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VOL. XXIII

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1873.

NO. 22

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FAITHFUL AND BRAVE.

AN ORIGINAL STORY,

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

Kate envied the simple peasants. As she passed their doors she would have been glad of a seat; her weary limbs almost refused to move. "What if I faint;" she thought with a shudder, "Will any one pick me up I wonder?" and her brain began to swim. Since three o'clock that morning she had been walking, with but slight intervals of rest. She had not slept, she had not tasted food since the pre-Again the thought struck ceding evening. her, "If I should faint from hunger." She was then passing an humble little shop, where bread and sugar-sticks were exposed for sale. She bought a penny bun, and began to cat it, although it was stale and unappetising. "Will you give me a cup of water?" she asked of the woman who sold her the bread.

Honor to kindly Irish hearts-not the cup of water, but a flowing bowl of milk, was given to the thirsty woman, who simply begged a draught of water. "You need not thank me, Vero, the brilliant queen of many a ball-room, felt her eyes brim, and her heart throb at the genuine, unaffected kindness which, to serve no selfish purpose, cheered the lonely Biddy Kelch on her dangerous errand.

Contrary to her intention of taking the train at Milltown, she determined upon pushing on to Dundrum. It was not much further and it would pass time better. Accordingly, refreshed in body and cheered in spirit, she crossed the little bridge which spans the Dodder. The blazed over the white-crested waves. A deafdrizzling rain soaked through her thin shawl; her feet was sadly blistered and ached sorely; but her hope was high and her heart brave;

her manifold discomforts. A nice little station is Dundrum. So Kate thought, as, after taking her ticket, she seated herself on the sheltered wooden beach to wait for the next train. The last had just gone, so she had plenty of time before her to rest and chances of travel had brought in her way. A sonsy, good-natured-looking old country-woman, with cheeks as red as rosy apples, and surrounded by an army of bundles-market bas-

reserve, and soon entered into conversation with Biddy Kelch. "Moist weather, ma'am." "In troth, it is bad weather for them as is travellers," answered Biddy, feeling it abso- crested waves, which bounded like startled warlutely necessary to practise the brogue, and

"Going to Dublin ?" was the next inquiry,

plied Biddy.

a leetle hard o' hearin'," and then the bundles, band-bexes, market baskets were moved down close to Kate, and their owner, with a deep sigh of relief, re-seated herself, quite to her own satisfaction. "As I was sayin', I'm a leetle hard of hearin', but now we are close together its not so bad. What line of bisness did ve sav?"

"The railway line I said," answered Biddy, while she tried to repress the laugh, which nearly choked her.

"Oh, the railway line! I ax your pardon; thought you meant your thrade; no offence, ma'am, but I thought you might be in the egg and butther thrade. That's me ma'am, and I'm just going to the city wid as lovely a lot as ye'd find in a day's walk."

Poor Kate, to be mistaken for an egg and butter vendor! At all events she reflected. 'My dress and brogue must be perfect, as Birdie would say, they can pass muster;" and again her inborn spirit of fun and mischief nearly frothed over. "I would like to give my inquisitive questioner something to think over;" and her eye twinkled with irrepressible

The whistle of the approaching train soundcd; up went the signals, porters moved briskly about, ladies came out of the waiting room, and Biddy, rising from her seat, said, "My thrain is in view, and I'll bid you good morning, ma'am."

"Och! the top of the mornin' to ye; give us a shake iv the fist, agra;" exclaimed the sonsy woman, extending her honest hand; then added in a whisper, "I didn't mane to offind ye, about the thrade; you know I never was nor will be a meddler, that's me.'

"In thruth you don't look it," interrupted Kate, longing to keep her eyes from dancing with fun; "its meself knows you're a dacent woman by the sight iv ye. I'm not angry; I

wouldn't demane meself by the likes of anger."
"Dundhrum," shouted one porter; "take

your seats," shouted another.
"I'll tell ye my bisness," whispered Biddy, as she squeezed the sonsy woman's hand; "I'll

tell ye my bisness." "Quick, or the thrain 'ill be off," gasped

her companion. "I rowl the resayver of congou" was the

"Eh! What!" cried the astonished woman. 'What! ch!" but Kate was whirling down to Bray in a third-class carriage, beyond the reach of further questioning.

did she mean, at all at all? that's her thrade teller. it seems, and faith it bangs Banagher;" and upwards, as if she could solve the mystery by staring at the dark clouds. But her gaze was soon arrested by something far brighter than murky clouds. A flaming red and blue advertisement of groceries hung opposite, and she walked over to inspect it. "Souchong 2s 8d," ment for both bread and milk; "keep your penny, poor soul; you're welcome to both bite and sup; I am glad I had it for you." Kate as is the fool entirely. 'Och! faith! its not Assam, but ass you are, Norah Treacy. She was a wise woman (fortune teller) afther all! thrue for her, she rowled the resnyver of congou whin she tossed the tay cup. Worse luck for me; and there she could have tould me, if Patsy was iver coming back again from Ingy."

CHAPTER IX.

"Faith that's awful!" No wonder that Nurse Kavanagh recoiled in horror as a fiery flash rent the heavens, and ening peal of thunder shook the house, till it rocked to its very foundations; the glass rattled in the diamond-shaped panes, and the so on she stoutly trudged without thinking of rafters cracked, as if yielding to the fury of the tempest. The angry sea cast volumes of spray upwards, while huge breakers crashed on the pebbly beach with a sullen boom. The ceabirds' cry was weird and piercing, as they wheeled madly in the air.

"Saints and angels! that's an awful storm. make her observations upon those whom the God help all on sea." Down Nurse Kavanagh went on her knees, repeating every prayer which terror had not driven from her mind.

So one woman prayed while another woman, not many yards off, tried to gain some little kets and hand boxes-sat at the extremity of shelter beneath a fishing boat, hauled up on the the bench. Like her kind in general, she strand. There Kate crouched, quailing while knew little of the ineffable dignity of English | the elements raged around her. There, with a terrified heart, she sat trying to shield her eyes from the blinding flashes, which seemed to soorch her very sight, trying not to fear the horses to within a few yards of her feet. Her test her capabilities for the part she intended parched lips endeavored to frame a prayer. It seemed as if she could never live through that and storm, to save the boy you nursed, for I am awful scene. Her restless, never slumbering and the sonsy weman nedded up the line in memory was busy too; her feverish anxiety, the Dublin direction, as if bowing to the im- her wilful pride, her het temper, and her abportance of the city for whose market she was sorbing love were all in turns torturing thoughts door. to her. Yes, true to her woman's nature in ound.
"Faix, no, my bisness is down the ine," rethat moment of suspense and dread, her unut-

"Eh! What line did you say, agra? I'm | Mark knew he would despise and shun me; | in vivid flashes on the smoke-stained wall, it | came here, and, for the last few days have been Eda's; she has others to love her, while I could never love again. I would judge everyone by Mark's standard, and where could I find any"Miss Vero!" Aylmer Courtenay stood beone half as good, honourable, or upright as he is." Kate rose from the ground, cramped and drenched through, "I will die if I can't get shelter. I must only try and gain entrance into Nurse Kavanagh's. I will give the uniform now, no police or anyone else will stir today. I am positive Aylmer is in that cottage."

Nurse Kavanagh rose from her knees when she heard the gentle tap, and having gunbolted the door, she saw a poor woman, who hegged admittance until the fury of the storm abated. "I am kilt," Biddy pleaded, "wid the could and rain. I sheltered beyant, as long as I could, in the ould boat, but I can't stay there any longer, for I am dreeping wet. In pity let me sit inside your door.'

"I would not turn a dog out on a day like this, much less a Christian, so sit down," was the answer, though the woman looked uneasily round, and carefully fustened a little door, opening into the other only room of which the cabin boasted. That accomplished, she looked more content to offer hospitality, and turning to her visitor, bade her come near the fire. Upon the hearth-stone lay a brown earthenware tea-pot. Nurse Kavanagh like all the Irish peasantry was extremely fond of tea. She filled out a cup of the beverage and handed it to Biddy, while she herself sat down on a threelegged stool to partake of a similar dose.

"I'm thankful to you," said Biddy, as she meekly accepted the offered cup of tea, and sipped it with great apparent relish. A wonderful thing is tay, ma'am, both to rise the spirits and tell fortunes."

Whisht, whisht," said the other with a frightened glance at the door. "Whisht, avick; spake low, if you plase; there's a sick person within, and I'd not like to disturb them, but go on asthore; spake low, spake low."

Biddy took the cup, and gave it the same scientific twirl, which gained her such applause at Castle-where Miss Vero performed the part of the Irish fortune teller. Long Biddy pondered, very wise she looked before confiding the result of her investigations, to her anxious companion. "Och; my poor soul ye are in thunder ?"

the fortune for me?" and the credulous nurse carve a name in the world, and win your twisted her fingers nervously through her apron | cousin." "My little Eda," he whispered to "She rowls the resayver of congou; what strings, while she urged on the wily fortune

the member of the egg and butter trade looked sick friend, maybe." Nurse shuffled uneasily as Biddy nodded towards the door, before she continued. "Yet, ma'am, there is no sickness there, but a deal of throuble. Wait till I see, ye have a son in throuble. Be aisy and I'll tell ye all about him."

"Spake low, will you?" the nurse hoarsely whispered, and there was something in her look which convinced Kate she was right in disloyalty." suspecting Courtenay was there.

that's yours." The nurse sprang from her seat, and, trying

"He is in throuble, and it's his throuble

to snatch away the cup, into which she steadto be inside.

"Begorra thin, I wish I hadn't let you in, you ould witch o' the world."

"Keep a civil tongue," continued the un-abashed Biddy, "an' I will tell you more; there's quare truth in this tay-cup; it tells me ye have a bird in that room which hasn't got the power to fly. It's a noble bird-not one of our kind. It's like the soaring eagle, that loves liberty not life."

Whisht, will ye keep aisy?" again implored the startled nurse, as she grasped Biddy by the hand. But the fortune-teller would not be silenced and, rising to her full height, her voice rang, clear as a bell, through the cabin.

"He'll hear you," sobbed the dismayed nurse, as she rocked herself to and fro, in an agony of apprehension.

"I know he will hear me," cried Biddy, and her voice seemed to raise above the storm "I know the son of Ireland, who loves liberty will hear me. It is better so, let him hear the voice of warning, which though weak, would fain be strong. Hark ye," she continued, as she towered above the affrighted woman, "there's danger in the wild foaming wave, there's danger in the street, there's danger in the tempest cloud, and yet I am here. I came

Kate's natural voice rang through the

the math program was displayed in

fore her.

Who can depict that scene? Who can tell of his wonder and gratitude when the uniform was produced. Who can tell of the frantic excitement of the fostermother when she realised that her dearly loved fosterson would soon be pastall pursuit.

For a long time Courtenay was too much overpowered to speak. He could hardly believe in the reality of the whole affair. How Miss Vero had achieved such an exploit, how she came to know of his trouble, how she knew of his whereaboute, and above all, why she did it, were mysteries to him."

Kate Vero was by no means a girl to let him be in doubt as to her motive, therefore rapidly and clearly she told him of the newspaper article, of Eda's grief, of Eda's wish to send him the means of escape. She did not make anything of her own assistance. She told the story exactly as it had happened, and concluded with the blunt words-" Mr. Courtenay, you need not thank me, for though I esteem you as a friend, I would not have acted as I have given. but for Eda's sake.

Then, in a softened tone she told of Eda, while Courtenay sat at the little deal table, his dow. "Now, Mr. Courtenay, I think I will proud head bowed on his arms. There the try and go; I would like to be home at dusk." strong man shook and quivered with the force of his emotions. Kate had never seen a man in grief before, and she quailed as she witnessed it now. No need of shame had he, because hot tears seems to sear his very brain. His reputation blighted, his hope dead, and above all, the love he dare not acknowledge burning into his very heart.

Kate could not bear the sight of his agony. Her soul was wrung with pity. She laid her hand on his shoulder, and tried to whisper words of consolation, but for once words failed her in the presence of this strong man's anguish. She tried to whisper of hope to him, but he interrupted her.

"Miss Vero, there is no need of trying to patch up sorrow with false hope. Hope, I have none, my hope is dead. My love is madness. I have nothing before me but ambition, and what trouble. Musha thin, is nt that a rowl of is ambition either, of what value will its proceeds be to me now. Once—you may well "Never mind the thunder, asthore; what's think me presumptuous-I thought I could ment; he was going out upon his way to comhimself. "I knew everything was against me. I knew she was an heiress, while I am a beggar "Och! it's throuble you're in about your of a writer. Had she been poor I would have told her of my love, but I held my tongue and suffered on. Still the faint, flickering hope was ever before me that eventually I would succeed and be worthy of her. But now, he added with a slight bitter laugh, I am branded as a rebel, and were I to astonish the world by genius, eloquence, or bravery, Colonel Hamilton would never admit a man, who was ever suspected of

"Miss Vero, I shall tell you why I am suspected of treason. You may have heard Mark speak of a young fellow named Alexander Jones, Pendulum Alco, we used to call him, for he had such a habit of swinging his arens. He fastly peered. "Ma'am, ye may bar your was exceedingly poor, but clever, smart rather sthreet door, for there's those outside as want I should have said, with an amount of tact and cunning by which he excited the sympathy of those from whom he wished assistance, pecuniary or otherwise. Some of the fellows thought him a sneak, others pitied him. Mark, I know, often gave him money; as for me I gave him leave to come to my rooms and study there. With many professions of gratitude he availed himself of my generosity, as he termed it. Sometimes he read my books, sometimes he wrote squibs for the _____, and I was always glad when he turned an honest penny."

"During the time I was at Oakfield, I believe Jones actually lived in my rooms. You remember Mark made me stay the night of the ball, and, as I had no idea of not returning home, I left my rooms in confusion, with all my papers lying about. In an open drawer lay a series of articles almost ready for publication. They were certainly political, but very far removed from being treasonable. It seems Jones found them, and, after interlining them and altering them to suit the views of the-, sent them to that paper in my name. They were immediately accepted, although I had never written for that publication in my life. The day I left Oakfield I received a telegram, saying I must go down to Galway at once, and, while I was there, a search was made in my rooms and when the sea was raging, I came in the tempest many treasonable papers found, of course all rain, incurring danger in some way, as and storm, to save the boy you nursed, for I am written by Jones. My writing happens to be raithful and Brave to the end."

was under the sea was raging, I came in the tempest many treasonable papers found, of course all winced at the bare idea. Her spirit see to be calling out to him for aid, for help. copied mine?—at all events, not all the water cabin, as she stood gazing fixedly upon the little in the occean could clear me now, as Jones has absconded, it is supposed to America, and my | Harry, but no number of Manilas was powerful A weird scene truly. Thurder rolling and absence in Galway at the time of the police in- enough to allay, the thought, where is Kate? the lightning illuminating the faces of the two vestigation is taken as proof positive of my Then he wandered into the study, but after a terable love was her chief reflection. "If women who confronted each other. It played guilt. Knowing I must leave the country, I time he dashed down the book with the excla-東京の「America Month Complete C

then my life would be more desolate than glistened on the tin vessels ranged neatly on the seeking for an opportunity to escape. The want of a disguise has alone hindered me. However, now, I have no doubt I shall be able to evade all suspicion."

"Miss Vero, to you I am indebted for what is as much as life to a man, namely, liberty, I cannot thank you; any words of mine could never express the depth of my gratiude. Yet I ask you to do me one more kindness. Will you give this little gold pencil case to your cousin, Eda, and tell her I have used it since I was a boy, but you may also tell her, Miss Vero, it has never traced a disloyal word. I have loved my country well, too well to seek its ruin by rebellion. As to this, Miss Vero," he resumed, as he lifted the little packet Kate had placed beside him, "bring it back to Eda, and tell her I would forget my pride and accept her gift if I required it, but I do not want money.

Kate took the pencil case from his hand, and as she did so her bitter tears fell on it. Poor Kate! a few days since, and she was Marry's advocate: now she served his rival. Verily her heart was torn between the two. She shed bitter tears for the patriot exile, as well as for the lover to whom her little cousin's heart was

"The storm is almost over," she said, in a low, weary tone as she looked out of the win-A few more warnings, a few more injunctions to be in time for the mail boat, and Kate was ready for starting.

Nurse Kavanagh who had kept out of earshot, now drew near to Kate and humbly asked "Miss Vere, I know-Masther Aylmer says-you are young and beautiful, I take his word for it, though I don't see it. But I know myself that you have a brave heart and that you are a rale lady. Would you think it a great liberty if I ask you to shake hands with Margaret Kavanagh?"

"Decidedly, if it makes you one inch happier," Kate heartily responded, as she grasped the outstretched hand of Aylmer Courtenay's foster-mother.

Slowly and sadly as to one who was dying, as to one she would never meet this side of the grave, Kate Vero bade Aylmer Courtenay good-bye. Their ways now lay apart. She was returning to luxury, wealth and refinebat hardship, poverty and want. She could remain in the land of her birth, he must wander as an exile. In silence they parted, in silence was the last hand-shake given, but in that silence was heart appealing eloquence.

Then out in the rain passed Kate, and as she drew hor shawl more tightly round her she wondered how she could ever reenter Oakfield without observation.

Little did Kate Vero dream of the strange events which had taken place during her absence that day.

"Gone to breakfast with Mrs. Hastings !-Is Kate mad," was Lady Bindon's comment, when Eda came to her dressing-room and gave the message. "Eda, dear, do you why she went? If it was a fine day, I should not wonder, but en such a morning as this to go out, I cannot understand it,"

Poor Eda, her little heart fluttered like a bird's as she took her seat at the breakfast table and heard them all remarking on Kate's non-appearance.

"Where is Kate?" inquired the baronet .--"Fanny, my dear, is Kate ill?"

