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

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

By Miss Agans M. Stewart, author of the "World and Cloister," "Life in the Cloister," "Grace "Halloran," &c.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

Seymour then narrated in his own way those circumstances with which the reader is already requainted, relative to the capture of Benson, er Layton, as for the sake of disguise, he had chosen to call himself, together with an account of the summary punishment inflicted on him at the hands of the mob.

It were, of course, vain to attempt to describe the wounded pride, mortification and anger with which St. John listened to all he had to say, or his pleasure on hearing of the punishment of his villainous ex-preceptor Benson. For a few moments he was silent, then

"Farewell, Seymour, for awhile, before an hour is over I shall be on my way to Limerick." "To Limerick!" ejaculated his friend, why it is the head quarters of General Surs-

"Exactly so, and also the dwelling-place of the General's cousin, Miss O'Neill.

"And in your present mood, I shall not be surprised to hear of a defection, for it is not unlikely you may find your way to Sarsfield imself," said Seymour, with a significant rlance at St. John's dejected countenance.

\* Keep your surmises to yourself Seymour, have been foully wronged as you well know,

True enough," was the reply, "and as I gour sworn friend, I say nothing and keep tell you, Reginald, I am morally certain that very short time hence King William will hear but the cousin of the uged St. John, the supporter of the commonwealth, hitherto so deoted to his interests, has passed over with many others to the ranks of the exiled James."

CHAPTER IX. With an unusual degree of outward calmness

and composure, which she was, however, far rom feeling, Florence prepared to accompany er uncle to the palace: on arriving at which he was at once shown into a small ante-room, ommunicating with the boudoir of the queen. This, the favorite sitting-room into which and looped with silver, the ottomans and passing in France. souches being also of the same color and matorial. Tables of curiously inlaid wood supported vases of precious metals; some were illed with the choicest exoties, others exhaled an almost oppressive odor from the perfumes burning within them, so that as Florence entered the apartment a sense of faintness stole over her. but she remembered the necessity there was for calmness and composure in the presence of the queen; and, leaning on the arm I Lord Olarendon, with a cheek only a shade r, perhaps, than usual, the heiress of the "Neills approached Mary with a firm step, and gracefully kneeling, pressed to her lips the mall white hand so graciously extended, hough her heart was all with Mary of Mo-

Still there was a something in the presence Mary of England which fascinated Florence a spite of herself. "She is a Stuart certainly, otwithstanding her grievous sins; she is so ike our beloved king, her father," mused the in for one short moment, during which the lucen, with sweet soft words, requested her to

Yes, there were the features of the unforunite line of the Stuarts strongly delineated back to his residence. a Mary's oval countenance, and as the eyes of brence fell on her tall and still graceful form, er pleasing and regular features, and air of uiet dignity, they fell beneath the scrutiny of hose dark, sparkling eyes, bent so curiously nd with so strict a scrutiny upon herself.

"I wish I might dare to love you," thought lorence, as her eyes met those of the queen. "I must be wary, and use you for my own nds, for you are my step-mother's favorite," as the thought of Mary of England.

Graciously, too, did the queen welcome the aronet. Then, after a few common place obervations, she hazarded the remark: "You ared it with my father when you left France?" hen, as if suddenly recollecting herself, conthat her words might seem to bear a fferent meaning than that which she wished health good, as also that of his consort?"

proved by your mujesty's gracious reception my poor self."

penetrating glance on the features of Florence, had entered the boudoir and overheard the made the windows rattle in their frames, and on the following morning at the Seven Stars, as though she would read her very thoughts. seliloquy of the queen. "I tell you, Mary," the sign-board suspended over the door of the in Covent Garden, an hotel near to Ashton's rectly, for it is said that you are betrothed to do not suffer his relationship to yourself to mar staying the monay in Paseley's or Sir Reginald St. John, one of the most favored the ends of justice. Trust me, he is not faith-bitter night blast. of our beloved lord and consort; nay, our royal | ful to our interests.' favor has been sought in this matter; but of "I know it," said Mary, fixing her eyes rehimself deserving, and we see that the lady he to a wife devoted and tender as myself of any has chosen has even more than her fair share thought of family connections being suffered to of woman's charms: but, as we have already clash with the duty which I owe to you. Ah. said, we will speak of this later, at a more fit-ting time, and then devise measures for your husband's hand tenderly within her own, for your future well-being near our own per-

Mary entered into a long and animated discus- and submissive wife, and when I had left home the king, leaving Florence a prey to any but my heart, whether at your bidding or not, pleasurable emotions. Had she dared to express the feelings of her heart she could not have done so, for Mary had purposely contrived her speech cunningly enough, leaving her no room to expostulate, assuming for granted that she was graciously furthering the most ardent desires of the girl's heart, and so closing her speech as to afford Florence no chance of escape, without being guilty of the most flagrant breach of ctiquette by interrupting the queen whilst speaking, or rudely breaking in when she was addressing the Earl. In fact, Florence was marvelously like some wretened fly, when securely trammelled in the spider's web, and every effort was now exerted to throw a veil of dissimulation for the present over her own conduct, and to govern well her outward bearing, in order that no trace of the inward anxiety she endured should escape her, and be evidenced in the expression of her fea-

But Mary was far too penetrating in her judgment, and too clear-headed to be at all dey thoughts locked within my own breast, but ceived. Her speech had been artfully contrived. She knew well one of the most ardent admirers of the unfortunate Mary of Modena had knelt unwillingly at her feet, that she had broken off her proposed union with Sir Reginald solely because the latter was attached to her court, that the girl's whole heart was centred in the weal of the exiled James, and that she was anxiously looking forward to the time of her return to St. Germains.

But the queen had resolved she should not see St. Germains again if she could help it, that she should marry Sir Reginald, and, moreover, little by little, she would manage to extort, having first gained access to her heart by Mary had been ushered, was hung with pale the exercise of all those blandishments of which hasten her wedding, and that you had sumry had been ushered, was hung with pale she was mistress, a full account of all that was mound St. John hither. She played her part his friend, Burdett, by the name of Mrs. Pratt, I give it all up. What do you think,

It remained, however, for time to show whether the queen could so easily manage her new prey as she supposed; but be that as it may, the latter felt, when too late, that she had played a rather dangerous game in coming to London, or, being there, by failing to preserve the strictest incognito; and still more embarrassed was she when, at the moment of parting, Mary, with the same gracious tone and manner, addressing herself to the baronet, said:

"You will not forget, Sir Charles, that we shall use all our influence to promote this affair of the nuptials of your nieco. We have felt much interested in the Lady Florence, in consequence of the reports which have reached our cars of her beauty and worth; and ascertaining from the king that Sir Reginald has but recently left the metropolis for Ireland, have obtained his promise that he shall be at once summoned back to England."

Much as Florence wished to speak she dared not, but merely bowed her acknowledgments, whilst the baronet was profuse in his thanks for the interest the queen evinced in her welfare; and with a heart full of gloomy apprehensions for the future, Florence accompanied her uncle he succeed, for she soon imbibed the naturally

Alone in her boudoir, the queen moodily watched their departure, accompanied by her uncle, the Earl of Clarendon, and with compressed lips and fingers nervously clutched together, she exclaimed, aloud:

"Well met, a pretty trio l'faith. In the girl I take some little interest, and will mould her to my will; but if she prove rebelliouswell, aye, what then? Suppose she is of a stubborn nature. Yet, no; with this St. John daily, hourly beside her, she will become all I wish to see her, a willing tool in my hands .-She does not like my proposal, however, for I saw the color in her cheeks come and go when husband. are been some time at St. Germains; how I spoke of her staying here, and of my hastening her nuptials. And as to you, my beautiful uncle," continued the queen, with increased irritation, as she beheld Lord Clarendon passing through the court-yard beneath her winexpress, she added, whilst the slightest per-ptible color mantled her check, "I mean is are safely caged in the Tower, if in the slightest way you are found to have any share in this His majesty was well, and also my gracious new conspiracy, a rumor of which has reached stress," said Florence; "and pleased, in- us, and in which your name is coupled with ed, will they be to hear that I, already so that of fair mistress Florence and others we sored by their notice, should also have been had thought affected to our persons, and if'

"Aye, indeed, if they are guilty let them And you do not meditate a return to St. have such mercy as they deserve," said the ermains?" said Mary, fixing her eyes with a voice of William of Orange, who, unobserved,

"But no, that cannot be, if rumor speaks cor- said William, "to watch Clarendon well, and Dog Tavern, on Ludgate street, creaked and place of residence, and there conclude the bar-

that later. We know that Sir Reginald is of proachfully on her husband, "but do not speak nuptials, and make arrangements, it may be, "cared I ever for my own kindred when you were concerned: eared I even for the father of whom I was the most indulged and favored Then turning to her uncle, Lord Clavendon, child; have I not ever been the most dutiful sion respecting the contemplated departure of and kindred for you, did I not soon tear from to you, so that I might be more truly and entirely yours?"

"Well, yes, I must give to you the praise you have deserved, and own you have done your duty in my regard, said William, "I have found you generally faithful in these points, and when remiss a few words of admonition have set you in the right path again, though remember, for your caution, if ever tempted to err again in this regard, that I encountered difficulty with you in days gone by.'

The fine eyes of Mary filled with tears as again she gazed reproachfully on her husband.

" Ah, my best beloved," she said, "remind me not of my former shortcomings, which, God knoweth. I have long since bitterly atoned for by many a tear in the long hours of your absence from my side. I tell you once more that Clarendon shall suffer severely should we find him in the slightest way implicated in this rising. Small mercy shall be meet with, any more than if he were an alien to my blood; or, indeed, the fair Florence ()'Neill either, should she be involved or mixed up with mischief, as the proteger of my gracious step-mother is most likely to be.'

"Ah, indeed, and pending that matter of the girl," said the king, "I have sent to Ireland to require the immediate return of St. John, and if it be true that she has dared refuse him for his known fidelity to myself, it will be matter for conjecture as to what course she

will now pursue.' "Poor fool," said Mary, laughing, "did I not dislike her for the unwarrantable prejudice she presumes to entertain against us, I could almost have pitied the agitation she suffered when I spoke of our interesting ourselves to cheerful blaze, and handed some wine to his the mastery over her features. Indeed, the mistress whom she almost adores, for she regards Mary of Modena, I have been told, with feelings little short of veneration, has taught her no lesson on that point, for she herself is the creature of impulse, as your majesty well knows, and by look, or word, or hasty exclamation, is sure to discover to the world all she feels; and no small wonder that this minion, who holds her in such veneration, imitates the idol at whose shrine she bows. But I will few words when a low tap at the door announcwatch her well and closely, and if I find foul ed the arrival of the person for whom he was play to your interests, my liege, depend on it, } your loving wife will not spare her power to avenge and punish, whether the transgressor be Clarenion, in whose veins my own blood flows, or the fair descendant of the O'Neills, on

whose face I never looked till now." Thus spoke the wife of William of Orange, now bidding adieu for a few hours to the man at whose word she had forsworn every other tie, and trampled under foot the holiest affections of our nature. It is a historical fact that it was the constant aim of William to root out of her heart every natural emotion; and well did cold, apathetic disposition of her husband, and centred all her ambition in deserving the epi-

thet of a humble and obedient wife.\* It is hard to look back into the records of the time at which we write and not feel indignation at the subservient devotedness of this misguided princess, who whilst she deliberately crushed every emotion of filial affection beneath her feet, carried her attachment to her husband on a maudlin sentimentality, servile in her submissiveness, and idolatrous in her love of one who, cold as was his nature, had a warmer spot in his heart for another than his wife, and who, to say the least, was but a cold and indifferent

### CHAPTER X.

A bitterly cold night was that of the 29th of December, in the year 1691. A cutting northeast wind, united to a fall of snow, which had become heavier as the short winter day waned on, and to which, in the earlier part, was added a somewhat thick fog, had conspired to render the previous day as bitterly inclement and unpleasant to the good citizens of London as could be imagined.

The wind sighed in long and fitful gusts, and cut across the face of the wayfarer as he turned the corner of the streets; it howled amongst the chimney-pots in the old city, and

· Vide Smollet's History.

But within the hotel all was warmth and comfort; the huge fire in the kitchen burned brightly in the ample fire-place, before which hung a huge sirloin, and the red flame flickered cheerily on the bright culinary utensils which garnished the kitchen wall. A goodly array of choice smoked hams hung suspended from huge hooks in the rafters that supported the ceiling, and the apparently freshly-sanded floor as yet showed not the print of a step from the dreary scene without.

But just as the heavy clock of St. Paul's toiled the hour of nine, two persons entered, clad in large cloaks whitened with the heavy snow-storm, and followed by a woman, whose dress betokened her to move in the humble walks of life, and advancing to the fireside, they stood for a few moments enjoying its genial warmth, the men conversing in an undertone with the worthy and somewhat buxom hostess, Mistress Warner, who had just entered the kitchen to deliver various orders concerning her expected guests.

"You have a private apartment for me, Mistress Warner," said our old acquaintance, John Ashton, whom it were easy to recognize, despite the slouched hat drawn over his eyes, and the cloak closely buttoned up to the threat, with its buge collar pulled up to the chin.

"Yes, the green-room is ready," replied the woman, "and supper shall be on the table at the appointed time. Would it not be well, good Mr. Ashton, she added, "to repair thither immediately." And sinking the already low tones of her voice to a whisper, she continued:

"See you not you party who have just arrived; I do not like the air of curiosity with which they regard yourself and friend.'

In fact, two persons had closely followed on the heels of Ashton; in the one, a well-formed, handsome young man, we recognize the page, Harding; in the other, the villainous ex-preceptor Benson, not yet by his late recontre in Ireland sufficiently atraid of meddling with the affairs of others to abstain from playing the part of the informer. Acting on the suggestion of the worthy hostess, Ashton made sign to his friend, and bade the woman who had accompanied him hither follow him to the apartment which Mistress Warner had spoken of .-Having closed the door, stirred the fire into a companions. Ashton introduced the female to well, but is too unsophisticated to have gained | saying : "You are aware that mercantile mutters require me, with two of my friends, to go immediately to France to purchase some bales of French silk for one of our city merchants. In order to expedite this business, then, Mrs. Pratt, who is a friend of the master of a vessel I wish to engage, has met us here to-night, and the owner, Mr. Paseley, will not be long ere he arrives, and you, Burdett, will, therefore, be a witness of the bargain which we shall make." Ashton had scarce finished these

The man Pascley was of unprepossessing appearance, short and thick set, and an unaccountable impression of impending evil shet across Ashton's heart, as his eyes met those of this person fixed on his countenance with a scruptinizing, sinister expression, and which, when they encountered those of Ashton, immediately fell beneath his glance. Paseley was, in short, one of those persons who cannot look you in the face from an innate consciousness of their own villiany.

At length he said:

"You want to engage my smack, Sir, at least, so I understand from my friend, Mrs. Pratt: may I ask to what port you wish to conduct her.

"To some one of the seaports of France," replied Ashton "I suppose you already know, from your friend, that myself and some two or three other persons are about to go thither, to purchase silk and other articles of French merchandize.'

Again Ashton noticed the man's eyes fixed curiously on his face, as though he questioned the truth of what he said, and he replied:

"Well, sir, you shall have the use of my vessel, but really I shall expect a large sum for the hire, under existence circumstances."

"Under existing circumstances?" repeated Ashton, laying a stress on the words the man had used; "What do you mean? I want to hire your vessel, and you will be glad to have a large sum for its use; name the amount you require."

"One hundred and fifty pounds," was the

unhesitating reply.

Anxious as Ashton was to secure the vessel even he started at the mention of the enormous sum, and after much haggling, the stipulated sum was brought down to the still enormous amount, if we consider the value of money at the time of which we write, of one hundred guineas. It was then arranged that Mrs. Pratt. with Burdett and Paseley, were to meet | Life of Mary.

Mrs. Pratt's hands, should the former not to able to be there; and the two friends were then left to refresh themselves, after a long walk in the inclemency of the weather, by the goodly sirloin which Mistress Warner served up, flanked by a substantial pastry and a flagon of strong home-brewed ale, succeeded by hot spiced wine.

But let us leave the brave and unfortunate Ashton, whose life sacrificed, as our readers will know, in the cause of the exiled Stuart race, and in the present ill-cenened enterprise, and follow the ill-conditioned Paseley and the woman Pratt into the room beneath, in fact, to the kitchen of the hotel, in which still remained Benson and the page Walter Harding.

No sooner were the advancing footsteps of Paseley and his companion heard, than the two former personages harried to meet them, and the sinister countenance of Pasely lighted up with a smile full of meaning as he approached. and touching Harding on the shoulder, he

"I have news for her Majesty, follow me."

Out into the cold dark night, with the keen north-east wind blowing full in their faces, together with the driving sheet, the crisp snow crackling beneath their feet, and the sky as dark as their own hearts, walked the page and the preceptor, the master of the smack and hisfriend, Mrs. Pratt, and scarcely had the doors of the hotel closed behind them, than the mare Paseley advancing to Harding, whispered:

"He is prepared to give even as much as a hundred pounds for the hire of the vessel; I asked one hundred and fifty, thinking it would go far to show whether it were wanted for purposes of merchandise or not; as if so, he would entertain no idea of hiring it, instead of which he demurs a little, and then coolly offers a hundred guineas, as if the guineas were but as many shillings, and now I will leave Mrs. Pratt to sell her tale, which I am sure will strengthen the idea we entertain. Then rejoining the woman, Paseley whispered a few words in her car, she nodded assent, and advanced to Harding, while Paseley and Benson conferred together in a low tone of

"Look you, Mr. Harding," said she, "Mr. Ashton offered me one thousand pounds, to be paid down before Lady-day, if I helped him to the hiring of this vessel. One thousand pounds!" she repeated. "This is a large sum, and would make a rich woman of Martha Pratt; yet out of love to her gracious Majesty, Harding, will Queen Mary do for me? for 'tis I and Paseley chiefly, more than yourself and Benson, who have helped to the unfolding of

"Now do not alarm yourself, Mistress Pratt," said Harding; "I will take care to represent to her Majesty what you have lost in her service, and depend on it, she will not forget you. Count on me for standing your friend, and rest assured we shall, all of us, receive a rich reward. I have dogged Ashton repeatedlv. I know that he was on terms of friendship with Nevill Payne, who suffered torture, and has since died from its effects. I deed, I remember Ashton was with him last April at a Jacobite meeting, held at the Globe Tavern, near Northumberland House, and I feel convinced that the plot now hatching has someconnexion with the last, and---'

"And Ashton is a poor man, remember," interrupted Benson; "Verily friend Harding, the Lord is making use of us, His elect ones. as instruments in His hands for the punish-

· Queen Mary and her ministers strove very hard to make the honorable and high-minded Payne, Jacobite tutor to the young Earl of Mar, legal informer regarding this conspiracy, in which many of the nobility in Scotland, as well as England, were involved some months before it had reached its present height. And later, Mary wrote soveral letters to the privy Council in Scotland, making ominous enquiries as to what had become of him. The following, in answer to some of these inquiries, was written to the principal minister of her Majesty for Scotland, who was them at Court.

