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#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# VOL. XXII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872.

NO. 48.

## BOOKS FOR JULY.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE, EGYPT, ARABIA PETR.EA, PALESTINE, and SYRIA. By Rev. Eugene Vetromile, D.D. 2 vols.

HORNEHURST RECTORY. By Sister Mary Frances Clare. 2 vols. in one.... 2 50

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH, Patron of the Universal Church. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier ...... 1 00

MARION HOWARD; or, Trials and Triumphs ..... 2 00 GOING HOME. A Catholic Novel. By

Eliza Martin ..... 2 00 THE MERCHANT OF ANTWERP. — Translated from the Flemish of Hondrick Conscience..... 1 50

DEVOTIONS FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL

YEAR. By the Author of "Jesus and

THE EXILED SOUL. A Legend. Also, SEMIA, THE CHRISTIAN. From the SIX WEEKS ABROAD in Ireland, England,

and Belgium. By Geo. F. Haskins .... 1 00 DYRBINGTON COURT; or, The Story of John Julian's Prosperity. By Mrs. Parsons..... 1 25

THE CHATEAU MORVILLE; or, Life in Tournine. From the French...... EXCELSIOR; or, Politeness, Education, and

the Means of Obtaining Success in Life. 1 50 D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

## MY FUTURE HUSBAND;

OR, MAGGIE'S SECRET.

"MARRIAGE.—The great astrologer, Signor Morgani, will return a correct likeness of your future partner upon receipt of thirty stamps. Name, age and sex must be given, with a slight description of personal appearance. Address Sig-or Morgani, etc., etc.

And this is your advertisement, Morgan? Ah well !- I suspect your dupes are principally old maids and school-girls."

twenty, threw down the local paper with a \* merry peal of laughter. He was very handhand at various trades, and failing in all, had finally hit upon the above mode, which gratified his indolent disposition, by calling forth little exertion save the exercise of that literary to acknowledge her a little "fast." ingenuity of which he possessed a large share. He had formerly been a school friend of Jack Carleton's who, an hour or two before the opening of this story, had fallen in with him on his return from a prolonged Continental tour, undertaken nominally for the benefit of of the large income left him by his father.

soon after adjourned to the lodgings of Mor- on the card was Mr. Jack Carleton. gan, to have a talk over old times.

It was during this talk that Morgan confided to his friend his present mode of living, with strict injunctions to keep it a profound secret;
"as of course, you see, old fellow," said he, 'it might prove my ruin if known.'

Jack, however, did not see how his friend could be in a greater state of ruin than he ap-

peared to be at present. "You were always a good-for-nothing scamp,

Tom," said he.

"And you were always a lucky dog, Jack," returned Tom. "By the by, what are you going to do with yourself this Christmas?"

"Why to spend it in the jolliest style at the jolliest place in Christendom," replied Jack.
"They have not seen me at Barby Holt for eight years, and I expect grandmother and the rest of them will go mad with with joy when I make my sudden appearance there.'

With this flattering conclusion Mr. Jack Carleton elevated his legs till his feet reposed on the mantel-piece.

"Barby Holt Manor, in Nottinghamshire?"

inquired the signor, suddenly.

"The very same, old boy," said his comPanion. "Why do you ask?"

"Only that I had a letter from there to-

dar," replied Tom.
"A letter! what about?" inquired Jack, with innocent coolness.

some papers.

"It is not a man," replied Tom; "she

signs herself 'Maggie Barton.' " "Maggie Barton!" exclaimed Jack, "I

know her at least I did. May I read it?" he asked, eagerly. Well, as I said, there were grand doings at Barton, and he scarcely heard the reply. A pig's.

It was a short letter, in a girlish hand- in her black velvet and Mcchlin lace and the "That's her!-yes, I'm sure of it. How writing, describing herself as tall and slight, squire in his low shoes and silver buckles, led seared she looks. There's something on her with golden hair and hazel eyes, and requesting off the stately country dance from the top of mind, I conclude. She's very pretty, though.

stamps. Carleton had the letter before his eyes long after he had read it. The writer's name, "Maggie Barton," was associated with a very pleasant picture in this young man's mind. Long ago, on a bright summer day, in the woods, the sunlight glancing through the boughs fell on the gay figures of a pic-nic party. years old, with her golden hair falling from under the broad brim of a sun-hat with blue ribbons. He could see her distinctly now. some unattainable flower or fruit, the white arms reaching high, the besceehing eyes under the shadow of the hat-and this was Maggie Barton! Then he, a tall lad of seventeen. easily reaching the coveted treasure, caught wilful beauty by the hair, saying, "You owe ne a kiss for this, Maggie. Will you pay me whenever I choose to claim it?"

to shake hands with all the aunts and uncles, and many of the guests who remembered him.

And one of the guests, scated under the holly

"I'll pay you a dozen, if you like, Jack," was the careless reply, as she broke away, and joined her companions.

But the very next day Jack departed, without his kiss, for a Continental education; and, as you see, Maggie Barton's name was almost one of the first to cross his path on his return.

And so she was one of his grandfather's guests at Barby, and he (Jack) would see her in less than forty-eight hours; and, standing there, with her letter in his hand, a scheme entered this young man's head worthy of such a reckless fellow as he was.

"I'll do it," he thought. "I don't care for any one else, and of course she is not engaged, or why did she answer such an advertisement?"

"Morgan," he said, suddenly, "will you do me a favor?" "Anything you like," replied the signor, in

a preoccupied tone. Jack drew an envelope from his pocket, and, selecting one likeness of himself from about a

dozen, he laid it on the table. "Morgan," said he, "I want you to send ally old maids and school-girls." this to Miss Barton, in answer to her applica-The speaker, a young man about five-and-tion; and I mean it shall come true, old boy."

It was Christmas Eve, and Miss Maggie some, with fine dark eyes, that sparkled be parton was putting the last touches to her neath the long lashes with almost boyish glee. evening toilet for the forthcoming ball. She The person addressed, known in the advertising was tall, and you would think stately, till you columns as the Signor Morgani, was no other saw her face; and then the piquante expresthan a certain plain Tom Morgan, a regular sion of the brown eyes and the demure laughslip shod, careless fellow, who, after trying his ter of the lip led you to suppose she was more dreadful! I have heard of such things as merry than dignified; and if your observation extended to her conduct during a whole evening, I am sorry to say you would be compelled

She had dismissed her maid, and, with her pretty head a little on one side, was trying the effect of a scarlet geranium among the ambrosial puffs of her hair. Of course, Miss Barton wore a chignon-all young ladies do, now-adays-and a long curl behind her left ear. his health, but more possibly to help to get rid | Presently the geranium was settled satisfactorily, and, with a quick movement, Maggie The young men had grasped hands cordially fastened the door, and drew from beneath a enough when they recognized each other, and book cover a carte-de-visite; and the gentleman

> But, of course, Maggie did not know this. The very existence of such a person had long ago escaped her memory; and even had she remembered the name, it would have been difficult to associate the stripling of grandfather's pic-nic with the elegant, moustached, young lady, adjusting her chignon. gentleman before her.

In truth he was elegant. Leaning upon a carved pedestal, upon the top of which reposed the most stylish of Newmarkets, in company with a graceful vase with drooping flowers, an ample curtain and a bookcase filled with all the | think he was looking for somebody.' gems of literature, composed the background. Miss Barton surveyed it with satisfaction.

"So this is my future husband, according to the astrologer," said Miss Barton. "The gipsy woman said I should marry a curate. Pshaw! what an idiot I am to have written such a fool's letter! I dare say I am duped along with many others. I wish I had not written. It is a good thing none of the girls know it. Of course I am a dupe, and I supis a myth. More fool I!"

The carte was held off to be viewed in a more favorable light. "Very good, certainly!"

With another look, she placed it between the pages of a copy of "Lara," and hastened

There were merry doing at Barby Holt that night. Squire Martin Barby, or Grandfather "Why, concerning my advertisement, of Barby, as the young people—children of his ourse," answered Tom, rummaging among one papers.

"All Darby, as the young people—children of his many sons and daughters—always called the old gentleman, and Lady Ursula, his high-bred "Ah, one of my grandfather's guests, I sup-genial dame, always gathered a large circle Pose, in for a lark," said Jack. "What's his round them at Christmas. And where could genial dame, always gathered a large circle you spend a jollier Christmas than at the Manor?-and who could make such mince-pie and turkey stuffing as grandmother's old housekeeper at Barby?

to be favored with a carte de visite of her future the hall; the married sons and daughters came husband, by return of post, of course. Encey, then the young people, the children and closed in the envelope was the fee of thirty "Grandfather's guests," as all who were not fetch you some." And he darted away, fully related were styled by the rest.

The dancing was at its height; the holly and room for some time. ivy quivered on the panels, and the oak floor was becoming more and more slippery; when, unannounced, and with a powdering of snow on his cloak, a tall figure dashed among the dancers, seized the squire's hand and wrung it violently, fell on Dame Ursula's neek

But the squire's eyes were keen, and after mas, sir." the first moment he retured the grasp with a hearty "God bless you, my boy! welcome The graceful figure, raised on tiptoe, to reach home!" and "Welcome to Barby, grandson," said the kindly voice of Dame Ursula, albeit the lights for snap-dragons; and while they some tears of joy shone in her soft eyes.

"Uncle Jack! Cousin Jack!" came from twenty mouths, and the favorite grandson how do you do?" threw aside his cloak, and flung away his hat

decorations of a great oak panel, leant her white, terror-stricken face against the woodagainst a heart beating strangely fast.

"What can it mean?" she thought. "Why am I so struck at the appearance of an utter stranger?'

And yet it was not a stranger. The face of the favored grandson was the one whose image lay between the leaves of her "Lara," up stairs. Ah, Maggie, it is dangerous to have dealings with astrologers. Here was this girl, who had answered a mysterious advertisement for mere fun's sake, astonished and terrified beyond measure at what seemed the sudden realization of the astrologer's mute prophecy.

Not the folds of her crepe dress looked whiter than her face; all the joy of the Christmas party was gone for her, and a sickly feeling of superstitious terror possessed her. The spirited girl was now a faint, drooping figure, with only just strength enough to creep up stairs to her bed-room, where she crouched down before the fire, a crumpled mass of white lace and clinging crepe, shivering with fright at every wail of the wintry wind howling round the house.

"Oh that I had never written to that terririble astrologer-that horrid, mysterious man! Fancy the very person appearing in my pathknown him among a thousand, though he is not terrible, for he looks very nice. Oh, it is take good care they never do.'

With this thrilling secret at her heart, Mag-Then came footsteps, followed by a troop of girls rushing in.

"Why, Maggie, where have you been?" cried one. "We wanted you for a cushion

"Oh Maggie, where are you? Have you seen grandpapa's pet—such a romantic stir as that of her future husband; so of course, when he arrived!" exclaimed a rosy girl, with forget-me-nots in her hair.

"And he's adorable!" said a third.

"He's a dear," chimed in another. "He's the son of grandfather's cldest daughter, and she is dead, so the old gentleman thinks worlds of him," said a matter-of-fact

"I have heard he is a terrible scamp," said another.

"Rubbish," said another. "He is a regular jolly fellow, Mary. I never saw such eyes; and he gazes so anxiously around, one would

And so he was, you know, reader.

The girls' fingers had been as busy as their tongues, and, wreaths being settled to their ner." She was a pretty dancer, could sing satisfaction, they made a move to go down for songs of the "Barney O'Hea" school in a ringsnap-dragoons; and Miss Barton, with the fear of exciting surprise.

Meanwhile Mr. Jack Carleton was in his meeting. element. All the time he was joining in the pose the very existence of this piece of elegance dancing and games his eyes were diligently seeking among the guests for the signor's fair correspondent. A dozen times he thought he recognized her in some fair yellow-haired lady, till some unfamiliar feature altered his opinion. "I'm sure I should know her," he said to himself, "though all the girls are exactly alike."

Mr. Carleton's eyes, therefore, did double duty; and presently, when a pale girl, with a drooping geranium in her hair, entered in the rear of a dozen more, down went Mr. Carleton's glass of sherry; and, forgetting the lady by his side and Lindley Murray, an energetic "That's her," burst from his lips.
"That's who, Mr. Carleton?" inquired his

astonished companion.

"That? Why-she-will you take some negus, Mrs. Allerton?" he said, suddenly re- earlier period need not be wondered at. Well, as I said, there were grand doings at collecting; but his eyes were following Miss

determined not to return to that part of the

A servant was standing near the door, and Mr. Carleton addressed him in an undertone. "What is the name of that young lady standing near the fire-place and talking to my

grandmother?" "With the red flower in her hair? That's One figure in particular seemed very plain in and gave her a hearty kiss before any one had Miss Barton, sir. She came with Mr. Frances his memory; it was that of a girl about twelve time to think what the disturbance was about. and his daughters. She was here last Christ- outburst of applause which lasted several

> Jack worked his way dexterously round the room, and by the time he was within ear-shot of the young lady there was a cry to put out went out with a whist, a sharp spring placed him at her side. "Miss Barton-Maggie-

There was a little glow from the fire, just enough for him to see the shiver his words caused. She raised her dark eyes, with a man, he was called the "Liberator of his shade of displeasure overcoming her fear; but country" (applause). I need not mention his of course he could not see that; and he coutinued to murmur unintelligible nothings till, work, and pressed the slender gloved hand in common politeness, she was bound to murmur unintelligible nothings, back again. But of course the ice had to be broken. "I shall arrive at the deep waters of friendship by-and-by," said Mr. Carleton to himself. He was apt to be carried away by poetical enthusiasm at times.

A few more sentences, and then, while the rest were pressing round the burning dish, Jack made a bold stroke.

"Do you know you owe me a kiss, Miss Barton ?

The experience of the last few hours had already reduced her to a state of mute resignation. Nothing he could say would much astonish her now, so to this remarkable question she only answered, "Do I?"

"Do you? why yes, Maggie. Don't you remember Jack Carleton?"

"Are-you-Jack Carleton?" came from ips that were returning to their natural color. "Yes, indeed!" he replied, "Am I so much altered?"—Perfect astonishment and silence. "And you owe me a kiss," Jack continued; "you remember that, don't you, Mag-

gie? I'm going to have it now.' Quick as thought an impromptu kiss was taken in the dark, while the rest were burning | we see them embodied in the life and the acts the very person! I declare I should have their fingers, and then shricking in the usual senseless way that people do in these days.

Well, by degrees Miss Barton became more reconciled to the existing state of things; so fates in the stars, told by wise men, but I by the time the blue flame waxed dim, and the never believed it. I do now though. How raisins were all consumed, it seemed the most fortunate it is that nobody knows it! I will natural in the world for Mr. Carleton to place her hand upon his arm and march her off to a quiet corridor for a tete-u-tete, while the comgie sat and shivered another twenty minutes. pany in the great hall were flying up and down to the tune of "The Parson kissed the Fiddler's Wife."

What can't be cured must be endured. Here -taking the most complete possession of her, and all the time his likeness was in her "Lara" when after about two golden hours, spent in each other's society, he requested the honor of

Then, in a perfectly cool and collected mantook Miss Barton in to supper, and joined in his part. Maggie Barton was the prettiest girl in the room, an orphan with three hundred pounds a year in her own right, and the ward the sort of girl fast young men call a "stuning soprano voice, and play all the waltzes of

In fact, I believe, with all carelessness, she form an opinion; but he acted upon impulse; and, strange to say, he never had occasion to repent, for Maggie was the sweetest and tenfor ever.

DELICATE APPETITE. - The daily allowance to the maids of honor attached to the Court during the reign of Henry VIII., was a gallon of ale for breakfast and a chine of beef; a piece of beef and a gallon of beer for dinner; in the afternoon, a gallon of ale and a maniple of bread; and for supper a mess of porridge, a piece of mutton, and a gallon of ale; after supper, half a gallon of wine and bread. If the Court beauties at that time needed three or four gallons of ale daily, Falstaff's craving for sack at an

The sweetest cheek is that which never blushed

IRELAND'S LIBERATOR.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

"Life and Times of O'Connell."

(From the Now York Irish American.)

On the evening of the 13th of May, the Very Rev. Father Burke delivered the followlng lecture, in the Academy of Music, New York, to a large and highly appreciative audience. The Very Rev. Father Starrs, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the lecturer, who, on coming forward, was received with an minutes. After silence had been restored, he

Ladies and Gentlemen .- The history of this age of ours tells us of many men who have used their energies and their powers for the purpose of custaving their fellow-men, and for the purposes of injustice and persecution. This age of ours, however, has had the grace to produce one man who received from a grateful nation the proudest title that ever was accorded a name-his name is written upon the history of the world, under this grand title of "Liberator;" -his name is enshrined in every Irish heart, and in the memory of every Irishman, under the glorious title of the Liberator. When we hear that word, those amongst us who are advancing into the vale of years, remember, as he seems to rise before them, at the sound of the name of " Liberator," the colossal, gigantic figure, the brows overladen with mighty thought; the Irish eye beaming with intolligence and with humor; the uplifted arm, emphacising every glorious maxim of freedom and of religion; and at the sound of the word, "Liberator," we behold rising out of his grave and standing before us as he once stood and held sway over millions of Irishmen, the glorious figure of Daniel O'Connell (applause). There is nothing, my friends that ought to be more grateful or more instructive to every highminded man than to recall the deeds by which a man gained that well-deserved glory; for such a man not only binds to his own brows the crown of immortal fame, but he also leaves behind him for the consideration of those who come after him, a glorious example of manliness, integrity, and virtue. This should be the study of every man among us; and never can we study them more favorably, than when of one who dazzled the world by the glory of his genius, and left behind him, in the hearts of his fellow-men, traditions of mighty admiration, and of tenderest love. Who, therefere, was this man? For whom did he contend? By whom was he crowned with his glorious title of the Liberator of his country? Oh! my friends, before we sketch his life,

it is well for us to east our thoughts back some eighty years, and consider what Ireland was at the close of the last, or the 18th century. It seemed, indeed, as if the closing of the century should have been bright and peaceful and hapwas this young gentleman -a stranger for years py; it seemed as if the sun of Ireland had risen at last, and the night of the 18th century would have passed into the roll of ages under the full blaze of noontide prosperity, and happiness for Ireland. In 1782, eighteen years before the final close of the century, there was her hand, what could she say but "yes;"-for in Ireland a reunion of the grandest intellects. was it not her fate as told by the stars by a and the brightest names, that, perhaps, ever wonderful astrologer? Of course she said yes. adorned the pages of our national history. The walls of the Parliament House, in College ner, acquired on the Continent, Mr. Carleton Green, resounded to the glorious appeals of a Grattan and a Flood; while the stately and the festivity just as if nothing had happened dignified Charlemont upheld the honor of the out of the common. He was quite satisfied for nation in the Irish House of Lords. They demanded of England a full recognition of Ireland's rights, and of Ircland's independence as a nation (applause). Their voices were heard of Mr. Frances, the husband of the squire's and were unheeded, until, in a happy moment, second daughter. She-Miss Barton-was the necessities of the times obliged England to permit an organization of armed [rishmen, called the "Volunteers of '82," The men of Ireland took arms into their hands, and it is well that. Catholics as we are, we should not awful secret locked in her breast, went too, for the season. She was a good skater, could sit not forget that glorious movement originated square in her saddle, handle a gun, or hit the among our Protestant brethren of the North of bull's eye three times out of four at an archery Ireland, (applause). The men of Ireland took. arms in their hands, and when Grattan spoke again, he spoke with a hundred thousand armed. was hardly the sort of a girl Jack Carleton and drilled Irishmen at his back; and England. could have chosen for a wife, had he waited to was obliged to listen and to pay the greatest attention to his words (applause). He demanded the charter of Ireland's independence, and he obtained it, because he spoke in the derest of wives. But her secret was her secret name of an organized and an armed nation; he arose in the House of Commons and he pronounced these words: "I found my country in the dust; I raised her up; she stands to day in her queenly independence, and nothing remains to me but to bow before the majestic image and say esto perpetua, -be thou perpetuated in thy freedom, O Ireland."