"Not ill, but surely mad," replied Lady Bindon in a most chilling tone. That aristocratic lady could be very chilling sometimes, and on the present occasion Eda experienced something like the feeling of a lump of ice being laid between her shoulders. She has gone to breakfast at Manor-lands," resumed Lady Bindon.
"And brought Mrs. Hussings some fresh-

water fish she caught on the road for breakfast." muttered Harry to Eda. Poor child, it was only the ghost of a smile with which she noticed his pleasantry?

"How could she go to Manor-lands when -" but Mark hastily checked himselt, when he saw the startled look, on Eda's face. Her deadly paleness, her flushed brow, all told tales, and Mark determined in his own mind Kate had not gone to breakfast with Mrs. Hastings, and further more that Eda knew where she really was. Although he knew he had no right to control Kate's actions, still some presentiment told him that while the family party sat round the luxuriously spread table, his proud Kate was under the dreaching rain, incurring danger in some way, and he winced at the bare idea. Her spirit seemed

After breakfast his restless became unendurable. He went into the smoking-room with The state of the s through the rain with his face set, determined

to find where Kate Vero really was.

In an hour Mark returned, the raindrops clinging on his beard and an angry, dangerous, light burning in his eyes. Into the house he came, into the school room, trampling over the Indian matting with his bespattered riding boots; then he rang the bell; "Tell Miss Eda I want her," and up and down the room he strode with a quick impetuous step. He thought his cousin delayed her coming, and a second time his hand was on the bell when the door opened and Eda stood before him.

Had he no pity? Was he, too, deaf to the kindly voice of nature? Yes, he was more not notice Eda's paleness nor her hesitation, he did not heed her swollen eyes and quivering mouth, but he imperious demanded: "Eda, where is Kate?"

. "Mark, did not aunt tell us at breakfast she

was gone to Manor-lands!" "Tis a lie, and you know it," he answered

towards the door.

with flashing eyes. "As you have forgotten to be a gentleman, Mark, I will leave the room," and Eda walked

Mark abruptly intercepted her and stood against it." "Eda Hamilton, you shall answer my question before you leave the room. Since you have come to Oakfield, you have placed a barrier between Kate and myself. At least you owe me reparation. I have ridden to Manor-lands to test your truth; Kate is not there: moreover I met Mr. Hastings last week and he told me they were going to Chester. Now, Eda, explain where Kate 18, I tell you child," he angrily continued, "I know she is in danger. What wild fancy, what mad caprice is she bent on? You must tell me. Is this a day for her to be wandering over the country like a houseless tramp. Do you hear that?" he cried, as a peal of thunder crashed through the heavens. "Do you know the only thing Kate dreads is lightning? You look white and scared, but what must she be?"

Eda Hamilton in all her life had never before been subjected to a torrent of angry words, and Mark's vehemence seemed to sweep away had accused her of coming between him and Kate, all the latent determination of her character arose, and her spirit became firm and equal to the occasion.

to catechise me?" "I want to know where Kate is, and I will

know."

"So then you are Kate's keeper," sarcastically inquired Eda. "Keeper is irrelevant, so drop this parrying,

and honestly, like a soldier's daughter, speak to the point. Once again I ask where is Kate?" "What is Kate Vero to you? Without a tangible reason for your inquiry. I will not them against the common foe (applause); and that tell you."

"Then you know?"

She gazed at him unfinchingly, and replied

simply "I know." "Why do you interrogate me about Kate's

actions? Give me your reason for doing so, and should I think it justifies me, I will tell you where she is."

Eda. "Are you also blind? Can you not cient constitution of Ireland, under the Brehon laws perceive that I love Kate? It's a bitter trial and under the system of tanistry, was that each profor a man to say he loves a girl, when he feels that girl does not care for him, or only regards him with a sisterly affection."

"Mark," Eda said gently, "You are blind too. Kate has loved you all along." "Eda, you would not willingly deceive me.

Is this true?"

"Mark, I would not tell you lies, and again

I say, Kate loves you." "Éda, I have answered your question, I have given you a reason for my anxiety about

Kate. Will you tell me now where she is?" Then Eda teld him of her own love, her sorrow, Kate's suggestion, her plan of action, and Mark shuddered at the story. "I must follow her," he exclaimed; "I know she was in

trouble. I will not blame you, Eda, but I

think you were both mad. Why did you not

tell me? I would have gone to Courtenay." "And lead to his detection," bitterly added Eda. There is no use in wasting time in vain regrets. Mark. It is in your power still to assist Kate, but your proposition of following her to Bray is absurd, Your only feasible plan is to meet her at Harcourt-street Terminus; knowing how she is dressed, you cannot fail to recognise her. Do you know any one to whom she could go to get rid of her disguise? Dressed as she is she cannot possibly re-enter Oakfield until dark. Kate will leave Bray at four o'clock. Can you suggest any method of bringing her a dress, shawl and hat to save her the journey out here on foot. She must be exhausted, for I know she walked into town

strength." Mark did not take long to consider, "I think, Eda, I can manage anything. I will bring a small valise to Kate's room, and you must put what you think necessary into it, while I go and order the photon. I will not bring a groom into town, I will leave the trap at the livery stables and so avoid all gossip. The Jerolds are out of town, and an old tenant of ours, on whom we can depend, is taking charge of their house. Kate can go there and change her clothes without comment. The housekeeper will merely think Kate has dressed up in some freak."

and probably has had no food to keep up her

(To be Continued.)

How fast time flies when you are working against it-how slowly when you are working to fill it up! What a difference between trying to get your work done before your dinner hour, and trying to fill up

the hour before dinner with work .- Punch. The best frontispiece—An honest face,

(From the New York Irish American.) The following lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Burke, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a crowded assembly :-

Ladies and Gentlemen,-Generally speaking, when a man comes to speak on an Irish subject, he has some room, some scope, some opportunity of making his audience laugh, or, at least, smile; there is so much of humor, or, if you will, fun, in the national character, that it is almost impossible to avoid laughter in the discussion of an Irish subject. I regret to say that I will not create a single smile on your faces to-night. I am come to discuss the history of a dying nationality, and its last king. I am come to tell you of your own fathers and mine,—how they lost the last greatest gift of God, after that of divine blamable than the girl he had judged. He did faith, namely, the gift of their freedom and of their national liberty (applause). The theme which I am come to discuss before you this evening is the life and the times and the character of Ireland's last king, Roderic O'Conor-(applause)-as brave a man, perhaps, as ever drew a sword for God and for fatherland; as unfortunate a man as ever was doomed to preserve his dignity, and to go down to his grave in the midst of misfortunes, but without a taint of dishonor (applause).

Now, in order that we may understand the times and the life of this man properly, I must invite your attention to the close of that dreadful contest which took place between the Irish and the Banes. For three hundred years, Ireland was peaceable and happy,-the home of saints and of scholars,-the university of the Christian world, and the light of the ages, from the fifth down to the close of the eighth century. For three hundred years the whole world beheld her light, and gloried in the brightness thereof. Her Saints went forth from her green bosom, and evangelized the whole world. Every nation in Europe,—aye, down even to the South of Italy,—preserves the memory of the Irish Saints, and loves to dwell, year by year, upon the virtues and the grandeur of character of the men who came from the fair isle of the Western ocean, to preach to them the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and His sauctity (applause).

Then came that fearful invasion that swept simultaneously over Ireland, over England, and over France. The Northmen,—those fierce, tall, blueeyed, fair-haired warriors of the North,-pagans, who adored Odin and Thor, and the Scandinavian gods, -zealous for the cause of their false divinities,zealous, because of the bravery of their spirits and indomitable heart,-they swept over all the North Western countries of Europe; they subdued England, fixed themselves in the North of France, and invaded Ireland. For three hundred years, year after year, during more than two centuries, every all her reasoning powers; but from the time he year beheld a new army of the Danes poured into the land. Still the Irish Gael met them, hilt to hilt, and foot to foot, and disputed every inch of Irish land, and fought them as only men can fight who are animated by a true love for God, for the altar of God, and for their native land (applause). "By what right do you bring me down here | Sad and weary was the contest. An army was de feated on one day, only to reproduce itself on the morrow in the shape of a new army landed from the Northern Seas. Finally, towards the end of the third century of

the Danish invasion, Almighty God gave to Ireland one of His grandest and highest gifts, namely, a man, heroic in mind, heroic in heart, capable of commanding the situation, capable of understanding the wants of his age,—a man who was able to bind up all the incoherent elements of the nation, to make them as one man, and, then, united, to lead was the illustrious and immortal Brian, King of Munster, commonly called Brian Boroimhe. History acknowledges that, amongst its heroes, amongst the men of that twelfth century, amongst all those that figured in the various lands of Europe,—the greatest and most massive character that shines out, is the character of the Irish monarch and here who was able to lead an army of united Irishmen into the plains of Clontarf, and to vanquish the Danes. And, yet my friends, if we reflect upon it, this man, Mark paced up and down the room; then, —the grandest figure in our history,—was still an if his resolve had been taken stood before usurper of the National crown. You know the anvince of the four provinces of the empire, had its own monarch or king. There was a King of Munster, a King of Leinster, a King of Connaught, and a King of Ulster. Four great leading families govemed these four Provinces for two thousand years and more, under the ancient Milesian constitution. The O'Conors, of Connaught; the O'Briens, of Munster; the O'Neills and O'Donnells, of Ulster; Mc-Murroughs, O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, of Leinster, Two thou-and years before Christ was born, the sons of Milesius landed in Ircland from the coast of Spain The ancient Druid or prophet of their race, foretold to them that it was their destiny to land upon and to colonize the green island of the West; and the poet describes their arriving on the coast of Ireland, dreaming of their destiny,—hoping, even in their day-dreams, to behold the island that was to be

> "They came from a land beyond the sea; And now o'er the Western main, Set sail in their good ships, gallantly, From the sunny land of Spain.
> 'Oh! where's the isle we've seen in dreams,— Our destined home or grave?-Thus sang they, as by the morning's beams, They swept the Atlantic wave.

"When, lo! where afar o'er ocean shines A sparkle of radiant green, As though in the deep lay emerald mines. Whose light through the waves was seen. Tis Innisfail! 'tis Innisfail!'

Rings o'er the echoing sea; While, bending to Heaven, the warriors hail The home of the brave and the free.

"Then turn they into the Eastern wave. Where now their day god's eye, With radiant beams, such omen gave As lighted up sea and sky. No cloud was seen o'er earth or sea,

No tear on leaf or sed, When first on their Isle of Destiny Our great forefathers trod."

(Applause.) They brought with them that peculiar constitu-tion, the grandest, perhaps, of any form of government that existed,—the most like to that grand Republican Government under which you citizens of the United States live to-day. (Loud applause.) There was no serfdom amongst them. No Celtic man was ever born, or lived, or ever died as a serf or a slave. It is a remarkable fact, my friends, that nearly every country,—aye, every country in Europe began under the system of serfdom and slavery. The common people, as they were calledthe vul jus-were mere serfs attached to the soil. If a nobleman, a great man, or prince, wished to sell his estate, he not only sold it, but he also sold the people. If he had five hundred families on his estate, he sold them all: they were transferred from him to another man; and they had to serve that other man, as they served their former master. This system of serfdom or slavery was the original condition of every nationality in Europe,—as it was in Russia down to our own days,—with the sole exception of Ireland. In Ireland, certain great families ruled the land; and they were all T Mac's" and

"What is your name?" "Well, your Reverence," he said, "I am a McGuire." "And what made youleave the county Fermanagh?" Oh, then, God knows," said he: "I left it through misfertune!" O'Reilly you at once say, "Oh! he came from the county Cavan." If, on the other hand, a poor fellow comes into the store to you, and says: "I come from Ireland, and my name is McDermott," you at once say: "Oh, you are a Connaught man." If, again, a tall, square-shouldered, dark-haired, hazelyou, and says: "I came to this country; and I am Tyrone." There is no imistake about it, even our Norman name of Burke is altogether Connaught. (Great applause).

Well, my friende, in the ancient constitution of Ireland there was no such thing as slavery, every man was free; every man was of the same blood, the same family, the same name with his chieftain. They elected their chieftains; they elected not only the princes of the name and of the line, but also the "tanist," or man who had the right to succeed him. If the King of Ireland died, his son did not succeed him, as the Prince of Wales. would succeed Queen Victoria. Not a bit of it. They elected the best man, the bravest man, the man fitted to govern; and they made him their chieftain; and he was called, during the life of his predecessor, the "tanist," according to the law of tanistry. Accordingly, when a time of war or trouble arose, the chieftain blew his horn and drew his men around him. He was called The McMahon, The O'Neill, The O'Dwyer, The O'Donnell,-he blew his horn and rallied his men around him; and these men came, the blacksmith from his forge, the thresher from the threshingfloor, the ploughman from his plough; they took their battle-axes and spears, and went out to fight with their chieftains as man to man, not as slaves under their ruler. (Applause.) This being the constitution of ancient Ireland it happened that, towards the close of the Danish invasion, the King solected as "Ard-righ," or High King, was a Meath man, Malachi McLaghlin, one of the bravest and best Kings that ever ruled in Ireland. (Checrs.) It is written of him that his delight was to take a young horse that never was broken in, and, placing one hand upon the animal's neck, he would bound to his back, draw his sword, and dash with the unbroken animal into the midst of his enemy—slashing right and left, and cutting his way through them. (Applause.) Wise in council, holy in his life was this grand and magnificent Malachi; and he was the man whom the poet commemorates when he says-

"Let Erin remember the days of old, Ere her faithless sons betrayed her, When Malachi wore the collar of gold Which he won from the proud invader. When her Kings, with standards of Green un

Led the 'Red Branch' Knights to danger: Ere the Emerald Gem of the Western world Was set in the hands of the stranger." (Great applause.)

In the glen of Glenamalda in Wicklow, near to that lovely vale, where the two rivers meet,-where their water blend together, near that wonderful vale of Malachi the King of Ireland, at the head of his troops, met a great army of the Danes. They joined in battle, the Danes with a cry of their heathen gods-McLaghlin and his men with the cry, " For God, His Christ, and His holy Church," and before the evening sun set, six thousand Danes were stretched dead upon the green hill sides of that valley of Wicklow. Thrice did this glorious King meet a Danish warrior in single combat, and after striking him dead with his battle-axe, he tore the golden collar from his neck and hung it around his own as a trophy of Celtic victory over the Scandinavians.

And, yet, brave and wise and holy as he was, there was another man in Ireland brave and wise and holier than Malachi the Second; and that was the illustrious Brian, of the house of Kinkora by the Shannon, in Munster. This man saw the evils that vere on the land; he saw the Danes on every side, around the sea coast; he saw the people divided,the very chieftains divided amongst themselves; and he saw at the head of the nation a man whose bravery he acknowledged, whose wisdom and goodness he was the first to acknowledge, but he was not equal to the occasion. He seized the reins of government in his own strong hands; he gathered his armies around him; he rallied the grand old race of the O'Briens; he advanced from the banks of the Shannon; he received the fealty of Connaught on his left hand and of Leinster before him; and with these three Provinces around him he attacked the Danes on Good Friday morning. With the Crucifix in one hand and his drawn sword in the other, the man over whose head eighty winters had passed rode before his Irish troops and cried out for his warhorse, "Behold this sign, Oh, Irishmen! Remember that this is the day on which your God died for you; and for that God strike a blow!" (Cheers.) And under his hand the Irish struck suck a blow that on that day of Clontarf they achieved what England was never able to do (enthusiastic applause)-what glorious France was unable to do:-Ireland shook the Danes from her bosom, right into the sea, even as Saint Paul shook off the venomous serpent from his hand, in the island of Mileta

Ah! How sad was the evening of that day. The sun set over the Western coast of Ireland; the nation was rejoicing,—the soldiers, resting upon their swords and spears, were telling each other of the day. But there were three corpses upon that field of Cloutarf; and with these three the hopes of Ireland perished. Brian was stretched a corpse there. The old man had retired into his own tent in the evening, and he was absorbed in prayer before the image of Christ, when a Danish fugitive chanced to pass that way. He peered in, and seeing the old King, entered his tept and transfixed him through the heart with his spear. Upon the field lay his brave son, Prince Murrough, and his grandson, Turlough, who was also a Prince. Three generations of the one royal house of Ireland perished, and, now, anarchy and confusion reigned in the land; until another man arose, second only in bravery, in wisdom, in piety to Brian Born, and that man was Turlough O'Conor, Prince of Connaught (great applause). * rave in the field was Turlough; wise in council was he. He subjected all the various tribes around him to his own chieftainship, and they acknowledged him. The star of the house of O'Conor of Connaught rose to the nation that was sorrowing over the grave of Brian, with the bards who had sung over him.

