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# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

NO. 32.

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

OR,  
THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

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

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

Seymour then narrated in his own way those circumstances with which the reader is already acquainted, relative to the capture of Benson, or 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 he said:

"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 Sarsfield."

"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 himself," said Seymour, with a significant glance at St. John's dejected countenance.

"Keep your surmises to yourself Seymour, I have been foully wronged as you well know."

"True enough," was the reply, "and as I am your sworn friend, I say nothing and keep my thoughts locked within my own breast, but I tell you, Reginald, I am morally certain that in a very short time hence King William will hear that the cousin of the aged St. John, the supporter of the commonwealth, hitherto so devoted 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 from feeling, Florence prepared to accompany her uncle to the palace: on arriving at which she was at once shown into a small ante-room, communicating with the boudoir of the queen.

This, the favorite sitting-room into which Mary had been ushered, was hung with pale blue silk, the draperies and curtains festooned and looped with silver, the ottomans and couches being also of the same color and material. Tables of curiously inlaid wood supported vases of precious metals; some were filled with the choicest exotics, 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 of Lord Clarendon, with a check only a shade paler, perhaps, than usual, the heiress of the O'Neills approached Mary with a firm step, and gracefully kneeling, pressed to her lips the small white hand so graciously extended, though her heart was all with Mary of Modena.

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

"Yes, there were the features of the unfortunate line of the Stuarts strongly delineated on Mary's oval countenance, and as the eyes of Florence fell on her tall and still graceful form, her pleasing and regular features, and air of quiet dignity, they fell beneath the scrutiny of those dark, sparkling eyes, bent so curiously and with so strict a scrutiny upon herself.

"I wish I might dare to love you," thought Florence, as her eyes met those of the queen.

"I must be wary, and use you for my own ends, for you are my step-mother's favorite," was the thought of Mary of England.

Graciously, too, did the queen welcome the baronet. Then, after a few common-place observations, she hazarded the remark: "You have been some time at St. Germain; how did it with my father when you left France?"

Then, as if suddenly recollecting herself, continued: "that her words might seem to bear a different meaning than that which she wished to express, she added, whilst the slightest perceptible color mantled her cheek, "I mean is to health good, as also that of his consort?"

"His majesty was well, and also my gracious mistress," said Florence; "and pleased, indeed, will they be to hear that I, already so honored by their notice, should also have been honored by your majesty's gracious reception of my poor self."

"And you do not meditate a return to St. Germain?" said Mary, fixing her eyes with a

penetrating glance on the features of Florence, as though she would read her very thoughts. "But no, that cannot be, if rumor speaks correctly, for it is said that you are betrothed to Sir Reginald St. John, one of the most favored of our beloved lord and consort; nay, our royal favor has been sought in this matter; but of that later. We know that Sir Reginald is of himself deserving, and we see that the lady he has chosen has even more than her fair share of woman's charms: but, as we have already said, we will speak of this later, at a more fitting time, and then devise measures for your nuptials, and make arrangements, it may be, for your future well-being near our own person."

Then turning to her uncle, Lord Clarendon, Mary entered into a long and animated discussion respecting the contemplated departure of the king, leaving Florence a prey to any but 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 etiquette by interrupting the queen whilst speaking, or rudely breaking in when she was addressing the Earl. In fact, Florence was marvelously like some wretched 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 features.

But Mary was far too penetrating in her judgment, and too clear-headed to be at all deceived. 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 centered in the weal of the exiled James, and that she was anxiously looking forward to the time of her return to St. Germain.

But the queen had resolved she should not see St. Germain 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 the exercise of all those blandishments of which she was mistress, a full account of all that was passing in France.

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 later 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 niece. We have felt much interested in the Lady Florence, in consequence of the reports which have reached our ears 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 back to his residence.

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 clenched together, she exclaimed, aloud:

"Well met, a pretty trio I faith. In the girl I take some little interest, and will mould her to my will; but if she prove rebellious—well, 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 I spoke of her staying here, and of my hastening her nuptials. And as to you, my beautiful niece," continued the queen, with increased irritation, as she beheld Lord Clarendon passing through the court-yard beneath her window, "I have you fast, and will take care you are safely caged in the Tower, if in the slightest way you are found to have any share in this new conspiracy, a rumor of which has reached us, and in which your name is coupled with that of fair mistress Florence and others we had thought affected to our persons, and if"

"Aye, indeed, if they are guilty let them have such mercy as they deserve," said the voice of William of Orange, who, unobserved,

had entered the boudoir and overheard the soliloquy of the queen. "I tell you, Mary," said William, "to watch Clarendon well, and do not suffer his relationship to yourself to mar the ends of justice. Trust me, he is not faithful to our interests."

"I know it," said Mary, fixing her eyes reproachfully on her husband, "but do not speak to a wife devoted and tender as myself of any thought of family connections being suffered to clash with the duty which I owe to you. Ah, my beloved one," she continued, clasping her husband's hand tenderly within her own, "could I ever for my own kindred when you were concerned: cared I even for the father of whom I was the most indulged and favored child; have I not ever been the most dutiful and submissive wife, and when I had left home and kindred for you, did I not soon tear from my heart, whether at your bidding or not, every emotion of old home affection, not given 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 renies 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, "reminde 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 he meet with, any more than if he were an alien to my blood; or, indeed, the fair Florence O'Neill either, should she be involved or mixed up with mischief, as the *protector* 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 hasten her wedding, and that you had summoned St. John hither. She played her part well, but is too unsophisticated to have gained 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 watch her well and closely, and if I find foul 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 Clarendon, 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 he succeed, for she soon imbibed the naturally cold, apathetic disposition of her husband, and centred all her ambition in deserving the epithet 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 husband.