Fair, indeed, and bright was the vision:industry developed, trade encouraged, magnificent buildings,-such as the Four Courts and Custom House, of Dublin, -erected, and she people speaking with a nation's voice: fair and bright was the prospect; only it was too bright to last. The Irish Parliament, at last, con-

their Catholic countrymen, so that all the na- (renewed applause). tion might enter into the act of legislation; to And now, my friends, what was the position have no laws made by class or caste, but by all of Ireland when O'Connell first appeared in the men who had he name and the privileges of history of our country? Born in 1775, he niffcent form of Ireland's best son. What could he Irishmen. It was too bright to last. The was called to the bar, in Dublin, in 1798: it do? Insulted over and over again, that life that English Government took thought. The fol- was only five years before, that is to say, in lowing year saw a strange Viceroy sent over; 1793,—that the Penal Law was relaxed, so the following year the insidious Army Act was that a highly educated Catholic gentleman was introduced; the pressure and apprehension of allowed the privilege of earning his bread as a war was taken from England; and the moment lawyer. We first find him, while the question her hands were free, she turned around to rivet of the Union was being agitated. He attended the chains upon Ireland's form. The Army a meeting in the Corn Exchange of Dublin. It Act was passed; and then the Irish Parliament had only to stop the voice of Grattan and every patriotic man. By that act it was de-clared illegal for every Irishman to carry arms; and the Volunteers were disarmed. No sooner of how things were carried on in those days. were the arms, the guns and artillery taken from them, and these strong men deprived of their arms, than England at once began a systematic persecution of the Irish people, with the express intention of goading them into rebellien, and thereby fastening the chains which around the hall and surrounded the meeting. she secured about them (great applause). One act following another. In 1794, Earl Fitzwilliam was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He arrived in the country in January. He was the friend of Ireland, and of Ireland's son, the immortal Grattan. As soon as ever the English government discovered that this man intended to rule Ireland justly, he was instantly recalled; and the people who greeted him with shouts of joy in January, accompanied him with tearful eyes, as he took his departure on the 25th of March of the same year. Then followed act after act of tyranny and oppression. In vain did Grattan, Curran, and the immortal Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then in the Irish Parliament, protest against these cruel acts. At length finding that government was determined to destroy the people, if possible; in the year '97 Grattan arose in the Irish Parliament and said: "I have offered you measures for the happiness of Ireland, and you have refused them. You propose measures for the misery of Ireland, and you will carry them. I have no more use or business," he said, "to remain in this House;" and the aged patriot departed from the House, followed by Arthur O'Connor, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and a few others, who left, with despair in their minds left to us, -our holy faith, which we clung to and with aching hearts (applause). Then came in spite of persecution and blood for three hun-the dawn of 1798, when Kildare and some of dred years (renewed applause). But this the midland counties made a miserable and unsuccessful attempt at revolution. Heroic Wexford arose; the stalwart men of the hill-sides of Wexford arose. Unarmed as they were,or armed only with the armor of their infinite bravery,-they stood out for dreary months against the united power of England; until at length the rebellion, as it was called, was suppressed-after the slaughter of the people. A ferocious foreign soldiery and the Yeomanry were let loose through the land; tortures were inflicted upon innocent and unoffending men and women, worse than ever Cromwell inflicted upon the people of Ireland; and '98 closed upon the nation trodden in the blood-stained dust, and with minds and hearts, utterly prostrated and broken under the iron heel of the enemy. And this O'Connell saw during the years '98 and '99. He listened, day after day, night after night, as John Philpot Curran stood alone between the tyrant upon the bench,—the blood-stained and ferocious Norbury,-and the poor prisoner, so often innocent in the dock .-with loud, heroic, though fruitless voice, indicating the principles of eternal justice and the for every man, until it was discovered that he majesty and purity of the law (applause). The heart of the nation was broken in '98, and nothing remained but for the infamous English minister to work his will upon the people of Ireland. That man was called Lord Castlereagh. He cut his throat afterwards (hisses) -and it used to be a standing toast in the west of Ireland, even within my recollection, for two or three friends, when they met together, to feel in duty bound to fill their glasses and give, "Here is to the strap that put the keen edge on the razor that cut Castlercagh's throat" (applause and langhter). He bribed the Irish people—then amounting to nearly the Irish members of Parliament with money; eight millions of men,-were crushed into the or bribed them with titles; he practiced the earth and were afraid to speak, Under the vilest arts of corruption that could be suggested | tyranny of a hostile government, under the by his own wicked mind and corrupted heart; tyranny of their cruel and unjust landlords, the and he carried, just at the beginning of this present 19th century, the measure which has voice was unheeded; he was refused a hearing been the ruin of Ireland, namely, the abolition in the House. Now, the Almighty God, in of the Irish Parliament, and the union of the His mercy to Irishmen, lifted up a man gigantwo countries under one Legislature. It was in vain that Grattan thundered against this ini- courage, strong in faith, tender in heart, immaquity with his heroic voice. It was in vain culate in his purity, who was destined to shake that Fitzgerald, Kendall Bush, and other great | the Irish race into self-assertion and energy; Irishmen of the day, spoke in language that is who was destined to rule these people and to immortal for its eloquence, and for its justice in lift them from the ground to put a voice upon the cause of their country, and their country's their lips and make their hearts throb again national existence. Everything was borne with glorious excitement and high hope. down, and flooded with English corruption and O'Connell arose-(great applause, again and bribery. And this Act was passed, by which again renewed)—alone, to head the Irish Ireland was deprived of the power to make her | people; - with the grasp of an athlete to own laws; and a nation hostile to her, and determined upon her corruption and ruin, was ple, alone he rose to lead a prostrate nation high commissioned to make laws for Ireland. The up the rugged road of liberty, until he led Act was passed. It has been the apology of them to kneel before a free altar, and every cruelty, and every injustice that we have burst the bonds that bound them. Alone suffered from that day to this; the accursed had he to do it. In 1813, he took the Act of Union, by which Ireland lost her charge of, and a leading place in the Catholic

power. Among the bribes that were held out to the Irish people to let this Act pass, there was one, and it was a promise that was given then, that the Catholics should be cmancipated. No sooner was the Union passed, than William Pitt, the Prime minister of England, betrayed his faith, and broke his word with Iroland: and when he had received the gift of our existence into his hands, he laughed at us in the face, and mocked us as fools, for trusting him; and a fool is every Irishman on the face of the earth that trusts England, and England's | though his Catholic heart regretted it; he had act-Parliament, or that imagines for a single ually to commit a tremendous crime in the cause of moment that the English Government or the English Parliament will ever give justice, or Jury threw out the bills; there was no case against equal laws to Ireland, unless they are obliged them. Finding that they could not entrap him into and coerced by the fear of arms (great apgenius and prudence he was able to evade, a murderplause). If the Volunteers of 82 had kept er was put upon his track. As of old, when they it. And worst of all, the Pope was then a prisoner, unholy touch. He did not weep when he left

was composed exclusively of Catholics, mostly professional men. They came to discuss the question of Ireland's existence, and to protest; against the Union. It will give you some idea As I told you, no sooner was the meeting assembled in the Corn Exchange, than the tramp of soldiers was heard outside the door: and in swaggered Major Sirr, the Town Major of Dublin, at the head of his troops. He marched He then commanded them to ground their arms, and down fell the heavy guns of the Hanoverian and English soldiers. "Now, gentlemen, you may begin your discussions," said he; but every man there knew that his very life was at the mercy of that blood-stained, unmerciful, hard-hearted man. There was no liberty of though much less of speech; a man could not call his soul his own in those days; and it was under these circumstances, in the presence of Major Sirr and his soldiery. that O'Connell, for the first time in his life spoke a word for Ireland. He tells us, that, what between the intimidation and the threats; what between the effect of this intimidation and his speaking as a young man that he felt that his heart would break with anxiety and fear while he was speaking.

Now the Union is passed. Ireland is annihilated; and the only hope for Ireland, now, -as it was our only hope for three hundred years before,-was the strength and power of Ireland's faith,-Ireland Catholicity, which was still alive (great applause). There it was, still unconquered and unconquerable, - the only element of life, the oly element of courage, the seedling of national regeneration which was dred years (renewed applause). But this powerful element lay dormant in Ireland. A Catholic Board, as it was called, was formed in Dublin. A body of Irishmen came together to try and agitate for Catholic Emancipation in the British House of Commons, in London, as in the Irish House at home; and found a glorious advocate in the great Henry Grattan (applause). Year after year he brought forward his motion, praying the Legislature to strike off the chains from the Irish Catholics, and, year after year, he met with overwhelming majorities against him; and his appeal and his cause were laughed to scorn in the British Parliament. In vain did Plunkett take up that glorious theme; in vain did Edmund Burke, the immortal Edmund Burke, (great applause) England's greatest philosopher and statesman; Ireland's greatest son, whose name shall live forever in the annals of the world's history for every highest gift of genius and virtue,-in vain did Burke and Fox, with all the English statesmen of mind, advocate the claims of Irish Catholics. They got no hearing; there was justice for every man; there was consideration was a Catholic and an Irishman; and then there was not for him even the courtesy of a hearing, but only the laughter of scorn. They had conquered us; they though they could despise us. They imagined, because we were conquered we were degraded. The Catholic Board of which I speak, in Dublin, was afraid to raise its voice, and those who befriended us were liberal Protestants and many glorious liberty-loving patriots there were among them (applause). God forbid that I should forget it (renewed applause). The great masses of Catholic party were afraid to speak. Grattan's tic in form, gigantic in intellect, heroic in strangle every man that arose against these peo-Association. At that time, mark the difficulties that he had to contend with:—He had a people afraid to speak; he had an aristocracy opposed to him to a man; he had the great landed interest of England and the English people opposed to him to a man; he had the English Catholics opposed to him; he had a government that was watching him, crossing him, day after day, with persecutions, arresting him, now on this charge, now on that, accusing him now of having said this, and then of having said that. He had men watching for his life. He had to conquer the false friend and the open enemy, defy the Government, defy the Bench and the Bar; he had to take the pistol in his hands, bitterly,

when they found they could not conquer O'Connell by the sword they set a murderer upon his thick. The whip of D'Esterre was lifted to strike the magwas so precious to Ireland, he freely risked for Ireland. I do not justify him. No. Nor does he ask me from his grave in Glasnevin to night, nor from his place in Heaven, to justify him. Even as St. Peter, for his own denial of his Master, wept every day of his life; so O'Connell, for his one moment of forgetfulness of his Catholic duties, wept every day of his life. Yet, what could he do? Young brive as a lion, confident in his strength and in his dexterity, he accepted the challenge; and, on a fine morning Mr. D'Esterre, who threatened to flog O'Connell, and wanted to fight him, took a cab and drove out to Lord Cloncurry's place about ten miles outside of Dublin, and there, on a field of an estate called Lyons he met Daniel O'Connell. Now, D'Esterre thought he was sure to win, as he was a small thin, miserable little man (laughter), like an attenuated herring long out of the sea (great laughter), and it seemed that, to hit him a man should be able to shoot a rat at half a mile (applause and great laughter); whilst O'Connell was a fine, full burly, mountain of a man. To fire at him, was something like firing at a haystack (laughter). Then, again, D'Esterre was a dead shot, and O'Connell was considered to be far more formidable man with the pen than with the pistol I have my account of this from old men who were on the ground that morning, They said that there was deliberate murder in D'Esterre's eye, as he took his aim. O'Connell simply stood there for Ireland he could not keep his hold of the people (consider ing the genius of the time), unless he met that man, and fought him. He lifted his pistol, apparently, carelessly; but he threw the light grey eye after it (laughter and applause). Two reports were heard. The whistling ball passed before O'Connell's eyes; but . D'Esterre was on the ground; and he never got up again (laughter and applause). Major Mc-Namara, of Clare, was on the ground,—a Protestant gentleman, who had fought a great many duels in his time. He came up to O'Connell, with tears in his eyes, and said-" I declare to Heaven Ban, it was the neatest shot that ever was made" (great laughter and applause). "If ever I am to meet my man again," said the Major, "I hope, if he is to strike me at all, he will do it neatly. It is almost an honor to be killed so beautifully" (renewed laugh-

The Catholic Association, formed under O'Connell grew under his genius. The Catholic aristocracy of Ireland, the Bellews, the Trimblestons, the Fingals, were shocked when they heard this man speak; they were freightened; they were afraid to speak to the English people at all; they were afraid to petition Parliament. Even John Keogh and the Democratic portion of the Catholics of Ireland were for maintaining what they called a "dignified silence," which means a silence that proceeds from fear. Out came O'Connell as brave as a lion. He knew no fear. He attacked: he did not petition. He attacked the men at the head of the State; he called them every vile name he could think of. One man was called a 'pig;" another "a perjurer;" another was told to get out of that!" (laughter); another man was called a "bloated buffoon;" and so on. And these grand English statesmen,—who thought they could walk or ride rough-shod over Ireland,-found, to their unazement, that there was an Irishman who, not only was not afraid of them, but who gave them nick-names that stuck to them for the rest of their lives (applause and laughter.) When the Catholic people of Ireland found that, some how or other, a ion had got in amongst them, -a lion rampant, roaring for his prey ;-when they found that there was one Catholic man in the land, speaking their own language, glorying in identity of race with them,that made every man, even to the Prince of Wales, at that time (George IV afterwards), afraid of him, -they plucked up courage; they raised their heads; and they asked themselves was the world coming to an end! for what was going to be done with this man? But when they found that this man had a genius and eloquence that nothing could withstand -when they found that the cause of justice and of truth on this man's lips meant the tremendous cause that would shake the world; when they found the Catholic nations, France, Spain, Austria, Italy, sympathisone of the greatest men of the age,-Ireland began to feel confidence and pride in O'Connell (applause.) Now, I say that Ireland's confidence and pride in O'Connell, from the year 1810 to the year 1829, was her salvation (applause.) He roused the clergy,—the priests even were afraid to speak; there was not a clerical voice to be heard in the cause; the bishops were afraid of their lives; if they spoke, it was with bated breath, as men who are only permitted to live. who are winked at in order that they might be tolerated in the land. He roused the clergy; he sent them amongst their people; he commanded them to preach a Gospel second only in its sacredness to the Gospel of our holy religion—that is, the Gospel of Ireland's glorious nationality (tremendous applause.)

And thus it came to pass, that in the year, 1813, George Canning, the great English statesman, was glad to propose a measure for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland. And now comes O'Connell again in all his glory before us. Canning prepared his bill. The Catholics of Ireland were to be emancipated; they were to be allowed to enter all the professions; they were to be allowed to enter Parliament; they were to be allowed to mount the Judicial Bench as the Judges of the land; they were to be allowed to legislate for themselves and for their people, all—all, upon one condition; and that was, they were to allow the English government what was called "The power of the veto," which I will explain to you. Whenever a Catholic priest Rome; and if the Pope approved of him, then, instead of making him a bishop, out of hand, he was to send back his name with the nomination; and the moment a man got his nomination, instead of going to the Archbishop, and getting him to consecrate him, he was to send the nomination to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State was to submit it to the Council of English Lords, and the Lord Chancellor of England, or the Irish Lords, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and they were to examine this man, and see whether he was worthy to be a bishop (laughter); they were such good judges, they knew all about that (renewed laughter). In all probability, if the bill had passed, Lord Norbury, of whom you have heard, would have been one of these examining Lords, examining a Priest in his theology (laughter). And if they disapproved of a man—in other words—if they found him a true Irishman, if they found he had one spark of love for his country in him they were to put their "voto" upon him, and the Pope was to have no power in the matter. You understand what it meant. They wanted to exclude from the Episcopate of Ireland, such men as the immortal Dr. Doyle, or the great John McHale, of Tuam (tremendous cheering for Archbishop McHale); they wanted to make bishops only of men who would lie down at their feet, and be trampled upon, who would tell the people that there was no such word as freedom in the Gospel (applause). Such was the state of affairs at the ime when Canning's Bill was proposed, with "the Veto" attached to it. All the English Catholics said,

sented to take some steps for the emancipation of their guns, he would have kept his word found they were unable to conquer Owen Ree O'Neill', in France; Napoleon had him a prisoner. Affairs sented to take some steps for the emancipation of their guns, he would have kept his word with the sword, they put poison in his drink; so, in Rome were managed by a high functionary, whose their Catholic countrymen, so that all the na- (renewed applause). he got the draft of Canning's bill, and read it, such was the state of slavery in which we were, all the world over,—persecuted everywhere—that the Pope's representative actually wrote to Dr. Poynter, Catholic Bishop of London, and to the Irish Bishops, telling them to accept the "Veto" and Emancipation with it. The moment O'Connell heard this he who had risen against the Orangeism of Ireland, rose like an angry giant, and told the Irish Bishops and the Irish Priests,—aye, and Rome, itself,—that that Veto never should be allowed into Ireland (tremendous applause). He came, exulting like a giant in his trength, and thundered at the door of the English Parliament, and said, "Emancipation, and freedom without any conditions" (applause).-We are no longer slaves," he said; "we are no longer beggars. We come and demand, and insist upon Emancipation, without any condition whatsoever to bind it" (renewed applause).

