturday you marcy Richard Raymond."

"He'll never put a finger on her," shricked Norah, and with a Parthian glance of defiance at the two men, she led off her young mistress, who was scarcely able to totter to her cham-

The same evening Jack Butler, the squire's head groom, was taken into confidence, and soon afterwards a female figure was seen wellmounted, galloping at speed from Castle Har-

CHAPTER XIV .- THE COURT OF CROSS-PIKE,

Villemont, after the successful debut of his force related in a preceding chapter, retained possession of the camp he had occupied at that time. No definite intelligence had reached him from the other inflamed districts. He had heard of a disaster at Tara Hill, in Meath, and of a brilliant victory at Oulart, in Wexford, in which the detachment of militia his men had overawed a couple of days previously, and compelled to turn out of their line of march, were all but exterminated. In the variety of rumors which reached him, he determined, with the concurrence of his second in command, Charles Raymond, to await further

developments in his present favorable position. Upon our second visit to the camp we find it agitated by an extraordinary ceremonial.

This is the Court of Cross-Pike. On the plateau which crowns the encampment and on a clear grassy space, surmounted by the dense high gorse and bramble which covers most of the eminences, are gathered two or three hundred men. All save those immediately conducting the proceedings sit or stand round the margin of the enclosure, so as to leave the central ground as unobstructed as possible.

Here the tribunal is fixed. The president, an intelligent-looking fellow of martial mien, is stated on a drum. In front of him, three on each hand, squat the jury, and directly before him, completing the small square disposition of the court, two pikes stand, an extremity of each fixed in the ground, and crossed midway the length of their shafts,

This instrument gave its name to the court. Taking his place at the intersection of the poles, and confronting the president, the de-ponent laid his right hand upon the junction, and uttered the following formula:-

"By my faith, as an Irishman, and upon this cross, I swear to speak the truth!"

The president looked grave, like a man conscious that he held a difficult and responsible position. The jury had the expression of all jurors—that of people rousing their intellects to the consideration of matters unusual to them. As for the spectators, they were all attention. It was evident that every man present had a personal interest in the questions to be tried.

The president, in the midst of a deep silence. read from a written list the name, "John Hunter, Ballyin," and after a short pause, asked, in the Irish language first, and then in Eng-"Who accuses John Hunter of Ballyin?"

An old man stepped forward, and, uncovering his head, laid his hand upon the cross. repenting the oath after the president.

"What is your charge against this man? Speak loudly, that all may hear you."

"A curse light upon him and his. May his race and memory perish off the face of the carth!" The greybeard spoke in the national tongue, which every man present understood. "On the tenth of this month 1 was in my cabin; I had an only son, an idiot, and crippled in both his legs; I saw Hunter and his bloodhounds coming, and hid myself, thinking that no harm would come to my helpless boy; they entered; they questioned him, and because he did not answer to their satisfaction, Hunter had him dragged out upon the road and shot. May he have a bloody end!"

"Retire." Does any other man present accuse John Hunter of Ballvin?"

A stalwart young fellow came forward this time, and repeated the oath.

"Hunter came in search of me; he caught my sister, a girl of seventeen; she refused to tell him where I was, and for that he had her stripped and flogged with a lash of wire; my sister is dying, and if it is in mortal hand to do it, Hunter dies too."

Retire Brothers you have heard, what do you say? Is this man guilty or not?"

"He is guilty," said the jury in one voice.

"Your sentence?"

Harrier to conservativities recorded and conservation in the contrate of the conservation of the first of the contrate of

### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 21, 1873.

Hunter, of Ballyin; who will undertake to execute that sentence?"

Several volunteered, but the last witness against the doomed man insisted on his right, and he was solected. Hunter, an attorney and (Three days afterwards Hunter, an attorney and

land agent, was found murdered in his office in Ex-chequer street.)

The president called several other names, and heard the witnesses against them. Some were doomed to die; sentench was pronounced against the property of others, and a few were acquitted.

At last he called "Sampson Harden, of Castle-Harden who accuses him?"

At this hated name murmurs of execuation went round. Several hastened from the throng.

"One of Harden's yeomea trainfied my mother to death under his horse's heofs," said one.

"Another of his troop slashed the arm off a child

of mine," said another. "He burnt the roof over my head," said a third.

"I heard," said a fourth, " that his new licutenant -bad luck to the renegade !-stood by while 'Tom the Devil' rubbed gunpowder into the hair of a girl, and set It on fire."

[Hom the Devil was a sergeant in the North Cork Militia. The soubriquet is familiar to every person who has read the history of the rebellion. There was a terribly strong indictment preferred

against the squire.
"Brothers!" said the president, addressing the jury, "what say you?—is this man guilty, or is he

Before they could answer, a man rushed forward, and Charles Raymond cried:

"Stav !" This interruption caused a general movement of enriosity. Many present knew of Marion Harden's

love for the young insurgent leader.

"My friends and companions in the cause," continued Charles, "I am not here to defend Mr. Har-den, but to plead for him. Horrible atrocities have been committed by the yeomanry under his command, but never with his cognisance. I have known Squire Harden to be unjust often; but cruel—deliberately crucl—never——

"He is amongst our sternest persecutors," said the president, "and the vengeance of the people will visit him at the first chance."

'He is guilty," cried the jury, who were thus anticipated in their finding by the head of the court. " He must die," shouted the gathering.

Charles unbuckled his sword. "Brothers," he said, "I will use no arguments. All these men you have named have done you deep wrong, and it is impossible to blame your anger against them. But we are soldiers of independence, fighting for the freedom of our native land. We are not secret assassins, and assassination of the foulest kind I would hold it to watch for even the worst of these men and slay him with a cowardly blow in his unguarded moment. See my heart and soul are in this cause—as I have given proof; but commit this unmanly crime, and I can no longer stand with honor by your side. I had rather lay this sword on this hill-side, and seek my comrades elsewhere."

This harangue, delivered energetically, produced a visible effect.

"But are they to go unpunished ?" they cried on

every side. "No. I do not ask that. But individual punish ment will come soon enough, and with the solemnity and effect should attend it, when you have achieved the liberation of your country. I ask you only to postpone these proceedings to a fitter time, for to complete them now will force me hence, and I swear to you I desire to face the enemy in no other ranks than yours."

After some demur, and some bold commentary on his motives, Charles succeeded in procuring the adjournment of execution in each of the sentences declared by this new tribunal, and he was proceeding to join Villemont, who was drilling a portion of his force at some distance, when exclamations from those around directed his gaze upon the expanse stretching from the foot of the hill. A solitary figure on horseback was approaching at a pace and gait which told of weary posterns. The apparition was of a sufficiently amusing character to awaken the conjectures of all.

"One of ourselves after escaping, may be." Just as likely its a spy. sorts of cuteness.

Let half a dozen of us slip down there among the bushes and put a bullet or two in him.

The stranger urged the tired horse to a shambling trot, and came on boldly to the base of the hill there drawing up to wave a handkerchief and hail skrilly. One thing was decided. Every man cried, "That's a woman's voice, anyhow!"

"It's Norah Dounelly!" cried Ned Fennell and springing from his master's side with a yell of joy Norah's lover with a foot as quick as his eye soon reached her, almost dragging her from her horse, and kissing her in full view of the encampment. He received for his temerity a sound box on the ear, which changed the cheers, with which his salute had been greeted, into roars of laughter. Fennell fed his mistress, who were now recognised, and hastened to meet her.

While walking with her towards Father O'Han-Ion's Charles learned the purport of her errand. He had a short conference with Villement, who found a horse for Ned Fennell, and at about the same time at night that Norah had set out from Castle Harden Charles and his retainer quitted the camp.

To be continued.

THE

# CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

J. of 12 2.

" and " (From the New York Irish American.)

THE "First of Living Historians," as several newspapers designate this gentleman, is only really opening his betteries. He has by no means done with his victim, but presses on, with "blow on blow."

Even since the termination of the lecturers and counter lecturers, by the Historian and by Father Burke, there has been published in this country and in work: The English in Ireland in the Highteenth Century: By James Authory Frouds, M. A. a work which sheds additional darkness on a subject which the author had already bloom much the England the First volume of a new and elaborate author has already done much to overwhelm in obsecurity. "This darkness I shall endeavor presently to dispet in some degree. Meantime the pens not buly of national writers in Ireland, but of many fair minded journalists both in England and in the by United States are busily employed in making indig-inant exposities of the spirit and tone of the Historian as well as of his alleged facts and authorities. The hor o contreversycthen, is only beginning. Theo ybooki a comi ndomental, tell-fee

by the Historian and las gravely tried before the imit in the finished, and got out of the way. Not in the finished, and got out of the way. Not indeed is finished, and got out of the way. Not indeed is finished, and got out of the way. Not indeed is finished, and got out of the way. Not indeed is finished, and got out of the way. Not indeed is finished, and got out of the way. Not that all those plendings are before us, as well as the first and formidable indictment set, forth in the now hook, it may be expedient to review the truthfulness of spirit is shount, or cleanliness of perbut in the now hook, it may be expedient to review the son and habit.

Not assuredly, the First Living Historian had no easily correct; but still (at least so far as MY. Froude's mission, to flatter the Irish race.) But let readers there in them is concerned, they do not seem to have been revised by the author and published as have been revised by the author and published as have very words, so that you cannot absolutely hold further with the modest review. .95 the mhis grandalles, lately brought forward so gravely

The president rose, and cried aloud: "This court | him to words, figures, dates and citations of authorihas prenounced sentence of death against John ties. Here, in this book, we have him, with his litera scripta, "inverted commas" and all. It may indeed regretted that the eloquent Father Burke gave any countenance to the Sham Trial; that he innocently accepted the tribunal and pleaded to the declaration in the name of his country; thus materially helping the general plan of the crusade: also that after bandying compliments with the learned gentlemen on the other side, gratuitously affirming and pro-claiming that person's honesty, and saying that he loved him. Father Burke ended by giving up the whole case, concurring in his adversary's practical conclusion, turning to his countrymen and telling them plainly that they can do nothing, nothing, at home or abroad, to relieve their native island of British domination; and in short that they had better "wait for the New Zealander!"

"Attendee sous Forme," is the ironical French proverb to this same effect. "Wait for the New Zealander" will become proverbial in Ireland, in the same derisive sense. When that predestined savage shall be seen squatting upon the broken arch and sketching the ruins of London, then Ireland will arise great glorious and free, first flower, &c.! Also when the sky falls, shaint we have larks?

And so, at the end of the sham "trial," the Historian comes forward with a kind of playful insolence, and seizes on his small triumph with a sneer; congratulates everybody that "for practical objects" he and his opponent are agreed, offers him his hand, and kindly says, "Any how, I hope we part in good humour." Oh! certainly; all the good humour in life, so far as he and Father Burke are concerned: and the sham court, rises with a cordial laugholvuntur risu.

But there are others concerned in this crusading mission of the Historian. And there is, and was, no tribunal at all: it was only the agreeable Englishman's device to flatter this great American people, by presenting a sort of mimicry of a Geneva Arbitra-tion to settle international differences by the high and mighty award of American public opinion. I decline to plead at all before the American public : because Irishmen are themselves the best and sole ndges of the rights and the wrongs of their own land. Neither can I be a client of the excellent and cloquent Father Burke in this cause; indeed he excludes me; for in his second lecture he accepts with thanks and effusion Froude's statement, that, after the "Reformation," " the cause of the Catholie Religion and Irish independence become inseparably and irrevocably one." As a non-Cathelic, then, I am ruled out of court, as well as Grattan and Tone and O'Brien and Davis. We are not quite Irish, under this rule. Counsel on the other side, indeed, is willing to take us under his protection: he treats the Irish Protestants as his peculiar and favoured clients; but I repudiate his advocacy even more earnestly than the Dominican's. He has obliging things to say concerning Irish Protestants when they were useful slaves of British policy: and not being a slave to that policy, I cannot hope to profit by the author's advocacy. From my own point of view, then, I shall adventure to survey the whole separate denominational education, without being field on which our Irish cause lately uppeared to be compelled also to pay for the State-education of debated so earnestly, but from which the two adver-other people's children? Easy enough to alarm field on which our Irish cause lately appeared to be debated so earnestly, but from which the two adversaries have walked off together almost hand-in-hand, with all the complasency in the world.

The truth is, and it may as well be said, that many of Father Burke's countrymen have felt disappointed at the soft and tender usage which he gave, broughout, to that loud and furious enemy of our native island. Surely, the Dominican could have struck heavier blows; but that something held his hand. The two champions semehow were unwilling to hurt each other. Just so, the betting men of sporting tastes eagerly awaited the battle between Mr. Mace and Mr. O'Baldwin. Loud boasts and threats there were, and diplomatic correspondence in newspapers, to settle place and preliminaries: men made their books, and thought full surely there was going to be a real well; but the two buffers had no idea of getting hurt, -of bruising one another's expressive mugs, or drawing claret from those aquiling cenks: at least they walked off with their respective backers, and left the betting men in the lurch.

Yet it is not easy to understand what moved Father Burke to such rather fulsome tenderness of courtesy: for assuredly the First Living Historian prepared the campaign of this foray of his in a manner irritating enough to provoke a saint. PLAN OF THE CRUSADE.

The Historian had written his book, and had sent | ble religious rage in Ireland. it to the press, a book full charged with venomous loathing and contempt of the Irish name and nation; and seems to have judged it expedient, for some reason or another, to condense the substance of it into lectures, and to come over and discharge them in American cities, where he supposed he would be sure of a favorable hearing for any abuse of Irish and Catholics amongst the preponderating masses of American Protestants. I suppose he had been told so by some "Christian young men." At any rate the thing would make a stir, and advertise his book. At the very moment when it was convenient for him he was invited by the "Literary Bureau." Whether this was a happy coincidence, or whether he invited the Bureau to invite him, cannot now be guessed; nor is it worth while. His subject was to be "The Relations between England and Ireland;" and his coming was heralded by a pamphlet containing first a fac-simile of his letter of acceptance, and then many pages presenting selected passages from his works, entitled "Gems from Froude." This pamphlet was largely circulated gratuitously. In the letter he considerately says \_"I should like it to be understood by the Irish in New York generally, that I am neither going to flatter them nor flatter England" Were "the Irish in New York generally" fondly soothing themselves with the idea that Froude was coming to flatter them? Who saw any sign of such pleasing anticipations? In truth, we are not much used to flattery,—save from a politician now and then about election times. And those who know very much of the "First Historian's" previous writings could scarcely have looked for anything very fulsome in the way of sycophanoy at his hands. Indeed in these very "Gems," strung together on the thread of this pamphlet, there is but one passage referring to Ireland, which begins thus:-

"Sadder history in the compass of the world's great chronicle there is none than the history of the Irish; so coumgeous, yet so like cowards; so intoresting, yet so resolute to forfeit all honorable claims to interest. In thinking of them, we can but shake our heads." &c.

I do not well know how courageous men contrive to be "like cowards:" yet after all, it seems our people are "interesting:" he never denies this: interesting yet "resolute to ferfeit honorable claims to interest!"-Not only a dishonorable people, but resolutely and irrevocably determined that honorable person can concern himself about any of them. Differ, we Irish may, on politics, on religion, on many matters of human conduct and life, but at least on one point we are agreed-we are unanimously and irremediably resolved to be dishonorable! This is bad indeed. Let me add to this "Gem" another jewel of my own selection from the new volumo just published-

MEANING OF THE CRUBADE. England, the country of the Historian, is in these days disquieted, ence more by a revival of national pretensions in Ireland. "Home Rule" has become a political test. "Trish ideas," even, which England as so often before felt it her dutey to stifle in blood—these very Irish ideas are now again put forward as the only just basis on which the island should be governed; and worse then all, many of the best of the Protestants are cordially uniting with their Catholicfellow-countrymen in demanding some approach to self-government, British policy had often been interfered with by such demonstrations before; and had usually, at least since the "Reformation," found its best safety in promoting religious animosities: the same course must be taken now again : hatred and spite of Protestant against Catholic must be kindled again and fed with fresh fuel, or all is lost. Prudent British statesmen look anxiously around and survey the situation: they see a considerable Protestant recrudescence in several parts of the world, provoked ostensibly by the late Council of the Vatican with its definition of the ancient doctrine of Papal Infallibility. They see prosperous and triumphant Germany girding up its loins to do battle with the dreadful Pope; and Prince Bismarck is prosecuting bishops and thundering against Jes-uits. And so in the very latest Irish papers I read,

the Crown Office, Dublin, in the names of Mr. Christopher Palles and Mr. W. Lane Joynt, against his Lordship the Bishop of Clonfert, twenty-three Catholic clergymen of the county Galway, Captain Nolan, and Mr. Sebastian Nolan. All these gentlemen are charged with the use of undue influence, and the Court of Queen's Bench is asked to "award due process of law" against them. The venue is laid in the county Galway, and it appears that, as the informations are equivalent to bills found by a Grand Jury on an indicment, the next step will be to put the Bishop of Clonfert and his fellow-defendants in the dock of the County Court-house, in Galway, and call on them to plead."