"Remember the glories of Brian the brave, Though the days of the hero are o'er-Though lost to Mononia and cold in his grave, He returns to Kincors no more,"

Thus spoke the bard of Brian, and all Ireland wept. Yet still the hopes of the nation revived when the rising star of the Western race of O'Conor, the hend of that race,-brave, as I said, in the field, wise in the council, holy before the altar of God,assumed the sovereignty of the Western part of Ireland. He extended his sway all over the land of Erin, that only desired to see the character of the true Catholic and Christian shining out acknowledged in her brave King, Turlough O'Conor-that land that, in the day that one man took another The dawn is drawing near; for the sun of England

THE TRUE WITNESS AND United to him (applause): He lived until the year, and all the manhood and womanhood in Ireland mation, "I will find out the truth of this matter." He sought Eda, but she, poor child, the sought Eda, but she, poor child, with locked door, was sobbing in her room.—

with locked door, was sobbing in her room.—

with locked door, was sobbing in her room.—

When I sat down to write the letter, I asked him, when I sat down to write the letter, I asked him. Regular of St. Augustine, and he retired into the midst of them. Ireland's King retired, and the sanctity of the olden days was returning upon Ireland. The days of Columba and Columbanus; the days of Keiran and the Saints of old were coming back upon the land. Malachi, a Saint of God, was aware. Now, what remained for him? Sudden was Primate of Armagh; Laurence O'Toole, a Saint of God was Bishop of Glendalough; St. Celsus was enter his camp. These two met and never, per (Laughter and choers.) If you hear the name of an the days of Keiran and the Saints of old were comsitting on another episcopal throne in Ireland; and Ireland had the honor and glory of three living Saints ruling her church at the same time (apeyed man steps in like a giant, and stands before plause and cheers). The clergy and Bishops, in their council at Kells, laid down wise laws for the one of the O'Neills;" then you say; "Ah! then regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. The kings and you came from Ulster, my friend-from the county. rulers of the land were most anxious to give to the world and to their subjects the example of the holiness of the ancient days, The Danes had passed away, and new hopes were blooming for Ireland and the people looked, as a matter of course, upon the figure of their monarch, as he retired from their view into the cloister, and there lived and died in the odor of sanctity. He brought with him, as he came into the house he had endowed, royal gifts. History tells us that he brought with him forty thousand ounces of gold; history tells us that he adorned the altars, and built up the glorious shrine; and when he saw peace and calm around him, he glided quietly into that eternity which was before him; and, as was befitting an Irish hero, an Irish monarch, and a prince of the Irish people, he died, leaving to his people as an inheritance, the legacy of a memory that was hallowed by them as that of

But speedily there arose from the same house, and from the line of Turlough, the young Monarch Roderic O'Conor. Young, splended in figure, a prince, manly in heart and in bravery and in strength he grasped the royal sword of Brian, and he waved over Ireland the sceptre of a monarch. He was scarcely installed in his royal dignity, when a great calamity fell upon Ireland, that looms over her and blights her like the dark shadow of a black cloud to this day. All Ireland acknowledged Roderic as "Ard-righ," or "High King." The glories of Tara had passed away; Tara was in ruins then as it is to-day; but there, upon the plains of Boyle, in Roscommon, rose the high towers and lefty palace of Ireland's King; and there Roderic held undoubted and undisputed away over the whole of Ireland (applause). The O'Briens, the McCarthy Mor, the O'-Sullivans, of the South, bowed before him; the proud O'Donnells and O'Neills, of the North, yielded their tribute and homage to him; the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes of the Wicklow Glens, and Kildare Plains, of Leinster; the O'Rourkes, of Breffni, and Meath, acknowledged him as their King; whilst all the septs around him, in his own Province of Connaught gloried in the name of their great and brave, valiant and puissant King, Roderic O'Conor, the King of Ireland. His name was known in the halls of the Plantagenets, in England. His name was known in the halls of the Princes and Kings of France and of Germany; his name resounded in the Vaticau as the descendant of a Saint, and one who emulated the virtues as well as rivalled the bravery of his great ancestor, Turlough O'Conor.

Now, my friends, whilst St. Laurence O'Toole was on his Archiepiscopal throne of Dublin,-whilst peace reigned over the country,—whilst Ireland was healing the deep wounds which the Danes had left upon her stately form,—a man came to Ireland to reform the Church and State, and bring the barbarous Irish into a state of civilization; and that man was Henry the Second, the Plantagenet King of England (hisses). Let me tell you something about him. He was of a family so wicked that the great St Bernard said of them-and it was believed all over in Europe-that they came from the devil (great laughter). The words of St. Bernard were thess-" From the devil they have come, and to the devil, their father, they will go" (applause and laughter). This man held all the Bishoprics of England in his own hands. He claimed the right of appointing and investing the Bishops. In those days the Church was very rich; and whenever a Bishop died the good King Henry took the ten or twelve thousand pounds—that is to say, fifty, or sixty, or eighty thousand dollars,—and he kept it for three or four oh! the vision that was opened before him by the years in his own hands before he appointed a Bishop. saint of God was too much for his heart. He wanted the money; and 1 will tell you why, Irish ladies, bear with me. He was an immoral an impure and debauched man. He wanted the money that belonged to the poor and the Church of God, to expend it upon his own vicious, impure and immoral pleasures. In order to show what manner of man he was, he sent three of his Knights -I say he sent them, - I don't care what history says (applause)—he sent them to shed the blood of Thomas a Beckett. Henry's three Knights entered the Cathedral at Canterbury; they found the holy Bishop at Vespers, in cope and mitre, standing before the altar; and there, in the presence of God, they struck him: they broke his skull, and they shed his brains upon the altar of God. This was the man saving your presence (laughter), that came over to reform the Irish; this was the man that came over to educate our clergy and teach them how to say Mass; this was the man who came over to teach St. Laurence O'Toole-one of the greatest saints that ever lived-how to behave himself properly as a Christian (great laughter). According to Mr. Froude, the Pope wanted a policeman; and he selected a man that had violated every law of God the man that had reddened his hands with the blood of a saint—a man, that, having come from the devil was going to the devil as fast as he could go (hisses and laughter) ;-a man that had married Eleanor of Acquitaine, another man's wife! He came and he found in Ireland a hero and a saint;—the saint was St. Laurence O'Toole, the Archbishop of Dublin; and Ireland's hero was the great and grand Roderic King of Connaught, and High King of Ireland (applaus).

Then St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, cried out to the nation: "To arms! Draw the sword! The land is invaded!" No sooner did Henry's myrmidons land in Ireland,-no sooner was the voice of the sainted Archbishop of Dublin heard, than the sword of Roderic O'Conor sprang from its sheath, and waved, bright and glorious, over the land (loud applause). From the shores of the Western ocean, he marched to the Eastern coast of Ireland. He had around him his army; he rallied his chiefs, and they came. Strongbow, with his forces, landed on the coast of Wexford. Roderic knew the geography of his country; and he knew that, having taken Wexford, the probable course of the invader would be to march, over the hills of Wicklow and the plains of Kildare, on to the city of Dublin; and therefore he, with his army, stood, like a lion in the path, with their swords in their Celtic hands, and waited for the invader whom he expected. But there was a devil in Ireland, in those days, who was invested with a devil's character from hell. The devil was a traitor to his God in Heaven; and he fell. The traitor to Ireland, in those days, was Dermot McMurrough, the King of Leinster; and he was a devil from hell in his character; first, by treason to his country, and secondly, by treason to the sacredness of that marriage-tie that has always been so inviolably preserved in Ireland. He has taken the wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breini; from her husband; and it speaks well for Ireland,—that Ireland which needed the Pope's policeman, according to Mr. Froude, to keep us in order, so that we required Henry II., the holy and immaculate, to teach us how to say our prayers (laughter) ;-it speaks well for Irein the path, between the great capital and the invaders. He stole a march upon Roderic; he came around by the sea-coast of Wexford, and entered into Dublin secretly. To the amazement and indignation haps, since the world was created, did two grander, or greater souls meet than when Laurence, the saint met Roderic O'Gonor, the Celtic King, both animated by one desire, by one passion, and that passion and desire was to drive the Norman and the Saxon into the same Irish sea that had swallowed up the Dane, the last of Ireland's invaders (tremendous cheering) Remember, O Irishmen! that if any man come and tell one of you that, in order to love Ireland, you must doubt or discredit Ireland's priesthood,—I am here to tell you that I am speaking of the last of Ireland's saints; and he came to the camp of the last of Ireland's Kings: and the burthen of his message was: "Give me a sword that I may draw it in defence of Ireland's Nationality, and scourge her inva-ders for ever from her soil!" (Tremendous cheering, again and again renewed). Accordingly, a short time after Dublin was taken

St. Laurence O'Toole, with Roderic O'Conor, the king, advanced upon Dublin, and, according to authentic records, with from torty to sixty thousand Irishmen with them. They invested the city. The O'Donnell and O'Neill, of Ulster, shut the invaders out from the sea by the side of Howth; the Munster men, under the O'Briens, and the O'Byrnes, held the sea-coast at Kingstown and Dalkey, and shut the invaders out from the sea on that side; the O'Kinsella and his men took up position at Kilmainham; and Roderic O'Conor occupied the site of the present Phonix Park, or Castleknock. Unhappily, the investment was not complete. Strongbow was a brave man, my friends; a man whom neither you nor I would wish to meet upon the open field; brave as a lion, and with the heart and hand of a Norman warrior. I don't say it because I am of their Norman blood myself (laughter and applause). No! I had rather have one drop of my Celtic mother's blood than all the blood in my veins other than Celtic (applause). But still it cannot be denied that these Normans,—clad in steel from head to toe; mounted upon their war-horses also panoplied in steel,—were brave men; the bravest, perhaps, in the world. There were only six hundred of them in Dublin, reduced to starvation by the Irish army, lying silent, in grim expectation of the time when the invaders would be compelled to yield. St. Laurence O'Toole, according to the Irish historian Leland, went through the ranks day by day, holding up the cross of Christ, and also girded with a sword, which he was prepared to draw as a prince amongst his people (applause). Pressed with famine and almost exhausted with hunger, Strongbow called his Norman knights to-gether and said: "The enemy is distused about the walls; his line is slender, and we can easily break through it. Is it not better to die like heroes in the field, than to starve here like rats in a hole?" raying his men in full armor, he divided them into three bodies of about two hundred each; Raymond le Gros taking command of one, Miles de Cogan of another, and Strongbow himself leading the third: and they dashed right into the midst of the Irish army. The Celts scattered all around, taken completely by surprise. Not thinking of an assault, and having no previous warning, their lines were broken and the Normans dashed right through the heart of the army, and again dashed back. Once again they charged, and the siege of Dublin was raised. The chieftsins drew off their men and retired. Boderic sullonly and reluctantly withdrew at last, like a lien disappointed of his prey. The grand, royal heart of Ireland's monarch broke within him, when he heard from the lips of his friend, St. Laurence, that the invaders were not to depart to-day or to-morrow, but were to remain for many a sad year. 'They come." he said, in the language interpreted by Ireland's latest poet,-

"They come to divide-to dishonor; And tyrants they long shall remain."

on for his neart. What Ireland dishenored! Ireland enslaved! Ireland losing her nationality! He could not bear it. His heart broke within him; and resigning crown and sceptre he sought the cloister of Clonmacnoise, where his ancestor died in sanctity; and there, for twelve years, the man who had braved every disaster was to live as a Canon. Regular of St. Augustine. For twelve years he spent his time in prayer with God, for Ireland's prosperity and safety. No longer a king, enthroned and crowned, he could do no more for Ireland. Wisdom and strength were vain; but he passed his days in sanctity; ending his life in an aroma of prayer to God for the land that bore him (applause).

His eldest son he was obliged to send as a hostage to the English King; his dominions he was obliged to hold under him, not as under the power of a conqueror; for never will history admit that Ireland was conquered by Henry the Second. The most that Henry ever claimed was the acknowledgment of superiority, then called "Haut Suzeraintie"-that Ireland, retaining her independence, kingship and nationality, acknowledged a nominal submission to the Crown of England. That was all that Henry the Second ever claimed. He treated with Roderic O'Conor as a King. Roderic O'Conor retired into the cloisters of Clonmacnoise and there lived as a king though a monk. He died a king; and on the day when the royal tomb of Clonmacnoise was opened to receive him, he was buried with kingly honors,

If England, to-day, denies the right of Ireland to her nationality and independence, England denics it by the greatest injustice, lying, treachery and tyranny that ever one people exercised over another. If England, to-day, claims more than her first kings did from Ireland, she claims it without reason; and although she has welded a chain, dripping blood, over our land for seven hundred yers, England has never been able to extinguish in the Irish soul the proud and heroic feeling that we are still a nation and shall be a nation till the end of time (prolong-

ed cheering, renewed again and again.) The body of Ireland's last monarch was laid in his royal grave. The nation wept over him; and never, since his day, have we seen the like, except perhaps, in the passing vision of the heroic Hugh O'Neill of Tyrone. (Applause.) Perchance th spirits of the just in Heaven behold the things that take place on earth. If sorrow could enter there,—where the chastened spirit of Ireland's last monarch is crowned,—Oh! saddened would be his vision of blessedness, and chastened his eternal joy, to witness the centuries of agony, of persecution, of trial and of wrong that have passed over his native land. But one thing we know,-that the spirits of the just behold and appreciate the triumph of justice and of truth upon this earth. Roderic, brave was thine arm, now mouldered into the dust of Ireland; brave was the heart that throbbed in thy manly and kingly bosom with love for Ireland. Roderic thou hast seen our sorrows but I, an Irishman and a priest, proclaim, O Roderic, that thou shalt behold our resurrection, our triumph and our joy (here the immense audience rose and for several minutes the building fairly trembled with the tempest of applause.) It is coming. (Renewed applause.) The day approaches. O sainted King I it approaches. "O's." To this day, let me know you name : and if he was as holy as he was brave; and they all sub- man's wife, the whole nation rose up against him; is setting. (Continued applause.) Her political

power is nearly gone; her military power is, nothpower is nothing; her commercial power is slipping fast from her ing ; ner community resources of her one fruitful hands ; the natural resources of her one fruitful hanus; the mother of iron and coal is beginning to prove barren; and when England's iron and coal. are gone, England's prestige already gone, her political influence now on the wane, what remains. (Cheers)? What remains, O Celts? what remains in Heaven! it remains for you to o, ye made the resurrection and the glory of your race, behold the resurrection and the glory of your race, behold the resultive sith, held to national love, and have never known how to resign the two most glorious ideas that can fill the mind and heart of man, a love for God above him, and for the native land that bore him. (Great applause, which was again and agair repeated, as the Rev. lecturer re-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P.—The fallowing letter from his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth has been received by Mrs Magnife:

PIUS, P. P. IX.

Dear daughter in Christ, health and the Apostolic blessing .- With what persevering constancy your illustrious husband exerted himself in defence of the rights of the Catholic Church and of this Holy See, and with what benefit he expended on both the whole force of his genius, is, dear daughter, so tho-roughly appreciated and felt, that it can pass from the memory of no one who has witnessed his labours; least of all, from ours. With just reason, therefore, you and your children mourn the untimely death of that excellent man, whose loss must be keenly felt by others, too, however high in place and dignity. But the immediate occasion of his death, whilst it moves your liveliest sorrow, suggests also the strongest motive of comfort. For your piety must see and acknowledge that the anxious labours, which had no slight share in causing his death, prove that his heart always burned with zeal for God's glery and his neighbours good, and that he was wholly devoted to the attainment of those noblest objects; and therefore that his merit on this twofold score must have won for him the most ample recompense in Heaven. You have no just doubt, then, that in the Kingdom where Charity is perfected, your husband, though parted from you, is more than ever united to you by the closer hands of the spirit, and extends to you and your children the most effective care and guardianship. Raise your heart, therefore, to thoughts like these, thrust in God's clemency, and offer Him the sacrifice of your grief; that if any stain of Earth still clings to him that has passed from you, it may quickly be wiped away, and his participation of the Glory he has carned may be hastened. We pray God to give you tranquillity of mind and all the graces and gifts you need. Meantime, as an augury of God's blessing, and as a pledge of our Paternal benevolence, we very lovingly impart to you and each of your children the Apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 2nd day of December, 1872, in the 27th year of our Pontifi-

To our beloved daughter in Christ, Margaret Maguire, Widow.

THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION .- A quarterly meeting of this Body was convened for Friday evening the Press and the public being excluded; the following passage in the Circular explains the main object of the meeting -" It appears to be indispensably necessary, in view of the probability of a genelection, to make preparations for organizing the friends of the Home Rule movement in the different constituencies, either in associations, or committees, or in such other manner as local circumstances may render advisable." Reviewing this movement, the Evening Post says:-" The transparent object of the movement is to disintegrate the Catholic and Liberal vote, mainly with a view to return Tories, numbers of whom have no scruple in swallowing a Home Bule bait; and should they, as in Derry, even denounce the demand, still prefer a rampant Orangeman and an alien to a native Catholic Liberal. The public policy of several of the leaders of the movement is in this direction-a policy explicitly avowed in some of their organs. They see in the formation of the Catholic Union grounds for grave alarm. While, strictly speaking, non-political in the sense of pa and important reforms, foreign and domestic, which are the objects of the Union can be effected through Parliamentary action alone. Hence, on this and upon other grounds the Union will, we have no doubt, early address itself to the status, existing and attainable, of Catholics in the Irish representation. We have pointed out, in a series of exhaustive articles, that instead of 38, as at present, the constitu- iraught. encies should be able to return 89, or 21 times that number of Catholics. Here is a rich source of political, religious, and social strength, which, we doubt not, will be vigorously tapped by the Catholic Union." This statement evoked an article from the Mail, alleging that the leader in the Post is a manifesto from the Catholic Union, and that the latter has been founded in hostility to the Home Rule movement. The Mail declared, on Wednesday, that the article in the Post, pointing out what should be the obvious policy of Catholics as regards Parliamentary representation is one of the most startling avowals of this generation :- "In our mind, no avowal more startling has been made in Ireland for a generation-none more disappointing to those Protestant gentlemen who have thrown themselves into the Home Rule movement—none, we will add, more disgraceful to an Irish nation." The policy of the Irish Tories is to league with the Home Rule party, and endeavor to show that the Catholic Union was founded to subvert the latter. Vindicating Catholics against the charge that they proposed to proscribe Liberal Protestants from the representation of Catholic constituencies, the Post says :-"The bigot and the latent supporter of the ancient Ascendency will, no doubt, charge us with raising sectarian cries, just as Catholics were charged with exciting religious rancour when they demanded Emancipation. No religious community in the Empire, save Catholics, has ever given substantial proofs of political liberality, untinged by even the suspicion of religious raucour. Swift, Melyneux, Lucas, Charlemont, the Bishop of Derry (Earl of Bristal), Grattan, Flood, Burke, Sheridan, Curran, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Davis, and Smith O'Brien, apart from Mitchell, John Martin, and Isaac Butt--still living-were trusted by the Catholics of Ireland. Since 1829 Catholic constituencies have freely returned, and now return Liberal Protestants to represent them. Unfortunately we seek in vain for the converse policy towards Catholics." I have thus indicated the situation as regards the discussion of the great question of Catholic representation .--The present one-sided reciprocity can no longer be borne by Catholics. Nearly a million of Cutholics in Ulater have not a member of their own faith amongst the 29 sent to the House of Commons .-

Cor of London Tablet. THE CATHOLIC UNION.—The Univers, noticing the first public meeting of the Irish Catholic Union, har the following touching and beautiful tribute to the feeling allusion to France, in the eloquent speech of Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P. for Westmeath :- "Catholic France has prayed; she has smitten her breast in the sanctuary of the Mother of God, and before the relics of the Saints, and behold her mere repentance rekindles the hopes of the world. Since we have humbled ourselves in tears, and confessed our faults. the peoples marked with the sign of Jesus Christ us forever. Alas! Of these numerous testimonics of all reference to any court of appeal, leaving the

of sympathy and friendship which reach us from all quarters, we can only accept the sentiment that inspires them. We have no longer the right to count upon the future after having so often contemned the past. The Divine Master alone can tell if sufficient faith still abides amongst us to overcome His justice and draw towards us the graces of His mercy. And yet, spite of the shame of our fall, how can we avoid feeling something of the old pride arise within us at seeing magnanimous Ireland obstinately proclaiming that the pre-eminence in Israel shall not pass away from Judah! We feel it! The country of the ancestors of our MacMahon expressed herself in her fulners by the mouth of Mr. P. J. Smyth, when at the first great meeting of the Catholic Union, lately held in Dublin, the eloquent orator evoked thunders of applause when he exclaimed: -(Here the Univers copies the passage on France from Mr. Smyth's speech.)" There is great work before the Union, and the terror that it has already excited in the old Party of Ascendency is sufficient evidence of the tears entertained from its action.