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

made the windows rattle in their frames, and the sign-board suspended over the door of the Dog Tavern, on Ludgate street, creaked and flapped heavily as it swayed to and fro in the bitter night blast.

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 sirlin, 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 tolled 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 throat, with its huge 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 your 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 recour to Ireland sufficiently afraid 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 cheerful blaze, and handed some wine to his companions, Ashton introduced the female to his friend, Burdett, by the name of Mrs. Pratt, saying: "You are aware that mercantile matters 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. Puseley, 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 few words when a low tap at the door announced the arrival of the person for whom he was waiting.

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

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 merchandise."

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 Puseley, were to meet

on the following morning at the Seven Stars, in Covent Garden, an hotel near to Ashton's place of residence, and there conclude the bargain, by depositing the money in Puseley's or Mrs. Pratt's hands, should the former not be 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 sirlin 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-omened enterprise, and follow the ill-conditioned Puseley and the woman Pratt into the room beneath, in fact, the kitchen of the hotel, in which still remained Benson and the page Walter Harding.

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

"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 sleet, 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 his friend, Mrs. Pratt, and scarcely had the doors of the hotel closed behind them, than the man Puseley 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 they 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 tell her tale, which I am sure will strengthen the idea we entertain. Then re-joining the woman, Puseley whispered a few words in her ear, she nodded assent, and advanced to Harding, while Puseley and Benson conferred together in a low tone of voice.

"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, I give it all up. What do you think, Mr. Harding, will Queen Mary do for me? for 'tis I and Puseley chiefly, more than yourself and Benson, who have helped to the unfolding of this plot."

"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 repeatedly, 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 some connexion 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 inquirer 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 several letters to the privy Council in Scotland, making ominous inquiries 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 then at Court.

"To Lord NEVILL:

"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 repent in 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 (I) 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. Yes, 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, endure 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 prompter of the executioner to increase the torture to so high a pitch."

The unfortunate Nevill Payne soon afterwards died from the effect of these barbarities.—Strickland's Life of Mary.

\* Vide Smollet's History.

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 consort."

"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 am 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 Puseley 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 him.

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 never dreaming for a moment that the right 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. Germain's."

"Is it possible," exclaimed Sarsfield; "do I hear aright? Report has spoken of you, Sir Reginald, as one of those who were singularly disaffected to the government of King James, as of one, in fact, who trod faithfully in the steps of his ancestors; but, believe me, I seek not to analyze the motives which have brought to our aid the sword of so gallant an officer. I ask you only have you counted on the certain loss you must inevitably sustain when your defection becomes known?"

"I have done so, General, and am well content to abide the issue," replied Sir Reginald. "I shall lose my estate, which will, of course, become forfeit to the government of William should he still continue to wear the crown, which I now believe he unlawfully usurps. Beyond this, I am not aware that any grievous calamity awaits me. To be plain, my heart sickens at the sight of the many frauds and 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 idea that Florence will not dare to refuse to wed you, whilst herself, closely watched by the queen, her only refusal to consent founded on the supposition that you are true to their interests. I had given her credit for more sense," he added, "than to imagine she would so heedlessly throw herself into the power of 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, from the mishap and captivity her foolish heedlessness has caused; for much as she will rejoice to hear that the cause for estrangement existing between you and herself has been so unexpectedly 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 herself in the power of Mary?" exclaimed Sir 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

Court of William, at a time when his own blind attachment to the service of the latter had made him assiduous to gain over as many as possible to his cause.

"I will leave Limerick at once," he said, "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 her, and can only result in your own imprisonment. Submit quietly, and trust to the safety of our foolish young relative through the influence of her 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 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 opponent of William, his very name infusing fresh hope into the hearts of their followers and 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, justice-loving 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 endeavored 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 snatched from the gloom and the madness of ages, when, filled with his soul, A nation o'erleaped 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 pledged 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 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, endeavor, 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 or submitted to the Union in good will and loyalty to the English Government? It would be a mockery to say so. All the great constitutional lawyers, from Saurin to Plunket, told the British Minister, when he proposed the Union, that it was a "violation of every moral principle;" that it "would not be obligatory on conscience;" that the Act "would be a nullity, and not binding 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 measure; and some of the most respectable men in Parliament openly avowed in the House that, if the Act were passed into law, they would hold themselves "discharged of their allegiance." The only persons who could be considered the representatives of Irish opinion and Irish wishes, gave the Union their most strenuous opposition, and fought against 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 pretensions, to pretend that we can legislate for Ireland—that we should understand all her local interests better than herself, and feel a more lively anxiety in promoting them. The sovereignty of the people is the fundamental principle of all well-constituted States. It is unnecessary to say more than to compare this principle with the Union in order to discover the injustice of the measure." Has the experience of seventy years tended to reconcile the people of Ireland to this "atrocious enactment," by 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 and impatience of English domination which are the embodiment of the national spirit of the country. The "Irish difficulty," instead of being appeased by small concessions, delayed too long, like the Church Act and the Land Bill, rises into larger proportions year by year. Ireland is no longer the abject dependency 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 atrocious appliances of war, and the political revolutions on the Continent during the last few years, have affected 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, her enemies are exulting in the thought that the

present imbroglio with the United States may end 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 connexion 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 Education, which now demands a solution that shall be prompt, complete, and satisfactory to the Catholic 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 the difficulty of effecting such a compromise as will make the smallest possible concession to Irish Catholicity, 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 sympathies of bishops, priests, and laity. Will he be equal to the occasion? Catholic Ireland demands, in unmistakable tones, and plain language, Catholic education for her Catholic people, and a Catholic university for her gentry. Will 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 prophets of evil. But our fear arises from the belief that it is not within the competency, or in the nature of an English Parliament, with an overwhelming majority of Protestants and Protestant Dissenters—all united in one common sentiment in regard to Catholicity—to legislate for Catholic Ireland according to the plain, simple, but urgent needs of the time.