The "undue influence" was in representing to their flocks that it would be committing a sin to vote for Gladstone's candidate: and a crying sin it certainly would have been; and who could more properly warn them against it than their clergy? However, the prosecution itself will excite spite and rage, unmanly exultation amongst the Orangemen, bitter and vindictive wrath amongst the Catholics; and thus a great point is gained, to begin with. Next it is at any time easy to create exasperation amongst them ore ignorant Protestants, by pointing. out the so called presumption of the Catholic Church; and facilities are given to carry on the unholy work of lashing the two parties to fury by the agitation now existing on the question of public education. Shall the education of children be made carefully irreligious? Or shall all the people be required to pay for an irreligious education, though they cannot use the article? Or shall parents be at liberty, if they choose, to give to their children a the ignorant persons aforesaid, by a suggestion that this latter plan is nothing but a device of the Jesuits to bring back the Inquisition. Then, in turning their eyes anxiously around the horizon, those pradent English Statesmen take careful note of the signs of the times in the United States. Here also the State and denominational school systems are eagerly debated. Here also the ignorant masses have been taught to believe that the infallibility of the Pope, and especially the "Syllabus," are only an insidious machinery for troubling the peace of States and Governments and making us all vassals to "the Woman who sitteth upon Seven Hills." The English know also, (for they have both spies and agents busy here,) that, ever since the close of the war, there has been gradually reviving a strong anti-Catholic and anti-Irish feeling, which awaits only a good stirring example, set in England, to fellow suit as usual. An excitement can always be stirred up in America on this principle. It was the "Ecclesiastical Titles Act," to restrain Papal Aggression, that gave birth to our shabby Know-Nothing crusade; and a few bloody riots were duly enacted, a church or two wrecked, a good priest "ridden on a rail," and tarred and feathered by the principal inhabitants of a New England town. A renewal of all this would be invaluable for exasperating the so-desira-

And there is more in it. Certain millions of the Irish people, extirpated out of their own land, and escaped from the British famines, are now dwelling, they and their children, upon this continent; and every body knows that they watch with keen interest every National movement of their kindred at home, with the stern determination to bear a hand in the final settlement of that question. Nothing could possibly be more serviceable to Gladstone's policy than the successful arousing of strong dislike and contempt on the part of the Protestant-American people against their Catholic and Irish fellow citizens. Now no man in all England could be found so fitted for this dreadful office as the First Living Historian.

THE CRUSADER HIMSELF.

Froude's qualifications for this mission (besides a most fluent and sensational rhetoric) are twofold. First, he hates the Catholic Church, and has at his fingers' ends all the foulest imputations and all the diabolical language of abuse usually employed these last three hundred years to cover that Church with a robe of blackest horror:—second, he claims for his own country an absolute right to possess and govern Ireland at her own will and for her own profit. As I read these pages of the "First Historian," I confess that I warm towards him a little; he does not cant much, for an Englishman, but pours forth his insults upon the people and upon their religion with a rather honest kind of cynical brutality. He tells us in plain words that "superior strength is the equivalent of superior merit;" and referring to Ireland and her rights, forsooth, he says:-

"There neither is nor can be an inherent privilege in any person or set of persons to live unworthily at their own wills, when they can be led or driven into more honourable courses; and the rights of man-if such rights there be-are not at liberty, but to wise direction and control;"

-that is, the control by us English. There is an other passage (page 600) which I like even better-"The consent of man was not asked when he was born into the world: his consent will not be asked when his time comes to die. As little has his consent to do with the laws which, while he lives, he is bound to obey. Let a nation be justly grverned.

—that is, by us English.

As for the Catholic Church in Ireland, the only defect he finds in the course of English policy is, that there was not persecution violent enough and constant enough exercised upon that Church. Here are his words (p. 213)-

"No government need keep terms with such a creed when there is power to abolish it. To call the repression of opinions which had issued so many times in blood and revolt by the name of religious persecution, is mere abuse of words; while at the same time, the best minds in England really believed that, besides its treasonable aspects, the Roman Catholic religion was intellectually degrading and

nearthy agrees with them. But the author is not brandishes before its the 200,000 authorities which! This is the sweet power of compulsion of (which the altogether averse from "reconciling the loyal we must master before two can ("convidu" him of Catholic Church possesses this secret, and when she priests and the Government, and subsidizing a power which had proved too strong to be violently overtheorem, he intimidates the simple mind. In places it in, the hands of some meak, bother or vain the citizen of Brooklyn points out that the gentle nun, whose hearts compiled of all early overthrown? p. 565; On the same page he cites. Historian has printed a letter as from Randolphylin affections, beat only with love to consist and his citizen of the wall now if the wall now if the wall now if the citizen of the consist and his citizen and the citizen and the citizen of the consist and his citizen and heartily agrees with them. But the author is not

with approbation the words of a pamphlet which seems one of his favourite authorities-

"Possibly it might be a good plan to abolish the payment of ducs, offerings and fees from the poor apists-to-the priests, and settle salaries for them. Their interests would then be closely tied to those of the State, and they might be managed like cannone, whose months are still pointed as they please who fill their bellies."

The reader has now a clear enough idea of the high qualifications of this Historian to do the Queen's huminess in Ireland.

The adventurers under Henry II. came to "take charge" of the Irish, says this Historian, in his preliminary chapter "The Normans" he assures us, were a people "whose peculiar mission was to govern men;" and it seems they could not help it. Who can resist his fate?-

"They were born rulers of men, and were forced, by the same necessity which has brought the decrepit kingdoms of Asia under the authority of England and Russia, to take the management, eight centuries age, of the anarchic nations of Western Europe."

It was hard on the Norman people? For these poor devoted rulers of men were forced "by the same necessity," to do much forgery, perjury and murder to carry out their missioned task. Neither will our rulers of men altogother give us up when we escape from under their clutch: their care and sympathy follow us round the world. Here, for example, the Irish-Americans who have been living on good enough terms with native Americans and other citizens, and who have been doing much honest work here, making themselves independent, marrying and giving in marriage, procreating a good breed, which is to have its full share in the labour and the thought and the honourable effort of every kind upon this Continent in the future,these Irish-Americans find themselves followed, even here, from time to time, by agents and emissaries of those blessed governors of men, whose task is to lower us in the eyes of our fellow.citizens, and to make them understand that we are not fit to be trusted as citizens of this or any other country. These English have taken direction of our people, once for all, and cannot without a pang give up the management of us. Though we take the wings of the morning and fice to the uttermost ends of the earth, even there will their hand lead us, and their right hand guide us; Even hero we find at every turn a vigilant English "ruler of men" cooling our friends, heating our enemies, carefully warning our neighbours that we are false. treacherous, cowardly and cruel, that we never knew what to do with our own country, when we had one, and will surely do what in us lies to ruin America as we rained Iroland.

I cannot but admire the Historian when in one of his lectures he comes to deal with the apparently simple suggestion that, incomuch as England has shown nothing but imbecility and stupidity in her dealings with Ireland for seven hundred years, and brought the island to be a world's wonder for its long agony of misery, famine, and discontent, she had better perhaps relieve herself of the charge and let Ireland alone. At this idea he breaks out into a foam of rage. What! let Ireland govern berself! No, never! Anything but that. England will never consent either to Home Rule, or to any altered arrangement which might put Ireland into the way of being able to extort Home Rule :- never, until England is beaten to her knees; never! never!

Bravo! First Historian. Beaten to her knees. quetha? Beaten to her mouth and nose must she be. It is precisely the sentiment which I have myself often written and uttered. The British Empire must utterly perish, that is, be dismembered as an Empire,-or "Ireland must die a daily death, and suffer an endless martyrdom."

Mr. Froude seems to admit all this; confesses with a charming ingenuousness that Ireland has been always not only unjustly and cruelly, but stupidly governed by England; that she is now so governed, and is likely to be; nay that Ireland has ample provocation and perfect right to take up arms and establish her independence on the field: Very well then, says the Historian, draw your sword and This is a curiously happy sarcasm, adcome on! dressed to a nation carefully disarmed by law, and whose houses are at all times subject to search for any kind of weapon. A gang of robbers seizes a traveller, ties him to a tree disarms him, strips him, robs him of his money; he cries out and remonstrates; calls them a pack of rascals, demands to be let loose: but one of the brigands replies to him. 'Friend, you have no right to liberty unless you fight for it. Your arguments are good, are unanswerable: therefore will you fight us all, there as you stand, with your hands tied behind oyour back to that tree. If you cannot do this, stop your vain arguments and 'Datunt' howlings,—enough to disgust the very owls in the trees." As Dean Swift said, concerning the book of Molyneux: "In reason, all government, without the consent of the governed, is the very definition of slavery; but, in just, eleven men, well armed, will certainly subdue one single man in his shirt."

Here, then, is the whole political theory and priniple of the Historian. We have you down, throttled, stripped, disarmed, garotted; our treatment of you and of your country has been stupid, and a scandal: it is going to be in the future what it has been in the past: and now, what are you going to do about it? I must confess that I like this Crusader of the Period for so honest an exposition of his principles: and feel inclined to take his part against the savage, word-catching critics who have been finding him guilty of misquotations, mistranslations, and even ignorant blunders, as they fondly

THE "INVERTED COMMAS." And does a citizen of Brooklyn, indeed, or that keen Scotchman, Mr. Hosack, or the Quarterly Re-view, and "fifty others," do they, or does any of them, innocently imagine that they can corner the First Living Historian, by peinting out misquotations, falsified authorities and the like? The Historian defies them. He has composed his " History of England" from "perhaps two hundred thousand documents," and, with a calm irony, invites his critics to follow him through these two hundred thousand pigeon-holes, some in the State-Paper Office, some in Trinity College Library, or elsewhere; and he cannot think of replying to any special charge of fraud or forgery, unless his aceu sers go through all those references. "I have read everything myself," he observes in his last lecture. I have made my own extracts from papers which I might never see a second time." And again-" It often happens that half a letter is in one collection and half in another. There will be two letters from the same person and the same place, on the same subject and on the same day. One may be among the State Papers, another in the British Museum. will not say that the passages from two such letters may not at times appear in my text as if they were one." But he has done his utmost, as he assures us, to tell the truth. And those who doubt it have only to go through his 200,000 pigeon-holes. Thus a rabbit squats at one of the burrows of his intricate warren, and invites the terriers to chase; they give chase: there are a thousand galleries, corridors, labyrinths; the rabbit slears are seen for a moment peeping at one of the roles: the dog goes for him; but in the twinkling of an eye the rabbit's fud is spiritually poisonous."

Seconat another, bole forty, yards, off. No straight forward terrier can follow him up, though a well-trained, but the best; and the Historian most trained ferrest might, Thus, when the Historian heartily agrees with them. But the author is not brandished before its the 200,000 authorities which

Edinburgh, which was never written by said Ran-dolph, attributing to Queen Mary of Scotland an atrocious and blood-thirsty saying. He replies that if Randolph, in Edinburgh, did not write that let ter, yet another man somewhere in England did write another letter; and although that other letter does not attribute the blood-thirsty utterance to Queen Mary at all, yet the Historian denies that he has been convicted; no, only accused by the citizen of Brooklyn: If he answered the citizen he would have to answer "fifty others" so many are the charges which have been made against him and with a frank and noble candor he offers to submit the examination of his authorities to a commission of five Irish judges (out of twelve), with the Irish Lord Chancellor to preside they are to examine the 200,000 authorities, and if they find that he has been unfaithful in citing any one, he will expunge that passage : can a candid Historian do more?

Some persons may term this proposal an illusory kind of challenge; because the human mind is incapable of conceiving the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and four of the Judges quitting the bench where they have their own business to mind, flinging off wigs and ermine, burying themselves for (let us say) seven years in the crypts of recordoffices, museums and college libraries, closely following the Historian as he fits his references or parts of them to a MS. in London, then dives and re-appears in Dublin to find the other lines of the letter. Not seven years, but seventeen, would be needful for this labor: and the enemies of our First Historian will be sure to say that he never would have proposed such an inquiry but that he knows it to be impossible. I suggest, then, that he add to the list of Commissioners the name of General Grant.

In short, the Historian is too hard a nut for these word-catching critics to crack. Let them not im. agine that they can impale such a man as this upon the horn of an inverted comma, or hang him at the tail of a semi-colon. It is in vain for the citizen of Brooklyn or fifty ethers, to taunt him with misquotations; he smiles in front of his 200,000 pigeon holes, and says to them, "Come on, then, gentle. men, follow! follow!-or send on the Lord Chan. cellor or the President: either do this, or forever hold your peace." It is in vain also that another small critic points out how the First Historian, having occasion to refer to the oil-bottle of Bheims speaks of the bettle as a man, and calls him "Saint Ampoul." Do they think they have caught him Vain dream! Mr. Froude connait son Rabelais; and knows that famous voyage which Pantagruel made to consult the Oracle of the Holy Bottle, whose name was Eac-Buc; and this is the very Saint, and the very bottle, which the learned person means. Ah! critics, you are not going to trip up the First Living Historian in this flimsy

I am now in good humor with the Crusader of the Period; and in the next chapter shall come closer to him.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

PASTORAL OF THE CATHOLIC HIRRARCHY. - A pastoral signed by all the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church, assembled in Dublin on the 21st and 22nd of last month, was read on Sunday in the respective chap-ls. After warning their flocks against the infidelity of the present age, and denouncing the policy pursued by the Italian and German Governments towards the Pope and the Cathelic Church, the prelates pass to the education question. The pastoral says:-"The supreme effort to weaken the Church's influence is made on the educational field, by banishing religion from the schools, whether of higher, middle, or primary instruction. In a pastoral letter which we addressed to you several months ago, we end avored to set before you at some length, dearly beloved brethren, the dangers which threaten your faith from pemicious systems of education. The experience of every day that has since passed has but strengthened the convictions we then expressed, sauctioned the warnings we then gave, and rendered us more determined than ever to struggle to the last, with all the energy, of our hearts, helped by the grace of God, against every form of un-Catholic education, no matter from what source it may come, or by what patrons it may be recommended. It is chiefly for the consideration of difficulties arising on this all important subject education that we are now assembled; we have adopted, confining ourselves at present to express our deep regret that the generous grants lately made by the Legislature, in behalf of educa-tion, have been accompanied by conditions which have, up to the present time, deprived many meritorious teachers of the long-expected reward of their labors—rewards which should have been made dependent on their certified efficiency. The Catholic Church can never look with dislike upon a system of education merely because it is gratuitous. She loves too well Him who said 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not,' to allow any considerations of human interest to hinder the approach of the poorest children to the sauctuary of her maternal bosom. If to be gratuitous be a ment in education, then should religious schools be admittedly the most perfect the world bas ever seen for they gratuitously give not only an education of the best kind, but they give also the unpaid, the unpurchasable service of holy men and women, who expend their energies and talents in teaching the poor of Christ without other reward than the insult neaped upon them by the well paid official patrons of gratuitous education. When the novel system of education shall have produced teachers equal in silent, loving, patient, unpaid labor, to the members of the religious congregations, then, but not till then, shall we believe the new-born admiration of gratuit ous education to be sincere. But as long as gratuitous education means that Catholic parents shall be heavily taxed to pay enormous salaries to an army of inspectors and teachers, whose chief work it will be to slay the Catholic faith in the souls of children, we cannot but consider the cry for gratuitous education to be a piece of mocking hypocrisy. And can that education be called gratuitous in which a Catholic parent is forced to pay for what he believes to be the moral ruin of his own child? Finally, in open violation of the natural rights of parents, and of the sacred rights of the Church, and to leave to the rising generation no loophole of escape from anti-Christian influences, education must be compulsory. What a bitter satire on the vaunted liberty of the age is this, that the people must be compelled by fine and imprisonment to receive educational liberty! If the public opinion of the age be in reality enlightened, why should it be necessary to proclaim compulsory education as one of the greatest wants of society? And if it be, so unenlightened as to deserve for its persistent ignorance the severe treatment awarded to thieves and evil-doers, what are we to think of the pretensions of those men who make war on the Church in the name of the m lightened nineteenth contury?, Those inconsistent compulsory educational, laws, would have been unnecessary had there been no fetters placed on the action of the Catholic Church. She binds her sacred ministers continually to impress on the minds of parents that the education of their children is dutylimposed on themolly, God Himself in the 4th Commandment of the Decalogue and on the mind of children, that they are bound to devote them selves to such studies as may suit their state in this world, and prepare them for eternity in the next.—
This is the sweet power of compulsion of which the Catholic Church pages as the same state of the next.—

Catholic Church pages of the same she she she

little ones, she premotes the spread of education or such abligation has been weakened in the commoral when men have forgotten how to obey for munity, when men have conscience sake, when the jail and the police supconscience supply the chief sanction which is to protect the law, ply me curic society is not far distant. And yet this will undoubtedly be the outcome of the yes suite of gratuitous, secular, and compulsory educasystem of business force of law languishes where it is not supported by religion, and religion will have no hold upon the generations that shall be trained apart from the blessed influences of the Holy Catho-

lic Church." THE CATHOLIC UNION.—The Earl of Granard, on behalf of the Catholic Union of Ireland, has addressd benant of the following letter to Dr. Krementz, the Bishop of Ermeland :-

"TO HIS LORDSHIP THE MOST REV. MONSIGNOR KREMENTE, BISHOP OF ERVELAND.

"Most Rev. and Illustrious Lord-We the mem bers of the Catholic Union of Ireland, respectfully address your lordship, to tender you the assurance of our sympathy in the persecutions to which you have been subjected, and the expression of our heartfelt admiration of the zeal, ability, and fortitude with which you have combatted for the complete independence of your responsible and exalted office. We have witnessed with the profoundest concern the incidents in connection with the seminary at Branenberg, which have brought upon your lordship the hostility of the German Government. We have seen, as well, the arbitrary attempts of Prince Chancellor Bismark to strike at the existence of your Episcopal authority in a matter intimately bound up with the discipline of the Church, and vitally affecting the morals of your flock. The Catholic people of Ireland have not been unaccustomed to

people attempts on the liberties of their Church in days gone by; and they remember with pride that at every period of her history she was blessed with an Episcopacy which resisted all encroachments, as your lordship resists to-day, and was persecuted for your locasing, as your lordship is being persecuted its constancy, as your lordship is being persecuted now. The same sympathy which our fathers in the faith tendered to the suffering prelates of their own country, we, their descendants, offer to the Bishop of Ermeland in the present, and with our sympathy we respectfully venture to promise you the assistance of our humble but fervent prayers in the truly heroic course you are pursuing. We rejoice to know that, in your protests against the despotic exercise of civil authority in matters purely spiritual, you are sustained and encouraged, not alone by the devoted people of your own immediate charge, but by the united and compact approval of the Episcopacy and the Catholic population of the German Empire. The venerated members of the former have spoken that approval in the memorable manifesto which issued from their meeting at Fulda, a spot that is rich in memories of Irish missionary zeal; and the Catholic Union of Cologne and other districts of the Fatherland have echoed the vices of the shepherds of the fold. We recognize in your lordship a prelate who is nobly fighting the good fight,' and we beg of God to strengthen you still further for the conflict We trust it may be long before it shall have to be written of your lordship that you have 'finished your course;' but we feel assured, as we carnestly pray, that whenever that period shall have been attained it will have come only that you may be called to receive that 'crown of justice' and reward of patient endurance for conscience' sake which the 'Just Judge' will render in His own good day to all that love His coming. We pray God to bless and strengthen you for all the duties of your holy office, and humbly commend our country and ourselves to a remembrance in the Masses and the supplications of your-

The London Spectator had a note lately on the condition of the disestablished "Protestant Church of Ireland," which points to a state of financial distress within its once well-fed and prosperous maks, that is all the harder to bear because, as the appended extract shows, it receives but slack sympathy and still less assistance from the property-holders who were once its obedient servants. Says the

self and of your flock. Signed on behalf of the

Catholic Union of Ireland GRANARD, President."