·LETTER FROM THE ARCHEISHOP OF TUAM.—The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the

St. Jarlatii's, Tuam, Dec. 10th, 1872. DEAR SIR,-In illustration of the deep sympathy which the Galway election and subsequent petition excited in distant lands, I beg to forward for Sir John Gray the annexed bank order for £50 sterling, sent me from Ipswich, Queensland, Australia. The generous feelings by which the contributors were animated cannot be better expressed than in their own significant words:-" Although placed almost at the ends of the earth, on the extreme confines of civilisation, we, Irish Catholics, still cherish for the land of our birth and the faith of our fathers an arden affection which neither time nor distance can eradicate." Of this ardent affection they have given proof, not only by the present remittance, but likewise by the assurance that a further collection is still in progress towards assisting the cause of their country and their creed, which are endeared to them by distance. I send you the names of the subscribers and the amount of their several subscriptions, in order that, like the contributors to this patriotic fund already published, those generous exiles may be mentioned with those who, from all parts of Ireland. have recorded their indignant protest against an oppressive injustice, which could not be defended except by those extraordinary advocates of wrong who burlesque history by affecting to find estimable qualities in those who were most remarkable for their detestation of religion and their cruelty to the people of Ireland

The snow, now falling in flakes, and threatening an aggravation of all the hardships which bad food and the want of fuel have been already inflicting, calls for prompt and immediate attention to the wants of the poor. And I trust that committees will be formed without delay in all our towns to collect funds to mitigate the privations which so many will be doomed through this severe season to endure.

But whilst we manifest solicitude for temporal

sufferings, we must not be indifferent to the dangers to which their faith is likely to be exposed in quarters from which danger is not sufficiently apprehended by what is called the National Pourd of Education in the relations now existing between the managers of National Schools and their teachers .-From the first inauspicious creation of that body they have been going on from bad to worse, constantly projecting fresh innovations, and all having for object to establish in the country a despotism which at the commencement they would not have dreamt of, and which only from the servitude made tolerable by habit any independent Catholics could endure. Fortunately such is the usual fate of inordinate pretensions in all regulated public hodies. that they at length meet bitter disappointment where they found they could command support,-This arbitrary board issues instructions to its wellpaid staff of obsequious subordinates—the inspectors -to labor for the consummation of their tyranny in procuring from the managers of National Schools a formal assent to this last and worst of their long series of assaults, during forty years, on the free education of the Catholic youth of Ireland. Those itinerant functionaries, ever ready to obey the behests of their masters, have lately been extremely busy with the managers of schools, asking, nay, annoying them so importunately to consent to a new covenant, that some of the clergy have asked my dvice for their guidance in this further interference with the religious duties of the managers and the safety of the schools. The managers have already sufficient trouble in their interminable correspondence with a board having a legion of clerks at its command, without exposing themselves to the certainty of continual lawsuits with the seeds of which this new condition of so many months' notice is

The Catholic Church, in the spirit of St. Paul's instructions to the Corinthians, discourages litigation; yet if the managers once submit to this condition, they may be assured that neither the board nor the teachers would, in the contemplated change, show much deference to his apostolic counsels; on the contrary, the board especially would hail a system of new and anomalous jurisprudence which would render them supreme judges in all the disputes (and they would be frequent) between managers and teachers. And thus an heterogenous junta, springing from the dire injustice done to Catholics by penal laws, and as such, a mere provisional experiment to mitigate that injustice, takes on itself to be the supreme and final tribunal on questions of education between Catholic clergymen and members of their flocks, involving, as they surely would, the sacred interests of faith and morality! I have been much gratified by the seasonable caution given to his clergy by Dr. Walsh, the good hishop of Kildare, not to sign any document. And when we reflect on the various instances of deep and systematic deceit by which well-minded men have been so often imposed on, the clergy cannot be too cautious in dealing with those men, who, in the words of St. Gregory, adopting the wisdom of the world, endeavor to hide their sinister purpose by artful language. Should the board succeed in this insane attempt to subdue the Catholic clergy, like the short-lived triumphs of Pyrrhus, it would prove the sure harbinger of their own speedy destruction.-Your faithful servant,

† John, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE NATIONAL EDUCA-TION BOARD .-- Mr. Vere Foster has addressed a letter to the press, in which, after admitting that a notorious deadlock has taken place between the Government and the Catholic clergy with respect to the payment of the result fees which have been earned by teachers of schools under their management, and which they have been efficially led to expect, he expresses a hope that the National Board will find some honourable solution of the difficulty, and that it will unnecessary to return into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer any portion of the money which has been fairly carned by an underpaid and mer torious class of public servants. The Catholic Clergy object to the proposed constitution of the National Board as a final court of appeal in case of peremptory dismissal of a National teacher by his manager without either three month,' notice or three months' pay. They say that circumstances might arise which would undermine their confidence in the board. Mr. Foster confesses that, strongly as he sympathises with the teachers, the hesitation of the Catholic Bishops is both natural and proper, and that the action of the Government, though it may be well intentioned to all parties, is ill judged. suggests that the most reasonable solution of the salute us with respect, and promise us a return of difficulty would be the omission, in the proposed that glory of which conquest seamed to have robbed form of agreement between managers and teachers,

question of the justice of such dismissal as it is desired to guard against, to be dealt by the ordinary tribunals of the country, as in the case of other contracts between employers and employed .- Catholic

CATHOLIC APPOINTMENTS .- Mr. Constantine Molley, of the Leinster Circuit, has been appointed counsel to Mr. Palles, Attorney-General. Mr. Molloy is one of the oldest criminal lawyers amongst the junior Bar, and has taken prominent part in framing several Irish Statutes, amongst others, Lord O'Hagan's Jurors' Act, one of the best measures of the last forty. years. Mr. William Woodlock, of the junior Bar, has succeeded, on the resignation of Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, as Police Magistrate for the City of Dublin, salary £800. Mr. Hugh H. MacDermott, barrister, has been transferred from Sligo to Leitrim, as Crown prosecutor.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the composition of a Bench at Petty Sessions is often more vitally important to the peace and well-being of the country than the composition of the highest courts in the realm. The judges of the supreme courts, even if inclined to use their high authority, are held in check by the double influence of the Press and the Bar. The judge's every action is submitted to the severe criticism of the members of the profession who attend his court, and of the public, who through the Press become acquainted with its proceedings. Far different is the case in the ordinary court of petty sessions. There the magistrates are, as a rule, free from either professional control or newspaper supervision; they wield an authority unquestioned and supreme-their word is law; and, save in one case out of ten thousand, that great antidote to injustice-publicity-is never applied to their decisions. Under such circumstances, it is all-important to the due administration of justice that on every petty sessions' bench there should be a fair contingent of men of the popular faith and the popular political creed, sympathising with the people, understanding their wants and wishes, and unlikely to deal harshly with them. A vast amount of Irish discontent is distinctly traceable to the fact that the opposite principle has prevailed in the choice of the Irish magistracy. As an example of this, we may instance the strange fact noticed by the Rev. Thomas Rice, C.C., in a letter to our contemporary, the Belfast Daily Examiner. The reverend gentleman points out that, although a considerable majority of the two hundred thousand inhabitants of Tyrone are Catholics, there is only one Catholic gentleman among the hundred and twenty magistrates of the county. Mischievous and unfair as such a condition of things would be in any Irish county, it is doubly mischievous and unfair in a Northern county where party dissensions still prevail, and where it scarcely needed the revelations of the Dungannon Commission to show that the decisions of a bench entirely drawn from one political party can scarcely command the respect of its opponents, when party questions come before it .- Dublin Freeman.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- Lord Otho Fitzgerald has interposed in a resolute and generous spirit to settle the unfortunate dispute between the Duke of Leinster and his tenants. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Bagot, a member of the Athy Farmers' Club, he states that he has read with the utmost pain the severe expressions used against his father and his family, and tenders his resignation as a member of the club. At the same time he expresses most plainly his own opinions as to the matter in dispute by telling them that he has written to Lord Kildare begging him to join in urging the Duke to withdraw the objectionable leases: to offer in lieu of them, where the parties are willing to accept them, 31 years' leases; to summon a meeting of the tenants in order to learn their views, and satisfy them, if possible; and, lastly, to accept the resignation of Mr. Hamilton as agent. He acknowledges that Mr. Hamilton has acted in the strict discharge of his duty, and in the most disinterested manner for the benefit of the Duke's property, but he thinks he has carried out the proceedings in a harsh and unjust manner, which cannot be overlooked by the tenantry, with a view to further peace and prosperity. The Duke, he remarks, has, after 60 years' management of his large property, earned the name of the best, the kindest, and the most indulgent landlord in Ireland. A more honourable, upright, and charitable man does not, he believes, exist, or one who has more the interest of his tenantry at heart; but he thinks that his Grace, in persisting in this instance, has been ill-advised. Lord Otho declares his carnest desire to support the views of the tenants, and states that. while he deprecates the reopening of the question of the Land Bill in Parliament, he is ready to consider any measure proposed for its further improvement

The Limerick Town Council have been discussing the obnoxious eaths yet remaining, as a disgrace, on the Statute Book. It appears that the eath taken by Catholic sub-sheriffs, etc., differs essentially from that sworn by Jew, Gentile, or Infidel; and that Catholic members of a Town Council, and they only are obliged to take an oath, "while men of every other creed" can occupy their places by swearing not at all. The attention of Parliament is to be called to the matter: and something ought to be done to alter this paltry remnant of penal laws, when genteel " declarations" have been substituted in the inferior courts to meet conscientious objections to unnecessary oaths. Very hard ones break themselves in the swearing.—Catholic Opinion.

RESCUE OF A SIMPWRECKED CREW .- On the 26th ult, the barque Albinus, belonging to Messrs J. Galvan and Co. New Ross, was on her passage from Quebec to Limerick. Very fortunately a boat was discovered floating in the distance, and, on the Albinu nearing, it was found to contain a ship's crew. The poor fellows were got on board and then it was learned that they were the crew of the Lady Stilton, of Greenock, twenty-four in number, and that they had been obliged to abandon her to try and save themselves. The Albinus encountered very severe weather, but reached Kilrush on Friday, 29th, where the rescued crew were safely landed. Waterford Chronicle.

Some instances of agrarian crime which have re cently been reported in the county. Clare, hitherto one of the most peaceable in the country, have excited some uncasiness among the well-affected inhabitants. It is not long since an attempt was made upon the life of Mr. Arthur Creagh, a gentleman generally respected in the district in which he resides, and now it is stated that a threatening letter has been received by Mr. Joseph Hall, a magistrate, living near the place where the outrage was committed. The letter was sent through the New-markut-on-Fergus post-office, and threatened Mr. Hall's life in the event of his carrying out some notices to quit which he had lately served on his tenants. Mr. Hall, though not a native of the county, has been for some years a resident, having acquired by marriage the property in dispute, which belonged to the late Mr. Burton Bindon.

Bartholemew Flynn, for whose arrest a warrant was out, surrendered himself at the Constabulary Barracks, Sligo, on a charge of the murder of Patrick Morrow, who was killed on the 25th of March last when coming from the races of Darragh. Immediatily after the murder a warrant was issued by the coroner for the arrest of the prisoner and his three brothers, but he succeeded in escaping to America. He now states that he came back to give himself up. His brothers were tried and acquitted of the charge at the last assizes for Sligo, the prosecuting counsel being of opinion that the indictment should have been for manslaughter. The prisoner is a powerful looking man. The announcement of his surrender. has caused considerable excitement in the locality.

Our Dublin correspondent telegraphed last night:

wounding David Murphy in George's street in October last, was brought from prison to the hospital to-day, for the purpose of having the depositions of the wounded man taken. He was strongly guarded by mounted police. Dr. Hughes deposed that Mur-phy was still unable to attend at the police court. Murphy was examined, but he could not identify Kelly in any way. He said he saw three persons in the street when he was shot. The chief police magistrate, before whom the depositions were taken, again remanded Kelly. The Hon. David Lynch, Judge of the Landed Estates Court, died at his residence to-day, after a short illness. The anniversary of the shutting of the gates of Derry was celebrated by the Apprentice Boys to-day in the usual manner. No opposition was shown, and everything passed off quietly; the morning was ushered in by the ringing of the Cathedral bells and by the firing of cannon. The Apprentice Boys marched in procession to and from the Cathedral, where the anniversary sermon was preached. Crimson flags were displayed from the Cathedral and the Walker monument, and in the evening an effigy of Lundy was burned at the latter .- Times, 20th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

One of the oddest developments of the Englisman in America is the ostentation he delights to introduce into the ceremonials of death. Perhaps it is not a development. It may be that our kinsmen have simply retained habits which have gradually dropped off from ourselves since the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon family parted company, and if the way in which this taste is manifested is forced upon our notice more strongly in succeeding years, it perhaps is only because ampler means have enabled surviving relatives, friends, and admirers to indulge their predilections with greater freedom. We know that words and phrases, and even tones of speech, have been retained in use in the States which have ceased to be current among ourselves, so that ignorant Englishmen have brought back as Americanisms what were merely atchaic forms and expressions. So it may be in the celebration of funerals. Our grandfathers and great-grandfathers were certainly very fond of these melancholy pomps. Every one who knows anything of the rural life of the Old Home," or whose memory can go back a few decades-even if it be no more than thirty yearscan tell how the "Black Duke," as he was always called, from his pent-house eyebrows, or the "Wild Earl," or the twentieth Sir John in a direct line, lay in state for three days in the family house, while all the county went to view him. They filed in and out, and were treated according to their degree; and when the actual day of burial came there was a State procession and a consumption of funeral baked meats which remained the talk of the neighbrhood for years after. The less robust sorrow of this generation shrinks from these trials. Wills solemnly forbid them, and survivors recoil from them with horror, if not with disgust. Friends who can claim no kinship with the dead would sooner mourn him in the silent intervals of busy life than swell the pageants of the undertaker. But across the Atlantic the old custom endures. The paraphernalia of death are the gratification of the living. The ceme-tery of each great city is its park, its show-place, the suburban pleasure-ground visitors are pressed to visit. It is in vain that the stranger pleads that Kensal Green has no attractions for him; it is in vain that he says he has been a score of times in Paris and has never visited Pere Lachaise. He cannot escape the necessity of a sort of picnic to Mount Auburn or Mount Gilead, and the still more terrible compulsion of admiring the triumphs of monumental art which lie heavy on those sacred acres. An account of the funeral rites of poor Horace Greeley is the last contribution we receive from the other side of the Atlantic towards the literature of mortality. The last great funeral of New York was that of Colonel Fisk. There is no dispute as to what manner of man Fisk was. It is a pity that there is no Henry Fielding to write his life. The materials are ample, and if this debauched and vulgar scoundrel never showed any trace of the courage Jonathan Wild could claim to possess, it may be remembered that, at any rate, he succeeded so well that an esteemed and reverend divine was found ready to prononnee a panegyric upon him over his open grave Fisk was an unabashed swindler, and yet his funcral was touching in its solemnity. He lay in state precisely like poor honest Horace Greeley, and men and women of New York passed through the hall in tens of thousands " to take a last look at his familiar features." Female admirers heaped bushels of immortelles over the bier, and in their sweet fondness stooped to kiss the glass that served as a window in the coffin lid. When the hour of interment came a careful selection of anthems was sung by some of the choicest voices of New York, interspersed with the addresses and exhortations of divines; and "the church being vacated, large crowds filed through it nearly all the rest of the day to view the mouraful decorations, conspicuous among them being an arch of flowers over the pulpit, with"-words which we shall not profune by such association .- Times.

"Systematized child murder!" Such heading is to be found in the gravest of English newspapers. They have become accustomed to the business and think far more about strikes than about slaughters Plymouth is famous for its Brethren, but if children are done away with as they seem to be just now there will be very little brotherhood or sisterhood in the town. At a coroner's inquest recently held, some remarkable disclosures were made leading to the belief that an extensive system of child murder is prevalent. The inquest was upon the hody of a child three weeks old. It had been attempted to be passed off as stillborn; and it was elicited that the nother had been prompted by the undertaker to bury it as stillborn through a certain woman, and that this woman, professing to be a midwife had been accustomed recently to bring "stillborn children" to the cemetery to be buried in large numbers. She had brought as many as five in one week, and on one occasion she told a cemetery official she expected to be there again in two dars, and came accordingly It was shown also that the number of children buried in the cometery purporting to be stillborn had doubled the usual average, and that upwards of 300 had been so buried this year. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned, and it was intimated by the superintendent registrar that proceedings for giving improper certificates would be taken. As the business has thriven so well, we may expect that insuperable difficulties will be found in the way of the detectives, and this last horror will be hushed up and forgotten .- Dublin Freeman.