"To LORD MELVILLE:

"Yesterday, in the afternoon, Nevill Payne was questioned as to those things that were not of the greatest concern, and had but gentle torture given him, being resolved to repeat it this day, which accordingly, about six this evening, we inflicted on both his thumbs and one of his legs, with all the severity that was consistent with humanity (?) even to that pitch that we could not have preserved life and have gone further; but without the least success, for his answers to all our interrogatories were negative. Yea, he was so manly and resolute under his sufferings, that such of the Council as were not acquainted with all the evidence, were bungled (hesitated), and began to give him charity that he might be innocent. It is surprising to me and others, that flesh and blood could, without fainting, cudure the heavy penance he was in for two hours. My stomach is truly out of time by being witness to an act so far cross to my natural temper, that I am fitter for rest than for anything else, but the dangers from such conspirators to the person of our incomparable king, have prevailed over me in the Council's name, to have been the promptor of the executioner to increase the torture to so high a pitch."

The unfortunate Nevill Payne soon afterwards died from the effect of these burbarities .- Strickland's

ment of Jacobite traitors and false sons of the English Church, like this Ashton, who are straining every nerve to bring back the Popish King, in lieu of the godly William and his cousort."

" And the thousand golden guineas which he has promised me," chimed in Mrs. Pratt, "can surely not come from himself; no, doubtless, they are given by friends of the late king, as also the money for hiring the vessel. But I tell you what, Mr. Harding, unless you bring me to quick speech with Queen Mary, I will seek an audience of her Majesty myself, for I am quite determined she shall know how much I um running the risk of losing, in order to serve her cause."

"Pray do not alarm yourself unnecessarily, Mrs. Pratt," replied Harding, sharply; "depend on it, their gracious Majesties will not suffer your services to go unrewarded; so be at the palace at the hour of noon on the morrow, and I will crave an audience for you."

By this time they had reached the Strand, and separated, Harding to return to his apartments at the palace, the entrance to which he obtained, as the hour was somewhat late, by means of a pass-key, intending to usher Benson in with him, and Paseley and the woman Pratt to their respective lodgings in the neighborhood of Covent Garden.

CHAPTER XI .-- A SECESSION.

Again domiciled with his cousin, Isabel O'Neill, the brave and worthy Sarsfield was compelled, for a time, sorely against his will, to yield to the effects of a violent cold, and became almost rampant under the restraint to which he had been subjected; for he had been confined to his bed during three entire days, at the expiration of which, finding himself somewhat recovered, no solicitation could prevail on him to remain quiet and inactive; so rising some time before the hour of noon, clad in a loose dressing gown, and his pleasant face a shade paler than usual, the General was ready to see and be seen by any who might wish to confer with him on matters of business.

A visitor, however, awaited him of whose arrival he little dreamed, and his astonishment may be better imagined than described when Sir Reginald St. John presented himself before

Sir Reginald was, indeed, personally a stranger to the General, though known to him by repute, and the same repute had informed him that he was a brave and skillful officer, a devoted adherent of William of Orange, inheriting, in every respect, the principles of his now aged father, the former inflexible and stern upholder of the Commonwealth.

Sarsfield drew himself up to his full height, and looked inquiringly at his visitor, almost doubting the reality of his presence, certainly arm and sword of St. John were now at the command of James the Second.

Yet so it was, for, advancing forward, St. John exclaimed:

"General Sarsfield, I am willing to serve under your command, and I offer to fight in defence of the rights of his majesty, King .James, now in exile at St. Germains."

"Is it possible," exclaimed Sarsfield; "do I hear aright? Report has spoken of you, Sir Reginald, as one of those who were singularly to our aid the sword of so gallant an officer. I defection becomes known?"

"I have done so, General, and am well content to shide the issue," replied Sir Reginald. should he still continue to wear the crown, which I now believe he unlawfully usurps. calamity awaits me. To be plain, my heart artifices which are being resorted to for the purpose of upholding William's interests; nay, more, I have myself suffered in this way but recently, my name having been unlawfully used, and I represented as having broken the tie of betrothal long subsisting between myself and

the Lady Florence O'Neill." "But are you not aware that you have been summoned to England, and that Florence has been most unwisely introduced to the Court of Mary?" exclaimed the General. "Her situation is now one of extreme difficulty, for, if I do not mistake, she already finds herself in what we may term a species of detention; for, Sir Reginald, you are summoned to the court as a faithful adherent of William, under the for Ireland-that we should understand all her local idea that Florence will not dare to refuse to wed interests better than herself, and feel a more lively you, whilst herself, closely watched by the queen, her only refusal to consent founded on the supposition that you are true to their to compare this principle with the Union in order to interests. I had given her credit for more discover the injustice of the measure." Has the exsense," he added, "than to imagine she would perience of seventy years tended to reconcile the so heedlessly throw herself into the power of people of Ireland to this "atrocious enactment," by our foes, for, truly, whichever way I turn I see only difficulty, for had the summons reached you before you came hither, and you had returned as the adherent of William, a sorry plight would Florence have been in, for Queen Mary intended to appoint an early day for your nuptials, and as the case at present stands. though my heart rejoices to receive you as a brother in arms, I see no escape for her, as yet, and impatience of English domination which are the from the mishap and captivity her foolish heedlessness has caused; for much as she will rejoice to hear that the cause for estrangement Act and the Land Bill, rises into larger proportions existing between you and herself has been so year by year. Ireland is no longer the abject deunexpectedly removed, still I do not imagine," he continued, with a smile, "that William and Mary would now receive you save as a traitor whose disloyalty far exceeds that of Florence herself."

"And is it possible Florence has placed her-Reginald, with a feeling of remorse at his heart, for well he remembered that it was at his suggestion Sir Charles de Grey had sought the her enemies are exulting in the thought that the

attachment to the service of the latter had made him assiduous to gain over as many as possible to his cause.

"and hasten back to England, and see her safe beyond the precincts of the court. They are full of danger to any persons suspected of disaffection to the present government."

"How?" exclaimed the more cool and cautious Sarsfield. "Allow me to point out to you the mad folly of such an attempt. If Florence is in danger, your presence will not save ber, and can only result in your own imprisonment. the difficulty of effecting such a compromise as will Submit quietly, and trust to the safety of our make the smallest possible concession to Irish Cathoher uncle, Sir Charles, or some other fortuitous change turning up in her favor."

This, then, was the end of Sir Reginald's journey to Ireland. this, the end of his loyalty laity. Will he be equal to the occasion? Catholic and love for William, the cause of his estrangement from Florence. In the course of a few days, stung by the base use that had been made of his name, of the discreditable actions daily resorted to, St. John had resolved on yielding his allegiance elsewhere, and secure again the affections of his betrothed; and now, in the home of his maternal aunt, he had become the friend and companion of Sarsfield, the valiant of an English Patliament, with an overwhelming opponent of William, his very name infusing majority of Protestants and Protestant Dissentersfresh hope into the hearts of their followers and all united in one commen sentiment in regard to a terror to his enemies.

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.-XVI.

THE UNION ACT .-- IS IT IRREVOCABLE?

In beginning the series of papers of which this is to be the last, we expressed a belief that, if the truth-loving, injustice hating people of England were ever made thoroughly conscious of the circumstances under which, and the means by which, the Act of Union was carried, they would disavow the whole iniquity in the face of the world, and set themselves strenuously to undo its evil consequences by demanding the total and absolute repeal of such an odious enactment. We have endeavoured to perform our task to the best of our humble ability. We have traced, so far as the limits of these columns would admit, the gradual rise of Irish legislative independence from its first faint glimmerings in the sad and gloomy times of William III, and his narrow-minded successor, Anne, to that bright dawn under George III, when Ireland seemed to have reached the promised land of freedom under the guidance of her wise and gifted prophet—"ever-glorious Grattan"--in 1782:---

"That one brilliant interval snatch'd from the gloom And the madness of ages, when, filled with his soul, A nation o'erleaged the dark bounds of her doom, And for one sacred instant, touch'd liberty's goal."

We have shown the retrogressive steps by which England went back again, after the lapse of eighteen years, from her plighted national faith, and forcibly annihilated, by the foulest treachery and the most flagrant acts of corruption, and intimidation, in violation of all law and constitutional right, the domestic Parliament of Ireland, and thereby extinguished her never dreaming for a moment that the right power and capacity as a nation. Whether the object which we have held steadily in view has been attained, and whether the hopes which we have entertained from the sense of honour and justice on the part of England, and whether our anticipations of a restoration to Ireland of her legislative independence, shall ever be fulfilled, must now lie with the future. Before the curtain falls, however, and the writer makes his respectful bow, and final exit, we would briefly review the position of the two countries, and, discussing the subject of the real question at issue, endeavour, if we can, to "point the moral," although, it may be, we have utterly failed, to "adorn the tale."

Has Ireland, then, ever accepted, acknowledged disaffected to the government of King James, or submitted to the Union in good will and loyalty as of one, in fact, who trod faithfully in the to the English Government? It would be a mock-steps of his ancestors; but, believe me, I seek ery to say so. All the great constitutional lawyers, not to analyze the motives which have brought from Saurin to Plunket, told the British Minister, to our aid the sword of so callent an officer I when he proposed the Union, that it was a "violation ask you only have you counted on the certain obligatory on conscience;" that it "would not be obligatory on conscience;" that the Act "would be a loss you must inevitably sustain when your mullity, and not kinding upon the nation;" and that it was "a mere question of prudence whether it should not be resisted by force.

Every man who could be supposed to represent the feeling of Ireland raised his voice against the mea-"I shall lose my estate, which will, of course, sure; and some of the most respectable men in become forfeit to the government of William Parliament openly avowed in the House that, it the Act were passed into law, they would hold themselves "discharged of their allegiance." The only Beyond this, I am not aware that any grievous persons who could be considered the representatives of Irish opinions and Irish wishes, gave the Union their most strenuous opposition, and fought against sickens at the sight of the many frauds and it to the last. Their ultimate defeat, brought about by the most unconstitutional means, by fraud, bribery, and intimidation, was no abdication or renunciation of the nation's rights. Those rights, like the title deeds to an estate, treacherously sold by dishonest trustees, still exist, and only wait to be reclaimed at the proper time, and under all the necessary conditions for ensuring success. The Bill is nearly due.

Amongst the leading statesmen of England who were opposed to the measure, we may here take the opportunity of recording the sentiments of Fox, whose opinion we had not previously quoted. His opponents, it would appear, had represented that he was favourable to the Union, and, in consequence, at a meeting of the Whig Club, in 1800, he publicly declared that "his opinions had been misrepresented, particularly on the Union. It was the most arrogant of all pretensious, to pretend that we can legislate anxicty in promoting them. The sovereignity of the people is the fundamental principle of all well-constituted States. It is unnecessary to say more than proving the capability or the willingness of an English Parliament, sitting 300 miles away, to understand Irish questions and meet the urgency of Irish wants? Assuredly not. The position of the government in Ireland at the present moment is the strongest answer to this question. Even the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, the best that Ireland has ever had from England, and which has done most to wipe out the iniquities of the past, finds itself confronted on every hustings by popular odium, and a growing distrust embodiment of the national spirit of the country. The "Irish difficulty," instead of Being appeared by small concessions, delayed too long, like the Church pendancy it was in the old days, when Whig and Tory, whichever happened to be in power, ruled it as they pleased. And England, too, is no longer what she was when her Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna decided the fate of empires. The altered appliances of war, and the political revolutions on the Continent during the last few years, have affected self in the power of Mary," exclaimed Sir her relations towards the other States of Europe, without improving her prestige, or magnifying her chances in any great struggle which may be impending amongst the nations of the world. Even now,

Court of William, at a time when his own blind by crippling her resources or damaging her reputation—perhaps diminishing her power as a nation.
Is it wise, at such a time, with Ireland disaffected to the core, and even the best friends of the con-"I will leave Limerick at once," he said, nexion between the two countries, amongst whom we are proud to be enrolled, afraid of her being unequal to the emergency—is it wise, we repeat, to hang back and temporise on this vital question of lie Hierarchy and people of Ireland?

Judging from the past, and from some recent manifestoes of the English Protestant Press, we should suppose that the present discussions of the Cabinet on this subject are mainly concerned with waited on the Chief Secretary was still more influfoolish young relative through the influence of licity, whilst yielding the largest amount of satisfaction and complacency to English prejudices and bigoted sectarian intolerance. A great opportunity presents itself to the Prime Minister, for winning to his side the sympthies of bishops, priests, and Ireland demands, in unmistakable tones, and plain language, Catholic education for her Catholic people, and a Catholic university for her gentry. the First Lord of the Treasury, whatever may be his own private dispositions, be enabled to whip up his party to the accomplishment of such a feat, and one so worthy of the highest efforts of a great statesman? We are afraid not; although we do not wish to be people a three-fourths maje prophets of evil. But our fear arises from the belief principle of Sunday closing. that it is not within the competency, or in the nature Catholicity-to legislate for Catholic Ireland according to the plain, simple, but urgent needs of the

And why should Ireland have to submit to all this heartburning, when she demands the commonest rights of a nation, after seventy-two years of this precious union? Who is there will venture to say that, if an Irish Parliament were sitting in Dublin subject to popular influences, and sympathising with the wishes of the people, there would be any difficulty or hesitation in granting such wise and urgent concessions as would satisfy the national spirit, win the affections of the people to revere the laws and uphold the constitution, and establish British connexion on such a solid and lasting basis as would

give strength, security, and stability to the empire? The writers, who cry out that "Home Rule" means "separation," speak from their insular prejudices, and their ignorance of Irish aims and wants if indeed, they do not purposely misled the public udgment, in order to avoid the disagreeable duty of acknowledging a great legislative error, and, by consequence, of repairing that error by another great act of national right and justice.

The idea of Home Rule, it is true, may be supported by many, both in and out of Ireland, who bear no love to England, and would probably rejoice to see her prond ensign lowered on land and sea: but this is an accidental circumstance mainly due to English arrogance and haughty selfishness. The lemands for a domestic parliament, to legislate in Ireland for Irish affairs, springs from the heart of a whole people, in whom loyalty to the throne is in- ick Reporter. culcated as a principle of duty, and not merely enconraged as a sentiment of option. The sovereign of England is absolutely, and from the actual necessity of the case, must be sovereign of Ireland also: and there never was a moment, in the long connexion of the countries, when a stronger tie of affection, loyalty, and gratitude united Ireland to her Imperial sister than in that brief but glorious period when England proudly but generously conceded the principle, and ratified the fact, that "no other power on earth, had any right to make law, to bind the country but the king, lords, and commons of Ireland."

Why should it not be so again? Why should the question of making Ireland peaceable aud contented, be deferred or evaded because of some possible contingency theat might hereafter arise? There is no real difficulty in the case, which an honest minister, who had made up his mind to an act of great statesmanship, might not, with the aid of a clever lawyer, provide against within the four corners of a single bill. The "hitch" about the regency, in the time of George III, was mainly owing to the intrigues of English parties, as Sheridan avowed, and might be got over at once by such a simple measure as that of Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald's bill, which was nearly carried in the Irish Parliament in 1799,

The question of war need present no insuperable difficulty to a prudent Government. There will always be differences of opinion amongst statesmen. thout going to war with other nations. Some of the best and most enlightened minds of England were opposed to the American and French wars of the last century; and moreover, it is not by votes in parliament that this country ever declares war. Ireland, being under the same sovereignty as England, would be bound by the act of the Crown in such a case. Indeed, this question, as we showed in our last paper, was anticipated by Grattan, and by him answered so conclusively as to satisfy the keenest susceptibilities of Imperial rule. As Earl Fitzwilliam said, in the English House of Peers, the house had the experience of ages, that the dangers apprehended from a separate legislature had The problem remains then, for some not arisen." great English statesman to solve, whether he will keep England weak and powerless, because her right arm, Ireland, has to be held down for fear of being raised against herself; or whether he will boldly consolidate the empire, by making Ireland loyal and happy, in the enjoyment of Rome Rule.

-Catholic Opinion. HIBERTSIOUS.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH LANDLORDS-A CONTRAST .- We are exceedngly glad to learn that Colonel Bunbury, county Monaghan, has so far considered the many difficulties in the furming class this year as to allow a reduction of 6d, in the pound on the rents. In the "bad times" Colonel Bunbury took off 5s. in the pound, and his generosity has been ever since productive of excellent results. It were well if many others would follow the gailant colonel's example, which we most sincerely applaud. In another column we report a couple of cases heard at the Nenagh Land Sessions, in which three or four poor tenants were plaintiffs and the Right Hon. Lord Dunally was defendant,-The tenants were ejected. We find in a local print a letter from Mr. Wm. Hodgens to his lordship, to directed. From this letter we find that on the eighteen acres there were-" James Parsons and his wife -one 70 years of age, the other 72; Elizabeth Lewis 78; Margaret Lewis 58; Rebecca Kinalley 71; and her sister 65." Mr. Hodgens proceeds :- "All these people, and many generations of them passed away, have been born on your property, and owe no rent but what fell due since their leases dropt out. You are aware it lasted up to 70 years. They are willing to pay any rent in reason that you will lay on the Mr. Hodgens has much to do with Lords Clanricarde, Dunsandle, Ormone, Rosse and others, and "in no instance except here" does he find them trying to get rid of tenants who pay their rents."-We should be proud to know from Lord Dunally that these things are not so. His age, his picty, his pro-fessions are not in harmony with this alleged thrusting-out of poor old feebleness from house and home.