"The synods held by the Disestablished Church of Ireland are none of them encouraging, but some of them of them very much the reverse. At Ardagh the bishop of Kilmore has been telling a most dismal tale of the indifference of the land-owners to the welfare of the church. Out of the one hundred and twelve appeals for help he has had answers only to seven. In a parish in the diocese of Elphin, the whole sum that could be collected was £16 a year. To one nobleman who had £2,000 a year he had sent an appeal without receiving any reply. The total sum provided by the diocese was about £9,009, so that the hand of poverty, said the bishop, was literally knocking at the door. The bishop thought it strange that men rolling in wealth, living in the very lap of luxury, with all the comforts of life as well as all its pomp, should look on passively and see clergymen putting forth all their energies among their own tenants, and struggling with adversity and want, and yet not stretch out a hand to help them.' Not at all strange, surely, if it be true that it is so hard for those who 'trust in riches to enter into the Kingdom of God.' It is not a bad lesson for the Irish Church to learn that it is the support of the poor and not of the rich that gives life to a church. In all societies, while culture descends, faith ascends."

Sale of Livings,-" My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." The reproach is to day apposite as when first uttered. We in Ireland are pretty well rid of the traffic in holy things which for centuries degraded the nation. But matters in the English Establishment are every day looking more and more anomalous. Considerable stir is being made just now concerning the rectory of Falmouth. It is a com-fortable living enough. The clergy list puts it down at £1,182 per annum, but the owner, one Mrs Coope, says it is £1,800. A Liverpool paper tells us this large sum is raised in various ways, partly by a rate of 16d in the pound, levied under an Act of Charles II; partly by a tax of 2s 6d on every foreign vessel and 2s on every coaster that enters the port. The late rector, the Rev. Mr. Coope, who was also the patron, held the living for thirty years: and as, at his death, six months ago, the presentation had not been disposed of, and there was apparently no Coope ready to assume the cure of Falmouth souls, the Rev. J. Wright, of the mature age of 77, was appointed. Under this favourable prospect of early possession, the living is now in the market; and Mrs Coope advertises that it is to be sold on the 26th instant, for ready money only. Here we have a treble rate—on the town, on foreign vessels, and on coasters, sold for the personal advantage of a lady to whom no one in the world can pessibly be indebted for any religious services whatover. Can anything be more revolting to common sense than this? Here there are thousands of such cases !- Dundalk Democrat.

A very curious proceeding has come to an end at Dunmanway. For nine weeks two men named Collins, father and son, were brought up at the Petty Sessions as witnesses upon a prosecution for breaking of the windows of Kilmeen Protestant Church, but, refusing to give evidence, on the alleged ground that they feared to criminate themselves, they were sent to prison from week to week for the contempt. On Monday, however, the spell

that they could have no reasonable fear for themlittle ones, she premoves the spitch done by a penal selves, as they took no part in the outrage, while more efficiently: than can ever be done by a penal selves, as they took no part in the outrage, while the circumstance that the two men incriminated by their testimony had both got off to Amazinated by code bristling with alarm on these growing attempts to their testimony had both got off to America makes but look with alarm on these growing attempts to their testimony had both got off to America makes but look with alarm on these growing attempts to their testimony had both got off to America makes but look with starts of the same of for the sake of sparing those who is sparing the sp missitute physical for the same of for the sake of sparing those who were accused — of such sacred importance: When the sense of They suffered therefore who were accused for what they foolishly considered a point of honor. We are not without pity for a chivalrous sentiment thus unfortunately indulged, but we can hardly imagine a case where the self-sacrifice was less called for. The breaking of the Church windows was a miserable piece of baseness. It is a proceeding which does harm not to Protestantism but to Catholicism. It does not hurt Protestants materially, but it makes Catholics ashamed .- Cork Examiner.

COUNTY OF ARMAGE ELECTION.—There can now be no doubt that there will be a fierce contest for the county of Armagh between the Orangemen and the Tories! against the continuance of whose domination there is an almost incredible Orange revolt all over Ulster. This day Mr. Rea, once a Kilmainham state prisoner of 1848, and now beyond question what he seems fond of calling himself, "The Ulster Orange Attorney-General," lodged in the Belfast Bank—the great monetary institution of the Ulster Tories-the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds. The lodgment was made to the credit of James Anderson of Keady, county of Armagh, millwright, and Wm. John Hall of same place, farmer, both Orange Lodge Masters. This sum is more than sufficient to cover the legitimate expenses of the sheriff; and Mr. Rea, who denounces the Ulster members as a gang of hypocritical "Tory Papists" (his new and not inappropriate name for the Conservative party) says he will fight with John Stnart Mill, James Authony Froude, or himself, just as the Orange lodge masters may decide, and they should prefer an Ulsterman to an Englishman any day. He charges Wingfield Verner with being secretly a supporter of 'Popery" in London, while shouting "no Popery" in Ulster, and insists upon having a genuine no-Popery—or rather no priestcraft of any description -candidates, who will also go in for perpetuity of tenure for every farmer, large and small, Protestant and Papist, who will agree to pay a fair rent, to be fixed by a Government valuator .- Cor. of Dublin Isishman.

The storm have been productive of a wreck on the coast of Wicklow, attended with serious loss of life. It appears that about seven o'clock on Saturday evening a vessel named the John Scott, of Whitehaven, struck on a dangerous reef known as the Indiaman R. ef, situate near Ballygannon Point. The aptain and crew, observing that there were no chance of saving her, took to the sbip's boat, with the intention of making for the nearest point of land. The frail craft was, unfortunately, upset in the boilingsurf near the shore, and her seven occupants were precipitated into the sea. One of them clung to the boat, and finally reached the shore in safity; but we regret to say that the others were washed away and drowned. Some of the bodies have been washed ashore. The John Scott was a brig of about 496 tons burden and was on a voyage from Whitehaven te Cardiff with a cargo of iron ore.

ATTENPTED SUSIDE BY A LADY .- Between eleven aud twelve o'clook on Saturday night a lady named Mrs. Eliza Boyce, of 95 Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river at City-quay, She was gallantly rescued by a young man named Murphy, of Dowling's-court, Gloucester-street. After being taken out of the water, she was in such an exhausted state that she had to be conveyed to Mercer's Hospital, where she now remains. From what we can learn the unfortunate lady had been in a very excited state for some time past, as it something had been preying on her mind. On Saturday night she left her residence and proceeded to the City-quay, where she deliberately threw herself into the river. Fortunately it was moonlight at the time, as it enabled the young man Murphy, to whom much praise is due, to see her, when he bravely jumped into the water to save her. In her pockets a sum amounting to nearly 6001, in bank notes and securities were found by the police. Though in hospital she is in custody of a policeman and is charged with having attempted to commit suicide.

The district coroner, Mr. John Cullinan, with Dr. P. M. Dillon, held an inquest to-day at Kilnamona, within a few miles of Ennis, on the body of John Linnane, aged 26, whose death occurred on Wednesay evening, under the following circumstances: It appeared in evidence that deceased had been invited to a wedding, held the night before, at the house of a man named Hegarty, and having drank to excess, he went out into the yard, and stretched himself on a car, where he was found next merning by some of the party in an almost lifeless state, and died about four o'clock in the evening. Another young man named Loftus, lately returned from America, having also imbibed too freely, would probably have died from its effects, but for the timely assistance of Dr. Dillon. Unfortunately Linnane had died half-an hour before he arrived. Several others were sickened to an alarming degree by the liquor, so plentifully supplied at this festive gathering. In the opinion of Dr. Dillon the man's death was caused by excessive drinking and exposure, and a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.— Wexford People.

AFFRAY BETWEEN COASTGUARDS AND PEASANTS IN GALWAY .- A timber vessel was recently wrecked near Golden Head, Co. Galway, and the cargo was drifted ashore in great quantities, and a good deal of it was taken by the inhabitants. At last a large portion was collected in one spot, and a body of coastguards set to watch it. On Saturday night a number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood set out for the place where the timber lay. On their arrival they were surprised by the coastguards on duty, and a desperate affray ensued. The coastguards fired on the intruders—killing two men, and severely injuring two others, one it is feared fatally. The coastguards captured a number of men. An inquiry into the affair is to be held.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT .- On Tuesday at the police court, Limerick, Patrick Ryan was charged with fraudulent enlistment in the City Artillery Militia, having been previously enrolled in the Royal County Limerick Regiment of Militia. Within the past few days there had been twelve or thirteen similar cases. The court sentenced the prisoner to a fine of £10, or in default thereof three months imprisonment with hard labour, and intimated that in all such cases coming before them in future they would be prepared to inflict the full penalty of £20, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Evening Mail (Orange) says it has good authority for stating that the Catholic Bishops have withdrawn their opposition to the rule of the National Education Board requiring three months' engagement between the National School managers and the teachers. The agreement is to be in the shape of an ordinary contract, the power to decide in cases of dispute being reserved for Law Courts instead of yested in the Commissioners' Court.

Mr. Horsman writes to correct the statement of the Times that he had been Chief Secretary for Ireland for years without having discovered anything amiss with the land tenure of Ireland. He says :-"So far from the land question being unthought of while I was Chief Secretary for Ireland, it was during my term of office that the Government of which I was a member made a stronger and more persevering effort to settle it than was done by any other Government till it was dealt with by the present Cabinet."

The Freeman announces on "high authority" that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of not been more commonly adopted; but necessity is of silence was broken, and they told what they Wales will visit Dublin in April, and will honour a strong power, and we shall now get the benefit of knew. The narrative of the facts made it evident Punchestown Races with their presence. This ru- its painful, but most effective impulse."

mour is confirmed by the fact that extensive alterations and decerations have been ordered to be carried their Royal Highnesses paid their first visit to the Kildare ground.

The Cathelies of Meath County have resolved on the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Dean Cogan. The Nation observes that no son of Meath deserved such honor better. The big-hearted, noble-souled Dean Cogan was a man whose place cannot, in all respects, be easily filled, even in a diocese amongst whose clergy men of ability, of culture, of viety and true patriotism, are not rare."

The Irish Times says :- "Judging from the number of recruits arriving in Enniskillen noarly every day, for the Clat Regiment, one would suppose that the army is not altogether in such disfavor with the youth of the country as had been represented. They are mostly from Belfast, but work is said to be scarce there just now, and the exceptional character of the season may be the best recruiting sergeant after all."

An Acr of Kindness.-In these times of distress and want of fuel, Mr. Stapleton kindly gave to the poor all the timber that could be conveniently spared on the Kildalkey estate. This will enable them to get over the Winter with comfort. The tenants feel deeply grateful to him.

At Belfast, Mrs. Strickland, in whose house Charlotte Rea was consealed, and Mrs. O'Hagan and her two daughters, in whose house some of the property of the two victims were found, have been committed for trial.

THE WEATHER.-Nothing could be more favorable than the weather continues to be for tillage. The ground is in capital order, and accordingly there is extreme and almost unprecedented activity through the country districts.-Cork Examiner.

DISTRESS IN GOLT.—There is a great amount of destitution in this poor district ewing to want of work, and the hard winter. Several of the clergy, nobility, and gentry are exerting themselves like true Christians and keep positive want from the people, but their resources are small and need external aid.

In the House of Lords of several Irish neers have made complaints of the operation of the Land Act, and especially of the want of any statutable definition of tenant right. Lord Kimberly replied, that it had been found impossible to define the various customs in Ulster, and the Government did not intend to propose any changes in the Act.

The Limerick Reporter says that the taxes paid by the citizens of Limerick yearly amount to £573,372, and that the city property is already mortaged for £4,604,035.

The Corporation of Dublin adopted a resolution condemning the Irish University Bill.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND .- In the House of Lords, Lord Buckhurst drew the attention of the Upper House to a question which has recently attracted considerable notice in Eugland. The subject which formed the theme of Lord Buckhurst's remarks was the treatment of Catholic children in English workhouses, in religious matters. This, though an English question, geographically speaking is in reality an Irish one, for we need scarcely say that the vast majority of poor Catholic children in England are of Irish birth or Irish parentage. Lord Buckhurts pointed out a number of Acts of Parlinment from which it was plain that the intention of the Legislature was that children in workhouses, not of the established church, should be educated in the faith of their parents. In order to enable this to be done in the case of Catholic children, the munificent charity of Catholic England has founded schools in which all workhouse children born of Catholic parents are received and educated in the Cutholic faith. What Lord Buckhurst drew attention to was the practice among certain boards of guardians of the direct violation of the Aot of Parliament in refusing to give up Catholic children to be admented in the schools provided for them, and of detailing these children in schools where then were educated in the faith of the Established church. The Earl of Morley, on the part of the Government, promised that attention should be given to the matter, and we earnestly trust that the promise thus given will be adhered to. At the same time it is the duty of the Irish members to take a prominent part in the protecting from a grievous wrong peor little children of their own race and blood. There is no question either of politics or religion involved in this matter. All must confess that the acts of the Leglislature should be obeyed, and these are violated by detaining Catholic children in workhouse schools.

"THE SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM," SAYS & Writer in the Liverpool Daily Albion, " of late years, is truly astonishing." He is quite right, and we hope and think it will be still more astonishing in a very brief period. But the gentleman whose letter we refer to, and who adopts the somewhat singular nom de plums of "Once a Nonconformist," in his dismay at the prospect of Disestablishment, falls into error on one point of particular interest to our readers. He says : If the Anglo-Catholic party," by which we presume he means Ritualists. " and the Roman Church were united, would Protestantism be able to cope with this combined force?" We trow not, but setting that point aside, we wish to disabuse this quondam Nonconformist's mind of an error with which it seems impregnated. What he is pleased to call the Anglo-Catholic party have nothing whatever in com-mon with us as regards unity of Faith. One or two of our doctrines they may hold in a blurred, indistinct, second-hand sort of fashion, but they are no more Catholics than the Albion's correspondent himself. It seems almost impossible to drive into Protestant brains the fact that there are 'no Sects in Catholicity—that a man must be a Catholic in every atom and scrap of Catholic doctrine and practice, or not be one at all-that the Church is one under one Head, and that until an "Anglo-Catholic" becomes one with her and places himself under that one Head. no amount of mere dogma and ritual will make him a Catholic .- Cath. Opinion A COAL-COTTING MACHINE.-The present difficulty

in England of getting a sufficient "out-put" or supply of coal from the mines, owing to the increased demand and diminished supply, will probably lead to the introduction of machinery for that purpose. Indeed, according to the London Times, such a machine has not only been invented, but is now in use. The journal says :- "This machine can cut, in eight hours' time 359 feet of coal, yielding from 70 to 75 tons in weight-which production, we are told, represents the work of forty men for the same period. Three, or at most four men are required to tend the machine, and the calculation is that its general adoption would render it possible to dispense with the labour of 300,000 of the 360,000 men now employed in the coal mines of the country Moreover, whereas the "waste" incidental to handcutting is estimated at fully twelve per cent. of the whole product, that detriment is reduced by machine work to one-third of the amount, representing an economy of no less than 16,000,000 tons of coal every year. As all this is stated of an invention actually in operation, and proved, indeed, by the experience of a twelve month's use, there seems hardly any room for doubting the practical efficiency of the new system. The only wonder is that it has

out at the stand house, and a larger portion of the course in front is to be railed. The great national gering from the effects of heavy potations could not steeple-chases this year promise to be even more fail to have a degrading and brutalizing effects brilliant than those of the spring of 1868, when upon the society to which they belonged. It is morally an advance that men should be ashamed of being seen in this odious and filthy condition. But decorum may be in itself a snare, and it is well that the truth, however coarse, vulgar, and unpleasant it may be, should be faced. It must be remembered that the three-bottle and four-bottle men of other days were after all exceptional men, and a mere handful in the community, and that, although most men then thought little of getting drunk, this was with a great many an indulgence, which they allowed themselves not habitually, but only on special occasions and with intervals between. The main difference between the drinking habits of the last generation and of the present would seem to be, that formerly men, when they sat down to drink, drank more at a time, while now men drink moderately at a sitting, but in sips or "nips" drink a good deal during each day. Whether the modern habit is better than the old habit is a question which pos esses only a speculative interest, The important thing is, that the modern habit should be recognised as vicious and unwholesome, We are aware that this is quite an old story now, and perhaps people may be tired of its repetition. Unfortunately the necessity for speaking of it does not appear to have diminished. About a year ago the doctors published a declaration respecting alcohol, insisting that, as a medicine, it ought to be prescribed with the same care and precision as any other powerful drug, and pointing out that its value as an the bill, 3. The announcement of the vote caused article of diet was immensely overrated. The document also recommended legislation with a view to confine the use of alcohol within proper limits, and to promote habits of temperance. For our own