Now, my friends, what gave O'Connell this power? I answer that, by this time, O'Connell had organized the Irish people in their parishes; he had made them join the Association; he had fixed a tax of a penny a month upon every Catholic man in Ireland It was not the penny he was looking for, but for tho man's name. He got them all enrolled in the Association; he got the Priests to know all the men who were associated; he got the people to know one another; he published their numbers to them; he told them the secret of their strength; he had the priesthood of Ireland,—the parish priests, the curates, the friars with him, to a man. No "Veto" for them (laughter and applause). Why? For many reasons. I will not speak now of the effect of that legislation (if it had passed) upon the Church. I will not speak of it as affecting her liberties. But what was more natural than that every honest priest in Ireland should oppose the veto? because he must have said to himself "What chance have I of ever being made a bishop?" (Laughter and applause.) Canning, though the friend of Ireland, was told to keep his Emancipation Act. Things went on. The Irish people, every day increasing in their numbers, affiliated with the Catholic Association; every day feeling their way, feeling their strength. The thundering voice of the mighty O'Connell went through the land. He went here and there through the country: he sacrificed his profession, and all its vast gains, and he devoted himself to marshalling the people, until at length things were brought to such a pass that when Lord Wellington, the conqueror of Waterloo, and the bitterest Tory enemy that Ireland ever had (hisses),-when Wellington came into power, sworn, if he could help it never to do anything for the Irish Catholics, and having a King, the basest, vilest, the most polluted of men the infumous George IV. (hisses)—having that King at his back, who swore that he never would grant anything to Irish Catholics,—O'Connell had so mar shalled the Irish nation, that the man who had conquered Napoleon at Waterloo, was obliged to ac knowledge that O'Connell had beaten him; and he went to the King, and said, "If you will not cmancipate the Catholics without any condition, and give them freedom, you will have a revolution in Ireland (loud applause). It was not for love, it was not for justice, that this Act was granted. Never since the day that Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, set foot, with his Normans, upon the soil of Ireland,never from that hour to this, has England granted us one iota of justice, except under the influence of

craven fear (applause). The year 1828 came. Wellington came into ower; and the Catholic Association, like men who had now learned to speak, passed a decree that no man that accepted office under Lord Wellington should be returned to Parliament, for any borough or any county. There was a member, at the time, for the county or Clare, a very good man; a very estimable and agreeable man; and his father was really a great man, a true patriot: this man's name was Vesey Fitzgerald: and he accepted office under the Duke of Wellington's Government. That obliged him to go back to Clare to ask the people to re-elect him. The people, at that time, were alto-gether in the hands of the landlords; and when the day of the election came they were called together, not even being given their breakfast before they left; and the bailiff, and the land steward, and the landlord drove them, as you would drive a flock of ing with this man, admiring his genius, translating sheep, to give their votes. So, every landlord could his speeches into their tongues, and proclaiming him say to another; "I have so many votes; how many have you?" The people had no voice at all, except just to register their votes. Vesey Fitzgerald was a popular man; he came back to Clare for re-election; when, like a thunder clap, came the words of O'Connell. "I am going to stand for Clare, and be elected to Parliament from it" (applause). The British Government was silenced with utter amazement and astonishment at the audacity of the man. The whole world stood confounded at the greatness of his courage. He went down to Clare. The priests came around him; he raised his standard inscribed "Freedom from landlord intimidation!" "Every man has his own conscience, and his own rights;" and, by a sweeping majority of the honest and manly Irishmen of the County Clare, O'Connell was returned (applause). Whilst they were discussing the terms of emancipation; whilst they were asking each other could they allow Catholics the privilege of returning members to Parliament, of their own religion; whilst they were trying to devise how they would neutralize it, how they would keep it out; in spite of all, this big, huge man walks in on the floor of the House of Commons returned as member for Clare. He advances to the table to take the oaths of allegiance and loyalty. The Clerk of the House of Commons rose to put the book in his hands to swear him. "What am I to be sworn to?" "To swear this;" he reads: "The sacrifice of the Mass, veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the will explain to you. Whenever a Catholic priest Saints is damnable idolatry." [Here the lecturer as was to be made a bishop, his name was to be sent to if in intense indignation dashed down the book, which, in describing the attitude of O'Connell, he held in his hand.] "In the name of two hundred millions of men; in the name of eight millions of the Irish race; in the name of antiquity; in the name of history; in the name of the God of Heaven, the God of truth, I reject that oath," he says, "for it is a damnable falsehood." (Tremendous cheers, which lasted for some minutes.) He found a "veto," with a vengeance, lying before him; and as he would not have the Act of Emancipation, with a "veto," tacked on to it, so he would not sit down in the House o Parliament with an informal lie on his lips (cheers). Three times was the Act of Catholic Emancipa-

tion put before the English House of Commons; and,—sorely against their will ;—because the Prime Minister and his associates in the government, told them, with trembling lips, "You must do it. Irish are prepared for revolution! You must do it! They will sever the connection altogether! They will break up the Empire!"-they passed it. It went before the Lords. For three days they held out against it, vomiting out their bigotry. "No! no! rather die than do it! No!" "But you must do it!" was the answer (cheers and laughter). The Irish people have found a man; and that man has united them as one man; and, now, O'Connell represents Ireland; and O'Connell stands at the door and tells them: "You must do it!" (cheers). The bill passed the Lords and Commons, and Wellington took it, on bended knee, and offered it to George the Fourth. The King refused to read it. "You must read it!" He read it. "Never!" "You must do it! It cannot be helped!" He took the pen in Oh, yes; that will be very well." All the Irish do it! It cannot be helped!" He took the pen in respectable. Catholics, with a few Irish Catholic his hand,—and he burst into tears! He did not Lords, and a few Irish Catholic Knights were in weep when he broke the heart of his wife, and de-wings over the land. The Legislator and the Emanfavor of the "veto." "Why not?" they said, "we clared her an adultress. He did not weep at the cipator to Ireland—was compelled to will all be glad to be emancipated on any confidence of the means to will all be glad to be emancipated on any condition." Some of the Irish Catholic Bishops admitted fore him,—that was destroyed and polluted by his

Richard B. Sheridan, his own friend, to die of starvatica in a garret in London. He had no tears to weep. He had no heart to feel. The bloated voluptuary he was never known to weep in his life, only when he was signing the bill of Emancipation; and then he wept the devil's tears (cheers). The Act was passed and declared law on the 13th of April, 1829; and, to use the eloquent words of my brother in religion, Lacordaire, "Eight millions of Irishmen sat down in the British House of Commons in the person of Daniel O'Connell." And yet, mark the spite, the deliberate spite of the government. After the Act of Emancipation, they would not let him take his seat, until he had to go back to Chre to be re-elected. After the Act of Emancipation was passed, they made a number of parristers—English barristers—King's Counsel—members of the bar; and whilst the young men-young counsel-receiv. ed this privilege,—the head of the Irish bar—the head of the Irish people was denied it. They thought to vent their spleen on him, and leave him in the back-ground whom the Almighty God brought forth (cheers)! And now, my friends, the great crowning act of

And new, my menus, the great crowning act or his life being thus accomplished, he did not rest one moment; but he turned his thoughts to the second great object for which he lived. And, indeed, it was scarcely the second but the first, viz: the Repeal of the Union. Some people in Ireland—and, elsewhere—think that the Repeal of the Union was an after thought of O'Connell; that he did not intend it in the beginning; that he never thought of it un til he had coerced them into emancipating the Catholics. It is not so. Twenty years before Catholic Emancipation was passed, O'Connell declared that he would labor to the last hour of his life for the purpose of repealing that accursed Union (cheers). Even in Grattan's time—(and Grattan lived until 1820)—even in Grattan's time, the Catholics of Ireland already petitioned for the Repeal of the Union and Grattan told them: "If ever you, Catholics of Ireland, rise up in your united strength, you will get the Repeal of the Union, or anything else England may have it in her power to bestow upon your (cheers). From 1829 until 1839-for a period of ten years-O'Connell sat in the British Parliament opposed to all the rivalry, all the opposition, all the contempt, that the bigotry of English Protestantism could bring to bear upon him. Every man in that House hated him as the devil is said to hate holy water (laughter). But he stuck to his own courage, and his own trick of giving names. Stanley, the late Earl of Derby, rose to oppose him, and he turned upon him in this way: "Sit down, scorpion Stanley!" And until Stanley went to his long home, he was known by the name of "Scorpion Stanley." Disraeli attacked him, and O'Connell turned round and said, "Oh, here is a Jew; a lineal descendant of the impenitent thief that refused to be converted on the cross" (laughter). Mr. Sugden, the Chancellor deprived him of the magisterial power. O'Connell called him "the man with the ngly name;" and whenever he spoke of him, or replied to him, he never alluded to him by name, but, n his supreme wit, O'Connell would say, "he should have said, as the man with the ugly name has observed" (laughter). And so, by his undaunted courage, by his wit, by his tremendous argumentative power, and by his swelling eloquence, he crushed the opposition of the English House of Commons, and, as he opened the door by the violence of his genius, he held his footing there by the same genius; until, in a few years, the fate of the two great parties of England was in the hands of O'Connell (cheers). O'Connell and his "tail"—as it was called—commanded such influence, that, on any great question affecting the existence of the government, the Premier of England always, in his necessity, came to O'Connell to beg him to have pity on the government, and not to turn them out of office (laughter). And now began to take form and symmetry the great Repeal agitation. He who had united Ireland as one man in the sacred cause of religion, united them again, as one man, in the cause of nationality (loud cheers.) From end to end of the land he travelled; and wherever he appeared, the enthusiastic heart and manhood of Ireland gathered round him. Oh, how grandly does he rise before my imagination new! Oh, how magnificent is the figure that now looms up in the halls of my memory, as I look back to that glorious year of 1843-the "Repeal year" of Ireland (cheers.) He stands within the honored walls of Dundalk, and three hundred thousand Irishmen are around him. Not a voice of discord; not word of quarreling; not a single jarring, even of thought; not a drunken man; not a criminal amongst the three hundred thousand of Ireland's stalwart sons! (cheers.) He stands upon the Hill of Tara! He stands by "The Croppy's grave;" and he has, there, upon the slopes of that Hill, two hundred and fifty thousand men,-a quarter of a million of Irishmen before him (cheers.) Oh, who was able thus to unite Irishmen? Who was able to inspire them with one soul-with one high and lefty, and burning aspiration? Who was able to lift up a people whom he had found so fallen, though not degraded, that they could scarcely speak words of freedom—of rights—the thoughts in their minds? It was the mighty genius-it was the grand, the magnificent mind of Ireland's greatest son-of Daniel O'Connell | (great cheering.) The government got afraid; and well they might be. Oh, for the shining arms of the Volunteers! Oh, if on that day of Tan,—if on that day of Mullaghmast,—oh, if on that day, when the soldiers barred the road to Clontarf, if, on that day, Ireland was aroused, where, on the face of the earth, is the race of oppressors that this army of men might not have swept from their path in the might of their concentrated patriotism! (loud cheers.) But Ireland, though united, was unarmed; and the brave and the heroic man who said, with so much truth, that his highest glory would be to daw the sword for his native isle, was obliged to preach conciliation, and peace, and submission, to the people. The meeting at Clontarf was dispersed, and I may say, with truth, that the dream of the Repeal of the Union of Ireland with England was dissolved. Some days after found O'Connell in prison, where, for months, he languished; his health and his heart broken for the sake of Ireland; until at length the iniquitious decree, the blasphemous judgment was reversed-oven by the English House of Lords;and O'Connell, in September, 1844, came forth from prison, a free man. But he never recovered from that blow. Never. It was followed by disunion in the councils. Brave and generous hearts, to be sure there were, full of the young and warm blood. They were for drawing the sword, whilst they had no sword to draw. Ireland unarmed arose in rebellion; whilst near Clontarf, and in and around Dublin, there were twenty thousand soldiers ready to pour out the people's blood. The glorious dream of emancipation-of emancipation for the people-fled away, for the time. Then came the hand of God upon the people. Oh, well I remember the fearful scenes that aged father of his country saw before he died! Then came the day when the news spread from lip to lip: "There is famine in the land; and we must all die." So said eight millions in that terrible year of '46,—eight millions in that awful Autumn that came upon us, when the people "cried for bread and there was no one to break it to them." The strong man lay down and died. The tender maidens, the pure and aged matrons of Ireland, lay down and died. They were found dead by the roadside, unburied, they were found in their shallow graves,—scarcely buried. They were found crawling to the chapel door that they might breathe out their souls in one last act of faith and love to Christ! Thus did the Angel of Death spread his see his people perish; and he had not the means to

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESS OF DUBLIN - ADDRESS TO THE HOLY FA-DIOCESS OF DUBLIN — ADDRESS TO THE HOLY FA-THER—At a meeting held recently in St. Kevin's Chapel, Marlborough-street, the following Address, Chaper, manual to the Sovereign Pontist, on entering to be presented to the Sovereign Pontist, on entering to be presented at the 27th year of his Pentificate, was agreed to, and signed by the clergy of the diocese:

nd signed of Father,—Your children from this remoto region, Ireland, come once more, casting themmoto region, restant, o greet you on the auspicious selves at your feet, to greet you on the auspicious selves at your exaltation to the Chair of Peter. We der or your care the assurances of our gratitude, on reneration and our filial love. We behold in you not only the visible Head and Ruler of the Church, the Vicur of Jesus Christ, and Father of all the Faithful, but a Pontiff chosen especially by Heaven in the present evil times, and blessed with a ren in the Present of an unprecedented length, extending ren beyond the days of Peter, to preserve the eren beyond the day of the perhaps the most terrible that church in a condict perhaps the most terrible that the ever sustained. We behold in you a pilot it has ever sustained. it mas ever on high with unfailing courage, with gillance, and a farseeing power of vision to guide the Barque of Peter amid the gloom and perils of the storm which has now for so long a period raged the storm We behold in you a true Paster, stricken like your Divine Master for the flock, and prepared to lay down your life for its welfare. -When we conto my to your fidelity, your magnanimity, and unrempine fortitude we find ourselves consoled and supported in every trial; we find our faith enlivened our hope confirmed, our charity intensified by your our nope committee, for your faith and hope are unshaken as the solid rock, and your charity is that which en as the sold and death, and which no floods of sorrow or tribulation can extinguish. Continue, great or mounting, even in your prison to govern the Church committed to your care, and to glorify your divine committee to you have consummated your sacrifice. Successor of Peter, continue to support as the Rock the magnificent edifice divinely erected upon him. Continue, Universal Father, to guide, to cherish, and support your children. Most legitimate and most beloved of Sovereigns, continue to challenge by your virtue and your wisdom, the admiration of the your value of your enemies; teach by your example the erring rulers whom you behold around you, to reign with justice and submission to the great King of Heaven and of earth, as the parents and guardians of their people. Endure, Holy Father, yet a short time and your children will be heard; the Omnipotent will arise from His shumber; that Voice shall be heard that commands the earth and the sea; calm will be restored to the Church, and a joyful peace shall smile on your declining years, ere you be summoned to receive that bright unfading diadem that awaits you in the kingdom of eternal light, and peace and joy. Deign, Holy Father, to impart to your suppliant children your much desired and paternal benediction."

The magnificent new Catholic Church of St. Kevin, Harrington street, Dublin, was solemnly dedicated on June 3d by Cardinal Cullen. After high mass an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Ardagh before an immense congregation.

CASTLEBAR CONVENT.—We learn from the Castlebar Telegraph that the Archbishop of Tuam has laid the foundation stone of a new convent chapel. His Grace, after advocating the good and holy work, authorised the Rev. Mother to enter his name on the subscription list for £100.

ORDINATIONS IN THURLES.—The magnificent cathedral, which the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby is now erecting in Thurles, and which, thanks to his Grace's energy, is almost completed, was on Sunday (June 2d) the scene of one of the most impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Church, viz., the advancement of six young gentlemen, recently students of Thuries College, to the order of priesthood. Their names with the missions for which they are intended are as follows:—Rev. Michael Finn, son of John Finn, Esq., Thurles, who had formerly studied in Thurles College, and subsequently in the University of Louvain, Belgium; Rev. John Power, diocese of Cashel and Emly; Rev. Thomas Mackey, diocese of Cashel and Emly; Rev. Florence M'Carthy, diocese of Cork; Rev. Laurence Roche, and Rev. James O'Shen, diocese of Dubuque, United States. Rev. W. Moore was previously advanced to the order of sub-deaconship of the latter diocese. The eeremony was witthis institution has greatly increased since Rev. United States; Maitland, Bathurst, Australia. - Cork Ezaminer.

THE CLERGY OF LIMERICK DENOTING KEOGH -The Bishop and clergy of the Dioceso of Limerick held a meeting on Monday at the Cathedral of St. John, and adopted a series of resolutions condemnatory of the speech delivered by Judge Keogh at Galway. A similar meeting of the clergy of the county Wexford was held, presided over by their Bishop, and £200 was subscribed towards the Vindication Fund.

The evangelical spirit which has found in the West of Ireland a sort of happy hunting ground seems, I think, far from extinct in Galway. It is not estentatious, but it is here. The propaganda lurks in potatoes, the missionary appeals to your convictions through the carnal media of beef and groceries. You buy a chocolate cake at the confectioners' and find the wrapper to be some history of "Turf and Theology, or the Benighted Bogtrotter." You pick up a loose leaf on the strand-it is a relation between the Reverend Stiggins concerning his "Black Brother, or the Converted Coalheaver."—Corr. Dublin Freeman.

QUARTER SESSIONS' CHAIRMEN. - In the Times of Tuesday last an article appeared impugning the decisions of the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in land cases. The Times stated in almost so many words that the incapacity of the Charmen was due to the fact that religious, and not legal, qualifica-tions were attended to in the appointment of them, and that Catholics, owing to the undue preference of Liberal Administrations, had almost a monopoly of the Chairmanship. We have taken the trouble of inquiring fully into this statement, and, we need scarcely say, find it to be about as accurate as most of the dicta upon Irish affairs so authoritatively uttered by our English journalistic brethren. The result of our inquiries was to ascertain in the first place that the three Chairmen whose decision have, rightly or wrongly, been impugned by Lord Lifford in the Times-namely, the Chairmon of Tyrone, Donegal, and Down-are all Protestants. The second result of our investigation is that of the thirty-three Irish Chairmen twenty-one are Protestants and only eleven Catholics; in other words, while the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in the whole population is about four to one, they have two out of every three of the very offices the appointment to which is referred to by the *Times*. We subjoin the list of Irish Chairmen with their religious creed appended, and we have only to say to those who may condemn the proceeding as invidious that we would never have dreamed of instituting the inquiry had it not been for the unfair, reckless and utterly unfounded statement of the Times on the subject. The Irish Chairmen are-Messrs. Otway, Protestant; Kelly, Catholic; H. Hamilton, P. Neligan, C; Wall, P; Richards, P; Robinson, P O'Shaughnessy, C; Molyneux, P; Kanc, C; Barron, C; Ferguson, C; Clarko, P; Gibson, Presbyterian; Hamill, C; Johnson, P; J Hamilton, P; Trench, P Spunner, P; Blake, C; Brady, P; Henn, P; Waters, C; Hemphill, P; O'Donnell, C; Lefroy, P; West, P; De Moleyns, P; Darley, P; Jellett, P; O'Hagan, P; Leahy, P; Coffey, C.—Dublin Freeman.

marriages, births, and deaths which took place in Ireland during the year 1869 has just been published. According to the returns the estimated population of Ireland in 1869 was 5,443,919; the persons whose marriages were registered being 27,227; children whose births were registered amounted to 145,659; and the number of deaths registered, 89,-593. These as against 27,699 marriages, 146,051 the births registered during 1869, 74,921 were males, and 70,738 females, being in the proportion of 106 boys to 100 girls. Of the deaths for the same year 45.012 were males, and 44,581 females, being in the ratio of 1 registered death to every 61 persons.