The liquor question is attracting much attention from all classes in Ireland. Two influential deputations recently had interviews with the Chief Secretary on the subject of the Permissive Bill. The first of these deputations was introduced by the

stated was to urge on the acceptance of Lord Hartington the provisions of the Permissive Bill. Mr. Gernor and other gentlemen having then laid before the Chief Secretary the facts and arguments on which the supporters of the Permissive Bill rely—facts and arguments with which the public are too familiar to need recapitulation here—the chief Secretary replied. Lord Hartington opened by expressing his fear that it would be impossible to introduce a bill dealing Education, which now demands a solution that shall with the Irish liquor question early next session. be prompt, complete, and satisfactory to the Catho- He hoped, however, that another session would not go by without dealing with the question; but speaking for himself; and not for the government, he could not express his concurrence with the principle of the Permissive Bill. The second deputation which ential, its ranke being enforced by the members for Queen's County, Belfast, and other places. Letters sympathising with the object of the deputation has been received from their Lordships the Bishops of Kilmore and Ferns, and a very interesting communication from the Archbishop of Cashel, who gave an claborate account of the successful working in the diocese of the Sunday closing movement-a movement resting on ecclesiastical sanctions alone. Mr. Pim, who had expressed his disapproval of the Permissive Bill, addressed some remarks to the Chief Secretary, from which it was plain that he looked on the Sanday closing movement from a very dif-ferent point of view. He expressed his strong belief that if the question was put to the votes of the Irish people a three-fourths majority would approve the

> Sir Colman O'Loghlen has prepared, and Sir John Gray will introduce a bill to effectually stop jury packing in Ireland. The principle will be to have jurors drawn by ballot as in civil cases, and give crown and traversers exactly identical rights of challenge for cause, or if peremptory challenge the numbers for crown and prisoner to be equal. main object is to prevent the possibility of packing a jury; at present this may not be done, but under the new system it could be done. The proposal is to give the prisoner the same advantages as the Crown, and enable each party to stand equal before the court, as two parties in a civil suit would. If the Crown has an absolute challenge, let the prisoner have the same, and to the same extent. It is proposed to put an end to the "stand aside system" altogether, which gives the Crown so many chances against the prisoner, he he ever so innocent, and stamps a criminal trial in many cases with the brand of injustice. The second reading will be postponed till April, to give the house an opportunity of canvassing the bill.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION PETITIONS.-The netitions adopted at the meetings held in the various parishes throughout the diocese of Limerick in favor denominational education are now being sent on to the members who were to present them to parliament. Those who have petitions in charge should therefore lose no time, more especially as the influential characters of the meetings of which these most numerously signed petitions are the exponent, warrant the belief that no government can slight the prayers of so vast and influential a body as those who thus claim the right of educating their children according to their own conscientions views .- Limer-

Mr. O'Reilly has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, with the view of enabling Catholics to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and proposing to repeal the penal clauses of the Catholic Emancipation Act relating to monastic orders, and enacting that dispositions of property for pious uses are not to be ten years of age. For five weeks he had given the void on the ground of being superstitions.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th ult., Mr. iladstone, in reply to Mr. Stacpoole, said the subject of the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland continued to occupy the attention of the Government, and he hoped soon to be able to state the result.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen has given notice that he will ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it be the

of the Tullamore Poor Law Union, one in favor of the restoration of the Irish Parliament, in which they state their belief that granting a domestic legislature to Ireland would no more dissever the empire than a similar grant already made to Canada, Australia, and other colonies. The second petition cipal, and poor law elections.

IRISH LAND ACT .- On the 13th ult., in reply to Lord Lifford, who moved for returns of the operation of the Irish Land Act, particularly with respect to the conflicting decisions of the assistant barristers and the disproportionate compensation frequently awarded, Lord Dufferin declined to go into the cases cited, and stated that the variations in the custom of tenant right rendered apparently conflicting decisions unavoidable, but maintained that the evil was one that would cure itself in the end. Lord Middleton thought the diversity of decisions was a serious evil, and expressed his apprehension that the lrish Land Act had created difficulty and heartburnng greater than existed before

Business of the House and Irish Bills.—In reply to a question from Mr. Pim, Mr. Gladstone stated on the 13th ult., that Government intended to propose a plan for facilitating the progress of private Irish business, " not on the ground that there is anything in the case of Ireland which is in principle distinct from the case of the other portions of the United Kingdom," but with a view to lightening the work of the House. The proposal, however, will have to bring before the House.

Dr. Hancock, in his annual Report on Local Taxation in Ireland, gives the "entire estimated receipts of Irish authorities in charge of local taxation in 1870" as £2,728,327, being £19,450 less than in 1869. The distribution of this taxation as to the sources from which it arises is as follows :- Rates on land and building, 84 per cent.; other local taxes, 13 per cent.; miscellaneous, 3 per cent. The corresponding percentages in England are 721, 161, and 11.— The rates on rateable property may be estimated at which we think a larger public attention might be 4s. 6d. in the pound in Ireland, and 3s. 4d. in the pound in England, the apparent discrepancy being accounted for by the difference in the mode of valuation. The receipts from local taxation in Ireland amounted to 10s. 8d. per head of the population, and with 2s. 8d. additional for amount contributed from the general taxes of the United Kingdom for police in Ireland beyond the sum so contributed for police in England and Wales the amount would be 13s. 4d. per head in Ireland, against £1. 1s. 1d. in England and Wales.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE .- A few days since a serious affray occurred at a place called Rusheenamanagh, near Carna, county Galway, in which a farmer named Mark Mulkerrin and his son Joseph were brutally assaulted by relatives of their own and received such injuries as it is feared are likely to prove fatal in the case of the elder Mulkerrin who, it appears, was treated in an unusually savage manner, having been knocked down and when on the ground his assailants beat him unmercifully on the head and threw weighty stones upon him, thereby fracturing his skull. Three brothers named Keely and a man named Curran have been arrested and remanded for further examination. members for the city of Dublin, and its object briefly | Mulkerrin's son-in-law, whom it was also intended | in the morning the better.

to beat, made his escape and reported the outrage to the Carna police party, who were soon on the spot an arrested the men above mentioned.—Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

The secretaries of the Catholic education meeting recently held in Cork have received the following letter:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 12th Feb., 1872.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by the Bishop of Cork and the Mayor of Cork on behalf of a meeting of Roman Catholics on the subject of education in Ireland. This memorial Mr. Gladstone will make known to his colleagues, and at the present moment he need do no more than state that when Her Majesty's Government find themselves able to make any proposal upon any portion of the public education of Iteland it will be framed in accordance with the declarations heretofore made by them on various occasions.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, " ALGERNON WEST.

"To John M Carthy and Patrick F. Dunne, Esqrs. The holding of other meetings appears for the present to be suspended.

STABBING A POLICEMAN WITH A PENENIFE -A CREATY policeman named Crotty, who was in Galway or temporary duty during the election, was stabled in the breast and seriously wounded by a man named William Wade, whom he was ejecting from a publichouse, where he was creating disturbance. The constable had put Wade out of the house once, but he returned in a defiant manner, and it was on being forced out a second time that he used the knife. Wade has been committed to the county jail for trial at the approaching assizes.

ALLEGED THERATENING NOTICE.—A notice was found posted upon a door on the estate of Sir William Osborne, Bart., near Nenagh, threatening the life of his carpenter, a man named John Treacy, for interfering respecting certain evictions and house levellings which recently occurred on the estate. The notice, which is in fair manuscript, tells Mr. Treacy that he will be levelled as low as Feahy's house, which was lately dismantled by the landlord, who since the ejectment proceedings, has resided away from his Tipperary property. The police are investigating the affair most sedulously, and the party is suspected.

Arrests on Charge of Munden - Acting on private information, Sub-Constable Ryan and Constable M'Loughlin arrested Patrick Kearney and his son John Kearney, two of the six persons found guilty by a coroners' jury of the marder of Patrick Conway in August last. The accused have been in the Hua and Cry since the perpetration of the outrage. Timethy Hourigan, alleged to be implicated with the Kearneys, surrendered himself to Mr. Newport Whyte J.P. The three prisoners were removed to Limerick jail under escort to await their trial at the approach-

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN BELFAST -At the Recorder's Court, Wm. James Gray was indicted for having, on the 28th of January last, committed a grievous assault on Dr. Robert Foster Dill, coroner for Belfast, and Professor of Midwifery in the Queen's College Evidence having been given in accordance with the facts which have already been published, the jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder sont the prisoner to jail ter six months.

At the Belfast Police-court recently James Luckey of M'Gee's Court in this town, was returned for trial to the autumn assizes, for having on the 7th of November, 1871, murdered his son George Lackey, a hoy boy several severe floggings, from the last of which it is believed, death resulted.

COUNTY WENFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.-At a special meeting of this club held in Enniscorthy, P. R. Rowe. Esq., in the chair, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the present system of education does not satisfy the educational classes of Irish Catholics, and that every system which directly or indirectly excludes religious instruction, or prointention of her Majesty's Government to introduce hibits its being blended with the ordinary school this session any measures for filling up the vacan-cies in the representation of Ireland, caused by the demands." The Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Ferns, who disfranchisement of the boroughs of Cashel and proposed the resolution, said the club had resolved some twelve months ago that it was the inalicuable HOME RULE.—TULLAMORE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.— right of Irishmen to make the laws by which they On the 13th ult., Sir Patrick O'Brien presented two petitions from the Chairman and Board of Guardians necessity of legislative independence, and more satisfied of their ability to obtain it. He failed to see anything necessarily antagonistic on the questions of Home Rule and Education, and on the men who would force them into conflict there would rest an awful responsibility. He had no hesitation in saying that the great majority of the Irish priests and people was in favor of secret voting at parliamentary, muni- favoured the object and action of the Home Rule Association, and next after that the faith of St. Patrick would never be extirpated from the soil of Ireland was his hope-that this country might one day take her place among the nations. Mr. Edward Walshe, who seconded the resolution, said the agitation for Home Rule would strengthen the position of the advocates of denominational education.

THE ST. ANTONIO RAPHAEL.-It is understood that the price of the Duke of Ripalda's Ruphael, now exhibiting in the National Gallery, and which we described while it was in the Louvre, about eighteen months ago, has been reduced from the preposterous amount formerly named i.e., £40,000, to £25,000; at least, we are informed that the latter sum is likely to be accepted if it is offered, which is not probable. \$25,000 is about double the true value of the painting: \$12,000 or £13,000 would be an enormous sum for a picture which has been so severely rubbed and unfortunately repaired in many parts as this one. Nevertheless it has many qualities of inestimable beauty; few Raphaels of this size are likely to come into the market, and the history of this one is complete, if that is worth anything, wait for the settlement of the whole question of in a case where all we care about is the proper private business, which Mr. Dodson is about to merits and the condition of the painting. A correspondent urges that the well-known Murillo was bought from the Soult collection for the Louvre for £24,000, as if that were anything but a "fancy price," one far beyond the true value of the picture. There is a superb little panel, with a man's head, by Antonello da Messina, in the Salon Carre of the Louvre, which cost £9,000; but this is one of the very rarest treasures of art, inuch scarcer in its kind than the Raphael, and quite perfect. Besides, £9,000 was an absurd price, even for the panel.

The Garvagh Raphael was bought for the National Gallery a few years since at a price, compared with which even £25,000 is moderate for the much more interesting work which is now in question. But because we were extravagant with regard to the little "Virgin and Child," and the French were outrageously lavish in the case of the showy Murillo. it does not follow that we shall give £25,000 much less £40,000 for the St. Antonio Rapliael. Besides, it is averred, by many that the published price of the Murillo was not the true one. - London Exchange.

Dr. Hall is certainly correct in saying that the healthicst scent in the world is no scent at all, where the air is so pure that the breathing of it attracts no attention whatever; and the only perfeet deodorizer is perfect cleanliness of person and premises. It is especially important in summer time to put on clean clothing often; to wash the body every day; to go around and through the premises often, from cellar to attic, and to allow no pile of dirt, dry or moist no offal whatever, to remain for a single moment. Dampness should be espectally guarded against; every room in a house should be thoroughly aired every sunshiney day, the carlier

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lordon, March 11.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee of Supply on the army estimates. Amendments by Mr. Holmes reducing the army by 20,000 men, and by Mr. Muntz reducing it by 10,000, were successively rejected by a large majority.

LONDON, March 13. - Murphy, the well-known anti-Popery lecturer, is dead.

LONDON, March 13.—The claimant to the Tichhorne estate, who has been in prison since the adverse decision in his case, has hopes of securing the required bail, £50,000, to effect his release. It is required that the prisoner, if bailed, will imme-reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will imme-diately be re-arrested on a charge of forgery. Mr. Montague Williams is to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner. Only £3,750 of the amount required to bail the Tichborne claimant have thus far been found, but the prisoner expects to secure the full amount. He is certain to be re-arrested on a double charge if released.

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES ABOLITION BILL. - Sir Colman O'Loghlen's Bill proposes to enact that every man o no Majesty shall be eligible to hold the office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain or Lord once of Licutenant of Ireland on taking such oath of office as does not involve any religious test. As regards the presentation to ecclesiastical benefices, or exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or trusteeship requiring membership of the Church of England, the Bill proposes that these functions of the Lord Chancellor shall devolve upon another official person when such Lord Chancellor is not a member of the Church of England. The Bill proposes to repeal the penal clauses of the Catholic Emancipation Act relating to monastic orders. It is also proposed to enact that from henceforth no use, trust, or disposition of property for pious or charitable use shall be void or unlawful on the ground of being superstitions.

LAND TENERE.-In the volume recently published by the Cobden Club, some evidence is given to show that, in all, the bona fide Landed Proprietors of England and Wales, great and small, largely exceed 100,000, and may wall amount to 200,000." In this calculation the owners of mere houses and gardens are expressly left out of account, so that it is not inconsistent with those who raise the aggregate of persons owning real estate to 300,000 or more. It was mentioned on Monday night by the Duke of Richmond that Lord Salisbury, distrusting the Reprictors, investigated the matter for himself, and found that 8,833 were so entered on the Rate-Book. Applying this ratio of difference to all England, the Duke argues that, instead of 306,000, there may, for aught that appears, be 994,338 English Landowners; but he evidently did not seriously intend to adopt this hypothesis. It is, indeed, notorious that in the Home Counties land is held in much smaller lots than elsewhere, and the rural economy of Hertfordshire would be no guide for that of Devonshire or Northumberland .- Times.

RECEITING DIFFICULTIES. - Major Knollys, in an article in the Dark Blue Magazine, has directed attention to the difficulty there would be in time of war in filling up the ranks of the army. Its numbers are always below the strength voted by Parliament in time of peace, and very much below that voted in time of war. And whereas in past wars gaps were filled by allowing peachers and other effenders to serve out their sentence in the runks instead of in prison, in these days such an expedient would not be tolerated. The Pall Mall Gazette supplements the observation by pointing out that our principal recruiting-ground for a foreign legion is closed by the extension of the Prussian military systern to the whole of Germany, and sums up the position thus: "We must not enlist criminals, we cannot enlist foreigners, and Englishmen of reputed "honesty will not come to the colours in sufficient "numbers." The conclusion to be drawn is one which has long approved itself to us as the probable future solution of the difficulty; that, sooner or later, we shall have to apply the principle of compulsory service, in a limited degree, to our population. authorities as to the degree of efficiency likely to be displayed by Velunteer forces in time of war tend to might hope to see female magistrates decide on all confirm this view; but the Volunteer movement, cases where the culprits happen to be under twelve. even if absorbed in a system such as that which we have just indicated, will have done a valuable work do not understand politics and law. in leading up to and preparing something better.

No trace of Mr. Baner, the Russian gentleman who has disappeared from London, has been found. A to the vengeance of a secret society.

THE TICHBORNE FAMILY .- A Correspondent writes -It may not be generally known that the Tichborne family was represented on the High Court of Justice ing the banks of the New River, close by the path which condemned Charles I, to the block. Mr. Robert Tichborne, a member of a younger branch of the in the water, but only immersed up to her waist, and family, in his early life carried on business as a linen draper in the City of London. At the commencement of the disturbances he attached himself to the Parliamentary party, to whose interests he became entirely devoted. He launched out deeply into the extravagances of the popular party, of whom he became a leader. When the Civil War broke out he entered the Parliamentary army, and passing through various ranks to that of colonel, he was appointed but failed; so a scaffold board was secured, upon Licutenant of the Tower under General Fairfax. In this position his power was very coniderable; he ceeded towards Wood-green Police-station, upon commanded the City at his will, and swayed it at his pleasure. His consequence and power were so great that he was appointed one of the King's judges, and after presenting a potition from the Common Council of London for the trial, he omitted no opportunity of showing his deep interest in its progress and result. He was only absent from the court during its entire | suicide; and eventually she was remanded. There sitting for two days; and he appended his signature to the warrant for executing Charles. During the Commonwealth he attained high civic and national dignity. In 1650 he was one of the sheriffs of London; and in 1656 he was elected Lord Mayor of the City, under the appellation of Sir Robert Tichborne, Skinner. He was held in such high favor and esteem by the Protector, that he was appointed one of had missed the last train from town, and had walked the Committee of State in 1655, knighted and made | home; as he passed the place where the two persons one of Cromwell's "lords." After his death Tichborne attached himself to the interests of his son Richard: but had nevertheless suficient influence to obtain seats on the Council of State and on the Committee of Safety. At the Restoration he became a prisoner in the Tower. Ho was charged with treason and with having maliciously taken part in the trial of Charles I., and signing his death warrant. He was tried at the Old Bailey in 1660; he pledged that from Albert Wolff:- "I must ask leave to tell the he acted in obedience to the Parliament and in ignorance and without malice, no doubt in fulfilment of an agreement made between his friends and the Government. No evidence was offered against him by the prosecution, and his life was spared, but he lingered out the remainder of his life in the Tower, of which he was once the commander.