Just at the this Christmas time, too we have had a sudden increase of violent crime. I should think for many years past there have not been so many felons lying under sentence of death, as there are now in our county gaols. In the winter circuit just concluded there were so many capital sentences passed that there is certain to be a large number of reprieves. Yet each individual case is well nigh as bad as it could be. There is a sort of grim irony in the fact that just at this period the Church of England should have held a "day of intercession" for help to missionary enterprise. Yesterday through out the United Kingdom special services were held in our churches and prayers were offered up for God's grace to inspire our people to give more liberally to foreign missions for the conversion of the heathen to the doctrines of the Anglican Church. Surely there is work enough to be done in converting our own heathen at home before we look abroad .- London Cor. of the Toronto Globe.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times, writing on the 15th Nov., amongst other things says:—"At a time when the Jesuits are in such evil odour on

that there are not in India any more devoted and exemplary men. There are no men in India who work so hard, there are no men who come out as they come out, wifeless and friendless, and withcut a thought or a kope of ever seeing home again."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, ON DARWIN.-Professor Max Muller has delivered, at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the first of a series of "Roscoe lectures," instithted by the members of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society. The Professor's subject was "Darwin's Philosophy of Language." Confining himself to the question of language, Professor Muller endeavoured to show that between what might be called the language of animals and that of man there was no natural bridge, and that in order to account for human language, we required for man the possession of a faculty of which no trace whatever had been discovered in the lower animals. He could not understand how Mr. Darwin could bring himself to sum up the subject, as follows:-" We have seen that the faculty of articulate speech does not offer any peculiar objection to the belief that man has been developed from some lower animal." The fact was that no instance had been adduced of any animals learning to speak, nor had it been explained by any scholar or philosopher how that barrier of language which separated man from all animals might be effectually crossed. Emotional language was, no doubt, shared in common by man and animals, but rational language was confined to man.

The following penitential letter, addressed to the editor of the London Tablet, needs no comment:—
"Some three years ago I wrote a pamphlet called Why I Left the Church of Rome.' This pamphlet. was occupied entirely with the Papal Infallibility question. I shall be much obliged to you if you will permit me through your columns to state that I consider the said pamphlet to be illogical, absurd, inconclusive, and worthy of the waste-paper basket. I am heartly sorry that I should ever have written such trash. Yours faithfully, WILLIS NEVINS."

"Mr OLD FRIEND HOMER." - ("Every day must begin for me with my old Friend Homer-the friend of my youth, the friend of my middle age and of my old age-from whom I hope never to be parted so long as I have any faculties, or my breath in my body."-Mr. Gladstone, Dec. 3, 1872.) Scene: Mr. Gladstone asleep-Ghost of Homer rises, and, pointing to a rabble of men on strike on their way to Hyde-Park, says:-

"But if a clamorous vile plebeian rose, Him with reproof he checked, or tamed with blows, Be silent, wretch, and think not here allowed That worst of tyrants, a usurping crowd.'

-That is Mr. Pope's translation of a passage of mine, sir. What do you make of it?"-Punch.

What bitter, though unconscious, satirists Protestants are of their own very peculiar institutions! The Society for the Propagation of the (Protestant) Gospel," have been supplied with funds by "a friend" sufficient to send two missionaries to China, and two to Japan, but—they cannot get any one to go! So they had to issue "an appeal" to university men to offer their services. Apostles of the truth require to "appeal" to preach the true Gospel to the gentiles. If any "friend" will find only very partial adequate funds to send out Catholic missionaries to these places, there will not, we guarrantce, be the slightest difficulty in at once despatching most able and painfully anxious priesto to the scene of their labours. Protestants have funds, but can't find men to undertake the useless task of preaching a false Gospel; Cathelics are almost overburdened with men eagerly desirous of announcing the glad tidings of salvation to those in darkness, but even the passing-money is difficult to find to the extent we all desire. The Church is poor and despised of men; the Apostles were in precisely the same condition; what is the natural inference? "Tar-and-feathering" oneself is supposed in America the height of folly; are not the Protestant "propagationists" now performing that self-devoted immolation with a vengeance ?-Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

New Haven, Jan. 6 .- Mrs. Lydia Shorman, frequently styled "the Comnecticut Bergin," who was cenvicted last spring in the city of murder in the second degree, for poisoning her husband in June, 1871, in Derby, by the use of arsenic, has a length made a confession of her crime, as well as of tho others which she was believed to be guilty of. The confession was made to a jailor. From what is learned it appears that she has confessed that she killed Sherman and his two children with poison, and that years ago she also poisoned her first husband, Struck, and his children, when living in New Jersey. She denies, however, that she killed her second husband, Dennis Hurlburt, in whose remains the chemist found arsenic. She is reported to feel much relieved in mind since she confessed her evil deeds, and expresses a desire to read the Bible and converse with religious persons. Her confession was hastened probably by the near approach of the time when she is to be sentenced. This will be done next week, when Judge Foster, in the Supreme Court. will preside with Judge Loomis and pass sentence upon her.

A Loving Wire.—It is said that the following letter was written to a lady in Detroit by a hereaved and stricken widow in Cincinnati:—"Dearest Louisa:—Darling John died last night. Conjection of the lungs. Our loss is his gain. I will join him on the other shore. I have ordered the loveliest mohair for the funeral-made with polonaise and trimmed with real point lace. Loss covered by insurance on the ten year plan; will be paid in sixty days. I know you serrow with me. We had four doctors at two dollars a visit. Aunt Maria will not go into mourning, because, she has just bought her fall and winter things. Her bonnet is straw. There is a balm in Gilead; but my heart is nearly broken. Send me a cut paper pattern of that sacque of yours. Your devoted, Sarah." If we may be permitted to say a word respecting the afflicted widow, it would be to the effect that she will probably rope in a fresh man within twelve months, and pay for her wedding garments out of the cash provided by her darling John on the ten year plan.

PHYSICAL BANKRUFTCY.—Certain insidious forms of disease appear to be fastening upon the American people. Physicians tell us that nervous weakness and derangements of a most dangerous kind are making fast inroads upon us ; that parulysis, epilepsy, insanity, and all nervous diseases are growing yearly more common. Statistics show that in some sections, and notably in the New England States, the descendants of native American families decrease from one generation to another .- New York Wit-

New York is certainly the metropolitan city of murder, suicide, and accidental death. Statistics for the past year show that there have been 57 cases of homicide, or more than one a week, 140 of suicide, 209 of sunstroke, 735 accidental deaths, and 206 bodies found floating in the rivers and harbour-such is the ghastly record which the coroners have compiled during the past year. The number of homicides exceeds that of the preceding year by 15, and the list of suicides is also large, including 32 more names than were on the records of 1871.

Susan B. Anthony, and fourteen other females, who cast their ballots at the late Presidential election, have been arrested for illegal voting; and held to bail for the sum of \$500. There will be enough talk about Womans' Rights, at that trial, certainly to satisfy the most eager hunter after nonsense.

Seventeen hundred more Italian emigrants arrived

Our Dublin correspondent selegraphed last night: a time when the Schutch at the state of the selection of the Continent of Europe, it may be useful to state here since New Year's, all destitute. Meny, who is composed when the control of the contr

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BEINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM MAT DATE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1873.

Friday, 17-St. Anthony, Ab. Saturday, 18-Chair of St. Peter at Rome. Sunday, 19—Second after Epiphany.
Monday, 20—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM. Tuesday, 21-St. Agnes, V. M. Wednesday, 22—SS. Vincent and Anastasius, MM. Thursday, 23—Espousals of the B. V. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The world would have been shaken to its foundations but a few years ago, had it then been suddenly announced that Louis Napoleon was dead. To-day the same tidings are received with almost perfect indifference; and society is no more moved by the event than it would be by the announcement of the death of any one of its humblest members. Amongst all the misfertunes that befell the deceased in his last years, this perhaps was the greatest: that it was given to him to outlive his reputation.

Charles Louis Napoleon, son of Hortense daughter of Josephine, and wife of Louis Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon, was born in the Tuilleries on the 20th April, 1808, and was therefore in the 65th year of his age at the time of his death, 9th January, 1873. His life was full of strange vicissitudes. The first part he played was that of a political adventurer, in the course of which he distinguished himself by his ludicrous exploits at Strasbourg and Boulogne, in which he was greatly abetted by a tame eagle; tried, condemned to imprisonment at Ham, the adventurer passed several years in that fortress, but succeeded at last in making his escape to England, where he remained till the breaking out of the revolution of 1848. Allowed to return to Franco, he took his seat in the Legislative Assembly, to which he had been elected; and then presenting himself as a candidate for the Presidency, the nation by an overwhelming majority, and captivated by the charm of his name, selected him for its ruler. How he discharged the functions entrusted to him; how after a bloody massacre he overthew the Constitution, and managed at last to don the Imperial purple-are matters of history yet to be written, but on which it is difficult to form a correct opinion. By some the act, the coup d'etat, was denounced as vilest treachery; by others, the newly proclaimed Emperor was hailed as the saviour of society. The truth porhaps lies betwirt the two. France needed strong and stable government, and that she could only then have on condition of accepting Louis Napoleon as her Emperor; the latter could only retain his seat on the throne by making himself feared, and that he did most effectually by the wholesale slaughter in the streets of Paris. in the month of December, 1852.

However questionable the means by which he attained power, it cannot be denied that in many respects Louis Napolcon made at first a good use of it. He repressed disorder, he gave security to property, he put down, and kept down with a firm hand the anarchists. and he maintained peace in Europe. His conduct as Britain's ally in the war with Russia was loyal; and, but for one thing, but for one fatal step in his early career, he might have lived honored, and have even transmitted his title to the issue of his union with Eugenie, the beautiful and amiable daughter of the Spanish Countess de Montijo. The sins of his youth, life. however, found him out, and rose up against him.

For, unfortunately, Louis Napoleon, the political adventurer, had, when a young man, allied himself with the rascally revolutionists of Italy handed together in an accursed scoret society, the Carbonari, to overthrow the Papacy, and every throne standing in the Peninsula. No Idoubt the Emperor would gladly have forgotten young Charles Louis Napoleon's

poignards and other revolutionary modes of conveying intelligence, were given to the Emperor that he must keep terms with the devil to whom he had sold himself. The said Em- think it has at present much chance of success, peror held out at first; but at last the argu- for in these days the odds are very heavy against ments of Orsini were too strong for him; right winning; but we heartily rejoice in anyand in an evil hour he was compelled thing that can cause trouble and humiliation to to adopt that policy towards Austria, of which Magenta and Solferino were indeed his family. May their troubles never be less, the first fruits; but of which Sedan, and the humiliations of France, and all the calamities that have befallen the Catholic Church, were the later but inevitable results, which any one not blinded by the judgment of God must have perceived from the first; and yet for the moment the war with Austria was popular with a blinded and infatuated France :si mons non lævn fuisset.

Trojaque, nunc stares; Priamique arx alta maneres. But these were doomed. In an evil hour for himself, for the hopes of his dynasty, and for France, he undertook the Italian campaign. In an evil hour for himself, for France, and the Catholic Church, he conquered at Magenta and Solferino. Austria was humbled, and Prussia was by so much exalted; for in truth, it was the cause of Prussia and of the Revolution, not at all that of France, that was victorious on the plains of Lombardy in 1859. As a natural consequence Sadowa followed fast upon these French! victorios; and after Sadowa, the war with Prussia was inevitable. We all know the result of that war; and how in consequence, driven with ignouimy from his place of power, disgraced as a soldier, and a ruler of men, the victor of Magenta died an exile in a sive against the decency of the conduct of the foreign land on the 9th of January, 1873.

As Cutholics we have no pity for him, not one tear to shed over his grave. To him do we attribute all the calamities that have befallen the Church; the attack upon Rome, the dethronement of the Sovereign Pontiff by the King of Sardinia, the imprisonment of the Holy Father. These were the work of Louis Napoleon: but as he has now had to render his account for them to the Great Judge, we need no more insist on them; only would we say that the deceased ex-Emperor affords in his fate another instance of the punishment that sooner or later attends all those who, directly or indirectly, make war on the Holy See. We have seen the sad end of one enemy; let us wait in patience to see the ond of another: of him who like a thief has entered in, and taken possession of the Holy City. He too, as was the unhappy Louis Napoleon, is a mere tool in the hands of the revolutionary devil and would fain no doubt, if he could, break the bargain: but it is too late: for the devil seldom lets go his grip of those who have once sold themselves to him. Still charity bids us pray for the soul of the departed, great and many as were the svils which in his life time he inflicted on our Holy Mother the Church.

In spite of the death of the man who but a short time ago was deemed to hold the destinies of Europe in his hands, the world, and the French world especially, goes on much in its old way, and scarce seems to miss him. That his death can be of any benefit to the cause of Henry the Fifth, the only cause in France for which we care one straw, we do not believe; but it will, no doubt, damp the hopes of the Imperialists, and of those who still cast back loving glances on the flesh pots of Egypt -the material wealth, the corruption, the luxury, and the unmentionable women of the Empire. M. Thiers will, we suppose, still keep his place since there is some other at the moment able to fill it. As to the young lad son of Louis Napolcon, 16 years of age, now making his studies at Woolwich, no one seems to take any account of him; and it is to be hoped that we may have seen the last of the Napoleonic race, for, judged from a Catholic stand point, it has ever approved itself, emphatically, "a bad lot," from Napoleon I. down to Plon-Plon.

The details of the death of the ex-Emperor who had twice been subjected to a dangerous operation for stone in the bladder, will be found on our sixth page.

In the mean time in the French Assembly the legislators and regenerators of France are fighting as bitterly as ever. The question of Education has been the field of battle, and so in a public anti-Catholic demonstration. Were bitter was the contest that duels are spoken of the Catholic Chief Superintendent of Educaas likely to occur betwixt some of the mem- tion in Lower Canada to assume the same hosbers. In Spain the annihilated Carlists are again at work, and are of course again being ants of that Province, that Dr. Ryerson, Chief the persecutor of the Church, and the usurper annihilated; they are wonderfully tenacious of | Superintendent of Education for U. Canada, of the Pontifical Throne—throws upon the moral

were exposed, lying in state, to the morning of Wednesday. Where they will finally be deposit- from a Protestant press, would assuredly ratify od is not certain; no objection will be made by the censure we have pronounced on the indethe French government to their transfer to cent conduct of the Protestant official. France, provided that there be no political demonstration. The ex-Empress Eugenie has esty and intelligence will dore to impugn. We received letters of condolence from Rome, and are all, whether Protestants or Catholics, infrom Queen Victoria; the death of her hus terested in enforcing upon the Government. band is by some attributed to the chloroform | Officers charged with the important duty of John, 18, 40.— What the Jews did then has engagements towards his ancient allies, the administered to him by his surgeons; by others administering our School System, as before the

of treatment may only have accelerated death. The Carlist rising in Spain is now reported as very serious. We are not of those who the robber king of Sardinia, and any member of until they be brought low, and compelled to give up their dishonest gains.

Our attention has been directed by a corres pendent to the very improper attitude assumed by the Reu Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education—and therefore a public servant owing in that capacity respect to all those who furnish him with his salary, and who pay for the very coat that he wears on his back-in assisting and taking a prominent part at a public lecture very insulting to, and abusive of Catholics lately delivered at Toronto by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and reported at length in the Globe of the 27th ult. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, the Methodist minister, has a right to do as he pleases in such matters; but the Chief Superintendent of Education in consideration of his position, and his wages which Catholies are forced by law to pay, is under obligationfrom which the private individual is free-to abstain from taking part in any sectarian demonstration. The same reasons that make it highly indecorous for a Judge to assist at in any political party demonstrations, or to appear on the hustings at an election, are conclu-Chief Superintendent of Public Education for a mixed community, in taking a prominent part in an offensive demonstration against the religion of any one class of that community that pays, clothes and feeds him.

That this is so we prove by clipping some specimens of Mr. Goldwin Smith's No-Popery harangue, as reported in the Toronto Globe; these will suffice to show the character of the lecture: a vote of thanks for which was seconded by the Chief Superintendent of Education, who of course thereby adopted as his own all its offensive matter.

"Since the Reformation the Papacy has been and still is in direct conflict with science."-Globe.

Mr. Darwin with equal truth would say the same of Christianity, since it is in direct conflict with what that gentleman calls "science;" but to proceed with our extracts.

"Roman Catholicism is essentially ascetic which secessarily renders it unfavorable to the growth of civilisation, or the spread of intelligence or exertion of any kind."---Ib.

Christianity is open to the same charge, for it is essentially "ascetic," and its first rules are, self-denial, self-mortification, dying to the world, and the taking up the cross daily to follow Christ. Christianity is not merely "ascetie" it is par excellence "asceticism." Its life consists in the crucifixion of the flesh, with all the lusts thereof; in endorsing therefore Mr. Goldwin Smith's attack on asceticism, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson sinned against the religion of which he calls himself a minister. Again we copy from the Globe:-

"Rome had sent forth the order authorising all the suffering and cruelty which had been inflicted on Protestants by Catholics, such as the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

This every student of history knows to be a lie, and yet we find it endorsed by "the Chief Superintendent of Education for U. Canada. The lecturer having thus denounced the Roman Catholic religion in general, went on to denounce the Jesuits in particular:-

"Jesuitism has always been a conspiracy." He taxed them, the Jesuits, with being conspirators against society; their labors he denounced as conspiracies.

"They were conspiracies and against conspiracies society had a right to guard itself."