GENERAL INDIGNATION. - The indignation against Judge Keogh for his extraordinary "judgment" is, according to the Waterford Citizen, widespread and intense. "Perhaps there never was a mau in Ireland," says that paper, "acting in his own capacity who called down upon his head such open, outspoken and heartfelt contempt and hatred from all classes of our fellow-countrymen. The clergy in all parts of the country are most active in giving expression to their feelings on the subject of this celebrated 'judgment.' They feel the vile calumnies doing all in their power to counteract whatever influence the harangue of this foul-mouthed Catholic (?) land-namely that they intend to use the Confessional for the purpose of election intimidation in the And yet we are of opinion that too much im-Irish Catholic laymen will look upon them-with the contempt they deserve."

THE CONFLAGRATION .- Mr. Justice Keegh, as he surveys the state of Ireland at this moment, will probably realise the fact that he has sent a war-torch through the land—has called up a Frankinstein of Wrath and Hate. Never before was the Irish Nation so suddenly, so fearfully aroused by the evil words of one man! Never before did man so madly awaken memories whose awakening was certain to be his own condomnation. What wound in the Irish heart has he left untouched? What sacred feeling has he left inviolate? What object of popular reverence and love has he abstained from outraging? What object of popular hatred and aversion has he abstained from eulogising? What resource has not a baleful ingenuity seemed to seek out to exasperate, to lash into a very paroxysm of fury, the scattered millions of the Irish nation? There are some things a people cannot stand; some outrages that even to the victim on the scaffold are worse than the bitterness of death. A few years ago three members of one family stood side by side on the scaffold in Tipperary. They were resigned to die, and would have died in peace had not the administrators of the law selected for the functions of executioner the accomplice who had lured those victims into his plot of death, and who had afterwards sold their blood for Government gold. When they recognised in the hangman who approached to put the noose around their necks, the monster who had brought them to their fate, they sprang upon and smote him as they could with their fettered hands; and a scene of horror and anguish that never will be forgotten by those who beheld it, marked the consummation of that hideous episode. With somewhat similar feelings the Irish people at this moment recognize in the would be Executioner the successful Betrayer. The man who sold them, as Judas sold his God; the man who gave them the Kiss, with the Thirty Pieces in his pocket; the man whose treason blasted the hopes of a confiding people, and sent thousands into exile, pauperism, or the grave; is the same who dared to come forward now in the role of moral censor and political headsman! Everything that it was nessed by eighty of their late fellow-students from his own and his masters interest to hush up or bury with unscating him, they would see his property St. Patrick's College, Thurles. The attendance at out of sight, he has brought into a prominence ab- brought to the hammer, and that he would have to solutely disastrous for him and them. The system Mathew was appointed president. At present it of which he as a Judge is the growth, creation, reeducates students for the diocese of Cashel, Cork, sult, and representative; the system by which such Cloyne, Kerry, St. Louis, Dubuque, Boston, Albion, a man in such a way could reach the justice seat; that system of barter and betrayal, bribery and corruption, perjury and perfidy, by which the English Government has builled and defeated our national struggles and maintained its grasp upon our country's liberties; all, all is now forced with dreadful weight upon the popular heart. Our rulers will discover ere long that a hundred "Fenian Conspirators" could not do as much in ten years as Mr. Keogh has done in one day to fill this land with hatred of the law and rule that has its representative in him; and with resentment of the humiliation, the ignominy, the outrage, of setting over us on the justice seat to revile our faith and destroy our liberties a political traitor, false to his country and forsworn to his Oath! and in Leinster and Munster the contributions are -Dublin Nation.

> IRISHMEN IN THE COMMUNE. To the Editor of the Cork Examiner.

Panis, 29th May, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In a letter on the fearful conflagration in Paris last year, an English lady in a late number of Temple Bar makes the following statement:

"There had come into Paris on or about the 18th of March, from the provinces, and from all quarters, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, and Irish; the worst description of the human species-des gens de suc el de corde!

Having carefully examined the printed lists containing the names of the prisoners of the Commune, assisted at nearly all the important trials at Versailles, and made the most minute enquiries, I have not discovered that more than a single Irishman had joined that fearful insurrection.

In the army that saved Paris, however, many Irish names will be found-MacMahon, Plunket, O'Neill,

O'Brien, O'Kelly, Maguire, etc., etc. Considering it my duty to contradict a report first circulated by Count Bismarck, and frequently repeated since by English papers, I beg you will excuse this intrusion on your valuable space.

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN P. LEONARD.

RAISING THE RENTS .- The Earl of Dartry has some property in Kilcurry and Roodstown, in this county. His lordship, we are told, is not satisfied with the rents he is receiving, and desires to have them inereased. Mr. Cooper Henry is his agent; and Mr. Murphy of Louth, the bailiff, was sent, we understand, amongst the tenantry a few days since with letter, which he read for them. It is stated that, owing to the increase in the prices of cattle and corn the landlord wished to raise the rents 15 per cent, and he hoped that this would not prove unsatisfactory to the tenants; adding, that his tenants in the county Monaghan had submitted to a similar increase. can inform the Earl of Dartry, and his agent, Mr. Cooper Henry, that the message sent to the tenants has been received with great dissatisfaction. His lordship should know-and Mr. Henry is fully aware of it-that there is a great deal of poverty amongst the agricultural classes at this moment, The crops of the last two years, particularly oats and barley, have been very deficient, and the produce in Leahy, P.; Coffey, C.—Dublin Freeman.

The Registrar General's sixth annual report of the and taxes were deduced, the farmers had scarcly £1

an acre profit on their labour. And with regard to them. But such schools are simply closed to Cacattle, the Earl of Dartry should know that his ten-tholic children. No Catholic parent without sin ants have very few such animals, so that their profits on cattle have been exceedingly small. The truth is-and Mr. Cooper Henry knows it as well as any one-that the rents paid by the tenantry are much too high, as they pay from £2 an acre to £2 5s. We think the ground is not worth £1 an acre, for most | will be sent, or may be forced to go, if the efficiency births, and 86,185 deaths in the previous year. Of of it is a light, sandy soil. In fact it is a reduction in the rent that the landlord should propose, instead of an increase of 6s an acre. The tenants should meet and decide what course they should take to meet this demand. If they submit, some of them may be ruined; if they firmly remonstrate, they may induce the landlord to leave things as they are. Mr Henry and the bailiff should take the part of the is, that the rents are already too high.-Dundalk Democrat.

LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM .- At a meeting of the

Home Rule Association, held recently, amongst

the new members admitted was Lord Francis Conyngham, Mountcharles, Donegal. This occurence is not altogether barren of significance, and will be hailed with pleasure by the people of Donewhich have been launched against them, and are gal, by whom this young nobleman is very generally respected for his social virtues, his warm sympathy with every popular movement, and the zeal he has Judge might produce upon the people of Ireland, always shown in promoting the interest of the large On Monday last a meeting of the Archdiocese of and populous county with which he is connected. Cashel was held in Thurles, when the following resolution was proposed: "That, passing over the markable for unselfish devotion to the National unseemly want of respect on the part of Judge cause, for political wisdom, when they were allowed Keogh towards exalted members of the hierarchy— to exercise it, and for manly courage in vindicating passing over, too, the coarse invectives poured out in their principles, will simply recognise in the adhetorrents upon priests and people-we denounce as sion of Lord Francis Conyngham to the cause of an odious calumny the imputation levelled not Home Rule another evidence of his desire to help merely against the clergy of Gaiway or some of forward any movement that has for its object the them, but also, if the newspaper report of the judgment be correct, against the Catholic clergy of Ire- on grounds that afford them a common platform for standing together for the good of the country. It is an agreeable and encouraging feature in the event of the ballot becoming the law of the land. | progress of the Home Government Association to see a nobleman of the social position and influence pertance is attached to those wild ravings of un- of Lord Francis Conyngham voluntarily enrol himgovernable passion to which the villifier of our self a member. If any answer were wanting, it is a clergy gave expression. Better regard them as all conclusive one to the sneer so often directed against the Home Government Association that it has not amongst its members any representatives of the titled and propertied classes in the country. Men of all classes are recognising more plainly every day that not only has this principle of self-government obtained such a powerful hold upon the public mind in Ireland that its concessions is only a question of time, but that the demand for a native Parliament is no unreasoning cry, but a popular development of Irish opinion, founded upon justice and sound policy. The progress of the Home Rule movement has been unparalleled in the history of kindred agitations in Ireland. Although the association, of which it is the offspring, was inaugurated under suspicious and unfavourable circumstances, it succeeded in the course of little more than twelve months in enlisting in its ranks seven hundred members, representatives of the religious creeds, political parties, and social classes that make up the population of the country. How this combination of apparently irreconcilable politicians have worked harmoniously together, and returned upwards of a dozen Parliamentary representatives, is known to every person who takes an interest in Irish politics. It only requires a general election that the political strength of this movement may be tested with a result which will suggest to Mr. Gladstone and every other leader the wisdom of securing the Irish vote. Everything will come in good time if the members of the Home Government Association and their sympathisers throughout the country only work cordially together. They must be prepared to suffer disappointments, to bear defeats, and to observe at all times a demeanour worthy of the cause they have at heart .- Derry Journal.

AID FOR CAPTAIN NOLAN.—The country is showing its patriotism and love of justice by contributing generously towards the "Galway Vindication Fund," so that Captain Nolan, who has fought such a gallant battle for Irish nationality, may be protected from the ruin his opponents have endeavored to inflict upon him. He has been engaged in a conflict in which all Irishmen were concerned, and it is only right that he should be assisted to pay the costs. His enemies, we have 'no doubt, fancied that along part with his estates. feelings of clergy and people, the fee will be disappointed. There are friends at work in all parts of the land collecting and paying contributions to-wards the "Vindication Fund," and from the spirit which is abroad, we are certain that Captain Nolan will be able to discharge his liabilities without touching one pound of his own money. This is the way to sustain a national struggle. The enemies of popular and national rights generally belong to the wealthy class, and any victories they achieve are won by the power of money, so that to meet them with their own weapons is the best way to bring defeat to their flag. The contribution received at the Freeman office amount already to £2,000, and we hope that amount will soon be doubled. The people of Connaught are busily organising parish collections, very creditable. The fund being collected in Dundalk now amounts to £120, a creditable sum, we think, to be devoted to the assistance of Captain Nolan by its patriotic people. Drogieda, which might be expected to contribute £200, has sent only £22 to Dublin. But we hope this is only an instalment, and that the men of Drogheda will contribute a far larger sum. Ardee must tax itself, and forward a creditable contribution, for we are all called upon to sustain the gallant men of Galway, who have been so violently assailed by the focs of Ireland. Crossmaglen has sent £12 10s to Dublin, very creditable contribution for so small a place, and Kings court has sent the sum of £10. Newry, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Monaghan, Clones, Cootchill, and Cavan should not neglect their duty on this oecasion. They have always performed their part in our national struggles, and never was their co-operation more needed than now. For fifty days an inquiry was continued which might have been disposed of in as many hours, and for what purpose? To crush the Bishops, the Clergy, the people, and their candidate, Captain Nolan, and leave them helpless for years. It is the duty of the country to sustain them, and we ardently hope that it will do so promptly, generously and with its usual spirit; and prove to the foes of popular rights that the people cannot and must not be subdued .- Dundulk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHRISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND THE "BOARD" SYSTEM. - In a Pastoral Letter which was read on Sunday last, his Grace the Archbishop speaks as follows on the necessity of Catholics liberally supporting their own schools :-The chief work of the Poor School Committee is the education and training of our teachers, the mas-ters and mistresses of our Catholic schools throughout Great Britain. It was founded for the explicit purpose of maintaining in all its integrity the religious and Catholic education of our children; and, for that end, of training up a body of teachers competent for the work by intellectual culture, and ex-emplary in moral and religious conduct. But this, which was always necessary, has become every year more vital to our Catholic education. We are threatened with the erection of a system of schools, the material completeness and intellectual efficiency

tholic children. No Catholic parent without sin could voluntarily expose his child to an education which is deprived of all Catholic teaching, and is mixed with a teaching in religion, both in principle and in matter, inconsistent with the conscience of Catholics. Nevertheless, to such schools children of Catholic schools be not kept up to an equal standard. We are happy to know, from authentic reports, that our Catholic schools are not behindhand in efficiency. The official returns have shown that, both in attendance and in results, the Catholic schools of England are at least equal in excellence to any under the inspection of the Privy Council .-It is satisfactory to know that the most inflexibly tenants, and convey the truth to the landlord-that | denominational schools in the country are found to be among the best in secular efficiency. This good result can be ascribed to no other cause than the of England who came there in the name of the Irish greater moral industry, both in the teachers and the taught; and this, again, can only be traced to the careful moral and religious formation of our masters and mistresses in the training schools. It must also never be forgotten that we owe this in the highest degree to the multitude of humble and devoted Religious who direct our girls' schools throughout England. No other cause for this happy result can be found; for our schools labour under every disadvantage of poverty. They were founded with difficulty; they are maintained by continual effort; nevertheless they prosper. The very effort to found and to support them, tells upon all who direct them, awakening their greater zeal and devotion."-Tablet.

Monsignor Capel on Bad Example. - The Very Rev. Monsignor Capel, in the second sermon of his course on "Adoration in Spirit and in Truth," at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, dwelt specially on the danger of giving scandal to one's neighbour, and thus departing from that sprit of adoration which should cause us to endeavour to lead souls to God. The text was chosen from the fourth chapter of the Gospel of S. John, respecting the woman of Samaria.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND .- On Sunday night, in the pro-cathedral, Kensington, Mr. Capel delivered his sixth lecture on the spread of Catholicity in England, his special subject being the movement alien to the mind of the English. He argued, he said, as if he was an outsider taking a view of the Anglican Church. The present movement entirely arose from Ritualism, which, is now repudiated by the Established Church of the country. 'The Established Church state that we, in an underhand way, are trying to bring over the English Church to the See, but that was no reason why they should so openly stigmatise us by insulting terms. We have nothing to do whatever with Protestants. We indeed sympathise with them, but we are senarated from them by an abyss which never can be bridged over. Our Protestant neighbours may rest assured that we have nought to do with them, though no men write so bitterly, both in the press and in pamphlets against the Vatican Council, than the members of Established Church. The Protestant party hold no communication with us. They actually repudiate us. But it is with the Ritualists we act. These men work with heart and soul in the lowest localities of London, giving up everything for the welfare of the church and the good of the people. Some of these men still holding on the Established Church have been ordered by their bishops to discontinue auricular confession, and have joined our church sooner than give up their cherished ideas. He then quoted extracts from the pastoral charges and letters of some of the bishops of the Protestant Church to show how they repudiated the Catholics, and in so doing repudiated the acts of the ritualistic party who, in fact are of the Catholic party, except for one painful conclusion, and that was that they had communion with the English Church, Everything that we believe the High Church believes. The Mass which will follow this lecture takes place in their church as it takes place in ours, but still they hold communion with the Protestant Church. They repudiate the letters of the bishops, and the teaching of the mass of the clergy, and they are at variance with the laity, and yet they hold communion with that church. He finished by quoting a prophecy of Dr. Newman's, given out 23 years ago, on the growing influence of the intention of Monsignor Capel to publish his lec-

tures when completed.—Catholic Times, June 15th. EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN SOUTH LONDON .-- A SOciety, called the Society of St. Joseph, was established last year to raise funds for the building and main-tenance of poor schools, in connection with St. George's Cathedral, The Bishop is the patron of the society, and the Rev. Joseph Moore is president. It appears by a report lately issued that for many years the chief burthen of the schools fell upon the Bishop and the clergy, and that when the Education Act of 1870 came into operation, it became necessary to make fresh arrangements, and to seek the more active co-operation of the members of the congregation. House to house collections are made every week by the members of the Society of St. Joseph to whose zeal and energy the Bishop and clergy bear housurable testimony in the report. These collections produced £236 in the latter half of 1871, the working expenses of the society being less than £10. The report having explained several local details, proceeds to point out the great importance of a continued and sustained effort, if the religious education of Catholic poor children is to be secured. It dwells on the importance of seeking the co-operation of the poor themselves in the good work, and concludes with observing that there is nothing for which the Irish poor are more ready to make sacrifices than for the Catholic education of their children and there is nothing so dear to their hearts as that their children should be brought up in the belief and practice of the Catholic faith. Every friend of religious education must wish for the success of this excellent society of St. Joseph.

LONDON IRISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION .- The first of a series of Metropolitan Demonstrations was held on Monday evening in St. Mary's Hall, attached to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, for the purpose of forwarding the Home Rule movement. The Hall, which is capable of holding about 3,000 persons, was about two parts full. The Chair was taken by Mr. John Eugene O'Kavanagh, chairman of the association. Among those present were Mr. J. F. Maguire M. P., Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett, M. P., and Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P. The Chairman, in opening the pro-ceedings, said he was truly proud at witnessing such a large assemblage of his countrymen, and evidence would soon be afforded to the Empire at large that the Irish residents in London were as much alive to the necessity of Home Rule as were their compatriots in Ireland. There was not the slightest doubt that they soon would have a meeting to congratu-late themselves on having attained the objects of their association.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., moved :- "That the bitter experience of the last 72 years has satisfied us that the Act of Union has failed to realize the sanguine anticipations of its promoters, and we hereby express our solemn belief that nothing less than Home Rule, or the control of the domestic affairs of Ireland by a Parliament, consisting of its own representatives, sitting in Dublin, can confer on her people those solid advantages of progress and prosperity to which they are entitled." Mr. Maguire said he did not believe from his long experience of Englishmen that they had any hostility to Irishmen. There was no doubt that thousands of Irishmen had been driven from their home, and perhaps into sharp rivalry with Englishmen; but after a short time the jealousy caused by that rivalry died away, and he believed of which will be as high as money and effort can that even where that rivalry was existing at the pre-

Commons did not know how to manage Irish fairs; and if they did, they had not time. Had the promises of the Union been realized? If any man with his senses about him went into and through Ireland-not to Cork city, not to Belfast, where there was perhaps as much activity as in Englandbut into the towns and into the country, and penetrate on all sides, he would find that the position of Ireland was not such as it ought to be as part and parcel of a great Empire. He asserted that Irishmen were half a century behind England; and he also asserted it was not the fault of the people.