THE CHEVALIER STUART .- There has just passed away from among us, at the age of 73 or 74, a gentleman who has for many years been known in certain literary circles as the Chevalier, or Count, John Sobieski Stuart. It is asserted by his friends that he was the eldest grandson of the "Young Pre-Jacobite theory of Divine right were part and parcel of our Constitution, the nation at this moment would have been in public mourning for the loss of its lawful Sovereign. It may possibly be remembered that the real Stuart descent of this gentleman was

Croker, who held him to be not a Stuart, but a Hay-Allan. Those who are curious in such subjects will find the story of the modern Stunets fully discussed in the article above referred to, and further information as to the antecedents of the Chevalier now deceased may be seen in the Edinburgh Review of July, 1861, and in the St. James's Magazine of last month, from which we may be pardoned for quoting the following extract:—"Among the most constant frequenters of the Reading-room at the British Museum may be notice almost daily two gentlemen, if not old, yet advancing rapidly into years, and dressed in an unmistakably foreign costume. A glance at their faces will at once remind you of the marked type of tain preacher's sermons to the following effect:the Stuarts, especially about the forchead and eyebrows; and, indeed, they might sit for portraits of Charles I. and James II. respectively. The friends of these gentlemen say that they are John Sobieski Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, and that 'The Young Pretender,' . . , and we believe we are not wrong in asserting that both of the brothers when young held commissions in the French army, and served against us at Waterloo, where one of them was instrumental in saving the life of Napoleon as he fled from the field. It is said that the elder brother is busily engaged upon a work on

now deceased. MR. MAGDIBE, M.P., ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION -We learn by telegraph that a Catholic soirce was held at Kidderminister on Monday night in aid of the local Catholic schools. Lord Robert Montagu was detained by the Scotch Education Bill coming before Parliament, and Mr. Maguire, M.P., took the chair. He defended the cause of denominational education, and contended that it was necessary to the welfare of mankind. Referring to Irish schools he said there appeared to be a perfect conspiracy on the part of at least some London papers to hide everything relating to the real state of Ireland from the mind of the English people, and to distort and pervert what really existed. He denied that they were parrots repeating the lessons their priests taught them. The present school system in Ireland was the most absurd that could be conceived, and they wanted denominational education free and unrestricted. This they would have with the assistance of enlightened men in this country, if possible, but they would have it whether they assisted or not. Do let them look at the results of a godless education in France; and take care they had not a godless population, but a Christian population in this country. A bad day would it be for Ireland if the priests were driven from the schools,-Dublin Freeman.

military science." It is this older brother who is

Joaquin Miller says of Queen Victoria: "In Whitehall I first saw the Queen of England, a sad and silent woman, whose virtues, charities and simplicity have challenged the admiration of the world; a woman who has turned from the allurement of courts to educate her own children; a woman always clad in uncompromising black. She never wears hoops, nor waterfalls, nor false hair. 1 he is connected by property, and now enters Parliathink she deserves a crown for this, if nothing ment for the first time. Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, more.

Of all the Petty Sessions in the United Kingdom the pettiest must surely have been those held at Crossey, is not new to the House of Commons, having Uxbridge on the 12th of February. One of the "cases" was a charge against a child of ten for squirting a mouthful of water over a little girl of Yorkshire by the ties of land, having a seat at Hortwelve. Nobody whipped the naughty little urchin ton, near Bradford; and he is a magistrate for Lancashire and for the West Riding of Yorkshire. nurserymaid, or his mother to box his ears, a full Bench adjudicated upon the dispute. The Bench fined the child 5s., or in default, seven day's imprisonment. The mother said she could not pay the money, and "the little boy was then led from the dock weeping bitterly." What has been done since we do not know. Perhaps the young criminal has acquired his first experience of prisons, or somebody may have paid the fine for him. But what can we think of the common sense shown by magistrates, who deemed seven days' imprisonment an appropriate punishment for the childish freak of a little boy of ten? Why, if he had been detained for two hours in the custody of an officer, the fright would The opinions repeatedly expressed by high military have fully satisfied the justice of the case. If ever women's rights are advanced so far as the Bench, we

A VERY ENTRAORDINARY STORY .- A suburban paper, the North Londoner, makes the following extraordinary statements :- On Tuesday morning the resiletter from his father has been received tending to dents in the neighbourhood of Harringay-grove, credit the assertion that his son has tallen a victim Hornsey, were startled by a series of loud shricks and screeming; among others who were aroused was a gentleman, who quickly drossed, and ran in the direction whence the sounds proceeded. On reachleading up to the railway station, he found a woman a man named Preston holding her up. Upon this gentleman approaching the spot he was asked by the man "What do you want here?" and "Who are you?" He did not wait to reply, but proceeded to drag the unfortunate creature out of the water. Other gentlemen quickly came up, and unitedly they lifted the woman over the stile (by this time she had swooned). They then tried to get a stretcher, which the woman was tied; and the rescuers pronearing which place they met some policemen, to whom they confided their burden. On reaching the station-house Dr. Hocken was sent for, and he speedily came and rendered such assistance as was The weman was taken before Colonel required. Jeakes, J.P., and charged with attempting to commit are some strange features, however, in the case. First, the accused is the sister, we are told, of a young woman who attempted suicide at the same place in October last. Secondly, the man Preston is the same man who was then found trying to rescue the alleged would-be suicide. Thirdly, Preston's statement is a very strange one-namely, that he were found, he says the woman asked him the way to West-green, and that soon after he saw her jump into the water. Fourthly, neither of the gentlemen who helped to rescue the woman was asked to appear before the magistrate. Fifthly, the above-mentioned attempted suicide case was hushed up, and no more was heard of it. .

We find a very amusing squib in the Paris Figure reader the curious story of the house inhabited at be found to reside not so much in the defective Chisichurst by him who was once Emperor of the French. The propietor of this protty house is called Scott. On the day when Napoleon III, ascended the throne, 'Mr. Scott' sent for his architect and said to him :- In ten years-fifteen at the ouside-Napoleon will be compolled to seek refuge in England, and I should like to offer him hospitality- Is not this physical degeneracy ascribable, in part, draw me up the plan of a spleudid villa, and let us at least, to the very general habit of taking poisonous wait events. The architect set to work, and like patent medicines? Why this should be the promishis countryman, who followed Van Amburgh everywhere in the hope of seeing him torn to pieces by his so apparent—that such is the fact, however, no one lions, 'Mr. Scott' followed the career of the Emperor tender;" and if this really were the case, if the Revolution of 1688 had never occurred, and if the strict or later he must be eaten up by the French people. However, in course of time, 'Mister Scott' got his villa completed. When the Emperor wrote his letter of January 19th he ordered in the upholsterers; when the Lanterno made its appearance he had tions of the people. We seek to get wealth by sheets put to the bed. What that true Briton must credit, knowledge by raps on midnight tables, reliquestioned and examined at considerable length in have experienced when Napoleon III. landed in gion from the platitudes and pungencies of a buffoon the Quarterly Review for June, 1847, and which was England utterly baffles description. He called on skilled in declamation, place, and position through known to have been written by Mr. John Wilson the Emperor and offered him his house. The Bm- a caucus or by bribery, and to cover up our crimes we

peror sent an aide-de-camp to say that the house have recourse to a packed jury or a venal judge. If the same disease, or a disease with the same sympof this story is that it is strictly true."

The Pall Mall Gazette suggests that clergymen "His theory is that during the thirteen years of the possessed by the vicar has been preached forty-eight, and the prisons are being filled with persons who times, or, as he says, has made forty-eight revolutions, and that they are already far advanced in the fortyinto the possession of the present owner. He considers that he has accurately fixed the date of their composition, which he believes to be between the thirty-fifth and fortieth years of George III., or about seventy-five yours ago. Two of them, which are known as the 'Astronomical Sermons' he says, are day by day we are preparing for despotism; the taken from Derham's 'Astro-Theology,' published apathy and degeneracy of the people allowing the in 1786, and abound with the errors of that date. Another is supposed to have been written on the of public calamity. It has already done duty on the occasions of two revolutions in Spain, twice for commercial panies in England, once for the Crimean war, and recently for the Franco-German war, with a few other similar occasions. They are taken from some early numbers of the Church Magazine. Ono is known as the 'Railway Sermon,' from its having a good deal of 'go' in it. It is supposed to have been written on the occasion of the first introdution of stage coaches in England, and has now been adapted to describe the railway traveling mania. One which begins, 'This day, 1800 years ago, was born,' etc., my friend has already ascertained, by a careful comparison of the Julian period with the correction by the vulgar era, to have been written in the year 1799, and he notes that it has been preached on twelve successive Christmas days. Another he calls in re Zaccheus and the sycamore-tree, and another, in re Blastus, the King's chamberlain. He also has special notes upon one called 'The Lawful Minister, which he says is a great favorite, and the revolution of dates."

The New M. P's .- Captain John Philip Nolan of Ballinderry, is a son of Mr. John Nolan of Ballinderry, who was a magistrate for the county of Galway. He was born about the year 1838, entered the Royal Artillery as lieutenant in 1857, and became captain 1869. He is a magistrate for the county, with which returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest is successor to the seat for the Northern Division of Yorkshire, left vacant by the death of Sir Francis sat as M. P. for Wigan in 1857-59, and for Cam-He was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1850, and was elect da Fellow of St. John's in the following year. He was called to the barat the Inner Temple in 1853, and went the Northern Circuit but has for some years ceased to practice. He is opposed to the Permissive Bill. He is described in "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion for 1867" as a Liberal-Conservative. in favour of a policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, an upholder of the interests of the shurch, and a supporter of sound moral and religious education throughout the country." Mr. Powell was last year an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Staleybridge,

### UNITED STATES.

METHODISM AMONG THE NEGROES. - The Catholic mission among the colored people of the South has aroused deep and wide-spread alarm antong the leaders of Methodism. Their frantic appeals to their daughters of "the leading daimios" of New York; religious brethren, to contribute with greater generosity than they have shown in past years, to the work of Protestantizing the colored people, in order that the zeal of the Romanists may be thwarted. and defeated, sound like the ravages of men on the verge of despair. In the war "that has been carried into Africa," they who a few days ago were confident that the colored people would universally accept Methodism, are now admitting a well-grounded fear that they will be ignominiously routed. It is strange that a Church whose high priest is a prisoner and a dependent upon charity, and the mass of whose followers are the poorest and the most despised of this world, should overwhelm with the dread of its triumph in this new missionary field the largest and wealthiest army of American Protestantism. But the humiliating confession, that they anticipate the victory of the weak and the few and the poor over the strong and the many and the rich, unless extraordinary exertions be put forth in favor of Methodism, comes loudly from their own lips .- Catholic Telegraph.

A Maryland paper tells the story of a marriage under difficulties, where first the bridegroom failed to appear at the appointed time through bashfulness, and was discovered, pursued, and only "brought to with a shot gun; the bride then became indigment, and refused to marry so faint-hearted a swain; and finally the clergyman, who is something of a wag, settled the matter by threatening to have them both arrested for breach of promise unless the ceremony was immediately performed-which it was.

The New York Tribune says: "The salient point in the French arms scandal is that the government armories were employed by Gen. Grant's administration, to manufacture cartridges for the use of the French in the aggressive war they opened in 1870 against the Germans. There are other startling features about it, but this is the one point which is admitted by all sides." German citizens will please take a note of this.

If we were to believe the daily press of New York there is scarcely an official in the City or State, who is not justly entitled to "free board" at Sing Sing.

QUACKERY .- Of every social evil some cause must exist: and this cause in the ultimate analysis, will social reorganization as in the individuals who compose society. Quackery in this country is co-extensive with the nation, and the evil thence resulting is affecting, it would seem, even the national life itself.—Physiologists both here and in Europe affirm that the Caucasian race is degenerating in America. ed land of quacks is, upon superficial reflection, not will deny. Our successful quacks are millionaires, and, after that, anything that they wish to be Quackery, indeed with us, is by no means confined to the art of healing. The quack, both in religion and in politics, is a standing nuisance, which cannot be cradicated, because it is firmly rooted in the affec-

was more pretentious than he wanted, and that he all this is not quackery, what is it? Or is it not quac- toms, has broken out in various portions of the intidelity and atheism are daily gaining ground; the marked the American character are disappearing; central government to encroach upon the liberties of all. The highest in authority notoriously received occasion of the earthquake at Lisbon, and is known bribes for offices in their gift; the local governments as the 'Trembling Sermon,' being suited to occasions are in the hands of rings atterly emprincipled and corrupt. The State Legislatures are controlled by cliques and corporations; by the influence of money and whisky, any measure, no matter how iniquitous may be passed; the judiciary is as corrupt as the legislative bodies: the packing of juries, and the buying of judges have become universal. This official corruption is confined to no one party, but be longs equally to all, showing the hopelessness of political reform. If we consider private morality, we shall find a state of things equally discouraging ; and still, by a singular infatuation, we continue to dose the nation with the great panacen for every evil-common school education.-Louisville (Ky.) Catholic Advocate.

Ham-Ice .- Dencon Johnson is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen. Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fireplace it was found necessary to remove the wainscotting, when, lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A appears to do more than its fair share of work in brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were cozily reposing there as if they had stood there from the beginning. The deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles, he exclaimed :-Well, I deglare, that is curious, sure enough, It train. It must be is marked that at this time must be that old Bains left them when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago, " "Perhaps he did," returned the corpenter, " but d acon, the ice in with the Emperor. the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay till this time."

> OUR JAPANUSE LADY VISITORS -A writer in the New York Evening Post, in view of the anticipated visit of a number of Japanese princesses thus discuss the interesting and mysterious topic of the damsels of the Orient: Accustomed as they are to the simple toilets characteristic of the clice of Hakodadi and Yokohama, these wandering ladies cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the costumes in which their sisters of America indulge, and in which they will undoubtedly be instructed by a special ladies committee, headed by Miss Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square. It will be interesting to note the wonder and admiration which will fill the souls of the fair strangers as the mysteries of the chignon, for instance, are explained to their intelligent and inquiring minds. The immense efficacy of flounces they will learn for the first time; the use of fringe as a saving means of grace will be made manifest to them feathers, frills, gimp, bugles, flowers, paniers, sashes, and other similar triumphs of Christian civilization will be brought before their enraptured vision; bear tific bonnets will enlighten their darkened minds, and they will learn how much more sustaining under trying circumstances a real Paris dress by Worth than even the sternest possible sense of moral rectitude. The Oriental maidens will be instructed in our admirable legal system of divorces made easy; they will learn for themselves the worship of the they will, in time be initiated into the bewitching mysteries of fancy tairs, and thus know how to sell a twenty-five cent doll for five dollars; they will become wise in the matter of churches, and perceive the great advantages which the fashionable edifices on the avenues have over the inferior ones in the side streets; they will, in fact, go through the entire curriculum of the fushionable university of New

> THE UNITED STATES' NAVY .- The United States Navy is described, at the beginning of the year 1872, as composed of 178 vessels, nominally mounting 1,426 guns. Of these, 36 vessels, with an aggregate of 398 guns, are on foreign stations or crusing; eight, carrying 103 guns, are used as school and practice ships; seven, with 90 guns are used as receiving ships; and one, of 10 guns, is occupied as marine barricks at Pensacola, Florida. Seventeen unarmoured vessels are stationed at various navyyards, and 26 vessels, with 206 guns, are repairing. One vessel of eight guns is in winter quarters on Lake Eric. The remaining 82 vessels are not in use, four, of 61 guns, being out of commission; 14, of 130 guns, in ordinary; 49, of 204 guns, being laid up; 13, of 193 guns, being unfinished; one, of 23 gans, being stink, and one being condemned. There are 1,424 commissioned officers and 188 warrant officers on the active list. The commissioned officers are employed as follows :-On duty at see 687; on duty ashore, 484; waiting orders and unemployed, 202; on leave of absence, 25; and on sick leave, 26. The principle officers are one admiral, one viceadmiral, 12 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 164 lieutenants. There are 60 chief engineers, 99 first-assistant engineers, and 70 second-assistant engineers.

A STRANGE DISEASE.-Within the past few years there has sprung upon the world a strange and terrible disease, which the faculty elect to only cerebro-spinal meningitis. More strictly, however, if we are correct in our lay opinion, it is the name that is new rather than the complant. It is a long witnessed fact, which physicians, we believe, have never attempted to explain, that a war of any magnitude is invariably followed by a cattle plague of malignity proportioned to the loss of human life. Europe has seen it after every one of her bloody wars, the late Franco-Prussian struggle giving one of the best examples. So in both continents, but more particularly in America, has a strange disease which we have sometimes called "the black plague," sometimes "spotted fever," followed in the path of war. At the close of the revolution which established our independence the valleys of Pennsylvania were attacked with a human complaint that commenced with vomiting and pains in the back, and generally ended, in a few hours after, in death, leaving the victim covered with purple spots. A slight recurrence of the disease took place in 1812. During our late civil war it broke out again with great malignity over a far greator surface of country. In the Luzerne Valley of Pennsylvania people died of it by hundreds; and, strange to say, it seemed most fatal in the purest air and the most elevated regions. At Long Branch, too, its fatality was very great, and its strange character, its suddenness, and the helplessness of physicians resulted in a general panic. We remember also a female seminary in the north of Massachusetts love and prayers requited; for, when morning broke. a region considered unusually free from sickness the bleeding had not only ceased, but the wound that was entirely broken up by its ravages. Of late was healed.

did not want to pay more than £40 a month rent. kery to attempt to make honest men or good citizens country, without any seeming connection with what Just my figure, exclaimed the enraptured Mister by a system of education from which God, and con- was held to be its former cause—the bloodshed of Scott. The bargain was concluded, and Mister sequently all the ultimate principles of morality, war. Maryland has been seriously affected with it, Scott, returning to the bosom of his family, exclaimed, a present je puis mourie. The only merit theory of quackery ever devised is the common appearance in New York. During the present week school system of the United States. Education is four children of one family have died of it in that the universal patent medicine for every evil .- city, and with all of them there was scarcely twelve with a limited stock of sermons, may persume too Teach men reading, writing, and arithmetic, and hours between the attack and the death. The sympfar on the shortness of their hearers' memories, and theft, murder, drunkenness, abortion, with their infortifies this position by certain statistics supplied humemble attendants will disappear. And that tion and purpure and resecolored spots on the face, by an antiquarian correspondent concerning a certims of quackery, is to be found in this case. In last been called to its careful consideration, have spite of the accumulating mass of evidence going penetrated somewhat into its character, and have present incumbency the general stocks of sermons to show that the houses of debauch, prostitution, baptised it with the above-mentioned name. They declare it to be the result of blood poison, and that have been educated in the public schools, notwith- the direct cause is generally tracenile-sometimes standing the appalling increase of crime and cor- epidemic, but more often local-to the filthy condithey have proofs of their descent as grandsons of ninth cycle. He that when they have gone through ruption in public and private life, we still cling with tion of drains, sewers, or garbage piles. Little has tifty revolutions they will be tolerably well worn undiminished faith to our quack medicine, and con- yet been said as to the proper treatment of the disease. out, seeing that they were ancient when they came tinue to add to the burden of taxation that our as, in fact, its speedy action has too often prevented children may receive an education from which God any successful handling. Active stimulants are, we and religion are excluded. Religion is dying out, believe, the only hope : sanitary committees and the faculty generally are carefully examining the subject, independence and love of freedom which once and it is to be hoped that further light will soon be thrown upon it .- Cincinnati Comercial.