part, we should be disposed to rely much more confidently on the personal influence of the doctors themselves than on any kind of legislation. Something may be done by legislation to enforce order and decorum in the streets and in places of common resort, and to curtail the facilities for public drinking, but after all this is only making clean the outside of the platter. Most reasonable persons will admitthat the Licensing Act goes about as far in this direction as is practicable, if indeed it does not rather overshoot the mark. It is just because we are convinced of the powerlessness of legislation, we distrust all violent coercive measures, and have no faith in any reform which does not spring from voluntary restraints and an improved state of public opinion, that we feel bound once more, at the risk of wearisome iteration, to call attention to the sub-

ject. The Excise returns, the statistics of criminal offences, the warnings of the doctors, the feverishness and excitement of social life, the prevalence of nervous disorders, the crowded drinking bars, and the marked increase of the number of reeling drunkards in the streets, all point to the same conclusion. It is impossible to doubt the growing intemperance of the working classes. Personal observation on such a point may sometimes be misleading, but the same story comes from all parts of the country. As a rule, high wages seem to mean only more drinking; and drinking means wife-beating at home and fighting in the streets. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who objects to the stringency of the Licensing Act, appears to think it necessary to argue that the country is really very tem-perate and sober. We have as little liking for restrictive legislation as Mr. Marcourt, but we see no use in shutting our eyes to unpleasant facts. It is necessary to distinguish between the bigotry and fanaticism of the tectotalers and the basis of truth which underlies their agitation. The evil which they denounce unhappily eqists, and even their violent and distempered imaginations can hardly exaggerate its magnitude. It may by reasonable to resist the tyranical measures which the total abstainers are anxious to impose upon the country but it is idle to pretend that the country is in this respect in a satisfactory condition. It is scarcely a consolation to be told that the vast increase in the expenditure on intoxicating liquors is a proof of the prosperity of the nation. It is doubtful whether the present high rates of wages will be maintained but if they fall, the passion for stimulants which has already been developed will unfortunately rewomen which may traced to drinking. The present "genial" season has been appropriately celebrated-a woman supping with her husband and friend suddenly flung out of window; a man stabbed by his wife, a wife by her husband, a girl by her sweetheart. "Thank Ged Christmas is over!" we heard a poor woman say the other day as she steadied her staggering husband up the steps of a railway station. We are quite of one mind with the Bishop of Peterborough that, if it is necessary to choose, freedom is better than sobriety; but it is not impossible for people to be free and sober too. The criminal statistics compiled by the police show an increase of more than forty per cent, in the convictions for drunkeuness before the magistrates in England and Wales in 1871 as compared with the average of the previous ten years. The Excise and Customs returns show a vast increase in the consumption of all kinds of drink, and especially of spirits. The country has been thriving, wages have been high, and the surplus earnings have been spent chiefly in liquor. These are not pleasant facts, and they hardly confirm those pretty theories of social progress of which we hear so much. But progress has been said to be like a wave which sometimes seems to retire even in the course of advancing, and this may perhaps be only one of the backward movements of social improvement. As far as we can see, there is nothing to be done in the matter except to direct attention to the facts and leave them to make the impression on the public mind. It is reserved nowa-days for the working-men to get drunk in the old way, " like a lord," but the other classes though they bear themselves more discreetly, suffer for their potations in other ways. Brandy and sodu, bitter ale, odd glasses of sherry, nips, and pegs, and drains, keep up a perpetual irritation and excitement which, added to the cares and worries of business and the fatigues of social life, wear out the nerves, and are apt to end in hysteria or paralysis. The doctors, who are aware of the spreading evil, might do much to check it, and their duty in the matter was certainly not exhausted by the signing of the declaration of a year ago. The lesson needs to be constantly and emphatically enforced. The evil should be probed to its root in neglect of sanitary and dietetic rules and the forced pace of social and especially of

get less rest, and rest is what they want. - Saturday Review. SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.-A few nights ago the Rev. W. Marsh, late curate of Melton Mowbray, on his return from an excursion in Ireland, aroused his landlord whom he called to help him in taking out his eye. On going to him the landlord found him in the act of gouging out his right eye with a penknife and razor, he having already taken of his right hand. On his dressing table was a prayer book and bible, the latter being open at the passage where it says " If thy right hand offend thee cut it off," and it was evident that, white suffering under a religious mania, he had attempted to carry out the command. Medical aid was called in, and a preper amputation of the arm took place. The rev. gentleman is progressing favourably. gressing favourably.

business life. The attempt to get through ten

hours' work in five or six, explains in a great mea-

sure the craving for stimulants. People, though they have more holidays than they used to have,

SET WHECK BY SYSTEM.—A member of the British in this,—The Naturalist,

Chaonic Alcoholist. - We are quite ready to ad- Parliament - Samuel Plimsoll - has brought a formit that decorum is in itself a good thing. The midable indictment against British ship-owners, who are charged, in a work lately issued by the gering from the effects of heavy potations could not aforementioned M. P., with sending to sea a great fail to have a degrading and brutalizing effects number of ships in a rotten and unseaworthy connumber of ships in a rotten and unseaworthy condition, and ships that are so overloaded that it is nearly impossible for them to reach their destinstion, if the voyage be at all rough; that, from these two causes alone, rather more than half of the disasters to the British merchant marine arise; and that, as a consequence, hundreds of lives and millions of property are annually sacrificed. This is not all. Mr. Plimsoll charges that many British ships are undermanned and badly stowed, and that ships thus unseaworthy are over-insured through downwright wickedness.

The revised returns of the census for 1871, which have just been published, show that the population of the whole of the United Kingdom in 1861 numbered 29,070,932; and in 1871 as above stated, 31,-628,338, showing an addition of 2,557,406 persons in the ten years. The rate of increase of the United Kingdom, as a whole notwithstanding the large falling off in the case of Ireland, was therefore \$8 per cent.; and hence, to express the fact in the same way as before, we may say that for every 10,-900 inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1861 there were 10,880 in 1871

DEFEAT OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY ON THE IRISH University But - London, March 12 - The House of Commons to-day, after a protracted debate, rejected Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill. Tho result of the division was announced as follows:-For the bill, 284; against it, 287. Majority against great excitement. The House adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. Joseph Arch is making a tour through Warwickshire, advising the farm labourers, if possible, to avoid strikes, and not to attempt to rotaliate in summer the bad usage they have received during the present winter. He advises them further not to make yearly agreements unless they can secure a good bargain.

A Poor Profession.-The will of Dr. Gray, Bishop of Capetown, has been proved under £9000! What soldier, sailor, colonial governor, or consul has recently left such snug little savings? Yet only yesterday there were seventeen colonial bishops all clamouring for more pay.

According to the Nautical Magazine, 83 sailors lost their lives on British and Canadian timber ships laden with deck cargoes during November and December, whereas only one life was lost in the same period on similar ships without deck cargoes.

Rev. A. Wilmhurst of Woodville, England, a ritualistic elergyman, recently said: "As for Protestantism, I do not know what it is. It appears to be a cesspool into which all opinions contrary to the Church faith drain,"

GLASGOW PHARISKES .- An old man named M'Kean, reported to the parochial authorities of Glasgow, early on Sunday morning, as then dying of destitution, was allowed to die unvisited; the super-pions authorities alleging that they had no inspectors on duty on the Sabbath !

### UNITED STATES.

Mysremous.-The Government of the United States is requested by that of Great Britain to endexvour to establish the identity of a certain large salling ship, which while navigating the Baltic Sea, somewhere between Copenhagen and Dantzic, on Nov. 10, 1872, at about 4 a.m., came in collision with and sank the steamer Merald (Br), and then proceeded without rendering assistance to persons on board of the sinking vessel, all of whom perished except the fireman, though many might have been rescued by the ship from the bottom of a lifeboat, to which they clung until washed away. The unknown vessel lost her bowsprit and jibboom.

The following from the St. Louis Damocral is inspired by envy or reportorial enterprise, and is probably magnified : "Cincinnati is building a huge sausage for the Vienna Exhibition, that will require the "Great Eastern" to tow it across the ocean. after it has been floated down the Ohio and Missismain. Anybody who reads the police reports sippi to the Gulf. It was made in sections in a railwill see the steady increase of cases of brutal road tunnel, the logs being driven in by the hundred, and then subjected to hydraulic pressure .-Each link will be provided with a captain and crow, and if the action of the salt water during its passage should spoil its flavor, it will be entered under the name of Ohio tape-worm or sea-scrpent, as the exhibitors may decide."-Exchange.

It is a question whether bear-breeding in Vermont may not become a large and profitable business. The State pays a bounty of \$15 on every bear killed, and there is no exception as to private animals. Here is the experience of a Rutland man on a single bear transaction: He sold the hide for \$20, the meat for \$30, the bounty was \$15, and the grease brought the proceeds up to \$100. And this was a private bear, raised by the enterprising yeoman.

An Indianapolis paper thus sums up the divorce market: "Brisk competition among the lawyers has brought down the prices of divorces very low in the market. We quote: - Common separation, \$15; small alimony, \$25; large alimony, \$50 to \$100. There are but few of the latter in the market. General business good and increasing.

Senator Colfax could tell the following little story with great effect: "A gentlemanly person was found going from a neighbor's hen-roost with a plump roester in his hat. 'Golly,' said he, 'that's queer-how d'you s'pose he got there? Must have crawled up my trowser's leg." A Waupaca (Wisconsin) Justice of the Peace

as they walked away from each other he repeated the marriage ceremony backwards. A bill is to be introduced into the New York Legislature making it a criminal offence for anyone

divorced a couple recently as follows: He stood

them in the middle of the floor, backs together, and

to engage in the business of fortune-telling. A Rhode Islander has married his former mother-

CAPACITY OF THE CHEST .- The capacity of the chest may be diminished by the habit of steeping or by the abominable practice of tight lacing. The grace of the wasp form in women is almost always gained at the expense of the lungs. That tight belt and the armor above it fatally compress the air-cells, and forbid all easy union of the acid of the air with the currents of the blood. The lung need not be enlarged from its natural size, but it cannot well spare one inch of the space which itnaturally fills. Anything which thrusts it awayfrom its

proper dwelling, where it has room and freedom,

is bad and dangerous. Consumption is the proper sequel of the corsets. They go with each other as harvest follows sowing. A quick eye can tell the internal state of the breath ing organs from the form of the fashionable woman without any ausculation or percussion, any inspection or palpatation. And no absurdity can be worse than for one who binds the ribs in steel to try inflation and long inspiration as the preventive of disease. A lung that is compressed can not take in as much air as one that is free, and the attempt to fill it over full only strains and pains its delicate cells. The lung is not to be treated likera bale of cotton; and any wound to its elasticity provokes its decay. The war of bygiene upon tight waists must be positive, pitless, and measing, for fashion is in nothing more destructive to human life than

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 21, 1873.

# The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1873.

Friday, 21—The Five Wounds of Our Lord. Saturday, 22—St. Benedict, Ab. Sunday, 23—Fourth in Lent. Monday, 24-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 25-Annunciation, Obl. Wednesday, 26-Of the Feria. Thursday, 27-Of the Feria.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As we anticipated Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill has brought upon its authors the retribution which justly awaits all those who bring forth half measures; who cannot make up their minds whether to ejaculate "good Lord" or "good Devil." The Ministerial Bill has been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of three, Catholics and Conservatives on this occasion making common cause against the Ministry. The House adjourned, and Mr. Gladstone waiting on the Queen, placed in Her Majesty's hands his resignation and that of his colleagues.

Mr. D'Israeli was then called in to prescribe, but whether he will be able to form a Ministry of his own political friends is very doubtful; and still more doubtful is it, should he even succeed in putting together a Cabinet, whether it will be able to govern the country. Still the question will come up "What is to be done about Ireland?" It cannot be ignored; neither can any Ministry hope to retain office that sets itself in opposition to the wishes of great religious ceremony? No. We recognize bethe Catholic Uhurch in the matter of educa-

The reprieving by Governor Dix of the convicted murderer, Foster, has provoked an express on of public jealousy on the matter from that class of society which is most in danger from such rascals as the hero of the "car hook" murder. A petition with a large number of us a kingly priesthood, by confiding to t the apostolic signatures from amongst the most respectable privilege of diffusing the Gospel. Christianity is the parent and guardian of true civilization; solely citizens of New York has been presented to the Governor praying him in consideration of the "unholy means employed to defeat the ends justice," to decide the question submitted to him, on points of law and evidence only.-Great efforts were made to procure the murderer's escape. Amongst these was the presenting of a petition in his behalf from the widow of the victim. This at first sight looked touching, and had its effect upon a public, not sufficiently awake to the "smartness" of the New Yorkers. It now turns out that the "widow's petition," that touching document, was paid for; and that in consideration of a certain number of dollars and cents the widow was bribed to affix her name to the infamous document. We do not remember even in the annals of United States rescality, to have ever come across any thing more disgraceful to all parties concerned than this. The "widow" should next offer her hand, and gentle heart to the man who delivered her from the bond of matrimony. We have since learned that the law is to take its course, so Foster will expiate his crime on the gallows on the 21st.

Mr. D'Israeli is unable to put togethor a sufficient Ministerial team, so it is probable that they disappeared almost instantaneously before the Mr. Gladstone will resume office.

There seems to be a very unruly set of boys at Fort Garry; for we are informed by telegram 8th inst., that the Speaker of the Assembly, having given offence by a ruling of his on a Bill for the incorporation of Winnipeg, was decoyed from his house, seized, and tarred. A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Government for the arrest of the perpetrators of the disgraceful outrage.

The Minerve announces on the strength of private letters, that the health of Sir George E. Cartier is so far re-established, as to enable the honorable gentleman to return to Canada the course of next month, and thus take part is the present Parliamentary campaign.

M. Renault informs the public through the tined it in those vacillating chaotic times as the recolumns of the Courrier du Canada that he fuge and sanctuary of thought and enlightenment. In this dispensation, become the occasion of its tridays since, he was speaking about music, on the columns of the Courrier du Canada that he fuge and sanctuary of thought and enlightenment. In graph of the columns of the Courrier du Canada that he fuge and sanctuary of thought and enlightenment. In graph of the columns of the column

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The weather was all that could be desired a bright sky overhead, and dry under foot, with a fresh bracing atmosphere. At the hour assigned in the Programme, the several Societies assembled at the St. Patrick's Society's Hall, and marched to the St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass was sung by the Reverend Father Larue, Mr. Barry Deacon, Mr. Duggan, Sub-Deacon. The Mass was taken from Haydn's Great Mass, which was ably rendered by the Church Choir, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Fowler. At eleven o'clock the Rev. Father Carroll, the Preacher of the Day, ascended the pulpit, and delivered the following

"But you are a chosen generation, a kingly priest-

SERMON: hood, a holy nation. To-day, my dearly beloved brethren, faithful to the traditions of the past, you are assembled once more together to tender, in this place consecrated to the memory of your glorious apostle, the tributes of your veneration and love to your faith and nationality. To-day, your minds, crowded with the reminiscences of departed times, are wafted to scenes for different from those that surround you—to that fair isle that rises like a virgin queen from out the waves of the Atlantic. To-day, the past, by the fond spell of memory, is as the present; the scenes of youth and childhood, the old homestead with its surroundings of natural beauty, the chapel where you knelt in mute devotion, the green sod in the churchyard which you strewed with your parting tears and prayers, pass before you clothed in a lifelike reality. With these sweet recollections come also other thoughts of a higher and more inspiriting nature. Devoted children to that dear land that even now you call your home, you love to-day to recall her by-gone glories, every grand and noble deed that adorns her history; you love to dwell on the memories of those men whose talent, courage and holiness have contributed so much to their nation's weal. Many, indeed, are the illustrious names that Ireland counts on the roll of her herocs-names redolent with the memories of great and good acts, of high and holy purposes, of glorious achievements. But conspicuously in this bright vision of Ireland's greatness there stand forth a few figures which draw more largely upon our admiration—they are men who have impressed their names upon, or who have identified themselves with, some singularly glorious event of our history. Prominent among this favoured few is the apostle whose memory we honour today. The reason that we hold him in such high esteem is that to his energy and zeal can either directly or indirectly be artributed everything that is great, glorious and unfading in our history. The benefit that he procured us, divine faith, harmonizing so truly with the ruling passion of the Irish nation, its religiousness, has constituted itself the primary and controlling element of our character. It has so fully swayed the heart of Ireland that it has absorbed her patriotism, and identified her national with her religious interests. It has become her presiding genius, the soul of her national existence, and has ever shaped her destinies. It has set its seal on our nation's character, and, in the words of my text, has made us "a chosen people, a kingly priesthood, a holy nation." Is it strange, therefore that we should surround this festival day of our saint with such pomp and magnificence? Is it strange, that the outpourings of our patriotism should find expression in this fere the world that it is our faith is our greatest glory, the brightest ornament of our race. O, that we may never alienate ourselves from such noble and becoming sentiments | And that love of faith may even in this land lose naught of its native beauty and strength, let us to-day bring more vividly before our minds the benefits it has procured us Let us see how it has made us a holy nation, by civilizing, enlightening and sanctifying our country; how it has made us a chosen generation, by placing on its brow the crown of martyrdom; how it has made under its benign influence can that refinement of intellect and heart exist. It is true that previously to the Christian era science, literature and arts flourished; but these are not the sole elements of civilization, for even where they were most highly cultivated, as in Greece and Rome, there existed certain remnants of primitive barbarity, which, especially in the latter days of Paganism, developing with the growth of wealth, cast a shade over the social and political lives of those people. It was only under the gentle sway of the Gospel that the heart of man was ennobled, and became adorned with the bright social and religious virtues without which civilization is but an empty name. Ireland fairly illustrates this difference between so-called Pagan and Christian civilization. The Pagan Irish were not an uncultivated people. They excelled in several departments of human knowledge and skill, in mechanics, architecture and music; they possessed a well-digested code of laws, and one of the most satisfactory proofs that their minds were not undisciplined is their conduct towards St. Patrick on his first preaching the Gospel at Tara. Like the Arcopagites of old they called upon the great Apostle to expose his teaching; and listening calmly to his eloquent discourse, they deliberated critically upon its tenableness. Yet the refinement of ancient Ireland was considerably marred by the influence of paganism; a deeply religious people, the Irish delivered themselves up to the guidance of the Druids, whose stern, gloomy and superstitious teachings advocated rites and practices revolting to the finer and gentler instincts of our nature. But though the primitive history of the country was disfigured by some sanguinary and barbarous deeds, these blemishes were not constitutional in the Irish character like the morning mists before the rising sun, sweet light of Christianity. St. Patrick was but a few years in the country when he was enabled to expurgate and remodel its constitution, and efface from its customs almost every vestige of Druidism; slavery, the index of pagan times, was discountenanced and finally outruled, and the degrading practices and regulations of warfare were abolished. The influence of the Christian faith over the character of this newly-converted people was wonderful; it gave development to its noble traits-its generosity and sympathy; and directed its deep carnestness and impulsiveness to the accomplishment of good and noble deeds. It enlightened and enriched the Irish mind, and, as history well attests, it showed to the world the power and grandeur of Ireland's in- statutes whose only aim was to crush out her relitellect when favoured and encouraged by its inspir- 'gious spirit; her sons were ejected and made the ing genius. For three centuries after its conversion Ireland held the intellectual supremacy of Europeit became the home of learning, the emporium of literature. While the rest of Europe was but a ruin and a desert, while barbarism and anarchy were swaying their bloody swords over its torn bosom, while ignorance and savagery were fast crushing out learning, this little gem of the sea was slehping in the sunshine of peace prosperity and civilization. Providence, it would seem had des-