So argued the Roman Emperors. Christianity was a conspiracy against the Pagan State and Pagan society and therefore to be put down. This, and much more, of a similar purport, formed the pith of Mr Goldwin Smith's Lecture, for which publicly, the Chief Superintendent of Education returned thanks. Now the Methodist minister had an undoubted right had." to do so; but the public servant, but the Chief to act, no right thus to take a prominent part tile and insulting attitude towards the Protestone loud, universal outcry of indignation

For this is our position, which no man of hon-Carbon rri— put this the intermedian later would not all the same of bombs, There may be truth in both reports; the mode strict neutrality, or impartiality on all those denied the holy one and the just, whom they making the fact public,—Globe 10th, inst.

religious questions upon which Protestants and Catholics differ, no matter what may be their private opinions upon the matter. Were the Hon, the Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec to act as Dr. Ryerson has acted in U. Canada, we should certainly be compelled to admit that he was unfitted for his post, since he had approved himself a bitter partisan, and therefore incompetent to administer a law which after all is but a compromise betwixt Catholic and Protestant principles on the question of education.

The Conviction of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, and the sentence of death pronounced on the convict, to be carried into effect on Friday, the 28th of next month, give some grounds for hoping that the reign of law is once more about to be established in the U. States. The verdict of the jury, the sentence of the Court have taken every one by surprise. Not that there ever was, or ever could have been any the slightest doubt as to the guilt of Stokes; for a more barefaced, open, palpable, and deliberate murder never was perpetrated. But the public has been so long accustomed to see the vilest of murderers escape scot-free in the U. States; has been so long inured to the spectacle of the acquittal of the worst crimiuals when the morbid sympathies of a jury could be aroused in their behalf-as for instance in the case of an unchaste woman murdering her paramour; or when as in the case of Stokes the accused belonged to the aristocracy, that is to say to the monied classes of society in the U. States-a class which takes the place of what we call aristocracy in the Old World, but is invested with far more extensive privileges than are any where claimed for European aristocracy—that the most sanguine could scarce venture to hope that a man occupying such a position as did Stokes, would ever meet with the punishment due to his crimes, even though his victim, Fisk, was auother illustrious member of the genuine New York aristocracy. And even now that a verdict of guilty of murder in the "first degree" has been found, and though sentence of death has been passed, we must not be too sanguine that that most righteous sentence will be carried out. As in the case of Laura Fair, some absurd pretext for a new trial may be admitted; and already the convict's lawyers are preparing a bill of exceptions. A morbid sympathy for the criminal will be aroused; then pecuniary influences may be brought to bear upon the judicial and executive authorities, which in democratic communities are always amenable to such influences, and to which—unless they are greatly belied—these authorities are especially amenable in the U. States. And so what with legal quibbles; and one thing and another, we should not be at all astonished yet, and in spite of trial, verdict, and sentence of death, to see Stokes walking in freedom the streets of New York, and pointed out to strang ers as "one of our most remarkable citizens." We await the result with interest, as thereby will be determined the question whether 'hanging be played out" in the United States?

In the October number of the London Quarterly, and in a review of a work by a French Diplomatist in Italy, we find some valuable pen and ink portraits of Victor Emmanuel, who is presented to us as a swaggering debauchee, an unscrupulous liar, a gross animal, the slave of his lusts, whose one redeeming trait is his physical courage. At p. 273 we

"In a studied, and by no means flattering sketch of the King M. d'Ideville says that, like all mediocre men, he is jealous and irritable.

"'It may be laid down, without fear of contradiction that his Sardinian Majesty is boastful, is a braggadocio, with no great regard for truth, and very indiscreet. He takes all occasions for speaking of his twenty wounds, and volunteering the fabulous recital of the dangers he has run in the battle or the chase. Every one however, knows that although courageous, and even rash, he has rarely been hit. As to his bonnes fortunes, he dilates upon them with a frankness and an absence of ceremony which have nothing of the galantuome. What is more singular, he sometimes confounds the successes lie has had with those he fain would have

But Victor Emmanuel is the delight of the Superintendent of Education had no right thus | Protestant and Liberal world, who in Pius IX. can see only the "Man of Sin." We need not insist upon the light which this preference of the gross libertine whose picture is given above to the Pontiff, whose life in every respect stands in such marked contrast with that of has thought fit to adopt towards Her Majesty's tendencies of Protestantism. Victor Emma-The remains of the deceased ex-Emperor Catholic subjects in that part of the Dominion, | nucl, and Pius IX, are both representative men : one fairly represente the Liberal party, the other the Catholic party. As one man the Protestant world ranges itself on the side of Victor Emmanuel! So was it of old, when the choice of two men was offered to the Jews, and they wish one accord cried out "not this man, but Barabbas, Now Barabbas was a robber-Erat autem Barabbas latro."-St. been repeated in our days by the Protestant com-Carbon'ri—but this the latter would not allow. it is set down to the account of organic disease. public, and during their tenure of office, a munity. In the words of St. Peter—they have

call the "man of sin;" and they have desired for their ruler, such a one as we find Victor Emmanuel described to be in the London Quarterly Review-a braggadocio, a liar, and an unclean libertine. Their choice does them honor, and shows how infallible are their in.

OTTAWA ORPHAN ASYLUM. - We find in the Ottawa Free Press, a full and interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the Direc. tors and friends of the Orphan Asylum, His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess took the Chair; and there were present besides the President D. O'Conner and the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, a large number of the most respect. ed of the Catholic citizens of Ottawa. The annual address, delivered by the President revealed a most gratifying state of affairs. The Asylum has discharged all its debts, and has a handsome balance to its credit at the Bank The Rev. Dr. O'Connor to whose exertions are due both the creation of the Asylum, and its actual prospexity, also delivered an effective discourse, setting forth the necessity for, and advantages of such an institution. His Lordship the Bishop also spoke in reply to the thanks tendered to him for his active encouragement; and a well deserved resolution of gratitude to the Rev. Sisters Fitzmaurice and Redrigee was carried by acclamation.

The Irish Catholies of Ottawa have done a good and noble deed in the establishing of their St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum; and their generosity in contributing towards its support will win for them, in this world the gratitude of the little outcasts, with the respect of their fellowcitizens-and in the world to come an exceeding great reward.

Protestant Bibles as translated into the native dialects of Africa must convey to the minds of the readers strange ideas of the nature of the Kingdom of God, and of the glories of a future state. For instance, the Zulus, a South African race have a strange taste for Ulami, i.e. carrion with a few worms in it; and the phrase " to eat Ubomi" with them denotes the highest enjoyment. In consequence, so we learn from the October number of the London Quarterly Review, the Protestant translators of the Bible have found it unavoidable "to employ it as alone suited to convey an adequate idea of the happiness of the Blessed in heaven"-p. 228. In a word the heaven of your Protestant converts in South Africa is a place where the Blessed incessantly eat carrion with worms in it. These Protestant Bible translations are something worse than a farce; they are disgustingly profane.

The Government ecclesiastical establishment n England is in a parlous state; it is in the situation of one "who has no friends" and is therefore according to the moral code of street gamins "to be hit hard." Its condition is thus given by the London Times in an editorial notice of a speech lately delivered by the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Fraser:-

"The majority of the people of these isles, and a very decided majority of the British constituency, not only are not members of the National Church, but are decidedly adverse to it on one ground or another. They may tolerate it on political or charitable grounds, but they cannot credit it with the authority, or the beneficial influence described by

The Toronto Globe gives the criminal statistics of Toronto for the year 1872. The total number of prisoners for the year was 2,047, of whom 1,468 were males, 579 females. Considered from a religious point of view, these statistics yield the following results. Of the 2,047 prisoneri there were,—

To Correspondents .- Some communications left over, will appear next week.

DEATH OF FATHER BURKE'S FATHER.

By the last mail from Ireland we have received the sorrowful announcement of the death, on Thursday, Dec. 5th, of Mr. Walter Burke, of Galway, father of the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P. There are few words to be said on such an event. We send our deepest sympathy to Father Burke, on whose mind, already wearied with ceaseless labor, this affliction will fall heavily. He will receive comfort, however, in the reflection that that from his own old Galway to the shores of the Pacific, every Irish Catholic who reads these lines will say a fervent prayer for the repose of his father's

OBITUARY.

We regret to notice that the light of Christmas happiness was darkened on the hearth of our contemporary, James A. McMaster of the Freeman's Journal, by the dark shadow of death. His little son sang the Christmas hymn with the angels is Heaven, though the heart of the stricken one on carth was sorely grioved. We tender our brother our sympathies and we rejoice with him that he can exclaim in the midst of his serrows, "God has taken him away from the evil that is to come; and Blessed be His Holy Name."-Baltimore Cathelic Re-

A Catholic Young Men's Society has been started in Ottawa. We wish the new association every

THE OTTAWA CARRET.—It is reported in South Ontario that Mr. Gibbs has received the appointment of Financial Minister, vice Sir Francis Hinoks resignA DIALOGUE.

Modernus: -But the Catholic Church has always been the enemy of the Bible. You know that very well Antigus. Antique: -I know no such thing, Mo-

dernus, I know that you moderns assert it;

but that to me is no proof, any more than if you were to assert that the moon is made of green cheese. To rash minds there is nothing easier than assertion; to prudent ones nothing more difficult. The great mistake of your friend is the drawing long conclusions from short premises. "A great deal of bread to an unconsionable little sack," as Falstaff would put it. To give an example extern to our subject, but still an example. Because a short horn or a Devon cow has been improved out of our common domestic cow, you moderns pretend to argue that therefore man has been improved out of an ape, and an ape out of a tadpole. Now this is a very long conclusion from very short premises. That all animals are capable of a certain battle for life" and "a geological term of years" have a great deal to do with this develepment, Darwin has abundantly proved; but that therefore this development is illimitable is rather too strong a deduction from the premises. I never yet saw a short horn that was all milk bag: nor heard of one, that gave butter, cream and cheese instead of milk. Until I do, I shall continue to doubt the illimitable power of natural selection, &c., and shall look upon your conclusions as too long for your premises. So with your assertion that the Cathelic Church is inimical to the Sacred Scriptures; your deductions are too strong for your premises. Because the Catholic Church has at some particular periods and under peculiar circumstances forbidden in certain restricted regions the indiscriminate use of the Bible, you generalize and assert that therefore she is inimical to the Sacred Scriptures. Than this, never was there a more unwarrantable deduction: never was their more slipshed logic. So loose indeed is it, that the Catholic Church could well afford to allow it to be its own destruction, were it not that the crowd ever impulsive and prejudiced, but especially prejudiced both by instinct and education against the Catholic Church is only too willing to accept bad logic whenever directed against that Church. But facts are against you, Modernus; and facts are for the Sacred Scriptures the Catholic Church has always in her public liturgy shewn towards spirit is drawn from them by the thumb to be reason, his speech and his will may be impregnated with it. This surely is not disrespect? Nor is this all. To further mark her reverence before the whole world for this Gospel, she prescribes that it be read with the honor of lights; and she calls upon all within hearing of her deacons most elevated voice to rise up and to stand uncovered out of reverence for it and in order to express that greatest of all reverences, a readiness to fulfil all-even its most difficult precepts. This does not look like disrespect or enmity my dear Modernus. Nor does she stop even here. In order to further shew her reverence for it, she calls upon her chief Minister to kiss it publicly before the assembled faithful, that they joined with Him whose minister he is, may make before earth and Heaven this public recognition of its morits. Again you will remember my dear Modernus, that the world has received from, and through the Catholic Church, the holy custom of swearing upon the Testament. T'was she who made it the last appeal in all disputes between man and man; t'was she who taught men to reverence it so deeply, that they deem it impossible for man to tell a lie whilst it is witness to his truth. To swear on the holy Evangelists is the last appeal of man to truth. Again it was the deep reverence the Catholic mind of the middle ages had for the Sacred Scripture, which prompted men to inscribe the title deeds of properties on copies of the Gospels. They felt, that these title deeds would be too sacred for theft, and too inviolable to be revoked when once inscribed upon the Testament. It was another ultimate appeal to the "Evangeles." When Charles the Balds granted broad lands and rich to a certain abbey, the grant was inscribed in fair letters upon a copy of the Testament. Does this savour of enmity, I pray

Modernus. Stay Antigus, Both Robertson and D'Aubigne assert that up to the age of 20, Luther was under the impression, that the Gospels and Epistles which the church had se is heard thrice, then come the benediction.

lected to be read in the temples every Sunday throughout the year constituted the entire laws of God." How could Luther be so ignorant if the reading of the Bible was as common as you! would make it?

Antique I am not answerable, my dear Modernus, for Luther's ignorance, or rather for D'Aubigne assertion of it, for I believe it nay. I know to be a lie. If Luther were as ignorant as they would make him, more the shame for Luther. At the age of 20, Luther knew Latin more or less correctly. He was moreover his biographer tells us, of a vory enquiring mind. Now previous to his 20th year Luther must have entered once at least some Cathedral, Collegiate, monastic or conventual church, during the recital of the divine office which took place publicly then as now seven times a day, Sunday and week day, summer or winter. This is not to much to expect from him; now it he did enter and were of the enquiring mind his biographer asserts him to be, degree of development, zoologists have always he could not have failed to hear the monks and maintained; and that "natural selection" "the singing boys singing the psalter or the psalms of David. Hearing them he could not have failed to find out that they were singing certain parts of scripture, other than the Gospels and Epistles which the Church has selected to be read in the temples every Sunday throught the year. If Luther up to his twentieth year had neglected to do so, it is one of the most extraoadinary instances on record of going through world with one's eyes shut. But I cannot believe this cock and bull story of Luther, because I know how universal was the custom of reciting the holy office in all Cathedral monastic and conventual churches. To say the least of it this ignorance of Luther at the age of 20, was a poor preparation for the monastic state Luther would find later that he was much more ignorant than the singing boys of his monastery. They would know the whole psalter or psalms of David by heart. The lessons might be read from a book, but the psalms were to be said or sung from memory. Accordingly in the monastery of St. Riquier there were only seven psalters for 300 monks and one hundred boys. The fact was monks and boys were psalters in themselves. We have abundant proofs of this accomplishment, Pachomius writes, "He who will renounce the world*** must remain a few days outside the gate and shall be taught the Lord's prayer and as many psalms as he can learn. There stubborn things. To shew her deep reverence shall be nebody whatever in the monastery who will not learn to read and get by heart some part of the Scriptures, to say the least the that holy book the deepest homage. In New Testament and Psalter." St. Basil also her Mass, she carries it by the hands of her ordains if any one in good health shall graciously approve of upon the people of this Prodeacons to be sung with the most imposing neglect to offer prayers and to commit the to it as silly or bigoted. The establishment is theirs, ceremonial. That deacon, before he dares to psalms to memory, making sinful excuses, let and all others must contribute to its support because sing it forth to the people (and he sings it out | him be separated from the society of the others of greater reverence), first kneels in prayer to and let him fast for a week. St. Ferreol also beg of God that his heart and lips may be suffi- says. "No one who claims the name of a monk ciently pure for so high and holy a duty. The can be allowed to be ignorant of letters. holy words of the gospel he is about to sing, he Moreover, he must know all the Psalms by incenses with sweetest incense, and their holy heart." Abbot Odo of Clugni tells us that in his time in compassion to infirmity of weaker satisfying the advocates of sectarian primary schools. imprinted through the sign of the cross upon his brethren, they abbreviated the daily course by forehead, lips and heart, in order that his taking away fourteen psalms from the original number of a hundred and thirty-eight, so that my dear Modrous, the daily duty of a monk of Clugui was to recite or sing 124 psalms be the same short or long, not to mention the epistles lessons and Gospels said or recited. It is strange that Luther never heard even the faintest echo of this interminable psalm singing, or hearing it never found out that it was a part of Scripture other than the Gospels and Epistles selected to be read in the temples, on the Sundays throughout the year. Cortainly Luther's ignorance astonishes me.

SACERDOS. To be continued.

The reporter of the Evening Star has been going round town" at the hour of 5 A.M., and relates his experiences. What most struck him was the finding Catholic churches open at that hour and numerously attended :-

Render, didst thou over traverse the city at 5 o'clock on a winter,s morning? If not you have yet to see a strange phase of Montreal life. At five o'clock darkness covers the land, often a heavy mist further obstructs the vision. Here and there lights twinkle from the windows; now the gleam comes from an attic-some veritable maid-of-all work (and no play) is preparing to begin the daily routine of of toil; there it is a subdued light in a family chamber-perhaps if we could peer in we should see a tired watcher tending the sick-perhaps a death bed scene would be revealed; that light in the basement of that modest looking dwelling tells of a son of toil preparing fer breakfast and a long walk to the workshop or factory. List! whence come those sounds of sacred harmony? See the church across the street, its outlines scarcely apparent in the musky atmosphere—come. There are several doors to pass through before the interior is reached; each one groans frightfully on being pushed and creaks pluintively as it is pulled back by the noisy chain and weight. The body of the church is devoid of lights and but one or two candles illuminate the altar. The church is three parts full; the worshippers are of both sexes; some of extreme age, ancient beldames and patriarchs, grey and bowed with the weight of years. The organ peels out a chant, a choir of young girls join in the song of praise. It is a plaintive air and adds to the weirdness of the scene. Its effect seems apparent on the worshippers particularly the aged, they bend yet lower and seem oblivious to things worldly and lost in rapture. The music stops; a collection is taken up by a young female clad in the garb of some charitable institu-

The first breath of street air awakens one as from trance. It feels as though we had been wafted to, and from some foreign clime. And then it is impessible not to ponder how deeply implanted must be the faith which can incite to attend God's temple at such an hour. What a reproach to those who considerit a concession on their part to attend one service a week, and then only manage to reach the sacred edifice wofully late.

THE SCHOOL ACT: THE PRESS.