> IMPERIAL REMINISCENCES .- The romance which surrounds the life of the doposed French Emperor gives particular interest at the present time, when he is again an exile, to the following portrait of his mother, Hortense. Who would have thought that the daring and chief actor in the coup d'etat that placed the crown of the uncle on the brow of the nephew was so fearful and timid in his youthful days? If if be true to say that the boy is father of the man, this instance would seem to famish a notable exception :---

THE MOTHER OF THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Hortense was a remarkably handsome woman; aer organization, too, being the delicate as her principles were thexible. One writer says that she spossessed the most beariful and luxurious hair, of a light, shining blench, tinged with an ashen hue, which imparted to it un extraordinary appearance. It was long enough to reach the ground, and when she sat upon the chair to have it dressed, she suffered it to fall over her whole figure like a veil, and trail on all sides upon the floor. Even at such times her two little song were always with her, and used often to amuse themselves by hiding in turn under their mother's hair, and bolting out saddenly to produce a laugh. When she was dressed they generally went down with her to the carriage-door, one of the little fellows carrying her gloves and shawl, while the other performed the other of page, and here her Hortense did not reside in the Tuileries, but in her own palace, whence she almost went daily to dine

Napoleon was as purefied about appointments, and observed time with a cextreme ex a tness, as did the late Duke of Wellington. Hence he was wont to scold the members of his family if they were not at the Tuileries precisely as the clock tolled six, at which hour dinner was laid on the table. Oftentimes. Hortense, knowing this particular characteristic, had little time to prepare her toillette. Her nervous impationce used frequently put her calst-dechambre out of humor. Don't you mind," she used to say. "how my hair is done; only be quick, so that I can get into the Tuileries in time," "But your Majesty," her attendant would rejoin, "will disolutely rule mus in the opinion of the Emperor, Should be see your hair huddled up after this fash-ion, what will be say?" "Don't be alarmed," replied Hortense, "there are an abundance of ladies about the Court on whose heads you can exhibit yourskill. Quickness is the only point I insist upon." Hortense published some reminiscences of her life, which book throws some light on her son's early career. She was also a clever musician, and composed several airs, one being the well-known "Partant pour la Syrie," which ultimately became the national melody of France. Louis, at first, appeared to have inherited the

feeble constitution of his mother, whose frame was exceedingly delicate. Although easily terrified, fear made no lasting impression upon him, as it does upon other children. The following ancedote is related, by way of illustration. When but four years old, he, for the first time, beheld a chimney-sweep, all black with soot. The strange sight greatly alarmed him, so that he rushed to his governess and sought protection. Madame de Bouhers, acting on the theories of Jean Jacques, which were then so much in vogue, took the opportunity of "improving the occasion," by inculenting the moral lesson of self-command. She did not do this violently, or even reprove her charge, but took her pupil on her knee, soothed him with enresses, and by this gentle treatment for ever dissipated the apprehension of sooty boys, for whom she inspired in his mind sentiments of pity. Some months later, when asleep with his brother in the nursery, the nurse retired for a short time. During her absence down popped a young Saveyard from the chimney, wrapped in a sooty envelope. Louis being a light sleeper, awoke, and was again terror struck at the unexpected apparition. Their stood the sweep in his presence, filling the room with a cloud of dust. However, the boy, calling to mind the pitiful tale told him by his governess, soon got composed, left his bed, and running across the room in his night-shirt, climbed on a chair, and having taken his pocket-money from a drawer, gave it, purse and all, to the poor sweep. He then endeavored to get back to bed, but failed in the attempt, so that he awoke his brother, who called the nurse to his assistance.

Hortense had her virtues as well as her vices. and her extreme fondness for her children served to brighten the dark side of her character. The following story illustrates her devoted care and affection as a mother. Louis Napolcon, when a child. once suffered severely owing to a clumsily-performed dental operation. Serious hemorrhage resulted from the rupture of an artery in the gums. So constant was the bleeding, that apprehensions were entertained of the Prince's life. Although Paris was famous for its dental surgeons, still their art failed to arrest the effusion of blood in the young patient. In the dead of night Hortense received tidings of her child's danger. She hastened to her son's chamber, where she discovered the attendants in tears. She directly applied remedies of her own, and gradually had the delightful satisfaction of seeing the wound stanched, and her emaciated child gently fall into a deep slumber. The mother then stole to her room and sought repose. In vain, however, she woodd sleep. Her mind was constantly haunted, while in a dreamy, half-wakeful state, by the spectre of her son, wan, death-stricken, and smeared with blood. So powerfully did this vision affect her imagination, that she quitted her bed, and stealthily made her way to the sick chamber. Net a sound was heard save the heavy breathing of the nurse, who, possibly from fatigue, had fallen fast asleep beside her charge. From this omen Hortense naturally thought that all was right. To make sure, however, she moved towards the bed. and drawing aside the curtains, to her horror saw her child's face wan, ghastly and blood-stained. The artery had again burst, and life was fast abbing away. What was to be done? Suddenly the terrified mother caught the boy in her arms, and acting on a sudden impulse, place her finger in his mouth, meanwhile pressing the digital member firmly on the wound. Soon the crimson stream was arrested; and after passing the remainder of the night with Louis in her arms, she had the gratification of seeing her

# The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1872. Friday, 22-Seven Dolors, B. V. M. Saturday, 23-Of the Feria. Sunday, 21-PALM SUNDAY. Monday, 25—Of the Feria. Tuesday, 26-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 27—Of the Feria. Thursday, 28—Holy Thursday.

BEWARE OF THE CITY CARS. - If it be true, as stated in the Witness, that these carry persons sick with small-pox, we warn all who read these lines, never to travel in the City

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The telegram reports, that on St. Patrick Day, it was proposed to make a great political demonstration in Ireland, having for its object an amnesty for the prisoners still undergoing punishment for offences connected with Fenianism. A great Home Rule meeting has been | Protestant historian. held in the Rotundo, Dublin, at which Mr. Butt made a very strong speech, hinting at ulterior measures, should the result of the next general election not be favorable towards procuring from the Imperial Parliament the desired political changes.

The British Government has received from France official notice of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty. The excitement on the Alabama claims question has much subsided; no apprehensions seem to be entertained that serious consequences will onsue. The claimant in the Tichborno case, now in jail, awaiting his trial on a charge of parjury, is generally believed to be Arthur Orton, and will, it is said, soon be indicted on a charge of murder by him committed in Australia. Detectives from that country, with a warrant for his arrest, are, it is said, actually on their way to England.

Marshall Bazaine is to be brought to trial before a Court Martial for surrendering Metz and the army under his command to the Germans. The fortifications around Paris are to be repaired and put in a state of thorough efficiency. The situation at Rome remains unchanged; no importance is to be attached to the rumors that the Sovereign Pontiff is about to leave his capital, though no doubt his stay there is rendered very irksome by the prescuce of the licentious foreign mercenaries of the sub-Alpine King. The funeral of Mazzini, the suborner of assassins, and the apostle of the dagger, was celebrated in Rome on Thursday last. The canaille of the revolution, and criminal population turned out in great force to do honor to one of their own stamp.

Winter still reigns in Montreal, and the death-rate from small-pox rises higher and higher every week. Its chief ravages are amongst the French Canadians.

Ireland and everything passed off quietly. The roply of the U. States Government to Lord Granville's note has been discussed in the British Cabinet, and the impression thereby produced is said to be favourable. Another French priest a Rev. M. Junquae is reported as having gone over to the anti-Catholics. The Archbishop of Cologue has formally excommunicated four of the Professors of Bohnn University for refusing to submit to the decrees of the Council of the Vatican.

The assassin of Lord Mayo, late Governor General of India, has suffered the penalty of his crime. On the scaffold he disclaimed the imputation of having acted as the agent of others, and avowed himself to be the sole designer as well as sole perpetrator of the crime.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY .- The temptations to deliver lectures upon this subject are, to Protestant ministers, many and great. Such lectures offer a fine opportunity for denouncing "Young Men's Associations," the lecturer is

to historical facts; since he is well assured that the ignorance of his audience on these matters is as profound as his own contempt for veracity and logic. Under such circumstances, he makes his own history; invents his facts, and draws what conclusions he pleases. And so when the hour is passed, lecturer and audience separate well pleased with one another.

These remarks were suggested to us by the perusal in the Montreal Gazetts of a report of a lecture delivered the other day by a Protestant minister of this city, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, in connection with the "Cathedral Young Men's Association;" that these remarks are appropriate we propose to show, by quoting from the lecture, as reported, one or two passages; and contrasting them with the facts as recorded by occlesiastical historians, whose testimony cannot be impugned as that of witnesses prejudiced in favor of Papal claims.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin started with the assertions that, " in the early days of the Romish Church no ecclesiastic held supreme authority;" and it "was explained that the Papacy was founded on a Canon passed by the Council of Sardica in the year 343." In other words, the Primacy, or Supremacy of the Pope, was unknown to the early Christian Church, and was based upon a decree of the Council of Sar dica in the fourth century. This we think is the fair interpretation of the lecturer's words.

To these bold assertions, made in reliance upon the profound ignorance of his audience, we oppose the testimony of the Protestant Neander; and of another writer, of whom one would think that, as the great opponent of Papal claims, even the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and his audience must have heard; we mean the now noterious Dr. Dollinger. The question at l issue is, not as to the validity of the claims of the Bishop of Rome; but as to their antiquity. Were they known to, and admitted by the earliest of the Christian writers, whose works we possess, and long before the Council of Sardica? To the discussion of this purely historical question, we limit ourselves; and as our witnesses we call into Court-first Neander, the

Having in the preceding paragraph, spoken of the very early tendency in the Christian Church to transfer to Rome the secular capital of the Empire, a spiritual supremacy as the cathedra Petri-he, Neander, goes on to say:

"In Cyprian we find this transference already complete. In proof of our assertion we will adduce not only the passage in his—St. Cyprian's—book De Unitate Ecclesia, where the reading is disputed, but an uncontroverted passage Ep. 55, ad Cornel where he styles the Roman Church the 'Petri Ca thedra, ecclesia principalis, unde unitas sacerdotalis exorta est."—Vol. i., p. 299, Bohn's Edition.

Now from this it is clear that in the third century, and therefore long before the Council of Sardica, the supremacy of Rome as the cathedra Petri, as the source of sacordotal unity in the Christian Church, was generally recognised in the most explicit terms; and that that superiority, or headship was founded no upon any canon or decree of councils, but upon the universal belief, well or ill-founded is not here the question :- that Christ had conferred upon St. Peter certain prerogatives of feeding, ruling, and governing the whole church; and that these prerogatives, had been transmitted from St. Peter to his successors as Bishops of Rome. That St. Cyprian may at times in practice not have approved himself always quite consistent with his theories, even if established. is only a proof that the best of men are liable to error; but the fact is admitted by Neander that, as early as the time of St. Cyprian, that is to say in the third century, the "transference" to Rome, the cathedra Petri, of the high prerogatives in the spiritual or ecolesiastical order hat had been attached in the secular order to Rome, the City of the Casars, was "already complete."

\* We will next call on Dr. Dollinger to testi fy: his evidence to facts-not opinions-when given in favor of the Pope, surely cannot be St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated in impugned as that of a partial witness. We quote from his History of the Church, Vol. i..

e. iii. sect. The Primacy :-There are not wanting, in the first three centuries testimonies and facts, some of which directly attest, and others presuppose, the supremacy of the Roman Church and of its Bishops. The first testimony is that of an apostolic Father, St. Ignatius who, in the superscription of his letter to the Romans, gives this supremacy to their Church, naming it the directress of the testament of lave, that is of all Christianity. After him, the disciple of another apostolic Father, St. Irenaus, declares the same in terms clear and precise. Tertullian also, when a Montanist, although unwillingly, bore witness to the supreme dignity of the bishop of Rome. • • • • St. Cyprian, therefore, considers the apostle Peter as the depository of the Episcopacy, as well as of the prerogative to the Church of Rome; the Episoopal throne of this Church is the throne of Peter (cathedra, locus Petri); the Church of Rome is the first, tho principal Church; the bishop of Rome is the suc-cessor—the representative of Peter, and therefore possesses all the distinctive power, all the authority of his predecessor ' his Church is the root, the mother (radix et matrix) of the Catholic Church."

"St. Cyprian does not speak of this supreme power of the Roman Pontiff merely on a passing oc-casion; he exhorts him to exercise it ension; he exhorts him to exercise it 🔭 This authority of the Pope was not unknown to the Pagans. This is proved not only from the celebrated sentence of the Emperor Aurelian, but also by a rethe "Man of Sin;" and when delivered before | mark made by St Cyprian respecting the persecutor Decius." \* \*

"Like all other essential parts of the Constitution not bound over to keep the truth, or to adhere of the Church, the supremacy was known and ac-

knowledged from the beginning as a divine institution, but it required time to unfold its faculties."-Dollinger's History of the Church.

Our limited space bids us to stop quotations to the same effect, which we might multiply indefinitely; but we have quoted enough to prove-even by the testimony of witnesses whom no one can suspect of ultra-montane proclivities-our thesis, which is,-not that the claims of Papal Supremacy are well founded; but the historical fact that these claims were asserted; generally known, to Pagans as well as to Christians; and acknowledged as a "divine institution" forming part of the "essential constitution of the Church," from the very carliest ages of Christianity, and were not therefore founded on the canons of a Council held in the fourth century.

We will pass to unother topic. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin asserted "that certain bishops' -we suppose he meant Popes-" who were infallible according to this argument, have been condemned by synods which the Roman Catholic Church itself admitted to have been infallible also."

This again is historically false. The burden of proof, however, rests with the Rev. Mr. B ddwin; and we challenge him to produce one single instance, in which a decree, definition, or dogmatic utterance of the Pope, addressing the universal Church, ex cathedra, on question of faith or morals-(and it is under these conditions alone that the Pope is defined to be infallible)-has been condemned by any synod which the Roman Catholic Church itself admitted to be infallible. Again, the question at issue is one of historical fact, not of theology,

Before we conclude we must glance at the Reverend lecturer's logic. He complains that the Doctrine of Papal infallibility under the above prescribed conditions, "has not been carried by the triumphs of intellect; it has not been found out as the laws by Kepler were found out, by the most rigid and stern logie: it has not been found out by the power of the human mind;" but has been imposed by the sheer strength of authority. This is the lecturer's strong point against it.

Now we admit all this; because it is by means of revelation, and not by reason, that we must determine the question: because it is a question that lies, not in the natural order in which alone human reason is competent to adjudicate: but in the supernatural order in which human reason is impotent. In the same way the doctrine of the Incarnation, or that Christ was born of a pure Virgin, " has not been carried by the triumphs of intellect;" it was not by processes such as Kepler applied to the movements of the heavenly bodies, that the doctrine of the Trinity was discovered; neither was it by the power of the human mind that the "resurrection of the body," as asserted in the creed which the Rev. Mr. Buldwin is bound daily to recite, was found out. These dogmas were imposed by the sheer strength of authority. as is the doctrine of the Papal infallibility, and upon no better grounds. If received at all, the first three named are received simply by virtue of that "overweening and mysterious power" which wields such an influence over the human mind," to which the Rev. Mr. Baldwin attributes the reception by Catholies of the doctrine, -that the Pope, as successor of St. Peter, to whom Our Lord gave, in the words of the Council of Florence, full power, not limited but full power, to "feed, rule and govern the universal Church," is competent to do that which Christ appointed him to do: in other words. that he is infallible, when from the Chair of Peter he so " feeds, rules, and governs the universal Church." The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, as a minister of the Anglican denomination of Protestants should be cautious not to attack the principle of authority, as the sole motive for recciving any truths in the supernatural order, and therefore infinitely beyond the grasp of reason, a natural faculty; lest be should, at the same time, and by the same process, undermine the grounds on which alone the professed belief of his Protestant congregation in doctrines, such as the Incarnation, the Trinity, and the Resurrection of the Body can be securely based. Not being accustomed to reason logically, much as he may prate about reason, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin will perhaps be surprised—if we may be permitted to infringe upon a patent of the Atty. General-to learn that there are just as good grounds for believing that, under the prescribed conditions, the Pope is infallible, as there are for believing that the Person known in history as Christ was born of a pure virgin; and he who denies the first named doctrine must, if amenable to the laws of logic, speedily reject the other also, as resting on no more

\* A mysterious power indeed, a superhuman power certainly, seeing that it is asstrong now, when the power of the Pope and Church, humanly speaking, is at its lowest ebb, as it was in the days when proudest monarchs held the stirrups of God's Vicar on earth, and deemed their dignity increased. Such a power is not of natural origin. The Pagans would have cited it, as demonic, and so must Protestants, if logical. The power cannot be denied; the question is, is it from God or the devil? Does it come to us wafted by airs from heaven, or by blasts from hell? That is the question.

trustworthy foundation; as justly ebnexious to the imputation of not having "been carried by the triumph of human intellect;" of not having "been found out" as were the laws of Kepler; and as not having been discovered " by the power of the human mind." The Rev. Mr. Baldwin's principle, if adopted,—though the fundamental principle of Protestantism,-will, if consistently fellowed, lead him a long way-further perhaps than the good simple man reckons for.

The Northern Journal, in a well written are ticle, of the 9th inst., on the Rule of Faith, dees us the honor of addressing us by name on a very important question; to wit, revelation. The writer would "fain believe," so he tells us, " in God, in the immortal soul of man, in the communion of the Divine with the human mind; in a revelation that is perpetual and personal, and not contained in words, or dependent upon evidences." He apparently scouts the idea of any revelation from without, either by living Church, or by dead book but relies only on the inward revelation which God makes to every man in particular.

"We would believe that our Father Who art in Heaven, comes to every man just in proportion to his purity of heart-and his aspiration, and dwells with him. And this indwelling of the Divine Spirit in the hearts of men is the highest revelation, there is no other possible revelation, for a revelation of God to any man is a revelution to him alone, to all others it is a matter of evidence."-Northern Journal, 9th

This, though virtually a renunciation of Christianity considered as a supernatural revelation, is the only position that can consistently be occupied by those who deny the existence of an infallible Church, as the medium by which the contents of that revelation are domn slavery; since there is no one who detransmitted to us. It is, in consequence, a nies the right of the white man to reduce to position occupied by many Protestants of high intellectual acquirements, by numbers whose natural virtues enforce our respect. But, we the ape in degree only, and not in kind. repeat it, it is a position that no one can occupy, and consistently call himself a Christian.

And he who occupies this position is bound of God, and of man, and of the duties of the moral standard that obtains in any modern latter, do obtain, even at the present day, if, one and the same God have revealed Himself to all alike. Since such contradictory views do actually obtain, even amongst those who hold the position occupied by the writer in the Northern Journal-of two things one. Either God contradicts Himself in his several "personal" revelations; or this inner revelation is a very untrustworthy guide to fellow.