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 reverse 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 judgment, 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 proud ensign lowered on land and sea; but this is an accidental circumstance mainly due to English arrogance and haughty selfishness. The demands 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 inculcated as a principle of duty, and not merely encouraged as a sentiment of option. The sovereignty 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 and 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 and contented, be deferred or evaded because of some possible contingency that might hereafter arise? There is no real difficulty in the case, when 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, about 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 not arisen.' The problem remains then, for some 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 Home Rule."

—Catholic Opinion.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH LANDLORDS.—A CONTRAST.—We are exceedingly glad to learn that Colonel Bunbury, county Monaghan, has so far considered the many difficulties in the farming 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 gallant 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. Hodgson to his lordship, to which we think a larger public attention might be directed. From this letter we find that on the eighth-ten years 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. Hodgson 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 land." Mr. Hodgson has much to do with Lords Glanville, Dunstable, Ormonde, 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 piety, his professions 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 members for the city of Dublin, and its object briefly

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 with the Irish liquor question early next session. 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 waited on the Chief Secretary was still more influential, its rank being enforced by the members for Queen's County, Belfast, and other places. Letters sympathising with the object of the deputation had been received from their Lordships the Bishops of Kilmore and Ferns, and a very interesting communication from the Archbishop of Cashel, who gave an elaborate 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 Sunday closing movement from a very different 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 principle of Sunday closing.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin 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. The 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 be 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 petitions adopted at the meetings held in the various parishes throughout the diocese of Limerick in favor of 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 numerous 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 conscientious views.—Limerick Reporter.

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 void on the ground of being superstitious.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th ult., Mr. Gladstone, 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'Loughlin has given notice that he will ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it be the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce this session any measures for filling up the vacancies in the representation of Ireland, caused by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Cashel and Sligo.

HOME RULE.—TULLAMORE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On the 13th ult., Sir Patrick O'Brien presented two petitions from the Chairman and Board of Guardians 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 discover the empire than a similar grant already made to Canada, Australia, and other colonies. The second petition was in favor of secret voting at parliamentary, municipal, 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 Irish Land Act had created difficulty and heartburning 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 wait for the settlement of the whole question of private business, which Mr. Dodson is about to bring before the House.

Dr. Humeock, 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 72½, 16½, and 11½. The rates on rateable property may be estimated at 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 108. 8d. per head of the population, and with 3s. 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 Rusheenmannagh, near Curra, county Galway, in which a farmer named Mark Mulkerri 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 Mulkerri 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. Mulkerri's son-in-law, whom it was also intended

to beat, made his escape and reported the outrage to the Curra police party, who were soon on the spot and 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 Ireland 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 McCarthy and Patrick F. Dunne, Esqrs. The holding of our meetings appears for the present to be suspended.

STABBING A POLICEMAN WITH A PENKIFE.—A cavalry policeman named Crotty, who was in Galway on temporary duty during the election, was stabbed in the breast and seriously wounded by a man named William Wade, whom he was ejecting from a public-house, 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 THREATENING 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 levelings which recently occurred on the estate. The notice, which is in fair manuscript, tells Mr. Treacy that he will be levelled as low as Peahy'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 MURDER.—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 coroner's jury of the murder of Patrick Conway in August last. The accused have been in the *Hon and Cry* since the perpetration of the outrage. Timothy 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 approaching assizes.

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN BELFAST.—At the Recorder's Court, Wm. James Gray was indicted for having, on the 23rd 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 sent the prisoner to jail for 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 Luckey, a boy ten years of age. For five weeks he had given the boy several severe floggings, from the last of which it is believed, death resulted.

COUNTY WEXFORD INDEPENDENT CLERK.—At a special meeting of this club held in Ennisricourt, 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 prohibits its being blended with the ordinary school exercises, will fail to meet their just and legitimate demands." The Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Ferns, who proposed the resolution, said the club had resolved some twelve months ago that it was the inalienable right of Irishmen to make the laws by which they were governed. He was as convinced as ever of the 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 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 Walsh, 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 Alipaldi's Raphael, 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 ineffable 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, in a case where all we care about is the proper merits and the condition of the painting. A correspondent writes 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 Carré of the Louvre, which cost £9,000; but this is one of the very rarest treasures of art, much scarcer in 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 Raphael. Besides, it is ascertained 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 healthiest 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 perfect 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 especially guarded against; every room in a house should be thoroughly aired every sunny day, the earlier in the morning the better.



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1872.  
Friday, 22—Seven Dolours, B. V. M.  
Saturday, 23—Of the Feriis.  
Sunday, 24—PALM SUNDAY.  
Monday, 25—Of the Feriis.  
Tuesday, 26—Of the Feriis.  
Wednesday, 27—Of the Feriis.  
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  
Cars.

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 Fenian-  
ism. A great Home Rule meeting has been  
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 pro-  
curing 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 ensue. The claimant  
in the Tichborne case, now in jail, awaiting his  
trial on a charge of perjury, is generally believed  
to be Arthur Orton, and will, it is said, soon  
be indicted on a charge of murder by him com-  
mitted 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 Ger-  
mans. The fortifications around Paris are to  
be repaired and put in a state of thorough  
efficiency. The situation at Rome remains un-  
changed; 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 presence  
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 Thurs-  
day last. The *cannaille* 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.