The zeal with which a number of the newspapers labor to sustain the new School system is perhaps stimulated by the fact that many of the newspaper proprietors have good fat contracts for printing, and that the advertisements are occasionally profitable We hope that some member of the Assembly will next session move for a return showing how much has been paid for such work by the Education Department and the Boards of Trustees and the Government, and how much is due and unpaid.

The St. Croix Courier, which tells the Government and Legislature that they must not dare to lay a finger on this precious system, takes objection to some of the adjectives we applied to statements lately published. It does more, however. It attempts to prove that the system knows no distinction of sect or religious party, but admits all to the benefits of a secular education. The people of the Province are divided into two parties, on this question. One party believe that education should be essentially religious, and that they cannot conscientiously send their children to schools from which religion is banished. The other think that the education given in the public schools should be merely secular. The latter happening to have or to control a majority are not content to have such schools as they prefer for their own children but compel those who believe that education should be religious to contribute to the support of schools from which religion is excluded; and this the Courier calls knowing no distinction of sect. So in Turkey the very existence of Christians is ignored, and the Christian millions are treated not only as if they had no rights which Turks are bound to respect, but as if they had no existence whatever. In this way the Turks know no distinction of sect or religious party," and the treatment which the Courier would give the advocates of religious education is precisely similar. The "Secularists" are the only people whose existence it would have recognized. To allow Catholics to have their own schools, supported by their own money, would be to prove recreant to all the principles of what this liberal writer calls religious freedom and religious justice. He goes so far even

The Freeman and all of a like spirit must know that they are seeking to inflict upon us the grievance so long inflicted upon unhappy Ireland, and of which she has now happily got rid. The crying evil in Ireland for years was the established Episcopal church. It was this which above all other things was regarded by Catholics as their most grievous burden, and on account of which much innocent blood was shed. We can never forget the tithe raids and massacres and murders which arose out of them. Why then seek to inflict a like evil upon Protestants in New Brunswick? We fail to see that separate Catholic Schools is anything else than an endorsement of Roman Catholicism."

The New Branswick system precisely resembles the Irish Established Church in this, that all are compelled to contribute to the support of an establishment of which many can not conscientiously make any use, and the same sort of argument was used to justify the compulsory taxation in the one case that is now used in the other. The advocates of the Church Establishment were wont to say, the Church is open to all and care has been taken to eliminate from its prayer book everything to which objection could reasonably be made. If you do not choose to use it, therefore the fault is your own. The Courier and its allies impose the School system they vince and in their great wisdom treat all objections it pleases them.

The Tribune, which modestly disclaims being the organ of the Government, declares that something must be done to make the new system successful.

"The changes to be made in the Common Schools Act—and there must be changes made in it before it | made a choice and reported to the meeting. The will accomplish the work expected—depend entirely on the decision that is to be come to in regard to the recipients, but it mentions among them Messrs, satisfying the advocates of sectarian primary schools. G. Desilets, G. A. Drolet, Alf. Prendergast, C. Payment of school taxes and attendance at school must be made obligatory, or the opposition to the law must be exercome by conceding all that is asked. One of these two things must be done. Secure compliance with the law by making it agreeable to the Catholics, or force refractory districts to support schools, as is done in Maine and other States.

The Tribune has since declared that what the Catholics ask must not be granted, and therefore we presume that, like the Fredericton Reporter, it will demand that all districts be compelled to establish and support Godless Schools.

Something, they all seem to admit, must be done. We too say something must be done. Freedom of Conscience, Freedom of Education, Equal Rights, Fair Play and Justice to all, are our demands at the opening of this New Year. - St. John (N.B.) Freeman.

We believe the subjoined from an English paper dated 20th December last, relates to the party who, about a year ago figured in Montreal as "Dr. Keating." During his sojourn here he edited the Hearthstone for a few months, and, we think, officiated as a clergyman at Longueil. If it be the same party there are several people in Cornwall who will be glad to read the news contained in the subjoined paragraph.- Evening Star.

Thomas Kenting, a clerical imposter, who has been living under various assumed names, and acting as a clergyman of the Church of England, a Baptist minister, and a novitiate of Father Ignatius's monastery at Norwich was on Saturday charged at Wocester with writing letters and orders alledged to have been signed by Lord Auckland, the late Bishop of Bath, and Wells, with obtaining a curacy by means of forged documents, and with fradulently obtaining goods and money. After trial he was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for one crime, and eighteen months' imprisonment for another. A charge of forgery has been reserved for the Court of Criminal Appeal; and should it be decided against the prisoner he will probably be sentenced to penal servitude for life. It was stated that the prisoner had carried on a systom of imposture for years, and has even obtained admission to the conclave of cardinals at Rome by pretending to be a cardinal.

The person alluded to in the above, was well known on this Continent as one of the "brands snatched from the burning," and brought to "a know-ledge of the truth as it is in Jesus." In other words he was a converted priest, and a very fair specimen of the article too-not better, not worse, than the ordinary run of these gentry.

Sadlier's Catholic Directory, Almanac, and Ordo for 1873, just received, and is offered for sale at their Book Store—Price \$1.00.

A contemporary says that on Sunday night at the Jesuit Church a young lady had a beautiful tress of real hair cliped completely off, while coming out in the crowd. Whether it was the hand-work of an "ardent and unrequited lover," or a mere increenary thief, may be a matter of doubt, but as it is more tion. All give their mits. More silent communion than probable it was the latter, it behaves both the follows and then the sound of a silvery toned bell ladies and the police to be watchful, and hip such vandalism in the bud .- Montreal Star.

New Houses. In the haste with which houses are built and occupied in America, we should listen to the English house agent's remark that it was well to connect his business with the undertaker's, for every new house required a doctor and a sexton. He would not live himself, he declared, in any house that had not had a year's seasoning.

Never wear anything in the shape of clothing that can press upon the blood vessels so as to impede the circulation. Put this down as a part of your hygienic philosophy. No matter what the fashions may be, insist upon carrying out this method et dress. Better have a good, round, plump, healthy body under a loose slouchy looking dress, if so it must be, than to have a poor feeble, endaverous body all but dead, covered up under a very nice, well padded, well fitted dress. Take this fact in, and never let it go out of your mind. It is curious, when one studies the human body, to see its vitality expressed for its own preservatson, how it resists any incursion on the vital domain.-Laws of Life.

FURTHER DISASTERS FROM THE LATE GALES.—The Radnagore," from Quebec for Highbridge, with a timber cargo, became waterlogged Nov. 18th, and capsized Nov. 21st, and remained with masts under water for fifteen minutes, when the top-masts and yards broke and she righted. The captain and six of the crew were drowned, and the survivors had nothing to eat or drink until rescued seven days afterwards. The " l'atrician," from Quebec for Hull, was passed waterlogged on the 20th Nov. The "Home," from Quebec for Greenock, lost her deck load and two of her crew. The "Abergeldie," from Montreal, was abandoned Dec. 10th. The SS. 'Livorno" from Montreal for London, was struck by a heavy sea on the 14th Dec., and the chief officer killed.

Winter, Jan. 7 .- This evening his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto delivered an eloquent sermon in the Catholic Church in this place. The church was thronged the crowd being so great that members of the congregation had to give up their seats to those in attendance belonging to other communities. Many could not find standing-room, and had to content themselves with hearing his Grace from the vestibule, The Archbishop dwelt principally upon the duty of obedience to the commandments, setting forth the great punishment which the non-observance of the commandments entails, the duty of obeying them, and the great happiness of man in doing so His Grace was listened to with the most profound respect. This was his first address to the people of Whitby as a body; his Protestant hearers largely predominated. The congregation was the largest ever assembled in any church of Whitby, and s word in praise of the excellent singing of the choir should not be omitted. Rev. Father Pruelx, and the newly-appointed priest of the mission, Rev. Father McCann, assisted in the service.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS FOR 1872,-The following compilation shows the arrivals of immigrants at this city during the past year:—English, 6,125; Irish, 1,635; Scotch, 1,705; total, 9,465. Of these only about one eleventh came by way of the United States, and all of them, so far as known, remained in Ontario. The arrivals of Germans and Nor wegians during the year numbered 9,098, of whom all, except about 100, went on to the United States Those who remained in Ontario went out to the prosperous German settlements in the vicinity of Galt and Berlin .- Toronto Globe,

Father Spratt says :- "By temperance I do not mean what is called moderate drinking (for our moderate drinkers' patronise and support the school in which drunkards are made), but total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Neither individually nor collectively can we be ever free from the danger of falling into drunken habits, unless we free ourselves from the foul, feverish, and Saturie custom of using alcoholic drinks in what is called moderation. No one was ever born a drunkard. The greatest drankard was once a sober man, and perhaps took the first glass with disgust."-Canada Cusket.

THE EX-PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES .- On Friday afternoon a meeting of the ex-Pontifical Zouaves was held in their quarters, the Casino de Montreal, on the occasion of the distribution of 29 medals which had been sent by Gen. Charette some time ago for presentation to them. It appears that a committee had been appointed to choose, out of 500 the fortunate 29 who were to sport the medal. They Minerre has not yet got the names of the whole of Paquet, E. Varin, N. H. Benulieu, G. H. Desjardins E. E. Parent, Lt. Taillefer, Lt. Murray, R Bernier A. St. Laurent, F. X. Rivard, l'Abbe C. Collin, &c.

THE REFORMATORY BOYS .- No doubt considerable anxiety is felt by many of our readers as to what course is to be adopted with regard to the temporary disposal of the Protestant boys of the St. Vincent de Paul Reformatory. We are able, then, to state, on good authority, that the Government are about to make arrangements, distinct from those of the Belgian Brothers, whereby these boys will be cared for until next autumn, by which time a Protestant establishment will have been provided for them .-Montreal Witness, 13th inst.

QUACK DENTISTRY .- The Gazette says: " A too well-known quack dentist in this city recently re peated an operation he has several times preformed, viz., extracting a sound tooth with one diseased, by his bungling. The victim (one of our citizens) sued him for \$199.99 damages; but compromised for \$75. This is the second time this dentist has compromised with a patient for his botching. So much for your 'chenp dentists'"

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor of Ottawa was presented with a magnificent gold watch in recognition of his charitable labors.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Helena, C O'R, \$1.50; Lindsay, T C, 1.50; Farmington, P E I, M S; Goldstone, J N, 2; Onslow, H M, 2; Vicomanton, Rev L B, 5; East Douglas, Mass., Rev J B C, 16,68; Clarenceville, J M, 2; Vicars, T D, 1.50; East Dunham, W K, 2; Lachine, Rev N P, 2; St Croix, N B, T M'V, 2; Sierra, C J M'R, 2; East Templeton, J S, 2; St Andrews, A K M'D, 2; L'Acadie, F S M'D, 4.30; Isle aux Noix, C

Per J O'B, Inverness-J G, 1.50; M M, 1; W C, 75c; SF, 1.50; Glenloyd, L M, 1.50; Mrs B, 2; Mr, Quebec—WS, 2; Mrs V, 2; Mrs B, 2; M C, 2; C J D, 4; Rev M L, 2; M O'B, 2; J O'L, 4; P A, 2; H M, 2; Rev B A, 2; Mrs H O'D, 2; C A, 2; Mrs C C, 2; Mrs H O'D, 2; Mr Mrs T M, 2; T D, 2; Stoneham, E C, 4; Charlesbourg, Rev A B, 2.

Per P L, Escott—Rockport, J S, 1.
Per J W H, Keuchebouqua, NB—J H, 2.
Per Rev P K, Frampton—M D, 1.50; M M, 766 D, 1.50; T D, 75c; St Malachi, M D, 75c; J O'F, .50; PR, 1.50; St Margarets, PQ, 2.

Per Rev J O'B, Brockville-Charleston, J H, 2. Per E McG, Danville—Castlebar, J H, 2. Per L L, Kemptville—Spencerville, M D, 2. Per Rev P Q, Richmond Station—I F, 2. Per S L, St Eugene—Rev J T D, 1.50; W G, 1.50

DIED.

In Toronto on the 4th inst, Mr. Patrick Boyle, Sr., a native of Newport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, and father of the proprietor of The Irish Canadian, in the 70th year of his age .- Requiescat in pace.

On the 7th inst., Michael Mullarky, son of James J. O'Brien, aged 12 months and 8 days. At Sorel, December 29th, at the residence of his

of the Estate generally. son-in-law, Peter Dunn, Robert O'Kane, aged 82 native of the Parish of Boumal, County Antrim Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS
Flour # brl. of 196 h.—Pellards\$2.25 @ \$3.00
Flour & bri. of 196 h Pollards \$2.25 @ 23.00
Depender Mixing
EXTENS 710 @ 795
LAMBOY ASSESSED ASSESSED REFERENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Presu Supers. (Western wheat) non a son
Undinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 6.15 6 4.04
DWODE Bakers' 5 24 Ga a so
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland]
Canal 9.00 @ 0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]
Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 6.60
Canada Supers, No. 2
Western States, No. 2 0.90 70 0 04
E306 5.10 @ 5.20
allodings
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.65 @ 2.85
Ofty bags, [delivered] 310 6 315
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @ 1.49
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @ 0.60
Lard, per lbs.
Unesse, per lbs
Usits, per bushed of 32 lbs 12+ 45 no.
Ostmoal, per bushel of 200 lbs 500 @ 510
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs. 0.57 6 0.54
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs. 0.77100 0.60

TORONTO FARMERS MARKET. Jan. 11, 1973. Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 25 do spring do 1 23 Barley do 0 66 **Oats** do 0 39 Pons do 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 5 25 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 05½ "fore-quarters " 03"
Mutton, by caroase, per lb. 055 Chickens, per pair..... 0 30 Duoks, per brace..... 0 40 Goese, euch. 0 40 Turkeys..... 0 40 Butter, lb. rolls..... 18 0 20 large rolls 0 14 tub dairy.... Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 00 packed..... 0 18 Apples, per brl..... 2 00 Potatoes, per bag..... 0 50 0 60 Hay 20 00 Stra w 10 00

KINGSTON MARKETS. BRITISH WHIG OFFICE, } January 9th

Dull market, and high prices. FLOUR-Little change; XXX at \$7.59 to \$8.56 per barrel; spring extra, \$6.50 to \$7.99, and No. 1 superfine wholesale \$3.00, retail \$3.40, per 100 lbs. Ghain-Barley selling at 58 to 59c. Ryo 56c Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.20. Pens 600. Onts 33 to 35c.

Potatoes are plentiful, at about 55 to 65c per lug. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per BUTTER-Ordinary 15 to 16c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh

sells at 18 to 20c for lb. rolls. Eggs scarce at 25 to 30c. Cheese, on market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c. MEAT-Beef steady at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs Pork sells mostly at \$6.00, but may be quoted from \$5 50 to \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 to \$17; prime mess \$14 to \$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 5 to 60. Hams 15 to 16c. Smoked shoulders.

Pomerry-Turkeys from 75c to \$1.25 apwards Geese 40 to 60c; Fowls per pair 55 to 50c, latter outside price.

Hay \$14 to \$16 a ten ; Straw \$9, Wood selling at \$4.50 to \$5,25 for hard, and \$2,50 to \$3.25 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.59, delivered, per ton.

Hipes-Market has declined, \$7 to \$8 per 100 ibs. First class pelts \$1.10 to \$1.40; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 61c per lb., rendered; 41 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 60c. Pot Ashes \$6 per 100 Il.s.

NOTICE.



THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Er PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held in the SACRISTY of the St. Patrick's Church, on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., immediately after Vespers, for the Election of Officers.

Every member is requested to be present, as busi-of great importance will be laid before the Society A. BROGAN, Sec.

> SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF HIS LORDSHIP

MONSEIGNEUR BOURGET. BISHOP OF MONTREAL, Now for sale at the principal Book Stores. and at the House of the Brothers of the

Price \$1.00. A RARE CHANCE

Christian School, Cotte Street,

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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

A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steamship Company. TICKETS, \$1 00

Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 260, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to

their friends on this occasion. N.B.—Winning number will be published in this

JANUARY 1873. GREAT CLEARING

SALE OF FURS ALL THIS MONTH AT R. W. COWAN'S,

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of SYLVESTRE BONNEVILLE and ALFRED GARIEPY traders of the City of Montreal and there doing business together in partnership under the name and firm of BONNEVILLE and GARIEPY.

INBOLVENTS. I, the Undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assigne in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims befere me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office. No, 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the fourth day of February next at 3 O'clock P. M. for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs

> L. JOS. LAJOIR. Assignee.

> > * * Y!E

Montreal, 4th January 1873.

FRANCE.

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WEREATLER, Jan. 8.—The Assembly was engaged Council of Education. The Deputies of the Left made a vigorous attack upon what they termed the emectionary composition of the Council, which it was said was made up of clericals, who were unpatriotically subservient to Rome. These expressions occasioned commotion on the floor, which was put an and to by adjournment.

DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR.—The sudden death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as at London, by surprise. The Emprese relatives, attendants and household, and even the physicians, were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determine apon So great was the confidence felt in the pa tient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their hamos.

There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to nine this morning, when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at onec, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was despatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest hasto to administer the last sacraments of the Church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clorgymen had reached the l'ark gates as the Emperor expired.

The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Corvisart, Dr. Clover, and the Emperor's old and trusty friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present. Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relations.

The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

London, Jan. 19 .- The Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

PUnivers appeals to the Orlean Princes to acknowledge Count de Chambord as legitimate heir to the Throne of France, and thus rally around a confre. It adds the monarchical forces are now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

PARIS, Jan, 10 .- Marshal McMalion reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon, there are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

Passe, Jan, 10 .- M. Thiers has instructed the French Ambussador at Vienna to convey to Prime Minister Andrassy the expression of deep regret of the F-ench Government at the indiscreet publica tions of the Duc de Gramment.