And if we contrast the modern, with the more ancient world, as it was before the days of Christ, the same difficulty presents itself in a still stronger light. For if God to-day reveal Himself to each individual in particular; and if He be indeed the common Father of us all and not a mere capricious ruler, then from all time must He have done the same thing, and have revealed Himself inwardly to every individual member of the human race. How then is it that, ever since the Christian era, when a we pretend, a special revelation, ab extra, was made, and only since then, the ideas of man as to his duties have undergone such a thorough radical change? The doctrine of progress will not explain this; for progress necessarily implies tradition from man to man, and the question is-How is it, if God reveal Himself inwardly to every one, as our contemporary assumes is the case; and if such revolation be the "highest," nay the "only revelation possible," that men to-day entertain views of their duties, so very differ ent from those that obtained two thousand years ago, amongst the best and wisest men of the ancient world? Does God reveal Himself differently to-day from what He did twenty

centuries ago? To illustrate our meaning let us simply take the case of slavery, in the agitation for the abolition of which, many of those who to-day occupy the position of our contemporary, have taken a prominently active, if not always a very prudent part. To what is it due that their ideas of the system of slavery are so different from those of antiquity? that they regard it as the abomination of all abominations, as a sin against God and against man? Whilst to the men of the days of Augustus it presented itself as the proper organisation of society, as indispensable to order? Whence comes it that moderns speak of the slave, of the negro, great as is the apparent physical difference betwixt the negro and the white man, as a "man and a brother?" whilst the actual sentiment of the pagan world towards its slaves even white slaves, is well expressed by the words which the Roman satirist puts in the mouth of the delicate Roman matron?

"O demens'! ita servus homo est?" Juvenal, Sat. 6 Betwixt the modern "man and brother,' and the pagan "ita servus homo est?" how wide is the gulf! What then has bridged it

Christianity, we reply: and nothing elsenay, whose possibility our contemporary, ignortect the unity of the human race, the common does not: but whether or no, the latter cannot

brotherhood of all men, no matter of what color, or of what condition, is not the light of human reason; for that light the ancients had and yet they saw it not. Neither is it the light of that particular revelation which our contemporary assumes that God makes to every man; for if God do indeed so reveal Himself. how came it that before the days of Christ the best and wisest of pagan antiquity did not see it?-that even men like Cato esteemed slaws but as the beasts of the field, to be sold off like eattle, when they began to get old and infirm? No: the light which has dawned upon the human race is the light of the Son of Right. cousness, whose rays now illuminate the entire world, and make plainly visible to the dullers eyes, truths which before its appearance above the horizon were, if not imporceptible, at least obscure to the keenest sighted of mortals.

Our modern perception of great moral truths such as the evils of negro slavery, and the brotherhood of the human race, are then due neither to the light of reason, nor to some personal revelation which, of late years, God has made to every one in particular. Human reason, alone, can not prove the common origin, or brotherhood of the white and negro races A Darwin would only insist that both have been gradually developed from one common protoplasm; the negroes being the more imperfectly developed; the whites being some few degrees higher raised than is the negro, above the stage of apes, and other quadrumanous mammals, through which stages both have passed. And this discovery, the last triumph of human reason, would justify rather than conservitude the ape; and since man, the black man, according to Darwinianism, differs from

We will not discus the changes which, since the Christian era, have taken place in the relations of the sexes to one another; for we are to explain how it is that such contradictory views | sure that our contemporary will admit that the Christian community, though often deplorably low, is higher than that which obtained in the most polished, and best cultivated circles of pagan antiquity. Modern so called civilisation has many ugly spots on its surface; but bad as it is, an hour's stroll through the deserted streets of Pompeii would show that it is better at its worst, than was the civilisation of the pre-Christian world at its best. This change for the better, we, in default of any other cause assignable, attribute to that which our contemporary assumes to be impossible; to wit, Christianity considered as a supernatural revelation from God to man, through Christ; and perpetuated and diffused amongst all nations by means of a Catholic Church by Christ Himself appointed to that work, and supernaturally assisted in the performance thereof.

> RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The wrigelings. the twistings, and the turnings-of-his-backupon-himself, of our contemporary the Witness upon the question whether ministers of religion should meddle with politics? are awful to be! hold; as with desporate energy the man tries to be upon both sides of the fence at one and the same time. The controversial feat which our acrobatic contemporary proposes to accomplish is this :- To show that it would be an infringement upon the civil liberties of the Protestant minister, were the State to deny him the same freedom of speech and action on all political matters that it accords to other oitizens; but that it is quite the proper thing for the State to step in, and to visit with the severest pains and penalties, the Catholic priest who should indulge in like liberties. It must be confessed that the feat which the Witness thus proposes to itself is an arduous one; and the spectator must certainly look on with no little anxiety at the rash man, as he recklessly bounds into the air, presently to come down heavily, not to say loutishly to his mother earth.

> He starts with the proposition that "clergymen," that is to say Protestant clergymen, "like other citizens cannot be denied their civil rights:" and of course, amongst these rights is that of freely expressing their opinions upon every political subject, and of doing their best by argument, and moral sussion to make converts to those opinions; subject of course to those pains and penalties only, which aw it all citizens in common, who provoke to violence, and physical force. In short a Protestant clergyman forfeits none of his rights of citizenship, and puts on no new responsibilities as towards the State, when he dons the black coat and white choker, and dubs himself reverend. The theory is

But if correct in the case of the Protestant minister, why not equally so in the case of the Catholic pricst? Why should not the latter be allowed the same freedom of political speech Christianity, considered as a system of revela- and action, as is the Protestant elergyman, and tion, of supernatural revelation, whose necessity, be subject to no legal pains and penalties but what the other is subject to? Ordination may, ing the obligations that he owes to it, virtually or may not, confer a special grace. Uatholies denies. The light by which he is able to do believe that it does: Protestants insist that it

pretend that because it confers no spiritual status higher than that of the non-ordained, it takes away from the civil status of the recipient, Witness may wriggle and twist to the day of doem, but he will never be able to accomplish the feat of being on both sides of the fence at

Yet he will, rash man that he is, attempt it, and will, spite of the cautions of judicious friends, persevere in his maniacal efforts to accomplish the impossible. So, when treating of the perfect unrestricted freedom in politics, which, in so far as the State is concerned, he challenges "for clergymen"-Protostant clergymen, be it understood—he argues:-

"To forbid a clergyman or minister to express in all suitable forms his honest convictions, would be denying religious liberty or toleration."—Witness,

In particular he justifies the active part which Protestant ministers in the United States have very generally of late years taken—their political sermons on the topics of the day, and their interference in matters partly secular and partly spiritual :-

"In America the democratic papers have been in the habit for a dozen years of abusing ministers generally, for the heresy of 'preaching politics.' They have not failed, meanwhile, to instruct them in the duty of preaching sound doctrine, and confining themselves to their church affairs, instead of intermeddling in matters they did not understand And we have had all these years newspapers of the democratic religious order filled with doleful jereminds over the ministerial degeneracy of the latter days. The truth, however, is, that the Christian ministry never rendered such effective service in ministry never reintered such enective service in behalf of righteousness, temperance, and freedom, whilst at the same time they have not neglected the spiritual and ecclesiastical part of their work."

And again-it is here that the convulsions come in—he attempts to justify the penul legislation of Bavaria, prohibiting Catholic priests from interfering in politics, or from commenting in an adverse spirit upon any of the acts of the Government. Mr. Beecher is to be at liberty to denounce President Johnson, or to criticise the acts of President Grant; but the Catholic priest must not be allowed to express an opinion adverse to godless education, divorce concubinage, or any of the anti-Christian measures of the civil power. What the nonordained citizen is free to do, is forbidden to the ordained; and the man, because he is a priest, is to forfeit his civil rights.

Mind there is no question of inciting to illegal acts, no insinuation that the priests of Bavaria have resource to other arms than those of moral suasion; or that they say, or do aught that the lay citizen is not at liberty to say or do; that they urge to violence, or provoke to breach of the peace. No-What in the case of the Bavarian anti-Catholic Government, the Witness justifies is, the imposing upon priests pains and penalties for the doing of things which, if done by non-ordained persons, would be perfectly lawful, and beyond the ken of any civil tribunal. This we contend in the face of our contemporary's proposition first laid down, our worthy member, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M. a violation or denial of religious

All that we insist upon is, that, as before the State, the priest has the same political rights and duties as has the layman; that ordination, even if it confer grace, takes away no civil privilege, diminishes none of the rights of citizenship, imposes no State responsibilities; and that therefore—as before the State of course,—the priest has as much right to interfere in elections, and in other political matters, as has the lawyer, the merchant, or the mechanic: and that in the exercise of that right, whether he merely express his own opinion, or try to convert others to that opinion, he should be subject to no State penalties from which, for similar conduct, other citizens would be exempt. This is what we understand by civil and religious liberty; but such liberty will not suit Liberals.

Another Ritualistic Trouble. - We may expect to be again regaled with the details of another amusing trial before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Archdencon Denison has got himself into fresh trouble with his bishop, Lord Arthur Hervey, on the question of the Real Presence, Eucharistic ceremouies, and vestments, all of which the Archdeacon stoutly contends for. Taken to task, he defies his bishop and dares him to do his worst. The latter avenges himself by withdrawing their licences from the Archdeacon's two curates, who, poor men, have taken no part in the row; and the Archdeacon thereupon appeals to Dr. Tait from whose tribunal the case will ultimately be carried to that of the supreme tribunal in all spiritual matters known to the Church of England, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The position of the Archdoncon is this: The Sacrament of Baptism has by the famous decision of the above named tribunal, in the Gorham case, been thrown everboard. One sacrament however still remains—the Lord's Supper-and around this as their standard, the Archdeacon summons his friends, and all Angli-

Church are to the High Church, party, we cannot but anticipate a crushing defeat for the latter. What then will the Archdeacon and or detracts from his rights of citizenship. The his friendside? Around what standard, unless that of their respective benefices, will they then rally? Anyhow their defeat will deprive them of their last subterfuge, their last argument that the Church of England as By Law Established forms part in any sense of the Catholic Church, or Church by Christ Himself established; and they will therefore be obliged either to go over to the latter, or to join the agitation for the abolition of the Establishment, and its emancipation from the State trammels in which it is now bound. This new Ritualistic outbreak cannot but have important influences upon the destinies of the Church of England; for Archdeacon Denison is a determined man, and resolved to push the dispute to its bitter end.

> ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.-The festival falling on Sunday this year, the out of door's celebration was postponed till Monday 18th. The weather was all that could be desired. The sky was bright, the air bracingand the streets were in excellent condition. About 9 a.m., the several societies began to muster in force in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, and having been organized by the Marshals proceeded to carry out the programme as published in our last issue. The rear was brought up by a carriage in which were seated the Very Rev. M. Truteau, V. G., and His Honor the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Carroll, 2nd Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, and our respected representative in the Provincial Legislature, F. Cassidy, Esq., M.P.P.

On its return to St. Patrick's Hall, and before it dispersed, the Procession and public were addressed by Mr. Howley, Acting President of the St. Patrick's Society; by His Honour the Mayor; by Mr. Cassidy, by Mr. J. J. Curran. and other gentlemen, whose remarks were well received. Then after three lusty cheers for "Old Ireland" and "Home Rule" the Proces-

In the evening there was a Grand Concert given in the St. Patrick's Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The music, which consisted in great part of Ireland's beautiful national melodies, was well executed by Miss Lillie Lonsdale, Mr. Hugh Hamall, Mr. John Sheridan, the Harp Choral Union, Master John Wilson, and Mr. T. Hurst. Amongst the entertainments of the evening we may notice poetical addresses well delivered by Master James Howley, and Miss Lillie Lousdale, who recited amidst much applause, the Battle of Limerick. Several elequent national speeches were made by Mr. Howley, Mr. Simpson, of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; and addresses were also delivered by the Rev. M. Labelle, the Hon. Mr. Holton, P., Mr. Cassidy, M.P.P., and Mr. J. J. Curran. During the evening the reception of telegrams of greeting was announced, from Dublin, New Orleans, Toronto and San Francisco. After a most pleasant evening the company dispersed well contented with the manner in which the Day had been observed.

We should mention that the Preacher of the Day at St. Patrick's Church was the Rev. Mr. Meagher, who delivered a noble sermon on the occasion, with an appropriate allusion to the fidelity with which for long centuries the Irish | city than has been done in former years. people had adhered to the faith delivered to their fathers by St. Patrick the Apostle of Ire- gracefully high death rate of the city, have been re-

A GOOD GOVERNMENT .- The idea of the consists, is well illustrated by the annexed poisonous gases in our drains. It was proposed by

A Good Government.-The Prussian Government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ermeland to revoke the sentence of excommunication pronounced by him contrary to the laws of the

We suspect that the Bishop of Ermeland will show himself as indifferent to the injunctions of the Prussian Government, as St. Paul would have shown himself to an order from the Imperial Court of Rome to raise the excommunication by him pronounced against an unworthy member of the Church.

We have much pleasure in putting on our Exchange list the address of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; and in our next we propose to publish its Constitution and By-

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW - January, 1872 .- Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

The contents of this interesting number are as under, and they will all repay perusal:-1. The Drama in England; 2. The Life and Writings of John Hookam Frere; 3. The Latest Development of Literary Poetry; 4. mistakable, but that it is absolutely in every case a The Life and Philosophy of Bishop Berkeley; can churchmen, to rally. The battle will be fought | 5. The Bank of England, and the Money Maron the question of the Real Presence, and con- ket; 6. Forster's Life of Dickens; 7. A Key

Henry Holland's Recollections; 9. Marco Polo, and Travels in his Footsteps; 10. Primary Education in Ireland; 11. The Proletariat on a False Scent.

In the annexed paragraph, which we clip from the Evening Star of the 18te inst., will be found one of the reasons why Protestant parents so often send their daughters to the Catholic Convent to receive their education :-

FASIMONABLE PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOLS. speaking of the fashionable boarding-schools for young ladies in New York a Metropolitan journal says: "Where, in all the multitudes thus sent forth year after year, will be found one pure-minded, nobly-developed women, one whose life purpose involves a single aspiration beyond the mere gratification of self?

Is it a marvel then, that women of society are so physically, morally and mentally weak, or that we are so frequently compelled to trace the downward career of some wrecked beauty to her first step at the fashionable boarding-school?

A sad case of this kind came to light not long since in our city?

The wretched girl had been lost to her family for nearly three years, and even in her dying hour refused to send them any word as to her whereabouts. Still her mind seemed burdened with some message for her friends. In her semi-unconscious moments the names of mother and younger sister mingled anxiously upon her lips, though to the repeated urgings of her attendants that they might be sent for, she returned the invariable reply; " I never could look upon those pure faces again?

In this apparent mental conflict she remained for hours, each succeeding breath threatening to be her last, till finally, springing from her pillew, she called frantically for her pen and ink and seizing the little Bible that had been her constant companion in her sick room, she turned hastily to her own name and above it traced these words:

" Mother listen to this warning from your dying child, and save L-from a similar fate. My first lesson in crime was under the roof of Madam-It is sho whom Heaven wil hold responsible for my lost sonl !"

With her hand still upon the open leaf, she sank back exhausted, and the next moment her spirit had

### THIS WINTERS DEATH RATE.

The memorial presented to the City Council on the 12th instant, makes the following statements, which have been sent to us, and to which we give the prominence of editorial type in view of their importance. They should be well pondered by the citizens :- The death rate of this city, during rach week of the present year, demands the immediate and most carnest attention of the City Council, to it whom is entrusted the care of the public health, as well as of each individual citizen.

The following table exhibits the average weekly death-rate of January and February in the present and

ast winter	•			
Average	•		1871	1872
		Jan Feb	$\frac{40.0}{40.7}$	71. <b>9</b> 81.5
Adults,	{	Jan Feb	26.2 26.0	38. <b>2</b> 36.5
Total.	ĺ	Jan Feb	$\frac{66.2}{66.7}$	109. <b>2</b> 118.0

Up to the present winter, from the first year in which returns were published, there has not been a single exception to the facts (1) that the excessive mortality of children has taken place during the summer heats; and, (2) that during the winter cold the death-rate has fallen to the normal standard of cities of the same class. For the last ten weeks, however, the deaths have equalled those of summer, being actually 25 per week above those of last June and August; the first week of March being nine ling forward to the extinction of the traffic more than the average of last July. If the present rate were to continue through the year, it would

dian portion of the population. It is urgently re-commended that the Board of Health, immediately use their powers to the fullest extent; and that they call to their aid the best medical advice to arrest the course of the epidemie, by isolation, disinfection, and (if need be) compulsory vaccination.

The season having become unhealthy even in the dear air of winter, there is the greatest reason to apprehend fresh scourges of disease as soon as open weather liberates the ice bound stenches, and the heats of summer mature the poisonous elements in our porous and often staturated soil. It is necessary, it along?" therefore, that the Board of Health take vigorous measures for a much more effectual cleansing of the

The necessary improvements which must be made before we can expect materially to lessen the dispeatedly set forth in the Reports and Memorials of the Montreal Sanitary Association ; and need not here be repeated. There is, however one simple improvement which can be effected at once, with very little expense; Witness as to wherein goodness in a Government and which will materially lessen the preasure of Dr. Baker Edwards, and endorsed by Dr. Sterry Hunt. paragraph which we clip from its issue of the two of our leading scientific chemists, at the Builders' Meetings held in the Natural History Hall. Let a connection be made between the fire or chimney of each of the Fire and Police Stations and other public offices of this city, and the nearest sewer. By opening this easy passage, a large percentage of the death-bearing gases would be carried off, if not destroyed; and the danger of their being forced into than the same thing said for the five years next to dwelling-houses would be very greatly lessened. come This would prepare the way for a general system of ventilation of the city sewers; a work which is absolutely necessary if the Council are in carnest in wishing to save the lives of the inhabitants.-Montreal Gazette.

### SANITARY REFORM.

It has been computed that Jenner's great discovery; saves from death by small-pox each year, in the British Isles, 80,000 lives, but there is not a country in Europe in which the beneficial result of vaccination has not been fully tested and proved. In Marscilles, in 1828, small-pox was epidemic. The Academy of Medicine, Paris, took special care to collect the statistics of that epidemic. It was found that 8,000 persons in the city were unprotected by vaccination or a previous attack of small-pox. Of these 4,000 or one-half, took the disease and many of them died; on the other hand, 30,000 persons in the city had been vaccinated, or were otherwise protected, and of these, 2,000 took small-pox. and some of these cases were of a severe nature.