days you have but to compute the number of the vast educational establishments that crowded the island. In the 5th century 21 monasteries and schools of great celebrity were founded; besides these there were built several others of lesser note. In the 7th century, among the many retreats of education erected, we distinguish the glorious names of Bangor, Clonard and Clonmacnoise; some of these institutions contained 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 students and the Apostolic school of Armagh is said to have attained at one time the incredible number of 7,000 inmates. In this same age 44 new monasteries which generally had schools attached to them were constructed, and in the two following centuries 55 similar institutions were erected. Can any other nation, in such a short period of time, present such a record of intellectual progress? If, indeed, we had not History's impartial assent to these facts, we would at the present day be inclined to doubt their veracity. Although Ireland had within her keeping the secrets of learning, she was not selfishly sparing of them; her hospitality to the stranger and student is one of the bright features of those times. "Her halls," says a foreign writer, "were open to the students of every clime, who were there received with greater hospitality than in any other country of the Christian world," and the venerable Bede says that "though great the number of English nobility and gentry who thronged these schools, they were all most willingly received, maintained, supplied with books and instructed without fee or reward." So deep was the appreciation and love of the Irish scholar for learning that he oftentimes voluntarily exiled himself to carry to other nations the treasures of Divine and human knowledge which enriched his blessed isle. It was this noble desire that sent Columbanus through the south of Europe and made him finally settle in Italy, in a spot which to-day bears his name, St. Gallus into the wilds of the Alps, where he founded the celebrated monastery and school of St. Gall. St. Frindolin's name is still blessed on the banks of the Rhine, and Virgililus, or Feargul who many years previous to the days of Copernicus or Galileo sustained the sphericity of the earth, evangelized and enlightened a certain portion of Germany, and finally became Bishop of Saltzburg. The famous Universities of Paris and Padua owe their origin to the learning and industry of Clement and John-Irishmen. From Ireland the Anglo-Saxons derived their enlightenment, and until the 13th century the literature of Scotland was in the special possession of the Irish clergy. Wendrous as were the benefits that the intellect and social character of Ireland derived from her faith, they were eclipsed in the halo of sanctity with which it crowned the deeply religious nature of our people.-The preaching and progress of the faith in Ireland its a historical enigma. That the conversion of this country was not stained by a single drop of blood is a fact unaccountable to those acquainted with the warlike and superstitious nature of the Druidical Irish. But even so rapid was the progress of the Gospel that, ere he died, our beloved Apostle beheld the land an Island of Saints; Kings and Courtiers, Sages, and Warriors, with their humble brethren, bowed their heads alike beneath the saving sign of salvation. Monasticism, which is the highest expression of Evangelical perfection, flourished there in a most remarkable manner; every hill was crowned with some noble pile consecrated to the service of the Most High, in every glen slept secret retreats of sanctity. "When we look into the ecclesiastical life of this people," says a learned foreigner, "we are almost tempted to believe that some potent spirit had transported over the sea the cells of the Valley of the Nile with all their hermits, its monasteries with all their inmates and had settled down in the Western Isle, an isle which in the lapse of three centuries, gave 850 Saints to the Church, won over to Christianity the north of Britain, and soon after a large portion of the then yet pagan Germany." Is it surprising that the Irish heart should thrill with a holy pride as it reviews the glories of this brightest epoch of our race; and that it ever loves to linger among the memories of those days when science and holiness walked the land, of that age that set upon the virgin brow of Ireland the glorious title of Isle of Saints and Doctors? Well indeed might our Poet relate, that in those days a maid of high degree and comely mein openly bore throughout the land a precious gern and none were found to molest her, for Ireland then was the land of the noble and the pure, the free and the brave, the saint and the sage. In this bright and glorious future was in store for her, how the genius, intellect and heart of her people. developed and cultivated by her faith, would ever give her a foremost position among civilized nations. But Providence in its unsearchable designs had adjudged that the days of Ireland's prosperity should, for a time, come to a close. It had shewn what a marvel of science, wisdom and holiness faith had made this people in days of peace and happiness; now it wished to manifest to the world how in days of darkness and persecution that same faith could make them a nation of heroes, of noble and generous martyrs. Like the diamond that casts a more lustrous sheen in the darkness of night than in the bright sunshine, our faith shone with more splendour in the long night of trial that for 1,000 years hung over our country, than in the palmiest days of her first glory. It may seem to some objectionable that I, upon an occasion like this, vested with the dignity of God's ministry, upon whose lips should ever be found words of peace and forgiveness, should allude to a topic which may provoke a feeling of resentment in the hearts of my hearers; but, whilst counselling my fellow-countrymen to forgive. like the martyrs of old, those who have injured them, I felt that I could not be doing justice to the faith of Ireland, if I did not touch upon an era which, though it may have been disastrous to her national interests was a most glorious one for her faith. The history of what Ireland has suffered, though often attempted, has yet to be written; but the imperfect accounts that we possess clearly show that no other nation endured so much for the cause of religion as she. In her outward desolation, she deprived of all that could remind her of her faith or whose loss might shake her constancy in it. Her monasteries, those reliquaries of her precocious civilization, those memorials of her picty and magnificence were pillaged, depopulated and destroyed; their rains, still cover the land, and with their mosscrowned, ivy-covered walls-they tell in their silent ravished beauty the story of Ireland's struggling faith. Her priests, to whom she owed her faith and greatness were either martyred or exiled; they were priced and hunted as the wolves of the forest. The few that escaped detection were hidden in the mountain fastnesses, where with no other vault than the canopy of heaven, they offered up the eternal sacrifice and administered, consoled and strengthened their persecuted flock. The constitution that was forced on her was one bristling with seris of ruthless intruders; they were driven into a small corner of the island, and forced to see other portions of it in the hands of a lawless soldiery .--War, confiscation, exile-in fact every destructive scheme was employed to blast the Irish faith, but the attempt was fruitless. Three hundred years of such persecution swept over the land, and that faith, like the oaks upon you hills, struck its roots more deeply into the Irish heart the more it was assailed. In time after three long centuries there appeared on the horizon of Ireland's destinies a faint glimmer-

land, Germany, France and Italy. To have an idea had been the martyr of the sword; now she must illustrious assemblage of the strength and wisdom of the progress that letters assumed in those golden undergo a martyrdom more cruel in its slow linger of Christendom—that no other nationally undergo a martyrdom more cruel in its slow linger-undergo a martyrdom more cruel in its slow linger-largely represented as the poor persecuted Irish ing—the martyrdom of famine and pestilence. In largely represented as the poor persecuted Irish against whom, with unrelenting fury, he had diful calamities and you, yourselves, can testify how nobly and heroically she bore them; how, when the tempter stood beside her and offered her bread and health, she raised her almost powerless arm to repel his advances, how she preferred death to apostocy. The sainted dead of '46 and '47, though they lie in their own land without a monument inscribed to their own land without a monument inserted in in so many countries and with such demonstration their heroism, though their bones are whitening in in so many countries and with such demonstration their nerousm, though their comes are waltering of joy as St. Patrick! Surely our nation has real. almost unheeded and forgotten, though they sleep in thousands on a distant isle of the St. Lawrence, with nought but the wild rose to mark their graves, and the surging tide to chant their dirge, have not been those who have added the least glory to our national faith, for their names are written on the national faith, for their names are written on the history and the deepest affection and esteem.

As we have seen the faith has been to us a grand culamities that strewed Ireland with her bravest and inheritance that for nearly fifteen hundred years has her best, tell not, as some imagine, a tale of weakness and dishonour; rather, they loudly proclaim the highest victory that a people can achieve—the victory of Divine Faith over the powers of Hell; they place on our nation's brow a diadem that no other people has worn, the crown of martyrdom they signalize her from her sister nations as the special inheritance of God, so deeply cherished by Him that He has made her national existence resemble the life of our Divine Lord, "the author and consummator of faith who having joy set before him, embraced the Cross." No, my dearly beloved brethren, that nation that received the faith so spontaneously and unreservedly, that did not disfigure, as other nations did, its conversion with the shedding of the Apostle's blood, that gave to Heaven so many illustrious saints, that became in the days of St. Patrick one vast monastery, could not have undergone the innumerable and indescribable affiictions of the last three hundred years without some special dispensation of Divine Providence. And to-day, if you affection. And to you, young and rising generawe cast but a giance at the state of the world, we may catch some slight glimpse of God's mighty design upon our country. How have other civilized nations kept the talent of Divine Faith, which God committed to their safe keeping? They have never the seeds of Irish faith. Let us one and all esteem felt the suffering of our country, their histories are more or less illumined with earthly prosperity. But surrounds this faith, every characteristic that adorns how has it fared with their faith—that greatest and noblest gift of Heaven? In some its life is precarious, in others its existence is no more than felt, in others again it it is entirely gone. But Ireland, the martyred nation, whose earthly life was crushed as the grape beneath the press, has kept the faith as bright, as pure, and strong as when it broke from the lips of its Apostle on the hills of Tara. Yes, without wishing to construe wrongly the workings of God's inscrutable counsels, I am forcibly induced to believe that God has placed our nation in the shade of the Cross, in order to preserve within her bosom the life of Divine Faith, that one day she might quicken those in whom this faith has dropped or failed to exist-that God has crucified our nation that redemption might come to other countries;

A land become a monument, Man's work, but God's concealed intent, Converts his worst to best. The first of altars was a tomb, Ireland thy gravest one shall become—

God's altar in the West, What a grand and glorious mission-Ireland the Apostle of nations! This honour is assuredly the highest a people can receive; but, glorious as it is, it is one that has brought many a pang to our country's heart. She could bear to see her sons give up their life-blood upon her own soil, but to part with them was a still greater sacrifice. Still, ever faithful to her Divine Master, she shrunk not for a moment before this great call; but with hopeful blessing she sent them forth an exiled but apostolic race throughout the world. Little you thought, my dear brethren, as, with streaming eyes and grief-swollen hearts, you beheld the last outlines of the dear country, fade from your view, that God had such wondrous designs upon you, that He had chosen you to be the special instruments of his saving power, the pioneers and champions of divine truth in the lands in which a mysterious destiny was wasting you. But such seemed the Divine willthe tears of Ireland were to be the well-spring of benediction to other countries. This mission of the large assembly, amounting to several lrish people reveals to us how wisely God deals thousands, surrounded a platform which had been with men and things for his own glory, how he golden age our country presaged what a utilizes for the triumph of his holy cause what would seem most adverse to it. He allowed a foreign nation to place its yoke upon his faithful people, and even to press the power of conquest so far as to deprive us of our native tongue. But time is fast disclosing that this humilation is but the prelude of a mighty victory. The British Empire holds today beneath its sway upwards of 200,000,000 of subjects; its influence and relations are world-wide; its language, which is spoken by 90,000,000, is heard in every clime. This mighty power, it would seem, God wishes to wrest from the spirit of error, and the instrument that he has chosen for this work is our country. He has prepared and fortified Ireland in her long sufferings for this glorious but arduous undertaking; He has even allowed her tongue, which for so many centuries had sung His praises to be sacrificed that she might the more easily accomplish the enlightenment of the millions of darkened souls that live under this power, or use this language. And well is Ireland doing this noble work; there is not a spot where the English language is heard that does not bear testimony to the zeal of the Irish people to plant and spread the Gospel. It was Irish faith that gave rise and impetus to the Catholic movement in England and Scotland; it was the missionary priest and the emigrant labourer that fostered and preserved in those countries, enveloped in heresy, the life of truth, whose rapid progress today gives such hope to the Catholic heart. In Australia, New Zealand, India and all the Eastern and Southern Britannic possessions Cathelicity owes its immense growth to Irish energy and zeal. But it is when we turn our eyes to this wast continent of America that we can more advantageously see and stands forth the great "Niobe of Nations." She was admire the wonders of Ireland's Apostolic Faith. In the neighbouring republic, which, though in its infancy, can compete with any other nation in industrial progress; Catholicity is keeping pace with its fast spreading material prosperity; half a century ago its adherents could be counted by thousands now they have swelled into several millions. The children of St. Patrick have been admitted by all to have done by far the largest share of his truly stupendous work. To you, my dear brethren, was not reserved the privilege of building up the faith in this land; but, though you have settled in a country where you have found your Divine Religion established and flourishing still the Apostolic spirit that expatriated you has tended and is destined to increase and encourage the great work of religion. During the last fifty years that you have been here, you have never allowed yourselves to be surpassed in any effort tending to sustain and promote its honour; the noble generosity with which you have met every demand that has favoured the interests of your faith has won for you the esteem of other creeds and nationalities. Your strong and unyielding religious convictions; your innate respect for ecclesiastical authority; your deep esteem for all that breathes a Catholic spirit, will be so many bulwarks to protect the true faith against the aggression of religious indifference which is fast flooding the land. Oh! how wonderfully God has avenged our country's wrongs; the very means that men thought fatal to it, have, by

of Christendom—that no other nationality was so rected every affliction to which his fiendish ingent. ity could devise. How our Catholic hearts should throb as we recall this mighty victory! How they should overflow with enthusiasm as we consider that, in almost every spot of the habitable globe the praise of our national faith is sounded to day from some Christian altar: that no Apostle, St. Peter alone excepted, has his anniversary celebrated ized the prophetic words of St. John, "this is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith."

It is indeed the great triumph of the age. never ceased to ennoile our race. It has placed upon our country's brow the triple crewn of sanctity, martyrdom and apostleship. It has made us, to use the words of one whose mighty eloquence resounds throughout this continent, "the most Christian in character of any people of the world." It has been the soul of our nationality. Whatever lastings triumphs we may be proud of, have mainly been achieved through its instrumentality. More over, whatever, may be the after fate of Ireland, if it ever regain peace, happiness and prosperity, to which it has been so long a stranger, it will be, if we can infer from the events of the last half-century through the influence and co-operation of their holy faith. But whatever may be the future intest of Divine Providence on that dear country, let us for the present fulfil the glorious mission that is allotted to the Irish race—the diffusion and upholding of our holy faith. Cling to it as the dearest relic of that land from which neither time nor space sever tion, to you who have never seen that green isle, de I also address these words, for you too are the sons and daughters of Ireland; in your veins flows Irish blood, and in your hearts your parents have sowed and preserve every time-honoured tradition, that it, and if their be one characteristic that I would exhort you to respect more than another, it is that deep reverence that the Irish Catholichas for his Church's authority that singular love he entertains for his clergy. This has been the secret of our religious undecaying strength in the old land, and it is the cause of its purpose and prosperity in the new one. Under the influence of this intelligent and well dir. ected faith, our race with its quick energies, its vast resources of physical and moral strength will, in this opening country, override every obstacle and assert for itself a possition inferior to none possessed by any other nationality. Let us be true to this faith, for in it are found our life, union and power. To-day especially when collected and united together by its divine bonds let us show to our fellow-citizens how highly we esteem it, how elevating and ennobling are its influences. Let us as we shall see the Cross and Shamrock borne aloft through the streets of our city, as we shall hear the soul-inspiring strains of our national music, remember that we are the heroes of 300 years of marlyrdom and 1400 years of sanctity, that we are the descendants of an illustrious line of saints and martyrs, who to-day from their golden thrones are looking down lovingly upon us, and praying their eternal King that we may walk worthily in their footsteps here below, and hereafter share with them the endless glory they now enjoy. The reverend preacher having concluded, Mass

was proceeded with, at the termination of which the congregation, to the number of about 6,000 persons, poured out of the Church to the strains of "8t. Patrick's Day," played on the organ by Mr. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick Church.