Mr. O'Leary seconded the resolution, and it was carried. After a few remarks in favor of the Home Rule movement from Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

Mr. Butt was so loudly called for that he was compelled to rise, when his reception was most enthusiastic. He said the people were the truef riends people to make her an offer of friendship and of peace; and the Irishmen who had settled in that great metropolis and seen the grandeur and the greatness of the English people, and whatfreei nstitutions had done for England, could drawfrom what they saw the strongest lessons of the necessity of free institutions. God forbid that the day should ever come when misgovernment or tyranny should separate Ireland from England! Might their alliance be perpetual; but to be perpetuali t must be outerms of perfect equality. The hon, gentleman resumed his sent amid deafening and long-continued cheers. The following resolutions were carried:-"That while we would insist upon the management of the domestic or exclusively Irish affairs by an Irish Parliament, we would willingly leave the exclusive consideration and control of all the question of an Imperial scope and character to an Imperial Parliament." "That the London Irish Home Rule Association pledges itself to forward the object of the Home Government Association of Ireland by using all legitimate means of influencing public opinion in Great Britain, and by seeking to unite all Irishmen for the purpose of increasing and utilizing their electoral powers." The meeting terminated at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—Tablet, June 15.

SEARCHING FOR AN HERE.-A well known and, during his lifetime, public spirited tradesman of Bristol died a few months ago, possessed of a large property. Deceased left a widow, by whom he had no family, and it was thought that the reversion of his fortune would go to his poor relations, numbers of whom he had in the condition of colliers and laborers in the neighborhood of this city; while the local charities, it was supposed, would be liberally remembered. Great disappointment, however, was caused on the opening of his will; for, after leaving a very modest provision for his widow, he gives instructions that an illegitimate son of his (whom he does not appear to have recognized in his lifetime) should be soughtfor, and, when found, sent to school, thence to the university, a very liberal sum being set apart for that purpose. After this, and when he comes to manhood, he is to have all the accumulated fortune, which will then, it is estimated, amount to over £100.000. The heir to this large sum having been sought for, has we hear, just been found in a neighboring workhouse .- Bristol Times.

#### UNITED STATES.

Archbishop Purcell delivered a very important address at the fortieth commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College, Cincinnatti, O., on June 27. Alluding to the labor question, trades-unions, strikes, etc. Waiting for an authentic report, we give the telegraphic summary furnished by the associated press agent: "He said the demoralizing and destructive Induences of internationalism should be denounced, and would be under a liberal system of education. He agreed with a recent writer, who helieved trades-unions were detrimental to the laboring man and every person concerned. With reference to the eight hour movement, if eight hours were agreed upon to-day six or four hours might be demanded to-morrow, for who should set a limit to such arrogance and dictation. If labor said to capital to-day it must have \$5, to-morrow it might demand \$10. No government could continue to exist under such a system. The next ery might be that to possess property was robbery, and a division the Catholic Church in England. We believe it is be demanded. Thus every loafer and drunkard would require a new subdivision every Saturday night until there should be nothing remaining to sub-divide. A remedy for these evils was in a liberal education. — Calholic Review

The Most Rev. the Bishop of Springfield, Mass., sails for Europe on July 20, on a pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Apostles, where he will do homage to the imprisoned successor of Peter, and bear to him the devont offerings of his children in the diocese of Springfield. The Bishop will bring with him, in this pilgrimage of love and duty, the wishes of all Catholics that his voyage may be prosperous and his return secure.—/b.

They have had an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon in San Francisco. A comet suddenly disappeared, and such was its wonderful influence, that " Mars appeared luminous and rose colored," so says the report. This able conduct on the part of Mars, may astonish the San Francisco reporters but after all it is not such a wonderful matter when you analyze it. In this part of the country, Mars when visible has generally been found to present a luminous appearance, and it seems as though we had heard of his ruddiness, before the advent of the San Francisco comet. It is rather doubtful, after all, whether the comet had any thing to do with his recent luminous and rose-colored appearance, and in fact, the very existence of the comet in question may be doubted. Comets move rapidly, but they do not appear and disappear with the velocity credited to this California meteor. May not some impatient boy have set off his Fourth of July fireworks n advance of the proper date and thus originated: the San Francisco comet?

WHAT IS BECOME OF ALL THE GAME.-The general and wholesale destruction of large game in the West has called the attention of economists to the need of more stringent laws for the reasonable protection of the same. In Minnesota alone the destruction of deer has been so great and indiscriminate that its effect is now being felt in impoverishing: the State of an important source of wealth. In 1870 the dealers of St. Paul shipped more than 20,000 skins, while in 1871 the shipment only reached 18,500, and from the present indications there will be a still smaller number this year. During the last three years the deer skins, buffalo robes and furs sent from St. Paul amounted in value to \$3,000,-000, and yet the wild animals are only killed for their skins, which bring but twenty-five cents per pound in that market. As a consequence of this wholesale onslaught the large game is rapidly disappearing from Minnesota and the Territories, and will soon be entirely destroyed unless proper means are taken for its protection.

Of all the hotels in the world the very oddest is a lonely one in California, on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten immense trees standing a few feet apart and hollow inside; these are the hotel, neat, breezy, and romantic. The largest tree is sixty-five feet around, and contains a sitting-room and that bureau of Bacchus wherefrom is dispensed the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about this tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing room is a hower made of rodwood, evergreens and modrons branches. For bedchambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a leaning stump, dubbed "the library." If it were not for that same haunt of Bacchus, it is certain that. the guests of this forest establishment would feel

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 12-St. John Gualbert, Ab. Saturday, 13-St. Anacletus, P. M. Sunday, 14-Eighth after Pentecost. Monday, 15-St. Henry, C. Tuesday, 16-B. V. M. of Mount Carmel. Wednesday, 17-St. Alexius, C. Thursday, 18-St. Camillus of Lellis, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Paris despatch states that England, Italy and Switzerland decline accepting the medifications proposed to the treaty of commerce by France.

A report is in circulation that Victor Hugo, who has been persistent in his efforts to secure the commutation of sentence passed upon Hanri Rochefort, has succeeded, and that Rochefort, instead of being transported to the penal colony of New Caledonia, will be simply banished from France.

A Berlin despatch states that M. Bismarck has received assurances from three great Catholic powers consenting to a conclave of Cardinals, in order to have a perfect understanding between the Cardinals and Governments interested in the Pope.

The Spener Gazette official says Emperor William has appointed three of the law officers of the Crown to prepare a repoort upon the San Juan Boundary question.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that the fire in the suburb of Scutari was checked after destroying but a few more buildings than before stated.

The revolution is again gathering strength in Mexico.

A severe electric storm, without rain, at York, Me., on Wednesday, melted the telegraph wires for a long distance, and killed a little girl, seven years old, who was sitting beneath them, wounded her little brother, and left unharmed a third child, who was sitting between the others.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature was prorogued on the 29th ult.

Lord Dufferin has officially declared his intention of residing a part of each year in Mon-

There were seventeen deaths from small-pox last week, a decrease os seven from the previous week. Of these thirteen were Roman Catholies and four Protestants.

In our last we took up the instances adduced by the Witness from Irish history to disprove our thesis that Protestantism has never made any permanent conquests, except there where it has been supported by the State; that left to itself, it has always dwindled away before the presence of the Church. We have still to deal with the instances from French history which the Witness adduces to prove that it is Catholicity, and not Protestantism, that has thriven upon State aid. For this purpose the Witness, May 18th, cites:-1. The Massacre of St. Bartholemew, Aug. 24th, 1572; and 2nd the Revocation by Louis XIV. of the Edict of Nantes, and the severe proceedings instituted by the same monarch against the Huguenots.

With regard to the first, or St. Bartholemew massacre, we remark that it was purely a political crime, and therefore not relevant to the question at issue. It was a crime planned and carried into execution by an unprincipled woman, who cared as little for Catholics as she did for Protestants; and we contend that it was the merest chance in the world, that its victims were not the Catholics, as they would have been, but for the vacillating policy of the English Queen, and the obstacles which she was ever opposing to the long talked of Alencon marriage, ardently desired by the Queen Mother. The consequences of this union would have been, a massacre no doubt, of the King. The Queen Mother when she attempt-but the massacre of the Catholic by the Hugue-ed to oppose him found her influence shaking; and have seen—but as it is now several days old—of the gaping mob below; but such men make shop of Albany.

not party-the espousal by France and England, conjointly, of the Protestant cause throughout Europe, and war with Spain, and the Catholic Powers of the Continent. This was the policy that found favor in the eyes of Catherine de Medici and the French Court, and which commended itself to many of the leading French politicians of the day, who were then as eager to revenge on the Spaniard the battle of St. Quentin, as their descendants to-day are eager to exact from the Prussian, payment for the disaster of Sedan, the peace so humiliating to France. But singlehanded France did not dare, in 1572, to go to war with Spain. The English alliance, of which the terms were the marriage of Elizabeth with Alencon, had to be consummated before France would undertake to draw the sword on the Protestant side, and therewith to drive Alva, and his Spaniards from the Low Countries. Failing in this alliance, France would have to fall back on the Catholic party for support against the Huguenots; but until Elizabeth could be forced to give a decisive answer, Yes or No, to the Alencon marriage propositions, the Queen Mother, who virtually ruled France, was obliged still to hesitute, as to whether she should throw herself unreservedly into the arms of the Huguenots, massacre the Catholics, and declare war with Spain; or whether she should place herself at the head of a great anti-Huguenot party in France, and throughout Europe. Up to the 10th of August, about a fortnight before the massacre-her mind was still in suspence as to which course of policy she should adopt; all depended on the acceptance, or non-acceptance, by Elizabeth of the proffered hand of the Duc D'Alencon, and as usual Elizabeth could not be wrought upon to decide, even though urged to do so by her able advisers, who for the most part were in favor of the French alliance. That these are the facts we propose to show by Protestant authority; and if the facts were so, it is clear that the St. Bartholemew massacre was purely a political crime, and one for which the Church is in no wise responsible, since, but for the vacillation of Elizabeth and her duplicity, the Catholics, not the Huguenots, would have been the victims of the Queen Mother's cold blooded schemes.

In the 23rd chapter of his History of Bogland, the Protestant Froude having told us that "for the French government to go to war with Spain as the ally of the Prince of Orange, would be equivalent to an open declaration in favor of their own Huguenots;" adds, that all the exertions of the Catholic party to prevent this were apparently useless, and thus goes on to describe the attitude of the Court :-

"The traditions of Francis I, were not dead. The opportunity for revenging St. Quentin, and tearing in pieces the Treaty of Cambray was splendidly alluring. • Charles was carried away by the temptation, and perhaps by nobler motives. Cothat whoever was against the war was no true Frenchman, and the Court appeared to agree with Coligny. The Princess Margaret's marriage, independent of its political bearing, was in itself a defiance of the Papacy."—Froude's Hist. vol. x., p. 395.

Everything in the month of July seemed to indicate that the Court of France was about to become Huguenot itself, and to openly espouse the cause of Protestantism throughout Europe, against Spain and the Pope. There was but one obstacle:-

"The only uncertainty rose from the attitude of England. Catherine de Medici had acquiesced in the war"-the war with Spain and against the Catholics" -" with the proviso from the first that France and England should take up the quarrel together."—Ib.

But of the Anglo-French alliance, the marriage of Elizabeth with Alencon was the pledge and indispensable condition. All depended on her and she would not give a decided answer; nay it was at last discovered that she was acting treacherously, and was actually intriguing with Alva, against France. So Froude con-

tinues:-"As soon therefore as it was discovered that Elizabeth was not only playing with the Alencon marriage but was treating secretly with Alva to make her own advantage out of the crisis, the Queen Mother's resolution gave way—or rather, for resolution is not a word to be thrown away upon Catherine de Medici-she saw that war was too dangerous to be ventured."—Ib.

But the projected Protestant alliance, and Spanish war being thus impossible, the Court was compelled to adopt the other alternative; and since it could not crush the Catholics by means of the Huguenots as it originally proposed, it must in self-defence crush the Huguenots, or deprive them of power by cutting off their leaders :- In religion the Queen Mother was herself perfectly indifferent, very Liberal indeed:-

"Religion, in its good sense, and in its bad sense, was equally a word without meaning to her. She was equally a work without incarring to hear she hated and she despised Calvinism; it was a new superstition as overbearing as the old, and without the sanction of traditionary existence; it had shaken her own power, and her sen's throne, and though if it would serve her purpose, she was ready to make use of it, she was no less willing if it stood in her way, to set her foot upon its neck."—Ib.

Still up to the 10th of August, fourteen days only before the massacre, the Queen Mother had not made up her mind to abandon all hopes of the English and Protestant alliance:

even she herself, as late certainly as the 10th of August, was hesitating on the course which she should adopt. On that day she was still clinging to the hope that Elizabeth might still take Alencon it was only when she found distinctly that it would not be, that she fell back upon her own cunning."-

It appears therefore from the testimony of the Protestant historian, that on the 10th of the same month as that on which the massacre occurred-its chief intigator, the Queen Mother, was still hesitating betwixt an English alliance and a pro-Huguenot policy; and peace with Spain and an anti-Huguenot policy.capitulation of Paris, and the late Treaty of This disposes of the charge of treachery and premeditation urged by some Protestant writers against Catholics, and shows that the crime was the result of a sudden inspiration or fury -the consequence of the break down of the negotiations with Elizabeth.

That it was a crime no one will deny; that it was a mere political chance, and the consequence of the vacillation and double dealing of Elizabeth, that the Catholics instead of the Huguenots were not the victims of it, is also pretty certain; for had the Queen Mother sided openly with the Huguenots-and raised them to power, we know from their antecedents how they would have treated the Catholics subjected to them. Again we will quote Froude, who as a Protestant himself, says as little as he can against his co-religionists, and deals as tenderly as the notorious facts of history will permit, with their peccadilloes. And yet Froude is forced to admit that, if "on land the chief sufferers had been the Protestants":

" On the sca they had the advantage, and had used it. The privateers had for the most part disposed swiftly of the crew and passengers of their prizes. Prisoners were inconvenient and dangerous the sea told no tales, and the dead did not come back. With the capture of Brille and Flushing, the black flag had been transferred to the shore, Sir Humfrey Gilbert, following the practices he had learnt in Ireland, hung the Spaniards as fast as he caught them. • The Hollanders had shown no mercy to the priests. . . The Prince of Orange crossed the Rhine in July, coming forwards towards Mons. He took Ruremonde by assault, and the monks in the abbeys and priories there were instantly murdered. Mechlin opened its gates to him, and after Mechlin, some other towns followed the example; in all of them the Prince could not prevent his cause from being dishonored by the same atrocities."-Froude's Hist, of England, vol. z., p. 394.

Perhaps the memory of these atrocities, of these cold-blooded murders of Catholics, of priests and nuns, by the Huguenots who, regarded neither sex nor age, but slew indiscriminately all Papists who fell into their hands may account for-though it may not excusethe cruel retaliation of the 24th of August 1572. At all events, we must remember that the St. Bartholemew massacre stands not alone in the stormy annals of this XVI. century; and that all its worst horrors had, before 1572, become as it were chronic in Ireland, where for years, as we showed in our last, acting under the orders of the English government, the captains of Elizabeth, the most illustrious of England's chivalry, had carried on against the Catholics of Ireland a war of extermination more ruthless than that even waged against the Protestants by Alva in the Low countries; a war of extermination which extended to the women, and to the babes at their mothers' breasts; a war which respected neither age nor sex; whilst England's Virgin Queen, and English chivalry, and English Protestantism looked on the bloody spectacle, and loudly applauded, That this was so, we refer for proof to the pages of the Protestant historian Froude, by us

quoted in our last. Two wrongs do not make one right. The crime of the St. Bartholemew Massacre in France is not lessened even by the still more brutal crimes perpetrated in cold blood by English Protestants in Ireland, at the orders of Elizabeth's government; and no student of history being a Christian, will ever attempt to justify either the one or the other. Our object therefore in referring to these sad events is, not to offer an excuse for the crimes of the French Court on the grounds that the English Court was just as bad; but to show that if force were in the quarrels of the XVI. century resorted to by one party, the other party was equally swift to appeal to the same mode of arbitration; and that it is with a very bad grace that Protestants reproach their opponents with their persecuting tendencies. In our next we will try and examine whether at all the Church of Rome is responsible for the severities of Louis XIV. towards the Huguenots? and whether after all these so-called severities were not justly deserved by those who were the victims of them?

· It must be remembered that at the time alluded English Protestants against Spanish Catholics.

Your "Old Catholics" as the new Protestant sect of which Dr. Dollinger is accounted the head, and of which Gavazzi, Loyson, and we suppose—if he be still in the flesh—Achilli are active members, are styled as the funniest fellows imaginable. They are always putting forth programmes, the one more ridiculous than the other, and in short if there be a sect to which the name of "programmists" is applicable it is that of the Dollingerites.

there may have been a dozen new ones since but bad legislators, and we want none of their of the 4th July. "This programme"

"proclaims the intention of erecting the work of disciplinary and moral reform in the Church of Rome on the divine foundation of Jesus Christ"—whatever that may mean—"considering any attempt at religious reform inspired by another spirit as impotent. They accept beside the Holy Scriptures 'all the traditions of divine origin, and all legiti-mate decrees of the Catholic Church,' but they absolutely reject the 'human traditions and abuses of

Now the only obstacle to the carrying out of this programme or of any other which any non-Catholic sect may adopt is this-and a fatal obstacle it is. Who is to define which traditions are of divine origin, which of human origin? who is to determine what decrees of the Catholic Church are legitimate, and what are abuses of authority?

If every one be left to answer these questions for himself; and as they involve matters on which men have been disputing for centuries without ever coming to any common understanding, it is evident that the result will be what we see in the older Protestant sects, from which that of the Old Catholics, or Dollingerites, will differ only in name.

But if not to the private judgment of each individual, the answering of these all-important questions be left, some authority competent must be invoked. But no authority not infallible is competent to answer such questions, besides no man intellectually above an idiot, would ever submit himself to an authority which he did not at least believe to be infallible A fallible tribunal adjudicating on religious questions, or pretending to adjudicate, is a sight at which all but fools must laugh, at which the angels must gaze with awe, and wonder at man's presumption, and which must fill with delight the devil and his angels.