We merely mention this case, more to place it on record than to add any material weight to the already overwhelming evidence which is obtainable on this point. The assumption that vaccination is actually is incorrect. In a great number of cases it proves a protective power which is at once striking and unprotection against the disease small-pox, experience has proved to be untrue. This, however, is no reason against the employment of vaccination.

sidering how numerically superior the Low to the Narrative of the Four Gospels; 8. Sir the spread of Small-pox. But there are other means or would not give a sensible explanation of herself.

which experience has proved to be equally efficiency,

perhaps of greater efficient. These in the main consist in isolation, strict seclusion, surrounding the sick with nurses and attendants who are themselves incapable of being affected, inasmuch as they are known to be protected against the disease; and the early purifications by disinfectants, and frequent ablution of the patient, his clothing, bodding, and the apartments he has occunied.

We know of families in this city, and during this pidemic of small-pox, who systematically sent their children to public schools, even while the disease small-pox was in their houses. And we could trace if necessary the propagation of measles and scarlet fever from the same want of forethought and common sense. Such is the experience we doubt not of every medical man.

It would appear that these measures cannot be forced on the people except by Act of Parliament. Man is so stupidly doltish, that recommendations very life will be by him neglected, or altogether ignored, unless they come with the authority of law, with certain pains and ponalties attached for their neglect.

Sanitary laws are based on actual observation and experience. It is well for any people if they profit by the experience of others. But the enforcing of duty of the Government of a country.

We observe that other countries are, as it were, the threatened approach of pestilence, or at least of from small-pox than the French Canadians. Be subject unpalatable, and therefore ignored or wholly attention, and respecting which we repeat our appeal. neglected but it is not the wisest course to pursue, and we earnestly pray that our fears may prove the mortality from this dreadful pest basapproached without foundation - Canada Medical Journal

"The President of the New Jersey Union has handed us the following letter for publication. It will be seen that Father Stafford has literally a "holy horror" of liquor, deeming it an evil worthy of annihilation. His position is on the uttermost post, quite ahead of the general Temperance army, who will nevertheless find his thoughts full of interest, as they are certainly full of energy and fire:-

"Lindsay, Canada, Feb. 15, 1872. My Dear Mr. O'Brien-It will be impossible for me to be at your great Convention. I regret it exceedingly, as I had rather meet the men who will be assembled at that convention than any other body of men brought together for any other work under heaven, save the work of our holy religion alone. If I were there with a voice and a vote, 1 would give them both on the side of prohibition. am in favor of the total removal from off the face of the earth of the thing called alcohol. If it were possible I would destroy the secret of its manufacture and hang any man who would attempt to rediscover

It is said to be necessary for machanical and medicinal purposes. Any mechanical, manufacturing or chemical ends, attainable by the use of alcohol, are of no account as compared with the wrecks and the rain caused by the infernal stuff. The loss of human life alone caused by liquor, and especially the loss of Irish life, in America alone, is too great to justify us in allowing it to remain under any pretense whatever. England never did us any harm like unto the harm done us by whiskey. It is not alone the poverty, the ignorance, the vice, the crime, the ruin and social degradation of our race in America-but the faith-even the old faith, that all | Milk.) the devices of hell could not prevail against-is crumbling away and perishing under the demorali-

zing whiskey bottle, With this belief I am in favovr of total abolition of the whiskey traffic, and immediate omancipation

rate were to continue through the year, it would pleaged, not only to total abstractic countries and 6,062 of our inhabitants; being at the rate but to a bitter hatred of this their greatest enemy; court, 2; Kars, J. O'Connor, 2.

of 50 per 1,000, or one in every 19 of the population. all the men members are pleaged to act as agents against the traffic in 2; Bear Brook, D. Shen, 2.50; South Gloucester, M.

The largest number, but not the whole, of these The largest number, but not the whose, of these (ever) means to be made and the dinking usages of molern society. Fagan, 2; Billingsbridge, P. Enrke, 1; Long I times to be most virulent among the French Cana- You have done great things in America—you have Locks, E. Byrne, 1. your memories of the War of Independence-you have your victory of the emancipation of your slaves. O'Reilly, 2: J. Killen, 2. Now, with the help of God, let us have the emancipation of our trish people, and of the world, from this the worst curse yet.

#### Your obedient servant, M. STAFFORD, P. P.

As soon as a majority of the pulpit and press of this country have the courage to speak out thus boldly, the success of the Temperance cause will be assured. Speed the day! Will Mr. O'Brien help

The scarlet feaver is prevalent in the sections north of London, Ontario. A goodly number of deaths are reported from that cause.

A proclamation offering the sum of five thousand dollars for the discovery of the murderers of Thomas Scott, has been issued by the Covernment of Outario

The increase of the trade batween Montreal and the Clyde has during the past few years been very great. During the season of 1871 the despatch of vessels from the Clyde showed an increase of 13,500 tons over that of 1870, and of 30,000 over that of 1869, while the arrivals from Montreal during the same period showed respectively an increase over the two previous years of 15,500 and 22,000 tons. In 1866, the arrivals in the Clyde from Montreal were only 34 vessels of 27,200 tons aggregate burden. This amount has more than tripled during the past five years, and everything promises fair to have more

The Duluth Tribine has the following .- Some two weeks since, ruthours based upon information received from Indians, reached the city, of the probable loss of the party of Canadian surveyors, which left Duluth, in small boats, on January 16th, for Fort William. We are glad, however, to amounce that the rumours are now contradicted by a letter received in this city from the attaches of the party. which announces the safe arrival of the expedition at Thunder Bay, where waggons were waiting to carry them to Nepigon, where their surveys for the Central Facitic Road begin. They made within thirty-eight miles of Thunder Bay in the boats, and then walked the remainder of the distance.

An exchange relates that a pretty and interesting roung French Canadian was arrested in Ottawa one night lately on a charge of robbery. It appears she came from Montreal, and proceeded to the Gatineau country. On Saturday last she returned to Ottawa, and accosted a policeman, informing him that she was without money to take her back to her friends, or to pay her ledging till the next day .-Under these circumstances she was provided with shelter at an inn on St. Patrick street, near the Cathedral. Next morning she rose early and went to six o'clock mass. During her absence the people and in reality a preventive to the disease small-pox of the house missed about \$70, which had been is incorrect. In a great number of cases it proves a placed in a bureau, drawer in the room where the girl had slept. Constable Pinard was called in, and when the girl returned from church she was searched and upon her persons was found \$101 in a purse and \$140 rolled up in a piece of blue ribbon and tied tightly. These discoveries complicated matters, and Vaccination has been shown to be one of the most Pinard took her to the police station. Here was efficient means at our disposal, for the prevention of mystery and guilt surely, especially as she could not

She merely referred to Father Dandarand, who, she said, knew her. Later in the night the man at whose bouse she stopped, and who had accused her of ronbing him, came to the pollice station and stated that he had found his money all right Further inquiry elicited an explanation of she mystery. . Imbued with deeply religious sentiments, she had formed the resolution of entering a convent, but, as she did not possess sufficient money for the purpose, she started on a tour amongst her friends, begging her way as best she could from place to place. From these friends she obtoined the money found upon her. Matters having thus been fully and satisfactorily explained, she was placed in safe hands and forwarded to her home .- Toronto Giole.

THE CITY MORTALITY.-We have had again a remarkable bill of mortality for the week. Forty one deaths from small pox, of which only one was Protestant; forty being those of Catholies, among whom there has been a rapid rise of nearly fifty per cent during the last month, while among Protestants for the preservation of his health, comfort, or his the deaths from this pestilence have diminished from two to one. We attach no great importance to this diminution, for the difference is so small as to make it practically accidental. But the difference between two classes of the population living in the same city, and distinguished only by religious creed, suggests, if it does not prove, some very striking disadvantage in the condition of life or the habits of sanitary regulations on the ignorant, becomes the the two classes. It is generally understood, moreduty of the Government of a country. made out, that among the Catholic population of the setting their house in order, with a view of averting city the Irish lose a considerably smaller number being fully prepared for its invasion. But in Canada this as it may, nothing can demand more loudly a we have not taken the first step. We are crying careful investigation than the striking figures of out "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." It is a relative mortality to which we have already called relative mortality to which we have already called We believe there is no city on the Continent where the percentage of deaths among the Catholic population of Montreal .- Montreal Herald. "A Merchant" complains of the great increase of

stealing from stores by young men employed as clerks. He says that some make a regular business of it, and apparently take engagements for the very purpose. Our correspondent further urges that the authorities ought to make an example of some of these offenders. We believe there is a good deal of truth in what "A Merchant" says; but are all emplayers sure that sometimes they have not been themselves to blame? It they debauch the consciences of young men by insisting that they "shall make sales" though they should have to lie and have recourse to two or three prices to suit customers, they need not wonder that by, and-bye their teaching should be turned against themselves. We say this not in any way to extenuate the pilfering of dishonest shopmen but to hint that if unimpeachable truthfulness in their servants were always insisted on by employers even in pressing and selling their goods, there would not be so much of the dishonesty which, we are sorry to believe, is only too common.-Toronto Globe.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COUGA—GRATEFUL AND COMFGRE ка.-- Ву a thorough knowledge of the natural lawwhich govern the operations of digestion and untri tion, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected eocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled -- "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, nuckers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Coronauto Condensed

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, Rev. J. J. McEntee, \$2; Frampton, J Doyle, 1.50; Rigaud, J. Donegan, 1.50; New Clasgow, of the whiskey traffic, and immediate emancipation of our race from the curse of the whiskey business. Put me down then, with my little army of 2,000, enemics—deadly enemics—of the whole traffic, as being with you in any means you may employ looking forward to the extinction of the traffic.

Here in Lindsay all the women and children are little army of 2,000, in the extinction of the traffic.

There in Lindsay all the women and children are little army of 2,000, in the extinction of the traffic. B. Goodman, 1; Rawdon, B. Cahill, 4; Ower, Sound pledged, not only to total abstinence themselves Salter, 2: St. George de Windror, Rev. 2. Vaillan-

Per J. Gorman, Ennisment-Reidgenorth, M.

Per Rev. J. O'Neill, Kinhara-Sulf, 2; W. Henr-

Per D. Walker, Lindsay-J. Chisholm, 2; J. Knowlson, 4 : Reaboro', M. McGough, 2. Per A. Lamond, York-Self, 1; Seneca, D. Kenzedy, 2.

Per E. Metiavern, Dancille—W. Coaldey, 4. Per J. Gillies—Teronto, P. Burns, 4; P. Keenan, 5; Atherly, J. Taheny, 5; Rev. Mr. Firan, 2; Orllin, Dr. Slaven, 1; Lindsay, J. Lineban, 7.

Per C. Donovan, Harrillon-M. Dale, 2; C. Quinn, 2; F. Burdett, 2.

### Birth.

In this city on the 8th inst., Mrs. Thomas Mc Nally, of a daughter.

At 196 Lagaucizetierre Street, Montreal, on the 15th March, 1872 the wife of Mr. John Receban, of

### Died.

In this city on the 14th inst., Sarah Shaeran, wife of Thomas Mc Sally.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at the residence of J. F. Dorney, Esq., Hochelags, Elizabeth Lowe, aged

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

flour & orl. of 198 h.—Pollards	\$3.25	Ø	\$3.50
uperior Extra	0.00	W	0.00
extra	6.10	W	6.15
aney	5.90	a	6.00
resh Supers. (Western wheat)	0.00	@	9:00
ordizary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.65	ÆD.	5.75
trong Bakers'	5,90		5.10
upers from Western Wheat i Welland	-		••••
Canal	5.72.	0	5.80
amers City Brands (Western wheat)	-	• • • • •	0,00
Fresh Ground	0.00	160	0.00
Sanada Supers, No. 2	5.35	4	5.40
Vestern Supers, No. 2	0.00		0.00
ine	4.80		5.00
Iddlings	4.00		4.10
J. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	2.75		2.80
City bags, [delivered]	0.90		
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	17:30		3.00
Datmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs	no		
Some are large 1 of to 12	4.85		5,00
Jorn, per bushel of 56 lbs	0.65	ര	0.70
case, per bushel of 66 lbs	0.82	a	0.84
INSOLVENT ACT OF	1000		-

### 1020TAWL VOL OR 1868

IN the matter of BENJAMIN LEBBEY E. GOWEN, Saloon keeper and trader, of Montreal.

The insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 58, Jacques Cartier Square, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty sixth day of March instant, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee,

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Interim Assignee.

Montreal, March 12th, 1872.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

There certainly can be no worse symptom of political demoralization than the alliance of the Rod Republicans and Socialists with the Bonapartists. It is a return to the worst days of the Presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon, and it is only to that unnatural combination we can look for an explanation of the cries of " Vive l'Empereur" in those very streets of with shouts of " Decheunce." It is lamentable that France should seem to see no escape from the evils of anarchy except in the desperate remedy of Casarism. But it would be vain to deny that the danger which hitherto seemed unreal and remote has been lately gaining consistency, and that a party which has few avowed supporters out of Corsica is working in the dark with such energy and success as to spread dismay into the ranks of its opponents. It is no wonder if the impression produced

by the reported progress of the Bonapartists and the dread of Bonapartist attempts has at last stimulated the other parties into something resembling exertion. It is clear that France must either disavow the Revolution or accept Casarism as its ultimate result. Many of the members of the Right and Right Centre in the Assembly, to the number, it is said, of 350 to 400, have been won over to a Monarchical programme which is reported to have the sanction both of the Comte de Chambord and of the Comte de Paris. On the other hand, the Moderate Liberals of the Left Centre are said to be meditating such modifications in the present Government as to strengthen the Republican principle which it is supposed to reprepresent. But on the one hand, it is not easy to have much faith in that fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon dynasty, which has been so often, and always prematurely, announced; and, on the other, there is no possible vitality in France for a Republic, least of all for a Republic which has been for so many months proclaimed and disavowed in the same breath. Moreover, whatever carnestness and activity are displayed, either on the Monarchical or on the Moderate Republican side, are only to secure the upper hand in the Assembly, and it has now become a very painful question whether the Assembly itself will ever be able to exercise much influence over the destinies of the country. Its own divisions and its frequent disorders have contributed in no small degree to divest it of the authority it derives from the popular suffrage. The country has ceased to look to it for a sound or consistent policy, and the doubts which were originally entertained as to the true nature of its mission to frame a Constitution for France receive only too ample a confirmation from the reluctance the Assembly itself evinces to proceed to the exercise of its powers. The impression gains ground that irreparable time has been lost, that the road to the legal solution of the constitutional question spreads out to an interminable length, and that it is only by some short cut that the goal can be reached. In such an enterprise it is clear that neither a Monarchical fusion nor a Moderate Republican re-organization can be of much avail. The game is left to the extreme parties on either side, which play into each other's hands at the very moment they profess implacable enmity, all the best people, and especially the friends and and indulge in the bitterest mutual recrimina-

THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS. - According to an official statement presented to the Committee of the National Assembly, to which the proposition of M. de Pressense for an amnesty had been referred, it appears that the cases of press and stage of Rome. 24,946 prisoners have been disposed of. No less than 20,704 were discharged without trial, | day's papers contain despatches from Rome, stating and in the remaining 4.242 cases the sentences were as follow :- Thirty-six prisoners were condemned to death. 86 to hard labor for life, 341 to confinement within a fortress, 1,002 to simple transportation, 470 to detention, 21 to solitary confinement, 184 to imprisonment for periods of three months or less, 584 to imprisonment for periods ranging from three months to 12 months, 425 for periods exceeding one year. S0 to banishment, I to the public works, and 1,012 acquittals. Of the total number of prisoners tried, 25 per cent, had been previously convicted, and between 3 and 4 per cent. were foreigners. There were 11 escapes from the prisons and hospitals, and 213 deaths in the prisons at Versailles.

Lagrange, Herpin Lacroix, and Verdagner, the three men condemned to death for the assassination of Gens. Lecomic and Clement Thomas, were exeented on the morning of the 22nd ult, at Satory, They all appear to have behaved with firmness, and before leaving the prison at Versailles wrote some letters, said good by to various relatives, received the last consolations of religion, and then smoked philosephically until it was time to start for the fatal plain. On descending from the wagon, Lagrange was the first to take up his position, and for some time he refused to allow the doctor to bandage his eyes. He said: "It is not bravado, Doctor; you can feel my pulse; Verdagner knelt down, but Herpin Lacroix imitated Ferre, and stood leaning carelossly against his post, smoking a cigar. The execution was climasily performed—at least Verdag-ner was the only one of the three culprits killed outright, and it was only after a good deal of hesitation that a couple of sergeants stepped to the front and dispatched the other two struggling wretches.

M. MICHAUD.-A Dr. Constantin James, described as " one of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Paris," states in the Paris Journal in consequence of an appeal from the Abbe Michaud, his opinion of that ecclesiastic's mental condition. During one of the interviews which this physician had with M. Michaud as catechist of his children, the Abbe began to talk of the doctrine which he disputes, and got into such a state of excitement "us to alarm the practised eye of a medical man." He then related his supposed conversation with Mgr. Darboy, when Dr James interrupted him and pointed out the gravity of an assertion which was "an insult to the memory of a rann who was no longer alive to defend himself. I added," says Dr. James, "that having been personally acquainted with Mgr. Darboy, it was impossible for me to believe that there was not some confusion in the Abbe's memory of the circumstances." He replied, after a

whom I have mentioned it." "That," said the of peers in order to secure his victory. The pre-physician, "is on stoo many." On reading M. Mi-tence of identifying Catholic resistance to State inchaud's published letter, Dr. James attributed it to monomania." It was on these grounds that he wrote to the Paris Journal to point out that M. Michaud ought to be treated with indulgence on account of his mental state. M. Michaud's precise position turns out to have been that of ninth vicaire at the Madeleine.—Tablet.

Viscount de Tocqueville has addressed a letter to the apostate priest, Pere Michaud, who has apparently been in intimate connection with M. de Tocqueville's grandchildren. The letter vigorously chastises the self-conceit of a young priest, who Paris which only a few months since resounded thinks himself able to found a church in opposition with shouls of "Decheunce." It is lamentable to Catholicity; and, after referring to the acknowledged talents and virtues of the French Episcopacy, and on the great bulk of the clergy, and paying a well-deserved tribute to the virtue, dignity and imposing character of the Pope, M. de Tocqueville expressly avows his conviction that M. Michaud's assertions relative to the late Mgr. Darboy, are not worthy of belief.

VERSAULES, March 13 .- In the Assembly to-day, Minister Dufaure made a powerful speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared was a standing menace to European Society.

Jules Favre opposed the bill. At the close of the debate, the first clause, making t a criminal offence to belong to the Society, was adopted by a vote of 501 to 104.

SPAIN. Paris, March 13 .- According to advices received here from Spain, a crisis is at hand. Amadeus is concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and prepaing to defend his

### SWITZERLAND.

M. Reinhard, curs of the Catholic parish of Zurich, has been suspended by the Government of that canton, and been dragged before theatribunals, because he had refused the nuptial blessing in a case in which one of the contracting parties was already married.