The Procession was then re-formed, and starting from Radegonde street, proceeded through Victoria Square, marched down McGill street, and turning into Wellington Str., assed under the triumphal arch, amidst the cheers of a large crowd assembled there. They then marched down Wellington street to St. Ann's Church, turned up McCord street to St. Joseph street, and back to the ruins of the St. Patricks Hull, erected on one corner of the ruins. Here speeches were delivered by His Worship the Mayor, Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Mr. Howley, Mr. McShane, Dr. Hingston, and several other gentlemen, after which the immense concourse of people separated, to meet again in the evening at the

# CONCERT.

The City Hall was crowded with an audience such as is soldom seen there, and who seemed to highly appreciate the addresses that were delivered and the songs and glees that were sang. Shortly after \$ o'clock, a procession, consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Howley, President of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Justice Coursel, M. P. Ryan, M. P. Father Landrigan, Mr. J. Stewart (Herald), and the Presidents of the different Societies, together with ladies and gentlemen forming the musicians, who afterwards delighted the audience by the way in which they rendered the different solos, &c., awarded to them, as well as several other ladies and gentlemen, entered the Hall to the music of "St. Patrick's Day," performed by the Hibernian Independent Band, and ascended the platform. The President took the chair, and was supported on his right by His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Justice Coursel, and on his left by Father Landrigan and M. P Ryan, M.P. After waiting till all were seated, Mr. Howley on rising said that with regard to the re-building of the St. Patrick's Hall, within one hour after the proposition had been made, he met an Irishman who told him he was prepared to back the St. Patrick's Society to the extent of \$5,000. After speaking in praise of Father Burke, he quoted the comparison made by Wendel Phillips between Froude the historian and Father Burke, he mentioned in the highest terms of praise Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, and to show the humorous side of Irishmen, quoted several passages from Lever's works which were received with much laughter. He then referred to Lever's last work "Lord Kilgobbin," and stated that the hero of the work was a Fenian Head Centre, and drew a short sketch of the work which was received with loud applause. He then quoted from Lover by reciting a verse from "Rory O'Moore" as an instance of what Irish wives are. He then concluded with reciting William Tell's address to the Mountains and sat down amidst loud applause.

Miss Wilson then sang "Erin go Bragh" in a way that drew a hearty encore from the audience. She was followed by Mr. H. Hamall, who (by request) sang "Barney, come back," and for an encore sang "Mollie Darling," both songs being rendered in a very able manner. Madame Leduc sank "Kathleen Mavourneen" in a very sweet way. Master Jas. Howley then recited an incident of '98. which was received with loud cheers. Several songs followed all of which were very good; but, for want of space,

we cannot particularize them. After intermission, Mr. Howley introduced Rev. Father Landrigan, who said he had the misfortune to be born out of his native country, although he had found out that he was born from an Irish family, and was very proud of it. He wished that he had been one of those racy Irishmen whose cloquence was natural to them, especially on St. Patrick's Day when he most required it. He stated that a few

min's heart, which throbs and beats on every St. Patrick's Day. Other nations had their, Saints, but rauna of them were celebrated as St. Patrick's Day none of them were proud of the Saint was necessary and interest were proud or the Saint who introduced into Ireland that great Christian who introduced and around that great Christian which Ireland has clung through every that and affliction. They might be proud of the glory of Iraland, for it was at the time that the plery of same over-running the Roman Empire that hearness were that little favoured green spot as the God selected time interest and beauty. All nations refige of learning, wisdom, and beauty. All nations were to be found there, as it was an asylum for all. It was at that time that Ireland produced such reat men as St. Brendan, for whom he claimed the glory of having discovered America and, with such gray of mer and was worthy of being free as for to many years she had been, and as he hoped she so many years and hear little Emerald Isle, with her own Government and her own Rule. Mr. Howley then called for three cheers for Fa-

Mr. Howley then cancel for three cheers for Fa-ther Landrigan, which were given with an earnest-ness that rather asionished him. Father Landrigan returned his thanks in a few

Several songs followed that were well rendered words and then left. and received much applause, and the concert was

and received much applicate, and the concert was concluded with God Save the Queen.
Addresse were also delivered by Mr. J. J. Curran and Mr. B. Devlin, the latter of whom was loudly called for by the audience, and who spoke on the mbject of the re-building of the St. Patrick's Hall. During the evening His Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society, presented Master James Howley with a gold cross, in acknowledgment of the many services by him rendered at their concerts, both with songs and recitations.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. - The present Ministry seems to have at its command a small majority, but party movements are so very uncertain that it is impossible to foresee the resalt of the campaign. In the House of Commons, M. Mercier has made a motion for the production of all papers, and correspondence that may have passed betwixt the Federal and Provincial Governments, and the Law Officers of Great Britain on the subject of the constitutionality, of the New Brunswick School Law

It is pretty evident that the Protestant ma jority of New Brunswick are determined to exert their power over the Catholic minority to the utmost; but we still hope that the finding of the Judicial Committee of the Privy it be otherwise, they will be in the condition of the Catholic minority in the United States; but by organisation, and a firm determination never to submit to the odious yoke of State-Schoolism, they may yet compel justice. If they cannot get Denominational Schools, then their policy should be to insist upon the Voluntary Principle, for the School as for the Church. The State has no more right to interfere for the one than for the other; and no one but a fool or a knave will ever dare to argue that if Voluntaryism suffice for Religion it is insufficient for Education. "Down with all State. Schools" must then be the cry of our New Brunswick brethren-for Education is not a legitimate function of the civil ruler.

We see by a report given in the Montreal Witness of the 4th inst., of the proceedings at a meeting of the office-bearers of the Boys Home our creed)-that several gentlemen remonstrated energetically but most justly, against the sending out to Canada of lads from the Reformatories in Rugland. These lads are of course as a general rule the very worst of scoundrels, the very "hardest of hard cases;" and it is a shame that our soil should be polluted with them. On this head one of the speakers, Mr. J. R. Dougall, told the following story:-

"He knew of a certain Reformatory School in Glasgow where the superintendent, whenever he got hold of the name of any secretary or official connected with benevolent societies in this country, would send him two or three boys he thought suitable, with a letter of recommendation guaranteeing their good behaviour. He once got such a note with four boys. He procured them situations, and in a week they had left, to wander around the city, and to contaminate those they associated with. Rev. Mr. Massey and others had the same experience to tell. The system was working great mischief. It was evidently going on at present. Every steamer landed more or less of these criminals, who were spread around among the farmers and mechanics. But they would not abide wholesome restraint; they got tired, ran away to the cities, and became pests to the community."—Montreal Witness.

It is but the old, old story of the utter worthlessness of State Reformatories; and to the truth of which we in Canada are now beginning to wake up, even as our fellow subjects in Australia did more than a quarter of a century ago. You may take it as a rule, admitting of scarce a single exception, that the youngster who has served some years in a "State Reformatory" comes out tenfold more the child of the devil than he was when he went in. This truth we ventured to insist upon some weeks ago when defending against the strictures of the Montreal Gazette, the policy of the Quebec Government in entrusting, in so far as juvenile Catholic delinquents are concerned, to the Brothers of a Catholic Order the control of the Reformatory in Mignonne Street. We have already known by sad experience that secular or State Reformatories are but training houses of iniquity, whose inmates therein graduate for high honors in hell—as witness the secundrels, the unmitigated and irredeemable blackguards, whom the British Reformatories vomit upon our shores, to the tainting arrived in New York, on the track of forgers conof our moral atmosphere, and the polluting of our soil. How this evil is to be met, we are Possible to decree that any youngster, coming trouble with Indians in the North West.

to Canada from a State Reformatory, should immediately upon detection receive four dozen lashes, and be shipped back to his native land. Or might we not imitate Australian legislation? and, making our Penal settlements in Liverpool, Glasgow and other cities of the United Kingdom, transport to them, under penalty of death should they ever again set foot in Canada, these convicts whom the prevalent sickly sentimentality, and maudlin tenderness for criminals, prevent us from hanging right off? Something should be done, and that quickly, to put a stop to the influx of the double-dyed villains that come from State Reformatories; and certainly we should take a warning from the miserable, hopeless failure of inion, common commercial energy enforcing sales for one moment their existence in Canada.

MIXED MARRIAGES .- Of these, so wretchedly do they invariably turn out to the parties thereunto, almost may it be said that they are fellow men from the thraldom of drinking habits unmixed evils. They are in a word, certain and fertile causes of strife, of misery, and often of infidelity. The parents whilst living fight with one another about the children, who thus Legislature, for an act to prohibit the manufacture become, not bonds of union, but bones of discord; and even after death, the survivor still wrangles over the coffin in which are nailed up Societies under their direction, and shall fell obliged the remains of the departed wife or husband, as if you will consider the subject of this communithe case may be. An instance of the latter we your views, addressed to Mr. T. S. Brown, Montreal find in the Witness of the 11th inst., as of recent occurrence at Brockville. A Catholic man, married to a Protestant woman died, having expressly desired that his body should be laid in the Catholic burial ground. The Protestant widow would not allow this; pleaded her legal right to dispose of the body of her husband-we know not with what of justice on her side: and finally backed by her Protestant relations pretended that the corpse of her husband should remain unburied in the house for years, rather than that it should be deposited Council may be in favor of the latter. Should in a Catholic cemetery. If young men and women would but note how "mixed marriages" turn out, they would surely refrain for their own sakes, from contracting such ill starred unions, and would avoid such unequal yoking

> Troubles are multiplying around the Great Britisher. He has reasons to fear that his big coal cellar is nearly exhausted, and he has the labor on the farm, for mounting the cavalry, or be restored to her.

The Orangemen of Toronto it seems made an attempt to get up a Mass Meeting to censure Mr. Crooks for his opposition to the Orange Incorporation Bill. The attempt was a failure; about 150 persons attended, and they could not obtain the use of a hall. They were however addressed in the street, but broke up without having done anything.

The Toronto Globe publishes the correspondence between His Grace, Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, and the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital. His Grace's liberal offers to give the services of the Sisters of Charity gratuitously to the Hospital are therein declined, one of the Trustees, Mr. Merrick, dis-

Our new Chief Magistrate, F. Cassidy, Esq., was duly installed in office as Mayor on the 10th inst. We wish him a glorious and prosperous career; and have no doubt but that the City of Montreal will thrive under his rule, as it did under that of his respected predecessor, M. Coursol.

There are not, we are happy to say, any valid grounds for the report which has been freely circulated as to domestic unhappiness in the family of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R.

The death of the Rev. M. Laverdiere of the Seminary of Quebec is announced, and will cause much sorrow in the community, by whom the deceased was loved and respected.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the True Wirness for the undermentioned places :-Mr. Patrick Hart, Osceola, Admaston and Dou-

Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell. Mr. P. LYNCH, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and

English Detectives, who have been in Canada looking after bogus £5 notes, are reported to have cerned in the late heavy Bank of England frauds.

A report of a rebellion being imminent in Manitoba has been received in Ottawa, but it is consiat a loss to say. It would be well if it were dered an exaggeration. There is also a report of

The following circulars has been sent to all the Roman Catholic Priests in the Province of Quebec. MONTREAL, 23rd November, 1872.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Quebec (Provincial) Temperance and Prohibitory League, the undersigned were appointed to wait upon, or correspond with the Roman Catholic Temperance Organizations of the Province, with a view to enlisting their co-operation in efforts to secure the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

The precept and example of temperance men and temperance societies, have undoubtedly secured great blessings to humanity; but something more is required to meet the circumstances of our times. The evils resulting from the habit of using

alcoholic drinks have assumed a social and political magnitude, that philanthropists, medical men, scientiac men, magistrates, and legislators must grasp, consider and resolve upon.

So long as alcohol is manufactured for beverages, and its sale for that purpose licensed in this Domthese institutions in England, against tolerating will distribute it to every quarter, and so long as its poison is hidden in pleasant drinks cunningly made sweet and aromatic to suit gratefully every palate from the most gross to the most refined, there will everywhere be found purchasers.

The action and power of government are required to bring about the emancipation of many of our by removing the temptation, and punishing the

It is the intention of the society we represent to unite with the friends of the temperance cause in the other Provinces, in petitioning the Dominion

and sale of intoxicating drinks. Oe respectfully solicit the concurrence and support of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the Temperance cation, and favor us with an early reply containing

Yours respectfully

(Signed,) T. S. Brown, J. A. MATREWSON. C. G. JONES. G. A. SARGENT Thos. Gales, Gen. Sec. of Q. T. & P. League

GREAT FIRE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL IN FLAMES-ALMOST A REPETITION OF THE FIFTH AVENUE CATASTROPHE-ORIGIN OF THE FIRE-THREE MEN FALL FROM THE WINDOWS-MIRA-CULOUS ESCAPE OF ONE WOMAN-INCIDENTS.

At a quarter to one o'clock this morning (March 18) the alarm sounded, and the cry rang through the streets that St. James Hotel, the splendid five storey building, on Victoria Square, was on fire. No. 1 reel was almost immediately on the spot, followed by No. 5, No. 2, and others. At first the flames scemed to burn low, but soon they broke out in sheets, and the whole heavens were illuminated with a ghastly, jurid light. It seems that the con-

in a little building behind the hotel and communicated itself through the laundry into a passage of the fourth flat, and at once attacked the stairway leading from that storey to the fifth. In the fifth assurance that his horses are fast failing him. Sat the servant-maids of the establishment, five or These have risen in price some sixty or seventy six in number, were sleeping. The seat of danger was immediately discovered by the firemen, who inper cent of late years; and in short horses can troduced a hose up through the building and directed hardly be procured at any price, whether for due efficiency, the hose was found wanting, and while afty additional feet were being sent for, Ahe horsing the batteries of the artillery. This Anderson lay prone on his face, holding bravely to scarcity of horses has attracted the attention of The extra hose being soon attached two firemen the Government, and it is proposed to appoint bent their energies towards the stair when suddenly a Royal Commission to enquire into its causes, utes, leaving them to view with horror the progress and suggest if possible a remedy. This too is of the flames, while the shricks and screams of the we suppose one of the outward and visible signs of doors. Seeing their hope of escape cut off tem--(an institution of which we would speaks with of that great " prosperity" of which we read so porarily from the stairs, the women turned in de--(an institution of which we would speaks with sincere respect though its managere are not of much in the papers. Well would it be for selves headlong on the sidewalk, where their fall was only partially broken by mattrasses and other soft material. They were transported to the General Hospital where they lie in a very precarious state. Another girl named Matilde Saya, hung out from the window, with the points of her feet lightly resting on the wall and remained in that terrible position for fully twenty minutes. It was a fearful spectacle. At every moment, she was expected to drop down. Mattrasses were spread out for her, and many cried out to her to let go. But, in her desperate battle for life, she clung on, till, after many usoless efforts, owing to defective ladders, the firemen succeeded in reaching her and bringing her down safely, amid three rounds of cheers from the excited multitude. The names of the heroic firemen deserve to be recorded. John Nolah was on the ladder, and Jack Beckingham took poor Matilde in his arms. These scenes were enacted in the windows of the fifth flat facing Bonaventure Street. On the side facing the Square, a man jumped down to the pavement below, and was so badly hurt, that he must be dead at the moment we write (3 a.m.), or very near his end. He and Matilde Saya were immediately cared for. Matilde was insensible, but beyond the shock to her nervous system is probably uninjured. Having thus saved life, the brigade devoted itself to subduing the flames. Notwithstanding their best efforts, however—and they worked with rapid energy and skill—they could not save the roof nor the fifth and fourth flats. The fire was checked by flooding the other storeys, and by the firemen going into the blazing furnace within doors with their streams. The Salvage Corps, under Mc-Crobie, likewise did efficient work, by spreading canvass upon the roof of Winks' building which was in danger. The St. James Hotel was insured to a large amount, but how far covered we cannot stop at this late hour of the night to detail more fully. The want of ladders was clearly demonstrated at this great fire, and the Corporation will be guilty of criminal negligence if it delays any longer provid-

> At the last moment, we learn that three gentlemen have been transported to the General Hospital. Mr. Thomas of the Ontario Bank, made a ladder of quilts, which broke and he fell to the ground. Mr. Belcher, of Nield & Co., did the same and met with a like fate. Mr. Heildrich climbed from one window pane to another, dropping down, and finally

ing the Brigade with a full set of them.

slipped down to the pavement. The hose leaked badly at the couplings. We surpose they must have been the old patent. It like-wise leaked very much from the rivets. We must have hose in better order, by all means, and instead of one man, there should be two or three to make and mend the hose, and these extra men should be added to No. 1 Station.

We noticed also a decided want of steam-fire engines to pump direct from the hydrants and to throw streams not only on the roof, but also into the rooms on fire. They would serve also to proteet the neighboring buildings, for the water pressure of the city is totally inadequate for fire work and the saving of surrounding property.

It now turns out that the women were saved by the firemen helping them down the stairs. It was the three who fell from the windows.—Montreal Ga-

"It is with pleasure that we learn of the election of the Hon. M. Cassidy, M.P.P., as Mayor of Mont-real, Canada. Mr. Cassidy is the first Irish Roman Catholic who has been honored with the dignity of Mayor of the "Rome of America." He is a graduate of the Sulpician College, and as a lawyer has neld a prominent position among the leading members of the Bar of Her Majesty's dominions. We congratulate the Irish Catholics of Montreal on the election, without any opposition, of the distinguished gentleman to the office of Chief Magistrate of the first commercial city of the Dominion of Canada. We understand that the Honorable gentleman will shortly lead to the altar a most estimable lady of that city, to assist in the discharge of those duties pertaining to the Lady Mayoress. We extend to him and the bride elect our heartiest congratulations .-Catholic Reflector, Albany, N.Y.

The Montreal Physicians have declared by manifesto against the use of liquor in the preparation of medicines, giving as their opinions that such use is dangerous to health. The Doctors have met the hearty approval of the people. Father O'Connor of Alexandria, an ardent Temperance man, writes to the Gazette approving the action of the M.D's, but a "countryman" who loves his glass faithfully and too well, crosses swords with Father O'Connor, and a Temperance war is the result. Father O'Connor with his 1,600 men of Alexandria are in the field,— Western Catholic Times.