St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated in  
Ireland and everything passed off quietly. The  
reply 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. Junque is reported  
as having gone over to the anti-Catholics. The  
Archbishop of Cologne has formally excom-  
municated four of the Professors of Bonn  
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  
the "Man of Sin;" and when delivered before  
"Young Men's Associations," the lecturer is  
not bound over to keep the truth, or to adhere

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 Gazette* of a report of  
a lecture delivered the other day by a Protest-  
ant minister of this city, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin,  
in connection with the "Cathedral Young  
Men's Association;" that these remarks are ap-  
propriate we propose to show, by quoting from  
the lecture, as reported, one or two passages;  
and contrasting them with the facts as recorded  
by ecclesiastical historians, whose testimony  
cannot be impugned as that of witnesses pre-  
judiced in favor of Papal claims.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin started with the as-  
sertions that, "in the early days of the Romish  
Church no ecclesiastic held supreme author-  
ity;" 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 notorious Dr. Dollinger. The question at  
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 ear-  
liest of the Christian writers, whose works we  
possess, and long before the Council of Sar-  
dica? To the discussion of this purely histor-  
ical question, we limit ourselves; and as our  
witnesses we call into Court—first Neander, the  
Protestant historian.

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 Ecclesie*, where the reading is disputed,  
but an uncontroverted passage Ep. 55, ad Cornel.  
where he styles the Roman Church the '*Petri Cath-  
edra, ecclesia principalis, unio unitas sacerdotialis  
cohorta est.*'—Vol. i., p. 293, Bohm'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 sacerdotal  
unity in the Christian Church, was generally  
recognised in the most explicit terms; and that  
that superiority, or headship was founded not  
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 pre-  
rogatives in the spiritual or ecclesiastical order  
that had been attached in the secular order to  
Rome, the City of the Cæsars, 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  
impugned as that of a partial witness. We  
quote from his *History of the Church*, Vol. i.,  
c. 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 *de-  
rectress of the testament of law*, that is of all Christian-  
ity. After him, the disciple of another apostolic  
Father, St. Irenæus, 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  
supremacy. . . . Peter conveyed this high  
prerogative to the Church of Rome; the Episcopal  
throne of this Church is the throne of Peter (*cath-  
edra, locus Petri*); the Church of Rome is the first,  
the 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."  
"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 re-  
mark made by St. Cyprian respecting the persecutor  
Decius."  
"Like all other essential parts of the Constitution  
of the Church, the supremacy was known and ac-

knowledge from the beginning as a divine institu-  
tion, 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 "*es-  
sential constitution of the Church*," from the  
very earliest ages of Christianity, and were not  
therefore founded on the canons of a Council  
held in the fourth century.

We will pass to another topic. The Rev.  
Mr. Baldwin asserted "that certain bishops"  
—we suppose he meant Popes—"who were in-  
fallible according to this argument, have been  
condemned by synods which the Roman Cath-  
olic Church itself admitted to have been in-  
fallible also."

This again is historically false. The burden  
of proof, however, rests with the Rev. Mr.  
Baldwin; and we challenge him to produce  
one single instance, in which a decree, defini-  
tion, or dogmatic utterance of the Pope, ad-  
dressing 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,  
or dogma.

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 logic;  
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 lec-  
turer'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 ad-  
judicate: 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. Baldwin 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 "overweoning and mysterious power"  
which wields such an influence over the human  
mind," to which the Rev. Mr. Baldwin attrib-  
utes the reception by Catholics 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 uni-  
versal Church." The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, as a  
minister of the Anglican denomination of Pro-  
testants should be cautious not to attack the  
principle of authority, as the sole motive for re-  
ceiving any truths in the supernatural order,  
and therefore infinitely beyond the grasp of  
reason, a natural faculty; test he 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 Resur-  
rection 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 as strong now, when  
the power of the Pope and Church, humanly speak-  
ing, is at its lowest ebb, as it was in the days when  
proud 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 most 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.

Christianity, we reply: and nothing else—  
Christianity, considered as a system of revela-  
tion, of supernatural revelation, whose necessity,  
nay, whose possibility our contemporary, ignor-  
ing the obligations that he owes to it, virtually  
denies. The light by which he is able to de-  
tect the unity of the human race, the common

trustworthy foundation; as justly obnoxious 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  
followed, lead him a long way—further perhaps  
than the good simple man reckons for.

The *Northern Journal*, in a well written ar-  
ticle, of the 9th inst., on the Rule of Faith,  
does 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 de-  
pendent 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 revelation to him alone, to all  
others it is a matter of evidence."—*Northern Journal*, 9th  
inst.

This, though virtually a renunciation of  
Christianity considered as a supernatural re-  
velation, is the only position that can consist-  
ently be occupied by those who deny the ex-  
istence of an infallible Church, as the medium  
by which the contents of that revelation are  
transmitted to us. It is, in consequence, a  
position occupied by many Protestants of high  
intellectual acquirements, by numbers whose  
natural virtues enforce our respect. But, we  
repeat it, it is a position that no one can occu-  
py, and consistently call himself a Christian.

And he who occupies this position is bound  
to explain how it is that such contradictory views  
of God, and of man, and of the duties of the  
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 ac-  
tually obtain, even amongst those who hold the  
position occupied by the writer in the *Northern  
Journal*—of two things one. Either God con-  
tradicts Himself in his several "personal" re-  
velations; or this inner revelation is a very un-  
trustworthy guide to follow.