The Dollingerites, therefore, cannot help themselves. They must accept either the Protestant principle of private judgment, or the Catholic principle of authority. If the former, they will soon be just where all those who apostatized from the Church before them, find themselves to-day; if the latter, or principle of authority, they must come back to the Roman Catholic Church, for no other body on earth so much as pretends to be infallible, or competent to distinguish betwixt what is divine and what human in the traditions, betwixt what is legitimate, and what an abuse of authority in the decrees of the Church.

THE COMING ELECTIOMS. - In a few days the writs will be out, and the people of the Dominion will be called upon to elect their representatives and law-makers for the next five years. How, and for whom to vote? is a serious question, which Catholic electors should

Not to us, a Catholic and non-political paper, does it belong to discuss the merits of this man, or that man; neither have we the presumption to dictate to our readers how they should act-further than this, They should do all things Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam: to the honor of God, and the good of His Holy

Yes; a corrupt vote, or vote given from corrupt motives is a sin, because the citizen is bound, in conscience, to exercise his secular privileges, as one who will have to render an account to God for all his actions; for all evil done, for all opportunities of doing good neglected. He should therefore study so to vote as to secure the election of men who will legislate in a Christian spirit; and if in doubt, we see not that the Catholic elector can greatly err, who seeks counsel from his spiritual director. More than this, it becomes us not to say. Fortunately there are not at present any of those great issues before the Federal Legislature which some years ago engaged the attention of the Canadian Parliament, but such issues may arise, and we should be prepared to meet them. What we chiefly look for in the political, or purely secular order, from the Federal Legislature is that it shall scrupulously respect, State Rights, and seek to maintain the connection now existing betwixt Great Britain and the Dominion.

Many excellent candidates present themselves, and on looking over the several lists we almost regret that we cannot return them all; we therefore pray that the coming elections, may be distinguished from those that have preceded them, by their peace, by the absence of personto, there was no war with Spain by England; these alities, and hard words which party strife so atrocities were simply the amateur atrocities of often engenders. often engenders. For the rest we may say, that for our representatives we want not so much eloquent speakers, as honest men, and men of substance; men who have a stake in the country, interested in her trade, manufactures, and agriculture; of independent means and unblemished reputation. . These are the men we want not flashy political adventurers, often unable to pay their debts, or settle their little accounts with the grocer, the baker, and the washerwoman. Such men may make good stump orators, and from the upper window of One of the last of these programmes that we a corner grocery may be able to charm the ears has the approbation of His Lordship the Bi-

breed in Parliament.

But we have said all that it becomes us to say, and we finish as we commenced—let all things be done Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam. These are our politics, the Church is the only party we know, and they whom the Holy Ghost has placed in authority, are our leaders.

MONTREAL, June 28th, 1872. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sin,-My attention has been directed to an article which appears in your journal of this day, in which which appears in your journal of this day, in which I am censured for using the torm "baby-farming" in connection with one of our excellent Religious Institutions. Permit me, Sir, to explain that "baby. farming," as I undersand it, and as it is understood by nine-tenths of our profession, is simply "giving children out to nurse;" or, in other words obtaining for infants, in the houses of others than their own parents,—generally farmer's wives,—that care and attention which is denied them by their own parents. This is most commendable, and is the meaning I shall be content to adopt until Lexicographers shall determine that the term should bear another and an odious meaning. It is the abuse of this custom, in itself most unobjectionable, which has called down the thunders of the London Times, with its not over feeble re-echoings on this side of the Atlantic (as vide Taue Witness, 28th).

I should be exceedingly sorry if any words of mine should be construed into an unfriendly stricture upon a most useful and noble Institution, which has always been remarkable for its acts of noble charity and daily works of mercy; and I take this carliest opportunity afforded me of disclaiming in toto giving the meaning to the term which you have adopted, and which it certainly never had in my

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your ob't serv't

W. E. BESSEY, M.D. No. 8 Beaver Hall Square. When a gentleman disclaims the intention of

giving offence, he has made ample atonement, and we accept the apology in the spirit in which

At the same time we insist that the term baby-farming," though in common use since the discovery of an abominable practice very common in England, and which is resorted to when the services of the professional abortionist have failed to accomplish their desired objectnever is, and never has been used in any other sense save that given to it in our columns. It is used invariably as a term of reproach, or contumely, and to denote a lately discovered species of crime. It is not by lexicographers that its meaning must be determined, but by the usus loquendi, or rather scribendi. It is a term, in short, through which the chronic malignity of the Witness against the Grey Nuns finds vent. In short, we defy Dr. Bessey to find a single instance in which the term "baby-farming" is used, except in the bad sense by us attributed to it; or a single instance in which it has been used to denote an act of Christian charity. From what we have heard, however, and on the best authority, of Dr. Bessey, we fully believe that he erred through inadvertence, and that he would not designedly say a word to give pain to the Grey Nuns, or any other ladies engaged in good

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.-Perhaps none of us enjoyed more pleasant feelings, on Dominion Day, than a few friends who visited Terrebonne, on the occasion of the Distribution of Prizes at the Masson College. It was gratifying to see this admirable Commercial Institution acquitting itself with marked success, and exhibiting a result of a year's labor which will compare favorably with any of our Canadian Colleges. On this occasion, the large hall of the new wing was densely crowded with an assemblage of the relatives and friends of the pupils, and a number of Catholic clergymen of the Diocese. The exercises were various and interesting, evidencing as they did that our French Canadian friends are doing much to secure their children the advantages of a thorough commercial education, and also that the children exhibit a very commendable adaption for such attainments.

The programme was not tedious, and was carried out very successfully. The Band exccuted some selections in a very creditable manner, and the orations were far beyond the stereotyped effusions which are let loose on such exhibitions. The Rev. Canon Fabre, Mr. Masson, M. P., and Mr. Villeneuve addressed the audience on the advantages afforded by the College to secure a branch of learning which has hitherto been deplorably neglected in this section of the Dominion.

The presentation of prizes then commenced, and the successful competitors were greeted with plaudits in a very enthusiastic style. Our lads had to contend against some very clever opponents from the States, and it would appear that the honors were about equally divided. The Irish element worked hard, and was the victor in many contests, yet the bright eyed Canadians departed with small libraries. The writer was informed that the examination was the severest test of progress that has taken place for some years, and the disappointed acknowledged that the honors were fairly won. R. M. D.

We have received the first two numbers of the Catholic Reflector, a new paper published at Albany, N.Y., and wish it a long life. It

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 12, 1872.

WEITTEN FOR THE THUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. V.

" Honor thy father and thy mother."

But, Christian child, if you would wish to understand this duty of obedience in all its utmost fulness allow me to lead you to an humble cottage in an obscure village in the distant East. You must allow me to lead you away from this cold material 19th century, of ours with all its pride of intellect and physical science—back through the troubled times of the Great Apostacy—through the glowing Ages of Faith-through the first fervour of the Infant Church-pass the Cross of Calvary with its precious burden; until we arrive at length at the half open door of a lowly cottage in Nazareth. Therein we shall see through that half open door three apparently humble personages—a venerable workman—a sweet and holy Virgin and a simple sinless child. The child is the real son of the Virgin and the reputed son of the workman. It is Jesus, Mary, Joseph, that human Trinity—that we behold. And remember, that though that child is the son of the Virgin-of the Virgin Mother-though he is the Man Son-blood of her blood and flesh of her flesh-he is also God. How else was it granted to woman to bring forth a son and yet to be a Virgin? It was the divinity of the child that preserved Virginal Purity to the Mother. This child-He, whom we behold in the carpenter's workshop attending with respectful deference-" erat subditus illis"-and forestalling every want, every wish of his reputed father-this child is also the Son of God -the second person of the divine and incomprehensible Trinity. This is He-whom we now see as a simple child,—who has reigned for eternal ages from the throne of the Eternal Godhead - shedding his lustre through the boundless space of heaven for ages of ages. "Amen I say to you before Abraham was, I am." Though now clothed in the debasing garb of our humanity—this child presided with the Eternal Father at the creation of the world. His voice it was that said "Let there be light and there was light." "Let us make man" and man was made. His voice it was that divided the waters—his command that caused the birds of the air, the beasts of the field and the trees of the forest to spring into existence. And yet here we behold him in this peasants' cottage, clothed in our humanity-his divine nature subjected to all the infirmities of our human nature except sin, and as the Sacred Scripture tells us obedient to his carthly parents "erat subditus illis"-"he was obedient to them." Yes, Christian child, there is no stronger proof of the divine nature of Christian obedience than this thirty years life of the child Jesus-than this little cottage of Nazareth. For thirty years was Jesus, infant, boy and man, obedient to the will of his beloved Mother. Not that in that blessed will there was aught of harshness or vain command. No! that holy Virgin, who had been preserved pure and without spot of sin from her Conception, in order that she might be the Mother of God-that holy Mother, who alone of mortals had had the privilege to be a Mother and a Virgin-that holy woman, who was a pattern of all meckness and humility -- in her will there could be naught of frowardness or vain command. But pure and meek and holy though she was, she was still a mortal and her child a God—a God -man if you please-but as much God as Man. And for a God to be obedient to Man to a virgin spotless though she was is surely an unbounded a stupendious obedience. Would you learn then Christian child the origin of Christian obedience? Go behold this child Jesusthis child God now on the lap of Mary-now playing amongst the shavings of the worshipnow in later years himself "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for his earthly parents; and there you will behold at one and the same time the divine origin and divine model of Christian obedience. The Jewish child had only the child Isaac for his model. You Christian child, have the divine child of Galilee -the child God as your example. What Wonder then, if your punishment for disobedience after such a model will be infinitely greater

And not only during his private life at Nazareth did the God Child obey his parents, but in his public life the God-Man was obedient too. Do you ask me for proofs? There was a marriage in Cana of Galilee "and the mother of Jesus was there. And Jesus also was invited with his disciples; and the Wine failing the mother of Jesus saith to Him, They have no wine." (John II.) Sit down Christian child at this first Christian marriage feast and there contemplate your divine model. Let me remind you of one thing. Christ had divested himself of all carnal love of his parents. mother and brethren sought him (Mat. XII.) Holy Table, and followed all the exercises of To Wordsworth; True Greatness; Religious posted they were, and gave general satisfaction. At

He answered Who is my mother and who are the Mission in such a manner as to elicit the my brethren? So also at this feast you will hear him answer "Woman what is that to thee and me? My hour has not yet come." He has divested Himself of all carnal love; and yet is obedient to his Mother. "What is that to thee and to me?" But is not this a refusal? Yes it is a refusal; but it is a refusal, that has to give way before a Mother's power. It is a refusal that has to give place to a Mother's slightest wish. Though "His hour has not yet come," for though clothed with all the power of the Godhead from his birth he has never yet exercised it in miracles—though his divine wisdom sees no reason as yet to manifest his divinity-yet he obeys. And remember; his Mother has expressed no command. She has not even expressed a wish. Her words are only a suggestion. "They have no wine." Christian parents, behold your model in this holy Mother. No harsh command—no fretful complaining-no impatient request. "Son, they have no wine." And you Christian child behold in this divine Son your divine model of christian obedience. With this divine Son the authority of a Parent, invested in his Mother by that command Honor thy father and thy mother, had power over his divine decrees. With this divine Son the authority of a parent has power over him though he is God himself. With this divine Son the authority of a parent has power over Him even in the slightest request. Christian child; it was a wonderous exercise of divine power that change of water into wine at the feast of Cana of Galilee. It was as stupendeous a miracle as any of those six great miracle days of creation which changed chaos into this beautiful world of ours. The change of darkness into light—the change of the slime of the earth into man's corporal body -the change of God's breath into the soul of Man, are great and wonderous acts of divine Omnipotence. And this changing of water into wine is no less an exercise of divine power. And what was it that produced it? The authority of a parent over a divine Son and the obedience of a divine Son to an earthly mother. Oh stupendeous power of parental authority! Oh incomparable dignity of Christian obedience. Christian child, can you need any other proof of the divine origin of this duty of obedience to your parents, than this power of the human Mother and this obedience of the divine Son?

JUDGE KEOGH APPRECIATED .- The malicious disclosures of Judge Koogh, like the immodest disclosures of "the Escaped Nun," shock our conscientious Protestant brethren, and draw many a heart-rending sigh from the depths of their melting bosoms. Oh! the wickedness of Priest-rule! Oh! the degradation of the Irish! What a glorious field for Missionary labor! A hundred thousand guineas wanted to carry the light of the Gospel from Archbishop of Tuam and his subordinates are 'perjurers," "profligates," "wretches;"-Catholic Judge Keogh says so, and who can doubt Catholic Judge Keogh? Judge Keogh tells us too that Cromwell was "one of the noblest and most eminent men" of his age, and if we believe him in the one case we must likewise believe him in the other. As truly as Cromwell was one of the noblest men of his day, so truly, in our day, are the Catholic clergy of Tuam a mere "rabble rout." Just so!..... Then again, how blind, how ignorant are the low Irish! The "crafty Jesuit" Lavelle, (all Priests are Jesuits now-a-days.) Knowing that his "dupes" could not distinguish good chalk from bad cheese, purposely insinuated that a certain individual 'ycleped Burke should no this expression as a license to make free use of annum. his shillelagh. Remember that during the coming contest ye crafty Canadian Jesuits, for, should any one of you chance to say that Mr. So and So's political life is sure to end in such a time, he shall be immediately arrested for "murderous threat;" and should Mr. So and So, within the prescribed time, be hurried into eternity through the agency of cholcra, typhus, or small-pox, he shall be immediately hanged by the neck until he is dead!

Such are the decrees contained in Judge Keogh's magnificent tirade of abuse.

To the Editor of The True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-Permit me to avail myself of the medium of your widely circulating journal, in order to furnish your Catholic readers with a few items of news which I am sure will be acceptable to many of them, while I trust they may prove wholly uninteresting to none. The eloquent and learned Jesuit, Father Langeake, has been giving a couple of his admirable His was a love springing purely from duty. | Missions in this rear portion of the County of Nowhere do we find him calling Our Blessed Glengarry during the past fifteen days. The Lady by the endearing title Mother. It is first one began on the 18th ult., in the adjoinalways Woman. When he addressed her from ing Parish of St. Alexander's, Lochiel, and the cross (John XIX.) it was "Woman behold lasted six full days; during which time about the Rich in Christian Society - No. VI.; thy son." When others told him that his six hundred and thirty persons approached the Faith the Life of Art; Max Muller's "Chips";

warmest encomiums from the Rev. Father in his closing exhortation-while, during the succeeding Mission at Alexandria,-commencing on the 25th ult., and ending on the 3rd instant, nearly sixteen hundred and seventy communions were reckoned, so that you have a total of about two thousand three hundred persons who partook of the Bread of Life in both Parishes during these two Missions. Now, as facts are stubborn strings, the above data will, I think, conclusively establish the assertion of your correspondent in a late issue, that the Scotch Catholics of Glengarry are, as a whole, devotedly attached to their religion and clergy, although it is equally and unfortunately too true that, owing to circumstances which they cannot at present control, they are misrepresented before the world by some persons calling themselves Catholics when it suits their purpose to do so; but who nevertheless are ready at any moment to barter whatever shred of Catholic faith they may yet retain, for the sake of social or political advancement, no matter what story you may get from other sources to the contrary, believe me, who speak by the book, when I tell you, that the Highland Catholics of Lochiel and Alexandria parishes are deeply grateful to good Father Langeake for his labours amongst them during the past two weeks, although he certainly did not flatter their vanity or self-conceit; but, on the contrary, exhorted, reproved, and rebuked, with all freedom, and in accordance with Apostolic procept and example. A proof unquestionable of their gratitude may be recognized in the fact that hundreds of them in their earriages accompanied him and Father O'Connor for miles on the way, on last Wednesday morning, when he quitted Alexandria; several carriages, with their occupants, going as far as St. Raphaels, where the Rev. Father addressed them, in his own happy style, a few words of parting advice, which will be long cherished in their retentive memories. Let me not omit to mention that Fathers Langeake, MacDonell, and O'Connor, had the valuable assistance of Father Masterson, of St. Raphaels, during the whole of both Missions; and for a portion of the time, of Fathers MucCarthy and Spratt, of Williamstown and St. Andrews, respectively. As a matter of course, the Devil was exceedingly wroth at the happy results of these Missions, and manifested his vexation thereat in the usual way, by calling in the aid of his faithful Ministers of the black mouthed Presbyterian stripe, who actually had the audacity to send the Reverend Father Langeake written challenge to an oral and public discussion on points of religion! Need I say that the good Father treated these wolves in sheep's clothing, as well as their challenge, with silent contempt? and advised his hearers to do likewise! As you may get a different version of Pater-noster Row to Connaught! The Romish | these facts from other sources, I may here add that I have that gentlemanly challenge still in my possession, and shall forward it to you whenever you ask for it. Your obedt, Servant,

ALEXANDRIA, July 6th, 1872.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES IN AID OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, RENFREW, ONT .- This Drawing of Prizes is unavoidably postponed to the 1st of August prox., at which date it will invariably take place.

We have received the first number of the Lamp, a new Catholic Magazine of 16 pages, published at Hamilton by C. Donovan. It is to be issued monthly, and will in time, we have no doubt, be a welcome visitor in every Cathlonger be allowed to enjoy political life, in olic family. It has our best wishes. The order that some hot-headed Paddy might take price is 5 cents per number, or 50 cents per

> THE CATHOLIC RECORD - July, 1872. -Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia. Terms: \$2.50 per annum, single copies, 25 cents.

The contents of the present number are as under:-Refutation of Calumnies on Catholic Civilization, No. 2; Alone in the World; So Near and Yet so Far; An important Question Answered; Milicent; Two Castles; Rome. and the Fate of her Enemies; What is meant by "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church; The Living Dead; Legend of Scattery Island; Henry Edward Manning, Second Archbishop of Westminster; Where Music Dwells; The Trees of California; New Publications.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- July 1872 .- D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.-Price, \$4.50 per annum, single copies, 45 cents. The following are the contents of the current

The Progressionists; A History of the Gothic Revival in England; The Last Days before the Siege; After Reading Mr. Tupper's Provorbial Philosophy; An Essay on Epigrams: Fleurange - XX., XXI., XXII., XXIII.; How the Church Understands and Upholds the Rights of Women; Miss Etheridge; Duties of

Processions in Belgium; Little Love; Letters of His Holiness Pius IX., approving the Rules of the "Union of Christian Women;" New

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - July, 1872 .-This is a very interesting Magazine for the young, and no Catholic family should be without it; the exceedingly low price at which it is published brings it within the reach of all. Send one Dollar, (one year's subscription) by mail, addressed to the Editor, Rev. William Byrne, Boston, Mass.