The following is taken from the Brantford Courier of the 10th instant, and was by it obtained from Mr. Welsh, a respectable citizen of that town, and father of the man Welsh, who mysteriously disappeared from Brantford last summer. One James Edgar, of Dunnville, on his death-bed, confessed to Perry Bowen who is now dying at St. Catharines, that Thomas Boyle, in company with Gafiney, who was hung at Buffalo about a fortnight ago, smothered Robert Welsh, and then threw him into the Niagara

A heavy express robbery has been committed. It appears that the American Express Company have been robbed of two packages of money amounting to \$10.200, received from the Quebec Bank for expressing to Toronto, and that a messenger named John Bowden got them in his possession and on Wednesday night last started for parts unknown, where he is still, as no one has any idea of where he has gone to. The loss is a heavy one, and will undoubtedly fall on the Company, as the Bank holds their receipt of the same.

ABREST OF AN ALLEGED PARRICIDE.-Our readers

will remember that on the third of June last an old

man named Francois Labelle, met with his death at St. Jerome under suspicious circumstances. He ived alone. Early in the morning of the above mentioned day, an alarm of fire was raised and it was found that his dwelling was in a blaze. Foremost among those who rushed to the scene, was his son, Moise, who it appears, made no attempt to save his father's life but occupied himself in removing vehicles and other articles from the shed adjoining the house. It was rumoured that the son had murdered his father in order to obtain possession of about \$300 he expected to find and that he had then fired the house so as to conceal his crime. At an inquest held by the Coroner of the District, a verdict of willful murder was rendered against Moise Labelle who had meanwhile escaped to the States. Yesterday however, information conveyed to High Constable Bissonnette by the Postmaster of St. Jerome, induced him to visit that locality in company of Constable Lamontagne. It was thought, and it proved to be true that Moise Labelle was once more on Canadian soil. At the post-office Mr. Bissonnette obtained possession of letters addressed to a man named Pillon and of one addressed to the alleged murderer. They did not find Pillon at home as he was out procuring wood, so they proceeded to Labelle's house where they at first only saw his wife. They handed her the letter for her husband, but on her declaring she could not read, Mr. Bissonnette read it to her. It was from a brother of the alleged murderer, who lives ir Saginaw, Michigan. Just as the officers were about to leave the house, they observed that the hed appeared to have been recently occupied. They thereupon commenced a through search, which resulted in discovering Moise Labelle under the bed. He stoutly denied the accusation of murder preferred against him, saying that his neighbors were all " down upon him." The officers took him into custody, and arrived with him in this city early yesterday morning. His trial is to take place at the

next session of the Court of Queen's Bench at Ste Scholæstique. TESTIMONIAL.—Yesterday afternoon a testimonial of peculiar gratifying character took place in Mon-treal. The happy recipient of this mark of estcem is Mr. James Kearney, who for the last nineteen years has been a conducter on the Grand Trunk Railroad, fand has, by his politeness, affability and readiness to do all in his power to provide for the comfort and convenience of the passengers, won so large a number of friends from the highest to the lowest, that on his retirement, a few of his most regular customers conceived the happy idea which yesterday was consumated. The list of subscribers is a large and influential one, and includes the names of three Bishops, five members of Parliament, a large number of the most influential citizens of the towns between Montreal and Acton, as well as a number of his friends and admirers of all grades and classes. The delegation deputed to make the testimonial consisted of Capt. de Montenach (who originuted and presented the testimonial), Col. de Bellefeuille, Capt Doherty of St. Hyacinthe, Mr. W. Campbell, of St. Hilaire, and Mr. Bruce Campbell, who acted as Secretary. They waited on Mr. Kear-ney at his residence in St. Francois de Salles Street yesterday afternoon, and presented him with an illuminated address with the list of subscribers, and a handsome morocco portmonnaei, beautifully got up and ornamented, containing the sum of \$165. Mr. Kearney acknowledged the receipt of the testimonial in a few well chosen words, and the delegation then retired .- Montreal Herald 11th inst.

John Simmons, one of the accomplices in the express robbery, returned yesterday to St. Catherines, and was arrested. At first he pleaded ignorance of the matter, but afterwards admitted that he and Bowden, after securing the money, took the night train for Buffalo, where they remained all day Thursday: they then proceeded to Cleveland, where he left Bowden. He states that all the money he received was twenty dollars. He was brought before the Police Magistrate and remanded.

SAD .- On Monday last, the Chief of Police received a letter from Mr. James Muir, Agent, for a person named Foley, informing him that at No. 605 La. gauchetiere street, there were a number of people who, not being tenants, were trespassing on the pre-mises. Detective Bouchard was accordingly sent to look into the matter, and he discovered a truly pitiable state of things. The windows had been removed both in front and in the rear of the house. Half a dozen old people of both sexes were huddled in the centre of a room, having built a perfect wigwam of all their movable chattels to protect themselves from the freezing drafts. It is stated that the landlord caused the windows to be removed. It needs no stretch of imagination to conceive what the miserable wretches endured, because they had not paid their rent. The detective having no authority to arrest them, went his way.—Montreal

Prof. Agassiz is credited with the opinion that Niagara Falls will not last more than nineteen centuries longer." We are sorry that his decision has be n made public, least those grasping landlords should raise their prices to a still more atrocious

figure, and the hackman become more fierce than ever in fleecing the unprotected stranger. They will feel that they must make hay while the sun shines.

From nearly all parts of the Province we have reports of the prevalence of an epidemic resembling influenza of a severe type. It begins with a cold in the head, and then developes into sore throat, cough and general prostration, sometimes attended with rheumatism. It has been prevailing very extensively in this town and vicinity, and many persons are now afflicted with it. We hear of whole families being stricken with the distemper .- Yarmouth Herald

Inon in the Blood.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron clement, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and lowspirited; in such cases, the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

OFFICE OF THEODORE METCALF & Co, ) TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, Oct. 7, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS-Sir: We are happy to say that the sale of your Syrup has been very large for the past two years. It is prescribed by some of our first physicians. We remain, yours very truly, THEODORE METCALF & Co.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 9th of March, at the age of 27 rears, Ellen, eldest daughter of John Burke, Esq., of St. Columban, P.Q.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. teach both languages. Good reserved immediately salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., 31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, In the matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City of Montreal, and there doing business under the name and firm of W. DUFOUR & CO., Auctioneer.

the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Oflice, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Montreal, 17th March, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEDEC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal.

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873

EDWARD COOTE by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the style and firm of W. DUFOUR & CO, Auctioneer & Trader,

The insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 235 St. James Street in Montreal, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of March, inst., to receive statements of is affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

L. JOS LAJOIE

Montreal, 5 March 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE of the City of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent I, the undersigned, L. Jos. LAJOIR, of the City and

District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before

me, within one month, L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Official Assignes.

Office, No. 97 St James St. Montreal, 5 March 1873,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE. the City of Montreal Trader.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice said three days expiring on Thursday the Twenty seventh day of March, 1873 the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS LAJOIE. Official Assignee. Montreal, 7th March 1873

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Upholsterer of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McClay, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McClay," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousseau, as Upholsterers, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau,"

An Insolvent. THE undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly ex-ecuted by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted.

Montreal, 10th March, 1873.
FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS.
By LUCIEN HUOT,
w-30 His Attorney ad litem.

5w-30

The control of the control of the control of the property of the control of the c

rasion virtualist.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labiador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands— Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Selicitor for Applicants. elasjana in orabiene pomeleti in petara. en albaka sa sa tarak in sana pike begin in **30-1m** 

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VARSATURE March 13—The Assembly to-day Committee of Thirty. The vote stood 411 years to

Paris, Fgs. 23.—For several days past a manuscript letter has been in circulation here written by the Comte de Chambord to Monseigneur Dupanloup in reply to the pressing intervention of the Bishop, urging concessions that might lead to a Fusion. The letter, on account of its singular character and its unexpected conclusion, had been declared by the Legitimists to be apocryphal. But it now appears that the letter has been published in an authorized country newspaper, and it is now reproduced in an evening paper. It may, therefore, unless further proof to the contrary be given, be considered as authenid. It runs as follows :---

"VIENNA, FEE. 8.—Monseigneur l'Eveque,—Like you, I can have no other interest in this world than the welfare of France, nor any other desire than to witness the arrival of better days for the Church. The Comte de Blacas, charged by me to bear to you a verbal reply to the letters which you addressed to me, certainly cannot have failed to acquaint you with the conformity of my sentiments in this respect with your own. I desire now only to express myself to you in a few words the regret I feel at not being able to follow the counsels which your patriotism suggests. You seem to attribute to chimerical scruples the want of success of efforts which have been so frequently renewed to bring about a closer union between the two branches of my family. After searching thoroughly my conscience, I do not find an hour or a day in my life in which the difficulties I am asserted to have mised have imposed any serious obstacle to a sincere reconciliation. Without pre-Judice or rancour against any persons, my duty was to preserve in its integrity the principle beyond which I shall never cease to repeat I am nothing, and with which I am all. That is what people will not sufficiently understand. I may be permitted to suppose from your allusions that among the chief sacrifices which you regard as indespensable to meet the wishes or the country you place that of the Flag. That is a pretex invented by those who, while recognizing the necessity for a return to a traditional Monarchy, desire at least to preserve the symbol of the Revolution. Believe me, notwithstanding all its failings, France has not so far lost the sentiment of honour. It no more understands the Head of the House of Bourbon denying the standard of Algiers then it would have understood the Bishop of Orleans consenting to continue to occupy a seat in the French Academy in company with scoptles and Atheists. I have not learnt with less pleasure than the true friends of the country the presence of the Princes, my cousins, at the Chapelle Expiatoire on January 21, for, in appearing there to pray publicly in that monument consecrated to the memory of the Martyr King, they must have felt the full influence of a place so propitious to great teaching and generous inspirations. I have, then, neither sacrifices to make ner conditions to receive. I expect little from the ability of man, and much from the justice of God. When I am too bitterly tried, a glance at the Vatican re-animates my courage and strengthens my hopes. It is at this school of the illustrious captive that one acquires the spirit of firmness, resignation, and peace—of that peace which is assured to every one who takes his conscience as a guide, and Pius IX. as a model.

K. as a model.

"Believe me, M. l'Eveque, yours, &c.,
"Hann!." -Times Cor.

A SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY .- PARIS, Feb. 18 .- The even tenor of the protracted crisis through which we are passing-for I believe we are still in a crisis -was pleasantly varied yesterday in the Assembly at Versailles by the most lively war dance which has yet been witnessed within the theatrical precinets of the Chamber. As is usual in the case of all really effective "rows," the incident from which it sprang was a personal one. It maintained its exclusively personal character throughout, and only terminated without broken heads owing to the na-tive preference which characterizes the race for using their tongues instead of their fists. Nevertheless, not since the Chamber has met has there been so near an approximation to what in America would be called a "downright rough and tumble" as when a whole benchful of the Left charged an unfortunate member of the Right and with uplifted palms threatened him then and there with summary chastisement. The prime cause of the melee was the old accusation which M. Carayon Latour brought against M. Challemel Lacour of having during the war ordered both him and the Mobiles he commanded to be shot. When M. Challemel Lacour alluded to the valour of his Mobiles, and to the fact that he had lost half of them in the campaign of the Vosces, a certain elderly member of the Right astonished everybody by shouting out in a spasm of enthusiasm, "They were not Republicans." Instantly the greater part of the Left sprang to their feet as if they had been sitting on springs to which M. Champwallier (the Legitimist deputy in question) had the key, and had shot them all into the air for his amusement. These curious effects are not to be observed among the more cold-blooded races of the North, but the peculiarity of a French insult is that it can act upon a whole mass like an instantaneous sting. Every one seemed to have an epidermis of exactly the same thickness; then a multitude flung themselves precipitately on the unhappy M. Champvalier. It seems a perfectly recognized part of Parliamentary proceedings among the Radicals that any number of them may fall upon and assault a single deputy of the Opposition by whom they conceive themselves insulted. Such at least appears

"The insulter was immediately surrounded by the honest men whom he had insulted, and his deplorable attitude would have caused them pity, if it had been possible to pardon such an insult. The deputies of the Left on the first, bench who precipitated themselves upon this personage to inflict upon him the chastisement which he deserved were M M. Langlois, A. Gent, Edmond Adam, Laurent-Pichat, &c.; but we have said enough for the present-L'incident n'est pas clos."

to be the view taken in the Republique Française this

morning, which describes the scene as follows :--

This is a most cheering prospect. There is no saying what new development of the Democratic theory of personal Parliamentary chastisement we may not yet have in store for us, as practiced probably among themselves, by the new couche sociale to which we are to be before long introduced. In the meantime a duel or two seems one of the inevitable consequences of having any decided political opinion. It need scarcely be said that the person who was not insulted on the occasion was poor M. Gravy. In vain did he shout and ring his bell. He produced no more effect upon the conduct of his audience than if he had been a fashionable London preacher, and they only calmed down at last, without proceeding to further extremities, because they do not like blows, and their throats got exhausted with roaring. After this, storm succeeded storm for the rest of the seance. Nothing was said worth repeating here, and, indeed very little was heard; but that was no great loss, for what could be said on such a subject worth listening to? Finally, Jules. Favre, of all men in the world: came to the rescue. His appearance in the Tribune alrays acts on the Assembly like a red flag on a bull; but it was opportune nevertheless, for while they were turbulently trying to find a way out of the personal slough in which they had become

mitted. So that the cloture was voted and the membors went off remarking appropriately, " Quel gachis!" -Times Cor.

SPAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY - A CONSTITUENT CORTES MINISTERIAL CHANGES — MADRID, March 12.— The Assembly yesterday definitively sanctioned the bill introduced by the Government suspending its sittings, and convoking the Constituent Cortes on the 1st May.

Malaga to-day proclaimed the Federal Republic.

A special despatch to the Standard from Spain, via Paris, says Gen. Nouvillas has been defeated by the Carlists near Pampeluna. The Government troops attacked the Carlists on the heights of Montreal, failed to dislodge them and were forced to retreat. They lost three commanding officers, and twenty privates killed, and 20 officers and 100 men wound ed. The Carlist loss was heavy, but the particulars are net yet known.

#### PORTUGAL.

REPUBLICANISM IN PORTUGAL.-LONDON, March 11 .-Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's Government in 1832.

#### ITALY.

Ross, March 11.-Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed and a riot was imminent. The troops were called out and prevented disturbance.

The King has appointed Amadeus Lieut.-General in the Italian army.

BARN CISTERNS.-One of the most important appendages to the barn or stable is a well built capacious cistern. Having a full supply of pure water in the barn yard is not only convenient, saving much time in taking horses and cattle to the pond or brook to drink, but the water from a well kept cistern is much more healthful to the stock than the water from many of the stock pends, which during the summer months, when water is most needed. are but little more than mud holes. The water that falls upon an ordinary sized barn in the course of s year is sufficient for all the stock that will probably and shelter in and around the barn; in the winter time, when the ponds are frozen, having water in the yard is a great convenience, not only for watering stock, but for wetting the cut straw and hav that should be fed with meal to the farm horses and cattle. Many farmers who have never experienced the advantages of barn cisterns would avail themselves of them if they knew with how little cost and trouble they can be built. In ordinary clay soils a cistern may be built without brick, except for the arch, by merely making the excavation of the size and depth required and laying the mortar immediately on the clay sides; if well done with good hydraulic coment, and clean, coarse sand, it will be as permanent as if plastered upon a brick wall. Brick will be required for an arch. To turn this, about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, a shoulder should be made the width of the brick on which the arch is to rest. One thousand brick will be sufficient for a cistern of the capacity of one hundred barrels; constructed on this plan, and the whole may be built at a cost of \$25. On many farms, brick may be already on hand, and some farmers, perhaps, would prefer to wall the entire cistern from the bottom. To do this, two-thirds or perhaps threefourths more bricks would be required. The most proper form, and the one which gives the greatest strength to a cistern, is that of an ordinary jug. say 10 or 12 feet deep and 6 or 8 feet diameter, at the bottom, increasing in the middle upward the size should be contracted to the base of the arch to 6 feet or less. Such a cistern will hold from 100 to 150 barrels, and would afford a supply of water for 20 head of animals continually. It is important to secure as freshly burnt hydraulic cement as possible. The coarsest sand makes the strongest mortar. This should be clean, that is, free from any clayey or marly substance. Every good mason knows the proportion in which these should be mixed .- Rural

Frost Bite is the result of blood becoming so cold as not to circulate, and mortification and the death of the part takes place. When a limb on any part of the body is frozen it losses all sensibility and the skin becomes white; as soon as this is noticed, rub t gently with snow; the next best is ice water, for that is slightly warmer we believe than the frozen part, and thus changes the temperature by very slow degrees; keep it in cold water until the feel ing returns, and for two or three minutes later, then add a little warm water, and in two or three minutes a little more, rubbing the part gently with the hand so as to promote the circulation. If a person seems to be nearly frozen to death, remove all the clothing and cover the whole person, excepting the mouth and nose, in snow; if this cannot be had, use icewater, containing lumps of ice; after remaining a few moments long enough to have some sensibility, take out the body and wipe it with it rags dipped in cold water until the muscles begin to relax, then remove to a cold bed, cover the body over with the warm hands under the cover, patiently rub the whole surface for hours if necessary; two or three persons might be rubbing at the same time, in order to get up a circulation. If signs of life appear, give an injection of camphor water, and put a few drops of spirits of camphor on the tongue. As soon as the person can notice things, give a teaspoonful of strong tea or coffee, and after a while give him half a cup hot at a time; not only parents, but all young persons ought to know these things. Two winters ago, a young gentleman advised a young lady, who was returning from skating with feet benumbed with cold, to put thom in warm water as soon as she reached home; she did to one foot, which had to be taken off .- Hall's Jour. of Health

NATURE OF CROUP.-Dr. Jordan, in a recent lecture upon croup, as reported in the Medical Times and Gazette, takes occasion to refute the hypothesis, that croup is the result of a membranous exudation in the larynx or trachea, and maintains that whenever this occurs the actual disease is dyptheria. The usual cause of croup is a membranous inflammation of the mucuous membrane of the laryax and traches accompanied with secretion of tenscious mucus, and also considerable swelling, caused by effusion into their submucuous arcolar tissue-in fact, a catarrhal inflammation of the larynx and traches. The danger of the disease is in consequence of the obstruction to the entrance and exit of air to and from the lungs, which frequently requires a very prompt treatment. For this the patient is to be placed in a warm room having no draughts, at a tempera-ture of at least 70 degrees F. The air broathed is to be thoroughly saturated with moisture, this being sometimes accomplished very effectually by the steam from a boiling kettle in the room. Whatever applications be adepted, it is to be remembered that the soft moist vapor is an important agent in the treatment. A linseed poultice to the throat helps, and has a soothing power. These external applications being attended to, an emetic of ipecacuanha is then to be given, and repeated every twenty-minutes or half hour until not only copious vomiting, but perspiration is induced. The result of this is to cause the secretions of the air passages to become thinner and more easily got rid of, a looser involved by the help of "ordres du jour," he reminded them that in the case of the interpellation modificit o is of the treatment are, of course, suggested of one member by another ordres du jour are not per- by the attendant physician.