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 indi-  
vidual member of the human race. How then  
is it that, ever since the Christian era, when as  
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 revelation be the "highest," say  
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 dif-  
ferent from those of antiquity? that they re-  
gard 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 pre-  
sented itself as the proper organisation of so-  
ciety, as indispensable to order? Whence  
comes it that moderns speak of the slave, of the  
negro, great as is the apparent physical differ-  
ence betwixt the negro and the white man, as a  
"man and a brother?" whilst the actual sen-  
timent 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  
over?

Christianity, we reply: and nothing else—  
Christianity, considered as a system of revela-  
tion, of supernatural revelation, whose necessity,  
nay, whose possibility our contemporary, ignor-  
ing the obligations that he owes to it, virtually  
denies. The light by which he is able to de-  
tect the unity of the human race, the common

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 slaves  
but as the beasts of the field, to be sold off like  
cattle, 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-  
eousness, whose rays now illuminate the entire  
world, and make plainly visible to the dulc-  
est eyes, truths which before its appearance above  
the horizon were, if not imperceptible, 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 bro-  
therhood of the human race, are then due,  
neither to the light of reason, nor to some per-  
sonal 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 im-  
perfectly 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 con-  
demn slavery; since there is no one who de-  
nies the right of the white man to reduce to  
servitude the ape; and since man, the black  
man, according to Darwinianism, differs from  
the ape in degree only, and not in kind.

We will not discuss the changes which, since  
the Christian era, have taken place in the rela-  
tions of the sexes to one another; for we are  
sure that our contemporary will admit that the  
moral standard that obtains in any modern  
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 had 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 con-  
temporary assumes to be impossible; to wit, Chris-  
tianity considered as a supernatural revelation  
from God to man, through Christ; and perpetu-  
ated and diffused amongst all nations by  
means of a Catholic Church by Christ Himself  
appointed to that work, and supernaturally as-  
sisted in the performance thereof.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The wriggings,  
the twistings, and the turnings-of-his-back-  
upon-himself, of our contemporary the *Witness*  
upon the question whether ministers of religion  
should meddle with politics? are awful to be-  
hold; as with desperate 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 accom-  
plish is this:—To show that it would be an in-  
fringement upon the civil liberties of the Pro-  
testant minister, were the State to deny him the  
same freedom of speech and action on all polit-  
ical matters that it accords to other citizens;  
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 ar-  
gument, and moral suasion to make converts to  
those opinions; subject of course to those pains  
and penalties only, which await 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 dons himself reverend. The theory is  
correct.

But if correct in the case of the Protestant  
minister, why not equally so in the case of the  
Catholic priest? Why should not the latter be  
allowed the same freedom of political speech  
and action, as is the Protestant clergyman, and  
be subject to no legal pains and penalties but  
what the other is subject to? Ordination may,  
or may not, confer a special grace. Catholics  
believe that it does: Protestants insist that it  
does not: but whether or no, the latter cannot

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, or detracts from his rights of citizenship.

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.

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 again—it is here that the convulsions come in—he attempts to justify the penal 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.

Mind there is no question of inciting to illegal acts, no insinuation that the priests of Bavaria have recourse to other arms than those of moral suasion; or that they say, or do ought that the lay citizen is not at liberty to say or do; that they urge to violence, or provoke to breach of the peace.

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.

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.

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

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. The Life and Philosophy of Bishop Berkeley; 5. The Bank of England, and the Money Market; 6. Forster's Life of Dickens; 7. A Key to the Narrative of the Four Gospels; 8. Sir

Church are to the High Church party, we cannot but anticipate a crushing defeat for the latter. What then will the Archdeacon and his friends do? 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.

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 bracing, and the streets were in excellent condition.

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.

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.

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 people had adhered to the faith delivered to their fathers by St. Patrick the Apostle of Ireland.

A GOOD GOVERNMENT.—The idea of the Witness as to wherein goodness in a Government consists, is well illustrated by the annexed paragraph which we clip from its issue of the 15th inst.:

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 country.

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-Laws.

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

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. The Life and Philosophy of Bishop Berkeley; 5. The Bank of England, and the Money Market; 6. Forster's Life of Dickens; 7. A Key to the Narrative of the Four Gospels; 8. Sir

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 18th inst., will be found one of the reasons why Protestant parents so often send their daughters to the Catholic Convent to receive their education:—

FASHIONABLE 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 woman, 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?

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 pillow, 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 I.—from a similar fate. My first lesson in crime was under the roof of Madam—. It is she whom Heaven will hold responsible for my lost soul!"

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

THIS WINTER'S 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 each week of the present year, demands the immediate and most earnest attention of the City Council, to 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 the last winters:

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1871, 1872. Rows include Children (Jan, Feb), Adults (Jan, Feb), and Total (Jan, Feb).

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.

The largest number, but not the whole, of these unnatural deaths are due to small-pox, which continues to be most virulent among the French (Canadian) portion of the population. It is urgently recommended 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 epidemic, by isolation, disinfection, and (if need be) compulsory vaccination.

The season having become unhealthy even in the clear air of winter, there is the greatest reason to apprehend fresh scourges of disease as soon as open weather liberates the ice bound stretches, and the heats of summer mature the poisonous elements in our porous and often saturated soil. It is necessary, therefore, that the Board of Health take vigorous measures for a much more effectual cleansing of the city than has been done in former years.

The necessary improvements which must be made before we can expect materially to lessen the disgracefully high death rate of the city, have been repeatedly set forth in the Reports and Memorials of the Montreal Sanitary Association; and need not here be repeated.

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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.

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 and in reality a preventive to the disease small-pox is incorrect. In a great number of cases it proves a protective power which is at once striking and unmistakable, but that it is absolutely in every case a protection against the disease small-pox, experience has proved to be untrue.