St. Antoine Academy.—The annual distribution of prizes and honors awarded to the pupils of the St. Antoine Academy, Palace street, under the direction of the ladies of the Congregation, came off with great eclat, Friday, the 29th ultimo, in the presence of the parents and friends of the pupils. An address in French was presented to the Vicar General, the Rev. Mr. Truteau, on his entrance, and then followed some vocal music by the very young pupils who performed their parts in a highy creditable manner. A clever and well sustained dialogue on the faculties of the soul as well as an operette: Le Marche aux Roses; called forth frequent tokens of applause. The honors of the superior course were then awarded to the fortunate recipients, and prizes bestowed on the pupils of the first and second as on those of the junior classes, who were fortunate enough to have learned by their industry or proficiency the much coveted distinctions. Rewards were also given for plain and fancy work, charming specimens of both being exhibited to the visitors, and special crowns bestow-ed for good conduct. An address in English was afterwards repeated to which the Grand Vicar replied in suitable terms, and the entertainment closed with some excellent music. We cannot conclude this brief notice without rendering a well merited tribute to the excellent system of education pursued in this Academy, as well as the unremitting care given to the pupils by their conscientious teachers.-Daily

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME .- On Monday, 1st inst. the distribution of prizes took place at the College of Notre Dame, Cote-des-Neiges. The ceremony was of a highly interesting nature. Twelve pupils recited pieces of French and English with an ease and correctness which could hardly have been expected from such young children. Solos and ducts were executed on the plano by cleven of the pupils in a manner which reflected great credit upon Mr. Daviguen, the musical instructor of the institution and the singing was of a character to show that vocal music is not neglected. The examination in the other branches of education was highly satisfactory, and parents having children at the school were apparently well satisfied that the management was all that could be desired .- Gazette.

St. LAURENT COLLEGE.—The annual examination of classes in the college of St. Laurent took place on Monday, 1st July. Proceedings were opened at halfpast nine o'clock a. m., and after some introductory remarks by Mr. A. M'Garvey, in English, an excellent discourse on the influence of religion on science, art and literature, was delivered by Mr. Brodeur. The remaining portion of the programme which consisted of musical selections performed by the college band, recitations and declamations by the scholars, and a little drama, enacted by the pupils also, was then gone through with. The distribution of prizes then took place, and the ceremonies were brought to a close. In the afternoon, the exercises of the infant school at Cote des Neiges, which is in connection with St. Laurent College, were held, and also passed off very happily .- It.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON -The Annual distribution came off last evening in the large Hall of St. Joseph's, and with an unusual amount of success. The Bishop and Clergy were present, together with a large number of the parents of the children and friends of the Institution. On the platform were ranged the recipients of the prizes, arrayed in white, presenting a very beautiful tableau. On either side of the stage was placed piles of work done during the year, including fancy needle work of every description together with a large quantity At half past seven the proceedings began with the beautiful drama called the Rose of the Algonquins, written by one of the Sisters of the Congregation, illustrative of the truthfulness and simplicity of the first settlers in Canada, and, as usual, exhibiting the beauty of virtue, and its final triumph over vice. In this piece which embraced a large variety of characters, all the parts were ably sustained and drew forth the warmest admiration and applause from the audience. This was followed by an Operetta entitled the Twin Sisters, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, interspersed with dialogues, recitation, &c., which afforded an opportunity of showing an amount of dramatic talent which we certainly did not think could be found in Kingston. This part of the programme concluded with a little comedy called the Latest Sensation. The Plays were varied by selections of difficult pieces on the pianos, of which there were three, and a harmonium. The singing both in solo and chorus was faultlessly correct, and in our opinion for surpassed any of the former efforts of the pupils of this Institution. It may not be considered invidious to particularize that of Miss Spratt of Lindsay, who possesses a voice of extraordinary clearness, flexibility and power, her rendering of some very difficult pieces charming all present, and we are only sorry that we have not the good fortune of having so accomplished a singer residing among us. To the friends and parents of the children next came the most agreeable part of the exercises, the distribution of wreaths and premiums. To publish the list of prizes would occupy too much space; they consisted of a variety of richly bound works, for which the pupils are indebted to the munificence of Bishop Horan. A farewell song followed, and the proceedings terminated by the pupils singing God Save the Queen. It has seldom been our good fortune to enjoy so rich atreat and among the many pleasing entertainments, which the pupils of Notre Dame have given, the Distribution of 1872 must certainly rank first. The high state of efficiency which this school has attained, is the best, as it is the only, reward the conductors of it desire to obtain and the Catholics, of Kingston have reason to be deeply grateful for the many refining influences which the presence of such an institu-

A small admission fee was charged for the purpose of excluding a number of rough boys, who, taking advantage of the free admission, were in the habit of attending, and conducting themselves in a very annoying manner to those present, any amount derived therefrom, will be applied to the purchase of prizes for the pupils.—British Whig, July, 3.

SEPARATE SCHOOL EXAMINATION IN KINGSTON .- The examination of the Pupils of the Roman Catholic Female Separate School took place yesterday aftetnoon at the school house on William street, in the presence of a large audience. The spacious school room was tastefully decorated and rendered still more pleasing by the neat and cheerful appearance of the pupils. His Lordship Bishop Horan, who left Toronto the evening before, in order that he might be present, presided. The examination was conducted by the Revs. Messrs. O'Boyle, Keilty, Monogh and Casey and a number of Trustees. The pupils were examined on the subjects of Geography, Grammar, Spelling, History, Arithmetic, &c.—The readiness and correctness with which they answered the many questions put to them showed how well

intervals during the examination the pupils sung a number of pleasing songs; one "An invitation to big Strawberries," sung by two little orphans of L'Hotel Dieu, was in an especial manner, well received and applanded. A neatly written farewell address, lhaving been delivered in a most leasing manner, by one of the senior pupils, the prizes, consisting of a number of beutifully bound books, furnished by the Bishop and the Trustees, were distributed among the deserving pupils. After the distribution, His Lordship addressed the pupils in a very kind manner. He thanked them for the pleasure the way in which they conducted themselves during the examination afforded him and those present, reminded them of the many advantages they enjoyed in receiving a separate school education, wished them all possible pleasure and happiness during the vacation and hoped that all would be punctual in attending school when again opened .-A quantity of needle-work worked by the pupils was on exhibition during the examination, and judging from the high encomiums passed upon it by a number of ladies present, many of the young pupils must be already experts in the use of the needle.— We congratulate the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame upon the excellent display made by their pupils yesterday, and the Catholics of Kingston upon the flourishing state of their school and the possession of such zealous and admirable Teachers. - Whig, 29th ult.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.-We are glad to learn that the man named Bratton, recently kidnapped in London by United States officials, with the connivance of a Canadian official, has been restored to his country and his liberty. It appears that Dr. Bratton was the wrong man; that the warrant held by the United States officer was for the arrest of one Avery, charged with being a party to Ku-Klux outrages in North Carolina. This is no palliation of the grave violation of international law in arresting a man and sceretly abducting him from the country without the intervention of the rules laid down in the Extradition Treaty. The United States Government have, upon the matter being brought before them by the Canadian authorities, promptly ordered his rendition to this country. We are pleased to see that promptitude has been exercised in this matter by the American authorities, as they have formerly been shamefully disregardful of their international obligations. Dr. Bratton, in addition to his restoration to liberty, will be compensated by the American Government for the outrage done him. It remains for our Government to see that the London official who, acquainted with the law as he must have been, set it at defiance and conspired to deprive a resident of Canada of his liberty, without invoking the authority of the law. If, as it seems, he is guilty of this crime, he should be adequately punished, and a warning thus be given that our laws are not to be lightly disregarded.—British Whig.

DECORATION .- The Vice-President of the Union Allet, who were formerly Papal Zouaves, belonging to this city, received last week the decoration of Knight of St. Gregory.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT THE COTE DES NEIGES CEME-TERY .- At the Police Court last week, Alfred Bourgeau, Hormisdas Labrecque, Andre Chaput, Alphonse Joliewur, and Joseph Orleans, all of whom live in the Quebec suburbs, were fined \$5 and costs for disorderly conduct at the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

Pensonal .- Mr. O. J. Devlin has been appointed a Commissioner to take affidavits in the Province of Quebec, to be used in the Courts of the Province of Ontario,

A Proper Penalty .- A person named Charles Smith, of University street, was last week fined \$10 and costs or two months for allowing his dog to swim in the reservoirs.

City Mortality.-There were 186 interments in the city cometeries for the week ending July 6th.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTisa.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfust tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelle 1-" James Epps's & Co , Homoopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens-

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

River Desert, M. M., \$2.50; Westport, Rev. J. Mountjoy, D. McD., 2; South La Graisse, H. R. McD., 2; Brockville, J. D. K., 2; Rawdon, Mrs. P. S. 2; Smithville, T. McK., 1; Kan' akee, Ill., Rev. Mr. P., 2; Bedford, E. McN., 2; River Beaudette, J. Mr. P., 2; Realings Manitales, Park F. A. 2; Others. G., 2; St. Boniface, Manitoba, Rev. F. A., 2; Ottawa,

Per Rev. Mr. M., St. Raphael -D. McD., 2. Per W. W., Perth-J. Mitchell, 8. Per D. S., Pakenham-W. McD.,

Per J. O'B., Inverness-T. D., 1.50; P. C., 1.50; Kinnear's Mills, H. McC., 1. Per J. B. McM., Lochiel-H. McI., 1; Chippewa

Falls, Wis., W. D. McD., 2.

## Died.

At Toronto, June 30th, Jeremiah D. Scully, fifth son of the late Edmund Scully, Esq., Bloomfield Lodge, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Requiescat in pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl, of 196 h.—Pollards.....\$3.50 @ \$4.75

EXITE	6.70	$\omega$	6.85
Fancy	6.55	$\omega$	G.GO
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	no	min	al.
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.85	(a)	5.90
Strong Bakers'	6.40	0	6.70
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland			
Canal	0.00	$\omega$	0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]			
Fresh Ground	no	min	al.
Canada Supers, No, 2	5.50		5.G0
Fine	4.85	D	4.90
Middlings	4.20	O	4.30
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	0.00	(m)	3.00
o. v. bug mount per 100 toa	2.80		
City bags, [delivered]	2.95		3.00

WANTED .-- A MALE TEACHER for the elementary School of St. Columban, Co. of Two Mountains. For particulars address.

Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs..... nominal.

Outmenl, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 4.70 @ 4.75

Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.51 @ 0.515 Pease, per bushel of 60 lbs..... 0.81 @ 0.82

JOHN BURKE, President.

## 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. 269 Notre Dame St.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Lyons, 17th June.—The return of Republican candidates in the late supplemental elections has been the cause of a general recandescence of agitation, and great fears are entertained that the summer will not pass over without fresh disasters. Gambetta announces to his friends that his return to office is a mere matter of time, and that within six months he will resume the portfolio (and probably) the dictature. Such an event means the inauguration of secular instruction, the suppression of all aid to the clergy and religious orders, the dissolution of the Chamber and general elections, and necessarily the utter impossibility of paying the Prussian indemnity. Rothschild and all the great capitalists have declared that if there is another election no loan will be supported by the great firms, as no confidence can exist where there is no stability. Baron Rothschild had a long interview on this subject with M. Thiers in which he remonstrated energetically with the President on the ruinous policy of the government, the late elections having cost 200,000,000 francs.

There exists very great uneasiness all over France, and no where more than here, where the Republican committees have their avowed head quarters. We have not forgotten the terrible six months of 1870-71, when the red flag waved from the Prefecture, and the daily arrests of Jesuits, Christian brothers, and other religious outrages, which would now be renewed in a tenfold degree if the Commune once more got the upper hand.

The processions through the streets were not allowed here during the octave of Corpus Domini. 'The Prefect made no objection, and General Bourbaki desired no better than to assist at the ceremony, but the Ecclesiastical authorities were timid, and to the great regret of the faithful of Lyons, prevented their following the example of the Catholics of Marseilles. No little dissatisfaction is expressed by devout persons, who desired that a public act of faith should take place in reparation of so many outrages, and in order to obtain the protection of deo. "Not that one need trouble one's self her who has hitherto exercised so wonderful a guardianship over this city.

The cures at the Rue de Sevres and by the intercession of the Jesuit martyrs of the Commune, and especially of the Pere Ollivaint still continue, and will form the basis of an ecclesiastical inquest and possibly after the usual interval of a postulate of canonisation. New miracles are attested every week in some department of France, and their tomb in Paris has already become a place of pilgrimage, and is frequented by thousands of persons.

The fusion between the two branches of the house of Bourbon seems further off than ever. The Duc d'Aumale's attitude has been throughout so selfish and unpatriotic, that the Right of the Assembly has washed it's hands of any further attempts to effect a meeting between the Orleans princes and the King of France. Henri V. never did a wiser or more farseeing thing than in declining all composition with the revolutionary party. Had he done so he would have lost the force of divine Right and descent and religion, and he would not have been nearer bly and the Republican clubs throughout the country, no stability is possible, and it is not till they have again risen in arms and been once more crushed, or have wearied each other out, that any real and final settlement can take place. When therefore the Comte de Chambord ascends the throne, and it is scarcely doubtful that he will do so, he will be unfettered by any pledges save those he has repeatedly given to the constitution of 1815, as accepted by Louis XVIII. on his restoration, and will be supported by the entire sense of the country, weary of changes and revolutions and desirous to return parture from which was the evident cause of her disasters.—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

HOSPITALITY BY GENERAL ORDER .-- The Figure relates the following anecdote of the late Marshal Vaillant when he was War Minister. It appears that he regularly invited the officer on guard to dinner, and had the following order in his own handwriting posted up in the guard-room:—"Art. 1. The officer on guard is in-vited to dine at the table of the War Minister. Art. 2. The officer on guard is received by the War Minister, who after shaking hands with him, presents him to the marechale and the guests. Art. 3. The Marshal always offers his arm to the officer on guard to conduct him to the dining-room. No matter what guests may be present, his place on the left of the Marshal is kept. Art. 4. Avoid offering wine to the marechale, who only drinks water. Art. 5. On leaving table and going into the smoking-room accept the eigar which the Marshal always offers. Art. 6. At the end of half an hour the Marshal always asks the officer on guard to play a game of whist, which he should refuse, saying that it is his duty to return to his post. He ought, therefore, to salute the Marshal, and then retire."

AN ECCENTRIC WILL.—The Gaulois tells the following :- A Capuchin monk, well known in the Faubourg S. Jacques, where he fed nearly 100 poor persons by alms collected in the Faubourg S. Germain, has just died, leaving as his whole inheritance his breviary, frock, cord, a volume by M. Thiers, and a wallet. Among his papers was found the following singular will: I bequeath, 1st, to the Abbe Michaud my breviary, because he does not know his own; 2nd, to M. Jules Favre my frock, to hide his shame 3rd, to M. Gambetta my cord, which will prove useful one day round his neck; 4th, to M. Thiers his own work, that he may read it over again; and 5th, to France my wallet, because she may shortly have occasion for one to collect DPAIN.

THE BISHOP OF JAEN ON THE VATICAN Decrees.-At a Diocesan Synod lately held at Jacn in Spain, the Encyclical Quanta Čura and Syllabus annexed to it were declared to be an ccclesiastical rule binding on all Catholics; the decrees of the Vatican Council were solemnly proclaimed and received, and civil marriage (so called) was condemned, as was also the forcible profanation of exclusively Catholic cemeteries.

Spain, under the regime of the son of Victor Emmanuel, is imitating the liberality (?) of Bismarck and his confreres in respect to religious orders. In the Cortes, on the 11th ult., a bill for the re-establishment of religious orders was thrown out by a large majority. How long is Catholic Spain to endure the indignities that are being frequently heaped upon her.

COSAS DE ESPANA .- The sum of the Spanish news from the Carlist side is that the bands in Guipuzcoa and Biscay, which were temporarily dispersed, are re-forming, and that the movement is prospering in the other provinces; that in Navarre there are 6,000 men under Carasa and Aguirre, and that Don Carlos, accompanied by two generals, has visited the camp of General Amilivia. If, on the other hand, we believe the official intelligence, the insurrection is completely at an end, and Senor Ochoa and another deputy have been arrested in France and "interned." The report that any French Legitimists or Pontifical Zouaves have taken part in the movement-a report repeated in a correspondence from Germany—is again contradicted in the Times, whose special correspondent states that General de Charette had told his men that the struggle was against foreign interference, and no foreigner should should take part in it. The prospects of the Alfonsinos appear to be looking up, and a Deputy, who was a Minister under Serrano's Regency, has openly declared in the Cortes that, in case another revolution, he should advocate the restoration of Don Alfonso, probably under the Regency of Montpensier. If, as the Times correspondent seems to think, this idea is becoming general, it serves to explain the uneasiness of the Italie, which says that "events do not seem to presage the speedy triumph" of Don Amaabout the "Carlist insurrection; there is so little of it ! But what is disquieting is the conduct of the principal Spanish statesmen, especially of those who belong to the party of order, and have helped to establish the existing government."—Tablet.

#### ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PRECAUTION .- On Friday, 17th ult., there were grand fireworks in Rome, but Victor Emmanuel did not put in an appearance, though it was generally expected he would have been present monstration was feared, and a demand made that the first article in the statute book should be abolished. Hence the king's remaining at home.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE .- The Pope is slightly indisposed, but he continues his receptions, and is in good spirits. A secret bull has, it is said, been issued with reference to the election of a successor to the Pope on the death of Pius IX .- Cor. Dublin

THE VETO IN A FUTURE CONCLAVE.-The Roman Correspondent of the Tablet alludes to a report that the new German Empire is meditating a claim to the veto in a future Conclave. The Liberto, a paper from the line of St. Louis, he would have com- usually supposed to be on confidential terms with promised the principle of Christian monarchy Berlin, meations the rumour, and starts the objection that it is not as successor to the Holy Roman Empire but as Apostolic King of Hungary, that Austria exa quiet enjoyment of his kingdom than before. ereised the veto. Both theories are blunders, the With such elements to deal with as exists on the Opposition benches of the National Assem- expediency to three great Catholic Powers. The bodied; children under 16, 255,404 relieved with chapel in Galway, to see the great O'Connell; the able-bodied parents, and 84,474 not with able-bodied man that shook the world; that frightened every Journal de Florence affirms that the intrigue in question is actually on foot, and asserts that if the German Empire cannot succeed in its claim, it will use the veto of a friendly Power. It remains to be seen whether this would be now conceded to the Powers which have hitherto possessed it; it is scarcely credible for instance that a veto by the present Spanish Government would be accepted by the Sacred College. The object of those who have now raised the question, is, of course, to endeavour to obtain a pliable successor to the Holy Father, or to throw a doubt upon the next election to the Holy See. We may be quite easy on both heads. Even if the three vetos were exercised, each could only be exercised one, and, under the most favourable circumstances, three candidates only could be excluded. to the traditions of Christian France, the de- And as to the validity of an election being questioned, the Episcopate throughout the world is now of such a character that the attempt would result in an ignominious failure, even if Divine providence permitted any pretext for it, which, after all, is not so certain. The last election, for instance, was too rapidly made for any veto to be exercised. But a pamphlet, attributed to an Italian diplomatist, and published at Munich, takes quite another line. The author thinks that Italy, if she could establish her right to a veto, should not exercise it, as it is incompatible with the maxim of "a free Church in a free State." And he is further of opinion that the other Powers would do well to follow her example, as they have no longer any interest in excluding each other's candidates, and have, by their public policy, lost all right to interfere in the Conclave. It was on this ground, he says, that Pius IX. did not invite any of the Catholic Governments to the Council: and he concludes that the next election will be "free," and that it will lead to "a satisfactory solution of the Roman question," which, in the sense of the writer.

we take leave to doubt. THE ASSAULT ON MONSIGNOR ANGELINI. - The following letter, in reply to certain statements of the Roman Special Correspondent of the Daily News, has

appeared in that journal :-Sir,—There are two sides to every story: I trust you will permit me to place before your readers these few remarks on the insult offered to Monsignor Angelini in the Piazza Farnese, at Rome, on April Sth. I received the following this morning from an English ecclesiastic well known in Rome:-"As soon as I received your letter enclosing the extract from the Daily News, containing the Special Correspondent's account of the attack on Monsignor Angelini, I called on the latter, and he confirmed in every particular the account you had given of the assault made upon him. He also showed me the wound on his arm, the use of which he has not yet (May 25) recovered. The surgoon who attended him is Signor Filippo Rocchi, who is well known in Rome. The President of the Rione della Regola sent the day after the assault, and took down the deposition, but they were unable to discover the assailants, as they disappeared immediately." The following statements of the Special Correspondent are also untrue:—1. That Den Medicina is the correspondent of the Armonia. 2. That Signor Berti keeps a volume full of reported assaults, under every one of which is written, "From enquiries made, it results that the above statement is false." 3. That the Osservatore Romano is the "official organ" et A student de Cardinal Antonelli. 4. That the number of priests out intention."

in nome exceeds 7,000. I therefore maintain the truta o my asser on tan honsigner Angelini was ussulited and severely bruised," and your correspondent can have no difficulty in obtaining confirmation of this from Monsignor Angelini himself if he chooses. I will not after so long an interval criticise the remainder of your correspondent's letter; but as I made a statement in your paper, the truth of which was denied, I trust you will give me this opportunity of showing that my assertions were not made recklessly, or without foundation. I enclose the name of my authority in Rome, for your own satisfaction.-I remain, your obedient servant, JOHN G. KENYON.

GERMANY.

BISMARK AND THE PRIESTS .- The German Chancellor is determined, it appears, to carry out his nefarious measures against the members of the Society of Jesus in Germany. On last Tuesday the outline of a bill was adopted in the Federal Council, empowering the police to banish from German territory any member of the Society of Jesus, or of any kindred society, even though they possess native rights. Instructions for the carrying out of this liberal measure are to be issued forthwith.

THE PAPERS OF MGR. KOZMIAN.—The Germania, an organ of Prince Bismark, contradicts an assertion of the Correspondance de Genere, to the effect that the papers of Mgr. Kozmian which had been seized by the Prussian authorities were transmitted to the Russian government, the tenor of the documents in question relating to a secret understanding between Rome and the Catholics of Russia. In answer to this denial, the Correspondence de Geneve says-IFe repeat, and have information the most authoritative for so loing, that these papers have been to St. Petersburgh.

THE JESUITS AND OFFICIAL RELIGION.—The German Federal Council is said to have adopted, on Tuesday, a Bill authorizing the police to forbid "members of the Society of Jesus, or of any kindred Society," which may mean any Religious Order or Congregation, to reside in any part of the Empire, whatever may be their rights as natives. Whether this is meant to be of universal application, or to be used as a menace, does not as yet appear. We were told a few days ago that nothing of the kind was intended, and the proposed Bill was merely one of control and supervision. If the North German Gazette is correctly inspired, it will not make much differencefor a Catholic priest must always be in contravention of the rules which that organ lays down. "The mission of the German Empire," these are its words. will be to see that the clergy does not aim at anything outside or above the State," to which dictum, as the Correspondance de Geneve justly remarks, it is impossible to affix any meaning except that the "aim of the clergy ought to be to get the State worshipped." At all events, it palpably excludes the worship and service of God.—Tablet, June 15th.

RUSSIA. FRIGHTFUL MURDER OF A PRIEST .- A shocking murder has just been committed at Wilna, Lithuania.— Monsignor Toupalski, rector of the training school for young priests, suddenly disappeared, and with him one of the students who acted as secretary. A search in the residence of the missing man led to no indication, but a few days later the secretary was arrested at Mariampel, a frontier town, wearing the clothes of the rector, and having in his possession a box containing the head, arms and legs of the deceased. He admitted that he had poisoned his master, cut up the body, the trunk of which he had the witness them. It has since transpired that a de-monstration was feared, and a demand made that 000 roubles, had taken the road to Kowne, with the intention of escaping into Prussia. In order to throw the police off his traces he had alighted from the railway at Josli, and pursued his way to the frontier in a cart. There he was arrested at the moment when he was hiring a carriage to take him away .-Catholic Opinion.

> PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND .- The annual return showing the number of paupers in receipt of relief from the rates in England and Wales on New Year's Day states that on the 1st of January, 1872, the number was 981,042, being one in 23 of the population, or 4.3 per cent.; 16 per cent. of the number were receiving indoor relief, and 84 per cent, outdoor relief. The list is constituted as follows: Adult males, 39,-512 able-bodied and 150,787 not able bodied; adult females, 114,247 able-bodied and 283,613 not ableparents: vagrants, 3,378; insane-21,496 males, 27,-427 females, 1,063 children. These figures make a total rather larger than the first given, owing to some persons being relieved, both indoor and outdoor, on the day referred to. The total number receiving relief is less by 104,619, or 9.6 per cent., than on the 1st of January, 1871. The decrease was as large as 18.6 per cent, in the metropolis, and 15.6 per cent. in the Northwestern division, consisting of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The number of adult ablebodied paupers relieved on the 1st of January, 1872, was 10 per cent. fewer than on the 1st of January, 1871. In London the decrease was 30.5 per cent., and in the Northwestern division 28.3 per cent.

A sure thing. CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes will not rip, leak or come apart, and are the easiest ever worn. Try them. All bear the Patent Stamp.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment used for horses .-Cures lameness, sprains and colic.

To persons employed in constant mental toil. study or anxiety, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is especially adapted, namely to Teachers, Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers and impecunious business men.

A CURIOUS BEQUEST .- St. Ives, in Cornwall, would seem to be a curious sort of place. We all remember how it is said to have turned out on a memorable occasion six wives, with six cats, and six kits a-piece, and all the rest of it. The six wives by no means exhausted the eccentric section of the population A certain Mr. John Knill, who was at one time collector of the port, made a will, by which he left funds for the crection of an obelisk to his memory, with the injunction that "once every five years ten virgins under ten years of age; two old women, and a fiddler, should dance around the obelisk, the vir gins and the old women receiving half a guinea each, and the fiddler a guinea." The past year was one of the quinquennial anniversaries, and the virgins, the old women, and the fiddler actually performed the required gymnastics on the 25th of July.

A blind woman in Iowa has learned to thread a cambric needle with her teeth and tongue. "Is there anything in the world that a woman's tongue cannot do-or undo?" asks an exchange. We will think about it.

A Washington editor is mad because a compositor headed his editorial "The Champagne Opened," when he wrote "Campaign Opened." He says that He says that printer is always thinking about something to drink. There is a man in Laporte who is said to be so

stingy that he never takes a full breath. A free respiratory movement would cause a little chafing o. his clothes, and thus there would be a clear loss by wear and tear.

An English magazine recontly published a description of the great organs of the world and omitted the Beston one. Put it in the indirect damages.

What a man wants-All he can get. What a woman wants-All she can't get. A student defines flirtation to be attention with FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE. CONTINUED FROM 2ND PAGE.

save them. O'Connell's heart broke in his bosom. And a broken-hearted man, in January, 1847, he rose from his bed and crawled to London. With tottering step the aged man-the wreck of all that was once so glorious—appeared before the astonished eyes of Parliament. The voice that used to fill the land with the thunders of its eloquence, was now lowered to the merest whisper,—the language of a broken heart. He rose. He pictured before those men the agony of Ireland. With streaming eyes he implored the mercy of England upon the dying people; and a subsidy to save their lives. That subsidy was denied. Ireland was told that she might die. England closed her hand, and the heartbroken father of his country was told to go and seek some genial clime; and there he might die; but there was no mercy for his Irish people (cheers). O'Connell set out for Rome; the Irish people started for America. O'Connell is in Heaven, to-night, I believe in my heart and soul; and I believe also in my heart and soul, that if anything on earth could brighten his joys in Heaven, his joys would be brightened to know and see the glory, the increased strength, the manhood of Ireland as it exists to-day in America! (vehement cheening). With the instinct of Catholicity be turned to Rome, journeying by slow stages; and, on the 15th of May, 1847, he breathed his soul to God, having received all the sacraments of the Church; and with the names of Jesus and Mary on his lips, he died in the city of Genoa, in the North of Italy; and his last words were: When I am dead, take out my heart and send it to Rome; let my body be brought back to mingle with the dust of Ireland," The Doctors who attended him could not make out what disease was upon him. The first men in Ireland, France, Italy-came and studied his case. They could not make out what sickness or what infirmity was his. They had never, before, been called upon to attend a man who

was dying of a broken heart. O'Connell's heart was

broken-the heart that was sent to Rome-the heart

that is enshrined in Rome. to-day-was broken for

And now, what was the genius, what the character

love of Ireland!

of this man? What was the secret of his strength? I answer again :- O'Connell was all that history tells Mr. J. D. LAWLOR: us to-day, and all that history shall tell the nations in a thousand years to come; O'Connell was all that because of the Faith, and Catholicity that was in him ;-because he was a Catholic of the Catholics; -he was Irish of the Irish; -and consequently the instincts of Ireland, and the heart of Catholic Ireland sprung to meet him, and identified themselves with him; so that he made Catholic Ireland as if it had but one heart and one thought, and one mind (cheers). Over all his human efforts, over all his tremendous exertions in the cause of freedom-in the sacred cause of liberty-there was ever shining over all, the light of Divine Faith; and he knew that in doing battle for Ireland, he was battling for God and for God's Church. What made him refuse the "Veto?" It would not have affected him: it would only have affected the Church; it would only affect the priesthood and the episcopacy of Ireland. What made him refuse that bill of Canning? It was because his Catholic instincts—his Catholic mind and heart, told him that the State had no business under Heaven to interfere in the regulation or in the government of the Church (cheers). He gave to the Irish people not only the voice that pleaded for their freedom—the magnificent life that was devoted to their service,-but he gave something far higher, greater than this; he gave them the bright example of a pious, sincere, Catholic man. He showed Ireland, he showed the world, that the highest genius can be exalted still more when it is consecrated to the sacred cause of the Church and of holy religion. He taught the youth of Ireland the lesson they had learned so well from him and from their fathers;—that the secret of Ireland's strength and of Ireland's ultimate glory and freedom and nationality lies in Ireland's adherence to her glorious old faith (cheers). He taught the youth of Ireland that man alone is sure to conquer every enemy in the world who has learned to conquer his own passions and himself amongst other things. He has contributed largely to make a priest of me; for amongst the tenderest recollections of my youth,-amongst the things that made a deep impression on me as a boy, was when I stood in the man that crossed his path,—to see that great man coming to eight o'clock Mass in the morning; kneeling amongst us and receiving his Holy Communion; to watch him absorbed in prayer before his God: to read almost the grand thoughts that were passing through that pure mind; to see him renewing again and again, before Heaven, the yows that bound him to his religion and to his country (cheers). This, this was the grand principle of his life; this was the secret of his genius; this was the inspiration that produced his success. And in this devotion well did the Irish correspond with him. Whatever he told them to avoid they avoided; whatever he told them to do they did it. Oh! if God had only left him, and left us united councils. And if God, in His infinite wisdom, had only averted the terrible stroke that prostrated Ireland, and broke O'Connell's heart, the glory that we still looked forward to might be ours to-day (cheers). But although he is dead and gone, his genius, his soul, his heart and his hopes, still live in the breast of every true son of Ireland (loud and continued cheering). You and I will look forward to our brightest human hope, after the happiness of Heaven, to behold Ireland what he so often wished and prayed she might be, 'Great, Glorious and Free" (cheers): Great, as her history tells us in the past she has been; Glorious, O'Connell made her in her glorious victory of Emancipation; Free! oh, there is a God of justice in Heaven,-there is a God that treasures up the fidelity and sufferings of a nation ;-there is a God that accepts the people's sacrifice, and, sooner or later, crowns it. To that God do I look, with the same confidence with which I look for my own salvation, -I look to thee, oh, God! this night, to send down the crown, the reward of freedom, to my glorious country! (Loud and prolonged cheering.) And when that freedom comes we will know how to use t; we will know how to respect our neighbors' rights, and not trample on them; we will respect our neighbor's property, and not plunder him. We will never raise our hand in the effort to deprive any people on the earth of that sacred boon for which we have sighed so long; the sacred boon of national freedom; because we are Catholics, and the Catholic Church alone teaches man how to preserve and detend so high a gift, and how to use his freedom (great cheering).

"Now, gentlemen," said a peripatetic lecturer to somewhat noisy crowd who had gathered at one of his scances in an Eastern village, "how would you like a good blackguard story? All in favor will raise their hands." Nine-tenths of the dexter paws present instantly went up, and there was a sudden hush of all noisy demonstrations. The lecturer wont on with his original subject for a few minutes, when some incautions individual broke out, "Say, where's the story?" "Bless you," was the reply, "I did not intend to tell any such story. I only wanted to know how many blackguards are present." You might have heard a pin drop any time during the lecture, after that.

PERSONAL .- We were pleased to receive a call, during the past week, from Dr. Ayea's traveller, who was in our town devoting his time and attention to the preparations of the great medicine man. This call has become a pleasant annual to us from the

able and reliable business character of the accomplished gentleman whom this firm send out to trans act their business. No house is better known o valued by the press for its promptness in settlement. than the well established and popular J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell Mass., whose medicines have become a household necessity, and won the confidence and praise of all. Our own acquaintance with them has extended over a series of years, and we have invariably found them, their travellers and their medicines, worthy of the commendations they everywhere receive .- Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.

# LAWLOR'S SEWING-MA-CHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 365 NOTRE DAME Street. MONTREAL.

To those of my patrons who have been familiar with the working qualities of my Sewing-machines, during the past ten years, no other commendations are necessary; but to persons who are desirous of obtaining information to assist them in determining which of the many Machines to select, I respectfully submit a few testimonials which will, unboubtedly, afford a sufficient reason for investigating the merits of my Sewing-machines before purchasing elsewhere.

MONTREAL, 21st Nov., 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sin,—In reply to your inquiry, we have much pleasure in stating that your Family Singer Sewingmachine gives entire satisfaction. We have used the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines of American manufacture, but give yours the preference for family purposes.

MISS PHEBE ALLAN "Ravenseraig," McTavish street.

MONASTERY OF O. L. OF CHARITY, ? Ottawa, Oct. 21st, 1871.

Sir,-We experience much pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, of your own make, which we purchased from you. We feel perfectly satisfied that it is equal to the Wheeler & Wilson, and superior to any other Sewing-machine we have ever made us of

THE SISTERS OF O. L. OF CHARITY.

MONTREAL, March 16th, 1872.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-Having tested the qualities of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, manufactured by you, I have the pleasure to inform you that it is remarkably easy to understand, and it makes a superior and uniform stitch with all kinds of thread from No. 10 to 150. Thus I can do the most delicate work to perfection, and sew the heaviest cloth with the greatest facility. In my opinion, this machine is more suitable than the Wheeler & Wilson for family use and light manufacturing.

MRS. E TASSE, MILLINER,

100 Notre Dame street,

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir.-On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine; but having recently tested the working qualities of the Family Singer, manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.
SCUR GAUTHIER.

> VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the Family Singer Sewing-machine, manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our esor to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing-machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully. THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA

HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE,

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,-Among the different Sewing-machines in use

in this Institution, we have a Singer Family of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfeetly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

The Lawlor Family Singer Sewing-machine we have in this institution gives perfect satisfaction.-It is very easy to manage, and makes the most delicate stitching on gauze, and sews the heaviest cloth with great facility, using the finest cotton or the coarsest linen thread. We take much pleasure in recommending it to

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

Mn. J. D. LAWLOR:

SIR.—We are happy to say that your Singer Family Sewing-machine proves highly satisfactory in every respect. It works to perfection on any material, light or heavy, with any kind of cotton or linen thread. Therefore, it suits our purpose better than the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other sewing-machine we have ever used, and we shall recommend it as such with much pleasure.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, Coteau St. Louis.

MONTREAL, April 13th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR,

Sir,-Having in this Establishment seventeen of your Singer No. 2 Sewing-machines, some of which have been in constant operation on various kinds of work for upwards of seven years, I am happy to say that they prove perfectly satisfactory, and are superior to the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other Sewing-machine of either home or foreign manufacture we have ever used for manufacturing purposes.

FRS. SCHOLES, Manager Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal.

Quenec, April 25th, 1872.

Dear Sir,—We have twenty-two of your machines which have been in constant work for the past year and we find them so serviceable that we have arranged with you to furnish us with some more of the same, in place of other kinds we have, they stitching our work better than any other we have tried.

Respectfully yours, QUEBEC RUBBER CO., A. M. FARLEY

J. D. LAWLOR, Esq.,

## DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street,

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DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un This thoroughly commercial establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to whereon their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its

patrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established

No student will be retained whose manners and metals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July• COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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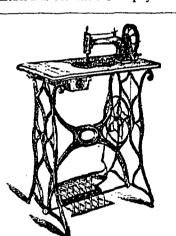
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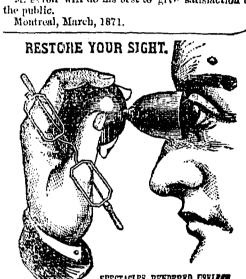
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