#### ITALY.

PERMONT.-King Victor Emmanuel will review the Italian troops some time during the present mouth, the review to take place in presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and General Moltke.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved of the bill for the re-organizing of the

The Italian Government asks Parliament for an appropriation of 700,000 lire to meet the expense of the Italian Department in the Vienna exposi-

tion. The Opinione states that the Italian Government intends to take proceedings against such of the newly appointed Bishops as do not apply for the

The Italian Chamber of Deputies by an unanimous rote, has adopted a resolution of regret for the death of Mazzini, and the President pronounced an culogy on the illustrious deceased.

ROME.—The Holy Father is well. Every day he is receiving some testimony or other of affection and loyalty. On Sunday last, he delivered a most elequent address in reply to a deputation of 1,000 persons, who had come to the Vatican to represent the parishioners of the Roman parish of San Agostino. On the same day he made a long allocution to the deputation which had come to him from the German societies of Catholic working-men (Gesellens-Verein). There are 900 of these societies spread over Austria, Hungary, and Holland, as well as over Germany proper. Many persons of distinction of various nations-amongst others the Downger Duchess of Hamilton, (Princess of Baden,) the Countess von Arnim, the Prince of Oldenburgh, and Prince Vasa of the ex-Royal family of Sweden, have had audiences of His Holiness. Princo Frederick Charles of Prussia is said to be expected in Rome.

The Carnival.-The celebration of the annual Saturnalia, by which Italian custom ushers in the fast of Lent, has proved this year a very miscrable affair indeed. The usual attempts at merriment in the Corso were kept up by the lowest of the mob inmates of the Vatican, keeping scrupulously within the theatres-pieces which it is needless further to particularize than by the remark that they would not be permitted in the theatres of any other country in Europe. One feels unable to conceive how religion and common decency could be more scandalously outraged than they are at present by the

THE GEOMESICAL COUNCIL.-Wednesday and Thursthat the Pope had determined to re-convoke the Gleumenical Council out of Rome, and that his Holiness had asked England and Austria whether they would oppose any obstacle to its meeting either in Malta or in the Tyrol. The telegrams even speak of the Encyclical re-convoking the Fathers as already drawn up. Intelligence of this kind, received through this channel, must always be received with great reserve, and we have as yet received no information calculated to induce us to give credence

to this particular statement.—Tablet.

Amongst the innumerable crimes that have been committed the following is thoroughly characteristic of the present state of things in Rome. The other day a poor monk, who noted as sacristan at the Church of San Niccola dei Cesarini, was lighting the lamp before the Blessed Sacrament, when a buzzurri rushed in and stabbed him with a knife The monk did not know the buzzurro; the assassin was merely keeping his hand in. One hears of scarcely anything but priests insulted and schoolchildren beaten for attending Catholic schools.

ROME, March 13 .- The Opinione Nationale, hints one of the objects of Prince Frederick Charles' visit here, is to bring about a good understanding between Italy and Germany with reference to common action against clerical parties in both countries.

Rome, March 12 .- It is rumoured that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, while in this city recently, asserted his claims to the candidature for the throne of Spain.

ENGLISH PROTESTANTISM AT ROME:-The English Protestant Chapel, has put forth a sad lament to the members of its congregation, begging them to include in the calculation of outlay for their hotel and carriage bills, and other expenses, a fair proportion to be given to the maintenance of their own church, which behaves so handsomely towards them; or, at least, to add something of the very small sums (usually only half-france ) given at the offertory. They are asked if it is equitable, to enjoy such peculiar privileges as the English Chapel here offers them on a scale unknown elsewhere upon the Continent. It would be a sad thing, concludes the note, "after so many years' work, to have to abridge the scale of its efficiency, and impute its falling-off to the indifference of the wealthiest people in the world."-The point of this consists in the convincing testimony it affords as to the changed character of English society in Rome. The chaplaincy used to be worth several hundreds a year, and now this note says the effortory is wholly inadequate to maintain the weekly expenses of the services of even a junior chaplain; there is no salary for the chaplain in charge.

### GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck is determined to carry the Schools Supervision Bill through the Upper House in spite of all opposition, whether it proceeds from the Protestant Court-party or from the Catholics, and is moment's silence: "You are the only person to said to have threatened the creation of a new batch

terference with Particularist hostility to unification "the paroxysm of a fixed idea, which bordered on is vigorously kept up, and the non-recognition of the continuance of the Concordat in Alsace is made a fresh grievance against the Church. 'The politicians who quote that document appear, however, to forget that, even if it had survived the cession, a special clause declares that, in case the successor of the First Consul should ever be a Protestant, the rights | marry." therein conferred on him would cease and become void, and a fresh conventin would be necessary.

The great bulk of the teaching profession in Germany, Protestants and rationalists as well as Catholies, unanimously condemns the new law on the inspection of primary schools, which degrades the teachers into mere state functionaries.

THE PRUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. -Notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the Catholic, the Polish and the old conservative parties, Prince Bismarck has succeeded in carrying his obnoxious measure to exclude Cathelic ecclesiastics from the position of inspectors of schools. As a consequence of the war, now openly declared and avowed by Bismarck, against the traditions and practices of Catholicity, the Polish bishops, who have hitherto given constant support to the Prussian Government, find themselves obliged to withdraw that support. Accepting the constitutionalism, to which Bismarck has been so suddenly converted, they will hencefort use their influence to procure the return of only true Catholics to the chamber; and the next elections will in all probability give to the Catholic party of the centre, whom Bismarck calumniates as traitors to Germany, a considerable addition of strength; the passing of the new education bill is only the beginning of the struggle which seems destined to decide whether Germany is henceforth to be a Christian or an Infidel country.

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURES.—The Archbishop of Cologne has pronounced sentence of excommunication against Professors Reusch, Hilgers, and Langeu, of the faculty of theology, and against professor Knoodt of the faculty of philosophy, on account of their failing to submit to the decrees of the Vatican Council. On the day following the "Old Catholic" sacrilege at the church of St. Pantaleone, Mgr. Melchers further published a notice in all the churches of his diocese that all who had attended that celebration were ipso facto excommunicated.

The German correspondent of the Echo has a little story which, for its singular suggestiveness, deserves to be given in its entirety. He says :-

"The papers are full of a ridiculous story concerning a Berlin banker, and I can add some details not yet published. Mr. Bleichroeder, who was often cited by Colonel Stoffel in his military reports to the French Government before 1870, and who was occupied at Versailles in the discussion about the war-indemnity, is one of the richest and most opulent financiers at Berlin. His house is splendidly furnished with Gobelins tapestry and valuable pictures. Our aristocracy, one of the proudest of Europe, not recoiling from his Jewish extraction, crowded at his evening parties, and fairly accepted his dinners. This social succes exalted the Amphictryon. He expects soon to be nobilitated by the Emperor. The other day, when discussing with an officer, very familiar in his house, the list of guests to be invited to a soirce, he hesitated to allow an invitation to a fellow-officer on account of his birth, which, as he said, was not noble enough, "We must avoid, I think," said Mr. Bleichroder, "the Commoners!" The officer, disgusted by this foolish overbearance, told the fact to his commanderin-chief, who immediately forbade the other officers of the same regiment to appear in the house of the too proud banker. The papers had wind of the incident, and all Berlin laughed at this bourgeois-gentilhomme of the newest fashion, who anticipated too eagerly his future nobility.

The Radical organs are making merry over the victory" gained by Princo Bismarck over his two mightiest foes-Catholicity and Distressed Nationalities. Forgetful of the fact that the Church is only standing by grand principles which have never been compromised to tide over political emergencies, and which, through characteristic absence of worldwise discretion, have clashed against exorbitant secular pretensions and with ultimate success, even in instances where the secular arm was muscular as church of Rome is playing a losing game in Germany, and playing it badly;" and that "tho mistake made in the instructions issued from Roman headquarters to the German priests was fatal." "Playing badly," probably, because with outspoken candour, total absence of the usual characteristics of diplomacy, and without truckling; and "fatally" because the Church is not victorious in the first onset. German nationalism is compared to the iron pot in the fable; but we must get a little further down the stream of time to judge as to which is the iron pot, and which the clay pipkin. Even should the present German policy endure long enough to cause the Polish language to be forgotten in Posen -a very remote contingency-it will still be con-fronted by the "pretensions of the Church of Rome," unabated by one jot.

MOZART'S ONEN WALTZ .- The following little inin itself. Think of Mozart versus the butcher, music ersus meat, and the happy result. Had all such difficulties as pleasant a termination, there would

be more barmony in the world: The sensitive nature of Mozart, the sweetest of all musical composers, is well known. The slightest discord produced in him severe irritation, and when ed in small piles on the table, where the farmer sat engaged in musical composition his feelings grow so intense that he almost lost consciousness of all going on around him. One day he was engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful airs in an opera he was composing, when the butcher called for his pay, which had been long due. In vain his wife endeavoured to attract the attention of the wrapt all the money into it except one half dollar, at the artist, who scribbled away utterly unconscious of her presence. She ran down stairs, with tears in her eyes, telling the butcher that her husband could as the dog is worth—he is your property." not be spoken to, and that he must come another time. But the man of blood was not easily to be daunted; he must have his bill settled, and speak with Mozart himself, or he would not send him mother ounce of meat. He ascended the stairs. Mozart, distantly conscious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusions of his inutasia on paper when the heavy footsteps resounded in the hall. His stick was at Without turning his eyes from the sheet, he held his stick against the door to keep out the

But the steps were approaching. Mozart, more anxious, hurried as fast as he could, when a rap at the door demanded permission to enter. The benutiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The affrighted composer cast a fugitive glance at his stick, it was too short. With anxiety bordering on frenzy, he looked around his room, and a pole standing be hind the curtain caught his eye; this he seized. holding it with all his might against the door, writing like fury all the while. The knob was turned, but the pole withstood the first effort. A pause succeeded. Words were heard on the staircase, and the intruder renewed his efforts the second time. But the strength of the composer seemed to increase with his unxiety. Large drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Stemming the pole against his left breast with the force of despair, he still kept out the visitor. He succeeded but for a moment, yet it was a precious moment; the delightful air was poured upon the paper : it was saved!

"Mr. Mozart ——" said the butcher.
"Halt! halt!" said the composer, seizing the

manuscript and hurrying towards the pianoforto.-Down he sat, and the most delightful air that was ever heard responded from the instrument. The eyes of his wife, and even of the butcher, began to moiston. Mozart finished the tune, rose again, and, running to the writing-desk, he filled out what was wanted.

"Well, Mr. Mozart," said the butcher, when the artist had finished, "you know that I am to

"No. I do not," said Mosfart, who had somewhat recovered from his musical trance.

" Well, then, you know it now, and you also know that you owe me money for meat."

"I do," said Mozart with a sigh. "Never mind," said the man, under whose bloodstained coat beat a feeling heart; "you make me a fine waltz for my marriage ball, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come."

"It's a bargain!" said the lively and gifted Mozart; and down he sat, and a waitz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard. "Meat for a year, did I say?" exclaimed the enrap-

tured butcher. "No; one hundred ducats you shall have for this waltz, but I want it with trumpets and horns and fiddles—you know best—and soon too!" "You shall have it so," said Mozart, who could scarcely trust his ears, "and in one hour you may

The liberal-minded butcher retired. In an hour the waltz was set in full orchestra music. The butcher returned, was delighted with the music, and paid Mozart his one hundred ducats-a sum more splendid than he had ever received from the Emperor

for the greatest of his operas.

It is to this incident that the lovers of harmony are indebted for one of the most charming trifles. the celebrated "Oxen Waltz"-a piece of music still

THE EFFECT OF FROSTED GRASSES OF MILCH COWS .-Some of our best dairy men in this section have proved, that if cows are allowed to stay all night in the field during the fall months, and eat pastures where there have been heavy frosts the preceding night, it decreases very materially the quantity of milk. It is bighly probable that neglect of proper treatment, after the flush of pasture is over, in early fall, often Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. would—making them unprofitable all winter. Milch cows at this season, when grass diminishes both in quantity and quanty, require authorized tops, in hay or corn fodder, refuse cabbage or root tops, in the few quarts of bran daily. This quantity and quality, require additional feed, some should be given them under shedding of well protected barnyards, or in the stable. letting them be turned out for a few hours in the middle of the day, only after the frost has disappeared. We know one farmer who has a certain number of quarts of milk to supply daily, who finds his cows to diminish in their yield whenever they are turned out on frosted grass. A cow well summered and cared for during the whole fall, is well prepared for winter, and gets through it with comparative case. If well supplied with roots, there will not be a great diminution in her yield of milk; and it has always seemed to us it would be better for farmers who have a fixed amount of milk or butter to supply every week, to take proper care of a good cow, and feed her well, instead of selling her to the butcher when her supply diminishes (often for causes which may be removed), and buying fresh cow. There is no doubt much of our good stock goes annually to the butcher, from the mistaken notion that the required supply cannot be made up, except by the purchase of a fresh cow, -American Paper.

WOULDN'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS .- Some waggish students of Yale College a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country entered the room (taking it for the bar-room) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The young chaps immediately answered in the affirmative, inviting him to have a glass of punch. The old man, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly taking off his hat and telling a worthless little dog he had with him to lie down under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inis that of New Germany: these organs tell us "the quired after the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity gave the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes about his

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the

"Yes, the lord be praised, and so did my father before me. "Well I suppose you would not tell a fie," replied

the student. "No, not for the world," added the farmer. "Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in

Jersey mud, "I would not take twenty dollars for that dog." "Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty

cents," "Well, I assure you, I would not take twenty dol lars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who with his companions were bent on having some fun with the cident in the life of the great composer is a romance old man. "Now, you will not tell a lie for the world, let me see if you will not do it for twenty

dollars. I will give you twenty for the dog."
I will not take it," replied the farmer. "You will not? Here, let us see if this will not tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he countwith his hat in his hand apparently unconcerned.

"There," added the student, "there are twenty dellars all in silver. I will give you that for your

dog."
The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then as quick as thought scraped same time exclaining, "I will not take your twenty dollars, nineteen dollars and fifty cents is as much

A tromendous laugh from his fellow students showed that the would-be wag was completely "done," and he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good-naturedly acknowledged that he was beat, insisted on the old farmer taking another glass, and they parted in great glee-the student retaining the dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself.

### POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED

NEWASH. ONTARIO, D. C., March 30, 1870 .- Mr. Fellows.—Sir: Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Lobiained a bottle; strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second

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> P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustees.

Belleville Ont., Dec, 18th 1871.

#### NOTICE.

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

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President of the College. Toronto, March. 1 1872.

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tion at lowest rates.—Address, EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Publisher, 1037 Chestnut Sreet, PHILADELPHIA.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of JOSEPH NAPOLEON DUHAMEL. Grocer, of the City of Montreal,

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his cotate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 55 Visitation, Cor. Lagauchetiere St., in Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 985.

In Re.

JAMES MCCARTHY, INBOLVENT. ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge

under the said Act. JAMES MCCARTHY, By his attorney ad litem.

J. J. Cunras.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEN,
Dist. of Montreal.
In the -----

In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE, an Ínsolvent. ON the twenty-lifth day of March next, the Inselv-

ent by his undersigned attorneys will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.
DOUTHE DOUTHE & DOUTRE, Attorneys ad litem of the Insolvent.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

#### CIRCULAR.

海岛大学教育 医外侧外部的 大学的

MONTREAL May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. a D Ehannon, Grocers, of this city; for the purpose commencing the Provision city; for the purpose would respectfully inform his and Produce business would respectfully inform his and Produce of Commissioners Street, opposite St. Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal. Convention sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmarket comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmarket Comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmarket Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every Dried connected with the provision trade, ac., ac.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as ing the above sometions in the country, well as from his extensive connections in the country, well as from the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the ne will thus be considered to oner inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

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net with. The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of 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 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. patrons desire.

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The strictest impartiality will be observed in the Drawing, which will be conducted under the superbrawing, which will be conducted under the super-intendence of the Managing Committee, viz:—J. P. Lynn, Esq., M.D. Patrick Devine, Esq., J. W. Cos-tello, Esq., Patrick Ryan, Esq., Patrick Kelly, Esq., and Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., J. L. McDougall, Esq., M.P., T. Watson Esq., Agent of Bank B.N.A. and John D. McDonald, Esq., Barrister, Renfrew.

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50

40

30

30

15

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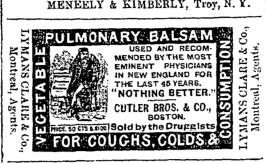
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TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A. M.

Night " " 8 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations at 4:00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at 6 A.M.

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

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7:00 A.M. Express for Boston via Vormont Central at 9:00 A.M.

Express for New York and Boston ria Vermont Central at 3:30 P. M.

Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Sta-

tions at 2:00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, Boston, &c., at 10:30 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

## BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains will leave Brockville at 7:45 A.M., connect.

ing with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 12:50 P.M Mail Train at 2:15 P. M., arriving at Ottawa at 0:00 Express at 3:25 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk

Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at Ottawn at 7:25 P.M.

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

Express going West.

Mail Train at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 7:45 A.M., and 3:45 P.M. Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O.

Railway. Freight loaded with despatch, and no tranship-H. ABEOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL. WAY. Trains leave POBT HOPE Gaily at 2:15 a.m. and 3:00 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-

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

ville and Beaverton.

PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY. Trains leave POET HOPE daily at 10:25 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Milibrook, Fraservilla, Peterboro, and Wake-

Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 8:30 a.m., for l'eterbore, Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope at 11:40 a.m.

4:25, 9:10 P.M.

3:00 г.м.

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

Arrive 5:45, 10:00 r.m. 7:15, 9:55 A.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

Depart 6:15, 12:00 Noon.

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

Arrive 11:00 A.M., VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Depart 5:40 A.M.,

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing December 4, 1871.

DAY Express leaves Montreal at 8,40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m. TRAIN for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. Night Express leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for NIGHT PAPERS TEAVES MONITEM AT 3.30 p.m., for Poston eta Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Bostom at 3.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

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

arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. NIGHT EXPERSS leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m. NIGHT EXPERSS leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m. South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 2.00 .m., and Springfield at 8.10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m., leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Runsselner and Saratoga R.R from Troy and over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Mon-

treal at 9.45 a.m. Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-

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

Gen'l Superintendent

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, 744 PALACE STREET. Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll A.M.; and from

1 to 4 P.M. The stem of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra.

No deduction made for occasional absence. If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen

ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.