Vaccination has been shown to be one of the most efficient means at our disposal, for the prevention of the spread of Small-pox. But there are other means

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, bedding, and the apartments he has occupied.

We know of families in this city, and during this epidemic 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.

It would appear that these measures cannot be forced on the people except by Act of Parliament. Man is so stupidly delirious, that recommendations for the preservation of his health, comfort, or his very life will be by him neglected, or altogether ignored, unless they come with the authority of law, with certain pains and penalties 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 sanitary regulations on the ignorant, becomes the duty of the Government of a country.

We observe that other countries are, as it were, setting their house in order, with a view of averting the threatened approach of pestilence, or at least of being fully prepared for its invasion. But in Canada we have not taken the first step. We are crying out "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." It is a subject unpalatable, and therefore ignored or wholly neglected, but it is not the wisest course to pursue, and we earnestly pray that our fears may prove 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 'holly 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 life:—

"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.

It is said to be necessary for mechanical 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 ruin 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 pretence whatever.

With this belief I am in favour of total abolition 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, enemies—deadly enemies—of the whole traffic, as being with you in any means you may employ looking forward to the extinction of the traffic.

Now, with the help of God, let us have the emancipation of our Irish 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 pulp 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 it along?"

The scarlet fever 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 Government of Ontario.

The increase of the trade between 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.

The Duluth Tribune has the following.—Some two weeks since, rumours 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 announce that the rumours are now contradicted by a letter received in this city from the attache of the party, which announces the safe arrival of the expedition at Thunder Bay, where waggons were waiting to carry them to Nipigon, where their surveys for the Central Pacific Road begin.

An exchange relates that a pretty and interesting young French Canadian was arrested in Ottawa one night lately on a charge of robbery. It appears she came from Montreal, and proceeded to the Ottawa 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 lodging 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 of the house missed about \$70, which had been 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 Pinard took her to the police station. Here was mystery and guilt surely, especially as she could not or would not give a sensible explanation of herself.

She merely referred to Father Omburn, who, she said, knew her. Later in the night the man at whose house she stopped, and who had accused her of robbing him, came to the police station and stated that he had found his money all right. Further inquiry elicited an explanation of the 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 obtained 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 Globe.

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 Catholics, among whom there has been a rapid rise of nearly fifty per cent during the last month, while among Protestants 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 the two classes. It is generally understood, moreover, though we do not know that the fact has been made out, that among the Catholic population of the city the Irish lose a considerably smaller number from small-pox than the French Canadians. In this as it may, nothing can demand more loudly a careful investigation than the striking figures of relative mortality to which we have already called attention, and respecting which we repeat our appeal. We believe there is no city on the Continent where the mortality from this dreadful pest has approached 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 employers sure that sometimes they have not been themselves to blame? If they detached the consciences of young men by insisting that they "shall make sales" (though they should have to find and have recourse to two or three prices to suit customers, they need not wonder that by, and-by, 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.

BRKFAST.—EPSS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makes of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Gorham's Condensed Milk.)

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- London, Rev. J. J. McEntee, \$2; Hampton, J. Doyle, 1.50; Rigaud, J. Dungan, 1.50; New Glasgow, B. Goodman, 1; Rowden, B. Cahill, 1; Owen, Sound G. Spencer, 2; Mount Bign, J. De Vin, 2; Sombra, A. Mullins, 2; Stalla, M. Hurley, 3; St. Columban, J. Murray, 6; New Glasgow, P. Sborcia, 2; St. Cyprian, Rev. F. Morrison, 2; Head Lake, F. Reid, 3; Stockdale, M. Higgins, 1; Quebec, Rev. E. Bonneau, 2; Chrysler, W. Cashin, 2; Sautwell, A. E. Satter, 2; St. George de Windsor, Rev. J. Vaillancourt, 2; Koss, J. O'Connor, 2. Per G. Murphy, Ottawa—W. Davis, 2; J. Murray, 2; Bear Brook, D. Shen, 2.50; South Gloucester, M. Fagan, 2; Billingsbridge, P. Burke, 1; Long Island Locks, E. Byrne, 1. Per J. Gorman, Emmisau—Bridgenorth, M. O'Reilly, 2; J. Killen, 2. Per Rev. J. O'Neill, Kinross—Self, 2; W. Hearnsey, 2. Per D. Walker, Lindsay—J. Chisholm, 2; J. Knowlton, 4; Resboro, M. McLaughlin, 2. Per A. Lamond, York—Self, 1; Seneca, D. Kenney, 2. Per E. McGovern, Danville—W. Coudley, 4. Per J. Gillies—Toronto, P. Burns, 5; P. Keenan, 5; Asherly, J. Taheny, 5; Rev. Mr. Pizan, 2; O'Brien, D. Lindsay, J. Linehan, 7. Per C. Donovan, Hamilton—M. Duff, 2; C. Quinn, 2; F. Burdett, 2.

Birth.

In this city on the 8th inst., Mrs. Thomas M. Nally, of a daughter. At 196 Jaquecardiere Street, Montreal, on the 15th March, 1872, the wife of Mr. John Heenan, of a son.

Died.

In this city on the 14th inst., Sarah Sheeran, wife of Thomas M. Nally. On the morning of the 9th inst., at the residence of J. F. Dorsey, Esq., Hochelaga, Elizabeth Lowe, aged 25 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Fresh Supers, Ordinary Supers, Strong Bakers, Supers from Western Wheat, Supers City Brands, Canada Supers, Western Supers, Fine, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, U. C. City bags, Corn, Pease.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

INSOLVENT.