A NOBLE REVENUE.—Two French noblemen, the Marquis de Valaze and the Count de Merci, were educated under the same masters, and reputed amongst all who knew them to be patterns of friendship, honor, courage and sensibility. Years succeeded years, and no quarrel had ever disgraced their attachment; when, one unfortunate evening, the two friends having indulged freely in some fine Burgundy, repaired to a public coffee-house, and there engaged in a game of back-gammon. Fortune declared herself in favor of the Marquis, and the Count was in despair of success; in vain did he depend on the fickleness of the goddess, and that he should win her over to his side; for once she was. constant. The Marquis laughed with exultation at his unusual good luck. The Count lost his temper, and once or twice upbraided the Marquis for enjoying the pain which he saw excited in the bosom of his friend. At last, upon a fortunate throw of the Marquis, the infuriated Count threw the box and dice in the face of his brother soldier.

The whole company in the room were in amazement, and every gentleman in the room waited with impatience for the moment in which the Marquis would sheathe his sword in the bosom of the now

repentant Count.

"Gentlemen," said the Marquis, "I am "Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I have received a blow from a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I know and I acknowledge the laws of honor, and will obey them. Every man who sees me wonders why I am tardy in putting to death the author of my disgrace. But, gentlemen, the heart of that man is entwined with my own. Our days, our education, our temperaments and our friendships are coeval. But, Frenchmen, I will obey the laws of honor and of Franco. I will stab him to the heart." So saying, he threw his arms around his unhappy friend, and said, "My dear de Merci, I forgive you, if you deign to forgive me for the irritation I have given to a sensitive friend, by the levity of my own. And now, gentlemen," added the Marquis, "though he has interpreted the laws of honor my own way, if there remains one Frenchman in the room who dares to doubt my resolution to resent even an improper smile at me, let him accompany me; my sword is by my side to resent an affront, but not to murder a friend for whom I would die, and who sits there, a monument of contrition and bravery, ready, with me, to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat, if any man dare to think amiss even of the transaction."

The noble conduct of these two friends was applauded by the company present, who felt that "to err was human, to forgive was divine." The pardon of the Count was scaled by the embraces of the Marquis, and the king so far applauded both the disputants that he gave them the cordon bleu.

FRIDAY AS A FAST DAY.—Everyone, I presume, is aware that Sunday is but a weekly repetition, through the year, of Easter-day; for the Apostles transferred the sabbatical rest from the last to the first day of the week commemorate our Lord's resurrection. Now, a similar spirit consecrated, from the beginning of the Church, the sixth day of every week as a day of humiliation, in continued remembrance of the day whereon He was crucified. From the beginning, Friday was kept as a fast, and that of so strict observance that the blessed martyr, Fructuosus, bishop of Tarracona, in Spain, when led to execution, in 259, though standing much in need of refreshment, refused to drink, it being Friday, and about ten of the clock. The motive for this fast, as well as of that on Saturdays the remains of which yet exist in the observance of these two days as days of abstinence, is clearly stated to be what I have described it, by Pope Innocent I., about the year 402. For, writing to Decentius, he says: "On Friday we fast on account of our Lord's passion. Saturday ought not to be passed over, because it is included between the sorrow and the joy of the season. This form of fasting may be observed every week, because the commemoration of that day is ever to be observed." Julius Pollux, in his chronicle, says of Constantine: "He ordered Friday and Saturday to be honored; that, on account of the cross (or crucifixion) of Christ, and this for His resurrection." In after ages, this custom was rigidly observed, as a learned and pious living author has proved by examples. In an old French poem upon the Order of Chivalry, Hue de Tabaric informs Saladin of the four-things which a true knight should observe; one is abstinence or temperance. He then says: "And to tell you the truth, he should on remembrance at on that day, Jesus Christ, with a lance, for our redemption was pierced; throughout his life on that day he must fast for our Lord." It is recorded, in old memairs of the Mareschal de Boucicaut, that he held Friday in great reverence, would eat nothing on it which had possessed life, and dressed in black to commemorate our Saviour's passion. And hence, on the other hand, the people of his time held it for one of Robert le Dinble's worst characteristics that he acglected that day's fast. This powerful assocition of one day in the week, with the lesson of meekness and forgiveness which we have seen its prototype inculcates, and this one day observed with humble devotion, in honor of man's redemption, must have kept alive a truly Christian spirit, or at least have acted as a check, salutary and powerful, upon the course, otherwise unrestrained, of passion. -Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Holy Week.

JEWS OF JERUSALEY.—It is remarkable that the Jews who are born in Jerusalem, are of a totally different caste from those we see in Europe. Here they are a fair race, very lightly made, and partiularly effemi nate in manner. The young men wear a lock of long hair on each side of the face, which, with their flowing silk robes, gives them the appearance of women. The Jews of both sexes are exceedingly fond of dress; and, although they assume a dirty and squalid appearance when they walk abroad, in their own houses they are to be seen in costly furs and the richest silks of Damascus. The women are covered with gold, and dressed in brocades stiff with embroidery. Some of them are beautiful; and a girl of about twelve years old, who was betrothed to the son of a rich eld rabbi, was the prettiest little creature I ever saw. Her skin whiter than ivery, and her hair, which was as black as jet, and was plaited with strings of sequins, fell in tresses nearly to the ground. She was of a Spanish family, and the language usually spoken by the Jews among themselves is Spanish-Curson's Visit to the Monas-

were paid to Sheridan, in Norfolk, by an Irish servant belonging to Mr. Coke, who attended him on his shooting excursion, and which Sheridan retold with great glee : Shot the 1st (the birds all getting away)-" More power to your honour. Did you see one little fellow drop his leg as he went off? He'll never stand on his tin toes again." Shot 2nd (ditto) "Tare an'agers, there they go! But didn't yer honour hear the shot rattle among them like pase agin a winder? They'll pray never to see yer honour agin on this side of the country." Shot 3d (birds all off again)-" Tunder an 'ouns i but they'vo cotched it! (After watching them awhile.) There's three wounded, anyhow, for they had hardly stringth to fly over yonder hedge; the divil awink of sleep they'll get this blessed night." Shot 4th (a pheasant gets away)-" Well, I never seen a poor gentleman taken like him; he'll remember your honour many a long day for that. The spalpeen is carrying away more shot than would sit up an ironmonger at Skibbereen." Shot 5th (a snipe gets of)-" Bother! you may cry crake, my fine fellow-you may take your long bill to the other world. You'll wake tomorrow morning with a lumbago in your soft head." Poor Sheridan could stand this no longer, but gave his countryman a fee for his ingenuity, and proeveded on his beat alone.

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

The following are the sums collected in the different parishes for the twelvemonths :-Ste. Agathe..... St Alexis..... 29 39 B. Alphonso.... 25 49 St Ambroise of Kildare..... 31 66 St Andre d'Argenteuil..... 15 90 SS Anges Gardiens of Lachine..... 14 82 Ste Aune du Bout de l'Ile..... Ste Anne des Plaines.... 277 37 tains ....
St Antoine de Longueuil ..... 12 00 131 55 19 00 27 82 L'Assomption ..... St Augustin..... 21 57 St Barthelemi 33 20 St Basile..... 14 15 Ste Beatrix.... 13 80 St Benoit....St Bernard de Lacolle....Ste Brigide de Montreal.... 10 60 18 30 St Bruno.... 105 00 31 60 49 65 25 .25 12 57 27 90 13.50 30 10 19 40 13 25

St Calixte..... St Clet.... St Colomban ..... St Constant..... Conversion de St Paul de Joliette (for 3 mo) St Cuthbert.... St Cyprien.... Ste Dorothee.... 15 75 Ste Elizabeth ..... St Enfant-Jesus de la Point-aux-Trembles . 34 78 St Enfant-Jesus du Coteau St. Louis .... 69 15 L'Epiphanie 56 85 44 05 St Esprit.... St Eustache....Ste Famille de Boucherville..... St Felix de Valois.... St François d'Assise of Long Point.... St Frangois de Sales..... St François-Xavier du Sault St Louis ... St François-Xavier de Vercheres..... St Henri de Mascouche..... St Henri des Tanneries..... St Hermas.... St Hubert.... St Ignace du Cotean du Lac........ 26 33 St Jacques-le-Mineur..... 15 75 St Jacques de l'Achigan..... St Jacques de Montreal..... 239 29 St Janvier ..... St Isidore ...... St Jean de Matha..... St Jean l'Evangeliste..... 95 13 24 90

St Jerome.....St Joachim de Chateauguay..... St Joachim de la Pointe-Claire..... St Joseph de La Noraie...... St Joseph de Chambly..... St Joseph de Soulanges..... St Joseph de Montreal..... Ste Julie ..... St Julienne, ..... Ste Justine de Newton..... St Laurent..... St Liguori ...... St Louis de Terrebonne..... St Luc.... Ste Magdelaine de Rigaud,.... Ste Marthe..... St Martin .....

St Michel de la Pigeonniere......

St Michel de Vaudreuil.....

Notre-Dame de Grace....

St Urbain

St Valentin...
St Vincent de Paul.
Visitation de l'Ile Dupas.
Visitation du Sault-au-Recollet....

St Zotique....

N. D. des Anges (Con. des Hommes.).....

N. D. de Bonsecours...... L'Eglise de l'Hotel-Dieu..... L'Eglise de l'Hospice St Joseph Chapelle

des Petites Servantes des Pauvres..... Chapelle de St. Gabriel (Par. de St. Henri

des T.) .....

Montreal)....

We dont know that anything more equisitely touch

ing can be found in the whole domain of sepul-

chralia than the well known epitaph on our celebrated

printer. Although familiar to every one, it will

"The body of

Benjamin Franklin, Printer,

(Like the cover of an old book,

Its contents torn out,

And stript of its lettering and gilding.)

Lies here food for worms.

Yet the work shall not be lost,

For it will (as he believed) appear once more

And more beautiful edition

Corrected and amended

Ву

The Author."

In a new

Cong. des Hommes, (Par. de St. Jacques de

still bear transcription;

La Cathedrale.....

St Patrice de Sherrington..... St Patrick's of Montreal..... Patronage de St Joseph du Lac..... St l'aul l'Ermite.... St Philippe..... Ste Philomene..... St Placide ..... St Polycarpe.....Purification de Repentigny..... St Raphael de l'11e Bizard (for 9 months). St Remi
St Roch de l'Achigan
St Romain d'Hemmingford..... Ste Rose..... St Sulpice ..... Ste Terese ..... Ste Trinite de Contrecœur....

teries in the Levant. IRISH COMPLIMENTS .- The following compliments

BREAKPART—ERPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT mg.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine propertion and by a careful application of the line proper-ties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bey-erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled... James

Epps's & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, Loudon." PRESE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an MANUFACTORS OF COCOA.—" IT WILL NOW give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London. —See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if required.

By order of the Directors. J. B. LAFLEUR, Sec.-Treasurer. MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats AT R. W. COWAN'S.

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's,

# DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cont can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

For sums over \$590 09 lent on short

notice ..... 5 For sums over \$25 60 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months .... 7 \* 2 As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the

very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

12 62

41 31

22 36

14 07

19 94

14 01

24 10

25 12

42 36

22 70

125 74

468 69

55 24

7 42

11 50

38 49

15 65

8 25

13 86

50 10

36 90

19 40

26 73

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in vested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

# PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking 9 75 delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpass for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada besides, its proximity to the city will enable parent to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for the children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their nocence, and implant in their young hearts the sed of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received by tween the ages of five and twelve; the disciplia and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tends age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the yout ful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious ca and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elements education in both the French and English language viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. To classes begin every year in the first week of St tember and finish in the first week in July.

2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payab

quarterly in advance, bankable money.

4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with tab furniture, will be furnished by the house at the of \$2.00 per month.

5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mat and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provide that the pupil has at least two pairs.

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution The piano lessons, including use of piano, will

\$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be

entire without any deduction. 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided their children will deposit with the Superior of house a sum proportionate to the clothing

auired. 10. Parents will receive every quarter, with bill of expenses, an account of the health, condiassiduity and improvement of their children.—3n

# A RARE CHANCE

Service OF Fig. GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR,

To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lewell, Mass.

A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to I land and Back, donated by the Inman Steam-ghlp Company. TICKETS, \$1 00 CHATT Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev

McGrath, O.M.J., Box 360, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence their friends on this occasion.

N.B.—Winning number will be published in paper.

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OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

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Read for yourself and restore your sight.

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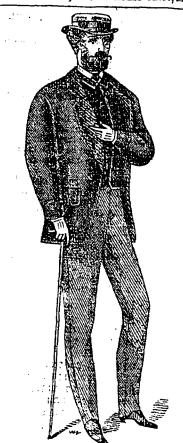
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Detailed instructions accompany each bottle Depot in Paris, L. FRERB, 19, rue Jacob. General Agents for Canada, FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! JUST RECEIVED

# WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 St. Joseph Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches,

Scarf Pins, &c., &c.
As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

### REMOVAL.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No. 269 Notre Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they have removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. G, & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied. They will make it their constant study io merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, Hatters and Furriers, No. 26° Notre Dame St.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon* restores faded or gray hair to its original

color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruft, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, General Agenta

# JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C.,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES 712 CRAIG STREET.

(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alexander Street,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO TO

VILLA MARIA LOTTERY. In aid of Several Religious Institutions.

32,000 Tickets, at \$1 Each. 11 Tickets for \$10. 20.

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF VALUABLE COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE PRIZES :-Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal, (now rented at \$500 per annum)..... \$5,000 2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700 1 Gold Prize..... 100 do do of \$5 each..... 200 do do of \$3 each..... 600 600 do do of \$1 each..... 600

One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200 GIFTS:

1 To the Catholic Bishop, to help the con-struction of the Cathedral Church.....\$2,000 To help the erection of Notre Dame de 5. To the Jesuits..... 500 7. To the Sisters of Mercy..... 8. To the Sisters of Providence.... 9. To the Piopolis Colony..... \$7,000

The money will be deposited in the hands of the Attorney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal.

The undersigned will each week make a deposition of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall be obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall have been sold.

The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible only for the numbers that shall have been so announced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit. All persons who have taken Tickets and whose numbers are not published in the said journal, are requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to prevent error.

The Drawing will be publicly made after the method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen. The Real Properties given in Prizes are held now in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will

pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on payment of the cost of the Deed. For Tickets and all other information address G. H. DUMESNIL. Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottery, No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. Responsible Agents Wanted.

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MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

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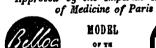


THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

E. A. & C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

# BELLOC'S CHARCOAL Approved by the Imperial Academy





LOSENGES



It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that Belloc's Charcoal owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections.

> PYROSIS ACIDITY DIFFICULT DIGESTION CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH CONSTIPATION COLICS

GASTRALGIA

DYSPEPSIA

DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERINE

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT. - Belloc's Charcoal s taken before or after each meal, in the form of Powder or Lozenges. In the majority of cases, its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges. Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob

General Agents for Canada, FARRE & GRAVEL, Montreal. HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street., BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

Montreal, March, 1871.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTER

DAME,

744 PALACE STREET Hours of Attendance—From 9 toll a.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and The system 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 I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen \$60 extra per quarter.

GRAY'S SYRUP

# RED SPRUCE GUM

NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT

AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for

Medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (care. fully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

> HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist

Montreal, 1872.

Sole manufacturer,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

OF CANADA. 1872-73 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1872-3

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Polace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :--GOING WEST.

Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brock ville Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points 6.00 a.m.

9:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 5.00 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.

The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express for Boston via Vermont Central 

Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction .. 3.00 p.m

Night Express for Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, Boston, and the Lower

station at the hours named.

The splended steamer "C A R L O T T A," running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, will leave Poitland for Halifax, N.S., every Saturday nt 4.00 p.m. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight. The Steamship "CHASE" will also run between Portland and Halifax.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through. Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and

Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventum Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street. C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director, Montreal, October 21, 1872. PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL WAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:20 a.m. to 2:15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, France ville and Beaverton Leave BEAVERTON daily at 7:00 a.m., and 30 p. m., for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit Penyton

and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD BALLWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:46 am. a 3:30 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Sm mit, Millbrook, Fraserville, Peterboro, and Wal

Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 5 a.m., and 1:50 p.m., for Peterboro, Millbrook, Summ Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pol

at 11:40 a.m. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — TORONTO TO Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Porento at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A

Trains on this line leave Union Station f minutes after leaving Yongo-st. Station.

1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-Toronto Time City Hall Station.
Depart 7:45 Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:44 Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:2 Brock Street Station. 3:45 P.M. 9:20 P.M. Depart 5:40 A.M., 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M., 8:30 P.M