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. JOB 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 Red 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 Paris which only a few months since resounded with shouts of "Dechancee."

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 Caesarism 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 represent. 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.

THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS.—According to an official statement presented to the Committee of the National Assembly, to which the proposition of M. de Pressensac for an amnesty had been referred, it appears that the cases of 24,946 prisoners have been disposed of. No less than 20,704 were discharged without trial, and in the remaining 4,242 cases the sentences were as follows:—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, 80 to banishment, 1 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.

Langrange, Herpin Lacroix, and Verdagner, the three men condemned to death for the assassination of Gens. Lesome and Clement Thomas, were executed on the morning of the 22nd ult., at 8 a.m. 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 philosophically until it was time to start for the fatal plain. On descending from the wagon, Langrange 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 Ferré and stood leaning carelessly against his post, smoking a cigar. The execution was calmly performed—at least Verdagner 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 "as 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 a man 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 moment's silence: "You are the only person to whom I have mentioned it."

whom I have mentioned it." "That," said the physician, "is on etoo many." On reading M. Michaud's published letter, Dr. James attributed it to "the paroxysm of a fixed idea, which bordered on 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 vicar 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 thinks himself able to found a church in opposition 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.

VERSAILLES, 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 it 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 preparing to defend his throne.

SWITZERLAND.

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

ITALY.

FREMONT.—King Victor Emmanuel will review the Italian troops some time during the present month, 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 army.

The Italian Government asks Parliament for an appropriation of 700,000 lire to meet the expense of the Italian Department in the Vienna exposition. The Opinions states that the Italian Government intends to take proceedings against such of the newly appointed Bishops as do not apply for the exequatur.

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

ROME.—The Holy Father is well. Every day he is receiving some testimony of affection and loyalty. On Sunday last, he delivered a most eloquent 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 (Gesellen-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 Dowager Duchess of Hamilton, (Princess of Baden), the Countess von Arnim, the Prince of Oldenburg, and Prince Vasa of the ex-Royal family of Sweden, have had audiences of His Holiness. Prince 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 miserable affair indeed. The usual attempts at merriment in the Corso were kept up by the lowest of the mob; all the best people, and especially the friends and inmates of the Vatican, keeping scrupulously within doors. There were some infamous pieces played in 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 press and stage of Rome.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Wednesday and Thursday's papers contain despatches from Rome, stating that the Pope had determined to re-convoke the Ecumenical 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 Ecumenical re-convoicing 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 acted as sacristan at the Church of San Nicola dei Cesarini, was lighting the lamp before the Blessed Sacrament, when a *lazzarri* rushed in and stabbed him with a knife. The monk did not know the *lazzarri*; the assassin was merely keeping his hand in. One hears of scarcely anything but priests insulted and school-children beaten for attending Catholic schools.

ROME, March 13.—The Opinions 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-francs) 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 offertory 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 said to have threatened the creation of a new batch

of peers in order to secure his victory. The presence of identifying Catholic resistance to State interference with Particularist hostility to unification 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 session, a special clause declares that, in case the successor of the First Consul should ever be a Protestant, the rights therein conferred on him would cease and become void, and a fresh convention would be necessary.

The great bulk of the teaching profession in Germany, Protestants and rationalists as well as Catholics, unanimously condemn 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 Catholic 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 henceforth 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 Langou, 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" sacrifice 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 Gobelin's tapestry and valuable pictures. Our aristocracy, one of the proudest of Europe, not receding from his Jewish extraction, crowded at his evening parties, and fairly accepted his dinners. This social success excited the Amphitryon. 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 *soiree*, 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. Bleichroeder, "the Commorans!" The officer, disguised by this foolish overbearance, told the fact to his commanding 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 Prince 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 worldly-wise discretion, have clashed against exorbitant secular pretensions and with ultimate success, even in instances where the secular arm was muscular as is that of New Germany; these organs tell us "the Church of Rome is playing a losing game in Germany, and playing it badly;" and that "the 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 confronted by the "pretensions of the Church of Rome," unabated by one jot.

MOZART'S OXEN WALTZ.—The following little incident in the life of the great composer is a romance in itself. Think of Mozart versus the butcher, music versus meat, and the happy result. Had all such difficulties as pleasant a termination, there would be more harmony 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 engaged in musical composition his feelings grow so intense that he is 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 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 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 another ounce of meat. He ascended the stairs. Mozart, distantly conscious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusions of his fantasia on paper when the heavy footsteps resounded in the hall. His stick was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet, he held his stick against the door to keep out the intruder.

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 beautiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The afflicted 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 behind 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 anxiety. Large drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Stammering 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.

"Hold halt!" said the composer, seizing the

manuscript and hurrying towards the pianoforte.—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 moisten. 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 marry."

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

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

"I do," said Mozart with a sigh.

"Never mind," said the man, under whose blood-stained 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 waltz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard.

"Must for a year, did I say?" exclaimed the enraptured 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 send for it."

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 unrivalled.

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 highly probable that neglect of proper treatment, after the finish of pasture is over, in early fall, often causes cows to go dry sooner than they otherwise would—making them unprofitable all winter. Milch cows at this season, when grass diminishes both in quantity and quality, require additional feed, some hay or corn fodder, refuse eblage or root tops, in connection with a few quarts of bran daily. This 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 ease. 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 a 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 inquired after the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes about his farm, stock, &c.

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

"Yes, the lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well I suppose you would not tell a lie," 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 dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who with his companions were bent on having some fun with the 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 tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he counted a small pile on the table, where the farmer sat with his hat in his hand apparently unconcerned.

"There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars 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 all the money into it except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming, "I will not take your twenty dollars, nineteen dollars and fifty cents is as much as a dog is worth—he is your property."

A tremendous 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, I obtained a bottle; strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second dose.

You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers. JONAS FOTHERINGILL, 37.

Some Chest and weak lungs healed and strengthened by Johnson's Anodyne Lincture. 29.

WANTED. A MALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma, for School No. 3, St. Columban, Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED. FOR the Dissident School of the Municipality of Hemmingford, A FEMALE TEACHER, holding diploma. Address, JOHN RYAN, Sec. Treas., HEMMINGFORD, ONT.

WANTED. A MALE or FEMALE TEACHER, for R.C. Separate School, Sec. No. 2, Hallett, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. A liberal salary will be given. Address, REV. FATHER BOUBAT, GODBON, ONT.

WANTED. Immediately for the Male Separate School of Eellsville, A FIRST CLASS R. C. MALE TEACHER, must be of good moral character, and be well recommended by his Priest. Salary \$400 per annum. Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to 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 Guaranty and Investment Association." Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

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

PETER McCABE, MILLER, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO. MANUFACTURER and WHOLESALE DEALER in Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders. Price list on application. PETER McCABE, Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz. English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

TERMS. Full Boarders..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders..... do 7.50 Day Pupils..... do 2.50 Washing and Mending..... do 1.25 Complete Bedding..... do 0.09 Stationery..... do 0.30 Music..... do 2.00 Painting and Drawing..... do 1.25 Use of the Library..... do 0.25 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS. THE LIFE, PROPHECIES and REVELATIONS of the VENERABLE MARY ANNE TAIGI. Her recently supposed connection with the Prophecy of the 3 days darkness will make the Life of this Venerable Woman a most entertaining book at this time. VERONICA—or Devotions to the Holy Face of our Lord, with Prayers and Indulgences. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRAYER and HYMN BOOK, with 36 beautiful illustrations of the Mass, the most perfect book for Children yet published. CATHOLIC WORKS and articles of every description at lowest rates.—Address, EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Publisher, 1037 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. Or D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of JOSEPH NAPOLEON DUHAMEL, Grocer, of the City of Montreal.

An Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 55 Visitation, Cor. Laguerre 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 WHITE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 985. In Re. JAMES MCCARTHY, Insolvent. ON the twenty-seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JAMES MCCARTHY, By his attorney at law, J. J. CURRAN. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE, An Insolvent. ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attorneys ad litem of the Insolvent. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late business at 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 season, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORN-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, and his well known extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,  
451 Commissioners Street,  
Opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1870.

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

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

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

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 playgrounds, and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario, all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

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

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

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

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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00  
Half Boarders, " " 7 00  
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.  
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00  
1st Class, " " 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00  
1st Class, " " 8 00  
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.  
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.  
For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,  
Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
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Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

GRAND

DRAWING OF PRIZES,

Will take place in Renfrew,

THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, 1872.

In aid of the Catholic Church, now in course of construction, in the village of Renfrew, Ont.

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE PRIZES TO BE DRAWN.

- A Splendid Gold Watch, valued at \$100
  - A very fine Melodeon, " 80
  - A Magnificent Eight-Day Clock, " 80
  - Gerold Griffin's Works, (10 vols) " 20
  - One large Family Bible, " 10
  - One Gun, " 10
  - One Microscope, " 10
  - One Concertina, " 10
  - A beautiful Statuette Tableau, " 10
  - One ditto " 10
  - McGee's History of Ireland, " 8
  - One new Double Wagon, " 80
  - A Splendid Cow, (gift of Rev. P. Rougier), " 50
  - A new Set of Double Harness, " 40
  - A new Cooking Stove, " 30
  - Six prizes of \$5.00 each, in cash, " 30
  - Fourteen yards of Dress Silk, valued at 24
  - A new Saddle, " 15
  - One Cattle of Tea, " 15
  - Two prizes of \$10.00 each, in cash, " 20
  - A new Saddle, valued at 10
  - One Plough, " 10
  - One Irish Poplin Dress, " 24
- And hundreds of other prizes.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

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

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

AND

GENERAL JOBBER.

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Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Greenhouses, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

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THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage.

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LEEDS CLOTH HALL.

JOHN ROONEY,

CLOTHIER,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

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The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices.

He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest advantages derived from this course.

In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade.

Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery.

L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order Department.

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

WRIGHT & BROGAN

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OFFICE—58 St FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

ONTARIO.



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.)

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SEWING MACHINES

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ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

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Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:—  
1st. Security unquestionable.  
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.  
3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.  
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.  
5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurer:—  
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.  
2nd. Moderate Premiums.  
3rd. Small Charge for Management.  
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.  
5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.  
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

J. ROUTH,

gent, Montreal.

February 1, 1870

February 1, 1870

CHURCH VESTMENTS

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroidered on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15.

Capes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, \$30.

Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard.

Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques.

Muslin and Lace Albs, rich.

Ostensoriums, Chalice and Ciborium.

Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.

Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c.

T. LAFRICAIN,  
302 Notre Dame St.

Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET,

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

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

Montreal, March, 1871.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.



SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless

The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made

perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists,

students, and divines, have had their sight permanently

restored for life, and cured of the following

diseases:—

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-

ness; 3. Dimness of Vision, commonly called

Burning; 4. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 5. Epi-

themia, Huming or Watery Eyes; 6. Sore Eyes,

Specially treated with the Eye-Cups, Cure Guaranteed;

7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its ap-

pendages; or imperfect vision from the effects of In-

flammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light;

9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks

or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Anisotropia, or

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