The police have arrested a number of Internationals in Paris, and captured a heap of Orsini bombs. In the Assembly, the question of the resignation of the French Minister at Rome had come up, and the Government would be interpellated,

WAR PREPARATIONS.—The French are following the example of the Germans in reorganizing their artiflery. By a decree of the 20th of April last it was provided that the effective of the artillery regiments should be augmented. In accordance with this decision, the War Minister has now ordered that a new hattery shall be formed in all regiment of artillery stationed in France, and that this addition shall be carried into effect on the 1st of Janwary. Henceforth, therefore, the artillery regiments of the French army, which have hitherto comprised cleven, will have twelve batteries. The increase (says the Patrie) has been rendered necessary by the additions which have been made to all the European armies of late.

SPAIN.

Don Alphones in the Finen.—New York, Jan. 7.

-A Madrid special states that it was rumored there that the insurgents under Don Alphonse are organizing in several provinces a revolution on an extensive scale. A large force of Government troops will be marched against them.

Carlists have torn up the rails on the roads between Madrid and Bilboa and between Alusia and Pampelune. They also set fire to the railway station with petroleum, completely destroying it, and made prisoners of the railway officials.

ITALY.

Taxation, no pleasant thing in the most prosperous country, is looked upon as an odious grievance by millions of Italians, to whom it is comparatively a novelty, and who, during all the years that they clamoured for liberation from their tyrants and for the independence of Italy, never thought of estimating the probable cost of the changes they demanded. Now that the bill has come in they abuse the Gov- hundred were held for trial. Among the latter were ernment and try to cheat the tax-gatherer. This is the plain truth of the matter, whatever may be said to the contrary .- Times.

What is certain, and most encouraging to us, is the rage and fear of Italy before the "clerical agitation." Her official world is profoundly uneasy; the king most so of all. Victor Emmanuel is by no means the honest and stupid man his friends try to whitewash him by declaring. He is, on the centrary, one of the most acute politicisms in Italy, and far more clear-sighted as to the consequences of his minister's policy than most public mon of the day. He knows perfectly that the course they are pursuing can only end in a disastrous war against France, Austria, and the volunteers of Christendom, in which even Prussian help will avail little. The king is extremely angry with a report made to him before the 20th ult, as to the riches of the monastic bodies. Sella declared that they amounted to several milliards; and would amply restore the crippled finances of Italy. It now appears they only amount to a relatively insignificant sum, and will serve to pension the Religious, and to maintain the schools, and to which, for decency's sake, some portion is suffered to be devoted : the king has addressed most bitter reproaches to his ministry for having led him into a useless and profitless crime. He is also furious at the frauds and malversations of the War Office; in spite of the enor-mous sums voted the armament is further than ever from being effective. The soldiers are either disaffected Republicans, or unhappy conscripts forced to march against their conscience, as one of them (Gennaro Saffi) has just written to the Liberta to say, adding that had the army known why it was brought to Rome, many of its soldiers would have drawn their swords, not against, but in defence of the Pope. - Catholic Opinion.

King Victor Emmanuel —A proposal has been put forth to recognise publicly and solemnly the marriage of King Victor Emmanuel with the Countess Mirasiosi, in which case that lady would become. Queen of Italy. Signori Ratezzi and Menabrea are favorable to the proposal, but it is opposed by Prince

be carried out, a change of Ministers would no doubt Cour. Pall Mall Gazette.

ROMB. THE RELIEUS BODIES IN ROMS. — The

Pope now proposes to declare

MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION

against all, who through perversity or infidelity, or for fear of their fellow-men, shall have written, suggested, or supported the present project of law against all who discuss, sanction, or affix to it their signatures, and finally such as submit to the passing of this law or who may be the means of carrying it into effect, whether by putting in practice the mea-sures sanctioned by Parliament or acquiring property offered for sale by the Government. These persons the Holy Father will declare excommunicated and rejected from the bosom of the church under that anathema that the Supreme Pontiff only can remove.

THE BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD are desired to make known to their flocks the new persecutions of the subalpine Government about to be suffered by the Holy See, and to offer up carnest prayers for the delivery of the chair of Peter from its oppressors.

SWITZERLAND.

MEASURES AGAINST THE JESUITS .- BERNE, Jan. 8. The Swiss Federal Council has threathened to use rigorous measures against the canton of Valais bocause Jesuit masters have been tolerated in the schools.

GERMANY.

Beaux, January 9 .- In the Prussian Diet to-day an interpollation, signed by a large number of members was introduced, asking the Governmet by what authority or in virtue of what law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Papal allocu-

tion. BISMAROR AND THE JESUITS .- A pamphlet under the title of "The Emperor and the Pope" has just been published in Prussia, written by Herr von Gerlach, one of the most determined antagonists of Prince Bismarck, whom he accuses of having "debauched the conscience of a whole people." Here von Gerlach is a Protestant and a politician of some notoriety, and his opposition to the policy of the Imperial Chancellor is, therefore, hailed with gratification by the German Catholics. He is by no means confident in the future of the German Empire. He maintains that the union by force of so many diverse elements cannot be lasting. But it is his picture of the religious situation in view of the recent debates in the Gorman Parliament which is most welcome to the Catholics. "The Catholic Church," he writes, "is now more zealous, more compact, more full of confidence, more enterprising, more active, more ready for conflict (perhaps too ready), and better organized than in the first half of 1871. The Catholics boast that their Church is growing in faith, in the spirit of sacrifice, in devout life, in zeal for the divine worship. The influence of the orders, and above all that of the Jesuits, has increased in equal proportion. Around the in danger all his friends have rallied in order to defend, aid, and counsel him, as well as to love and comfort him. In the face of this revival in the Catholic Church, German Protestants are becoming divided into parties more and more hostile. Numerous pastors and many distinguished laymen are exerting all their energies to shake the foundations of the Evangelical Church, the confessions of faith and the authority of Holy Scripture. And in the midst of all this agitation and disorder in regard to doctrine a complete change in the constitution of the Protestant Churches is being planned." Herr von Gerlach denounces the conduct of the Protestant Deputies who, in the Reichstag, have silently supported what he calls these "exceptional and capri cious laws.

RUSSIA.

In the whole history of criminal jurisprudence there has probably never been anything equal to the gigantic trial which was concluded at Moscow, in Russia, on the 21st of November, and in which were arraigued five hundred prisoners, upwards of 200 of whom were convicted and sentenced to cruel penalties. rule. His complaint is that we are everlastingly Among the accused were persons of every station in life—gray haired old men and youths, men and and punishing her because she is incapable of self-women; among the latter some highly accomplished government. "Unjust violence," he says "alternatand prepossessing in appearance. All the prisoners were charged with one of the gravest offences in the childish prate about Irish ideas; this has been the criminal code of Russia—that of counterfeiting eternal seesaw in the English administration of the criminal code of Russia-that of counterfeiting That code says: "The person that counterfeits the coin or currency of the Imperial Government shall suffer death." Notwithstanding this rigorous provision, Russia has been flooded for several years past with well executed counterfeits of the Government treasury notes. The prompt execution of but acting on and enforcing English ideas which several who were caught in passing the spurious has been the bane of Ireland. No doubt the Irish currency did not check the evil and for the last three years it became so great that the Minister of Finance was almost in despair. Offers of the largest rewards did not lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Changes in the appearance of the treasury notes did not do so much good either, for so vast is the extent of the Russian empire that it takes the Imperial Government six months to communicate its decrees to the remotest parts of the country.

At length, in last July a curious accident gave the Government the long-looked for clue, which led to the discovery of an association of criminals of both sexes, banded together for the purpose of circulating spurious currency, and which extended from the black and frozen shores of the White Sea to the Volga and the Black Sea. In the course of the two following months three thousand men and women were arrested, but after a preliminary examination twentytwo hundred of them were discharged, and about five two Frenchmen, of St. Petersburg, who had been caught printing the counterfeit notes, and a com-paratively large number of women. The prisoners were all conveyed to Moscow, where they were confined in the vast vaults underneath the Kremlin palace. Criminal law in Russia is barbarous at the cest, and the male prisoners were herded together like as many hogs. They received the coarsest of fare, and straw was their only south. The women

were treated but little better. On the 26th of October the trial was opened in the large hall of the Kremlin, which holds nearly five thousand persons. The proceedings were protracted for a month, and the prosecution succeeded in establishing the guilt of nearly one third of the accused. Two hundred and three of them were found guilty, among them about fifty women. Sentence of death was passed upon the six French printers, and the other convicted parties were condemned to hard labour in the Urai Mountains for lite, or for ten The doomed men and women burst into piercing shricks and howls, and well they might, for, in case of the former, the sentence included barbarous flogging and branding on the forehead with red hot iron; while the women, some of whom were of re-fined descent, shuddered at the idea of having to do the most menial work for life or ten years at the station-houses. In their despair some, of the unfortunates threw themselves upon the ground, and their piercing cries, mingled with the clanking of their chains, produced a truly horrible effect. The excitement and frenzy of the condemned grew from minute to minute more intense, and the judges, in order to restore quietude, had to call in the soldiers, who, with their kantschubs, beat the prisoners right and left, and then dragged them back to the vaults

of the Kremlin.

Almost for the first time particulars of a Russian Budget have found their way westwards. Profuse and costly though the Muscovite system is, there remains at the end of twelve months a balance of
thirty-five millions of roubles. The principal part
long ago a woman called at the White House, at the first of January. Salary liberal.

Washington to some the President of the first of January. of the surplus is brought by an amazing increase in

customs, all have gone down in the financial scale, ly dressed, and appeared to be about fifty years of but alcohol has gone up. Out of an Imperial income of 510,000,000 roubles, the duty on ardent spirits contributes no less than 174,860,000. When there were real serfs in Russia it was otherwise; perhaps unlimited potations form part of their new liberties. The fact is not edifying, though to Russia's financial credit.

MR. FROUDE ON THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND. It is only by reading this volume in the light of Mr. Fronde's self-imposed mission to the American people that it is at all possible to understand why he has written it. The book by no means explains itself. It is an attack on English statemanship and on Irish character. It is a history of England's dealing with Ireland, warped by a theory and rendered partial by a purpose. The history itself is of course written with all the force of Mr. Froude's style. As a narrative it is excedingly picturesque and readable; though Mr. Froude's likes and dislikes so strongly obtrude themselves as to convey an impression of one-sidedness. But this book is not merely a history; it is an indictment. It is dealings with Ireland must read like a series of accusations; but it is hardly Mr. Froude's purpose to give us an impartial history. He is the advocate, not the judge. He asserts in language which quite fits in with his facts, that English rule in Ireland has been, in years gone by, harsh and unjust; but he seems to think that the fault was rather in the Irish character than in English methods of dealing with it. Mr. Froude might have done great service by writing a history of English rule in Ireland. To do this fairly he must have brought his narrative down to the present day. But he has only written a criticism on the relation between the two countries, lustrated by the even's of some hundred and fifty years. He begins by a discussion of the conditions of national independence, and lays down as the very first of all, the resolution and ability to defend it. The very right of a people to self-government," he says, "consists and can consist in nothing but their power to defend themselves." Strong nations will always incorporate weak nations when it is greatly of France, in 1711: Louis Duke of Burgundy, son of to the advantage of the stronger; and the right to resist depends on the power of resistance." Scotland his wife, in 1712; their son, the Duc de Bretagne, and resisted for centuries, and the union with England was effected on equal terms. Wales resisted; the Welsh people loved their freedom and fought for it long and desperately, but, "when resistance became obviously useless, they loyally nad wisely accepted their fate." But unhappy Ireland with almost every thing in her favour, has neither fought as Scotland fought, nor acquiesced as the Welsh acquiesced She "would neither resist courageously, nor would she honourably submit." England has tried to rule Ireland, not as a vassal prevince but as a free nation. and "to extend the forms of English liberty to a people essentially unfit for them." The Irish character, Mr. Froude says, is unstable as water; the Irish people are "the spendthrift sister of the Arian race;" and he winds up his preliminary chapter, which contains a rapid review of Irish history from the Conquest to 1636, by saying "Expurience was to show that the Irish did not understand forbearance, that they interpreted lenity into fear, and respected only an authority they dare not

This estimate of the Irish people runs all through the narrative. Mr. Froude devotes about 150 pages to a history of the relations of the two countries from 1636 to 1691, when what he calls the Penal Era commenced. His ideal of Irish government was realised during that period- Cromwell, he tells us not only avenged the massacres of the English in 1641, but gave Ireland peace. "The worst means of governing the Irish," says Mr. Froude, "in to give them their own way. In concession they see only fear and those that fear them they hate and despise. Coercion, succeeds better: they respect a master hand, though it be a hard and cruel one. Cromwell alone of all Irish governors understood this central principle of Irish management." After his death England fell back into weakness and monstrous injustice. Mr. Froude is no apologist for English saying to let Ireland rule herself, and then scolding ing with affected repentance for past oppression and unlucky counntry. Who but Cromwell has ever tried to rule her by true ideas?" The italies are Mr. Froude's own, and they mark the one point in his whole argument. The idea they convey is utterly false and mischievous. It is not talk of Irish ideas leaders have often been terribly wrongheaded, but every page of Mr. Froude's history convicts English legislatures in past centuries of wrong-headedness How thoroughly impregnated with injustice the Irish Land Laws and the Irish Established Church were Mr. Froude makes his readers see as they never saw before. In this way the historical part of the work is singularly valuable. It will be read with the greatest interest and will exert an effect on English opinion. But it seems to us that in Ireland and on Irishmen it will produce the contrary result. Irishmen will regard it as an attack upon their national character, and we cannot say that they will be wrong. Mr. Froude has used his large knowledge, his great ability, and his untiring conscientiousness to but little purpose, because a preconcieved theory of national character, or the qualities of the Celtic race, warps his conclusions and vitiates the moral he draws from the interesting but painful story he undortakes to

tell .- From the Daily News. BABIES .- The Pall Mall Gazette says :- Babies in the present day have just reason to complain that our treatment of them is unequal. It was only the other day that the practice of killing babies and throwing their bodies about the streets had become so common that it was found necessary to put a check upon it. Fashion, ever fickle, has now taken to kidnapping babies; people, instead of wanting to get rid of babies, are bent upon acquiring them, and it is quite as unsafe to leave a baby about as an umbrella. The infant is snapped up in a moment and the chances are a dozen to one against its ever being restored to its proper owner. Indeed, so frequent are these misappropriations of babies that they can only be accounted for by supposing the babies are taken by mistake; absent persons pick up a baby and carry it off as they would a pair of gloves or any other article of small value. The following advertisement, which appeared in the Daily Telegraph the other day, shows how easily nowadays babies may be lost:—"Baby,—The lady who held a baby in Regent's Park on Thursday while the maid fetched a cake, and on her return could not be found, is requested to send the baby to 13, Queen's square, Bloomsbury "-but not, let us hope, by the parcels' delivery cart. The lady who thus accidentally carried off a child, cannot do less than take it back her-self in a cab. If sent by a third person the unfortunate baby may be carried off again, and be bandled about for months before it reaches home. If the lady's engagements will not allow her to restore the child immediately, perhaps the next time she is walking in the direction of Bloomsbury she will not forget that she has a little stranger in her possession which might as well be returned to its parents.

A FREAK OF INSANITY.-Litigation is productive of vast evils. Not the least of them is the wear and Washington, to see the President on business, as she Humbert and the present Government. If it should the consumption of ardent spirits. Railways, mines, said, of the utmost importance. She was very neat-

age. She seemed to be a lady of unusual intelligence, and said she had come all the way from Maine to obtain an interview with the President, and must see him in regard to her business. She finally consented to enlighten General Dent, the President's aide-de-camp, as to her errand, and informing him in the most serious manner possible that she owned the United States: that the possession of so much real estate had become burdensome to her: and that she had a deed prepared, giving it to the President of the United States for and in consideration of a certain sum to be paid her annually during the term of her natural life. She explained minutely how the whole country came into her possession, and produced a deed of gift-a formidable looking document, evidently drawn up by some waggish lawyer to gratify the old lady. An interview with the President was courtequaly denied: but on her repeatedly demanding it, the deed was taken to the president, who returned it with the message that he respectfully declined it with thanks. The eyes of the indignant woman flashed with rage as she withdrew, saying: "Tell the President, sir, that since he quite probable that an impartial story of England's refuses the deed, I shall advertise and sell the United States by public auction. Such treatment is infa-mous, and I shall resent it." This unfortunate woman became insane in consequence of litigation in regard to some property in Maine.

> Of the descendants of Charles I. of Great Britain, up to the date 1712, five were killed outright by small-pox, namely; his son Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Prince of Orange and mother of William III., and three of the children of James II., namely; Charles, Duke of Cambridge, in 1677; Mary, Queen of England and wife of William III., in 1694; and the Princess Maria Louiss, in 1712. This does not include, of course, severe attacks not fatal, like those of Queen Anne, William III., and others. Of the immediate descendants of his contemporary, Louis XIV. of France—who himself survived a severe attack of small-pox—five also died of it in the interval between amail-pox—ave also decided in the interval bounds in BLACK AND WHITE SMITH the preceding and also Dauphin, and the Dauphiness, Louis XV., the great grandson of Louis XIV. Among other, royal deaths from small-pox in the same period were those of Joseph 1., Emperor of Germany, in 1711; Peter II, Emperor of Russia, 1730; Henry Prince of Russia, in 1767; Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, in 1777.

A GRIM JORE.-A couple of medical students disinterred a subject on a cold winter night, and having dressed it, placed it sitting upright on the seat DOMINION BUILDING of a covered waggon, and started home. Coming to a tavern, and seeing the bar-room lighted up, they left the waggon and went in for a drink. 'The ostler, observing a man sitting in the waggon, attempted some conversation; but receiving no answer he discovered how the affair stood, and instantly resolved to have a little fun of his own on this occasion. So taking the corpse into the stable, he scated himself on the waggon. The students soon returned and took their seats by the side of the supposed dead man, when one of them remarked tremu lously to his companion, "He is warm, by H-!"
"So would you be warm," replied the corpse, "if you had been where I have been as long as I have." Both students bolted and never returned to enquire for the horse and waggon.

REMEDY FOR CATARRE - Take half a teacup of bloodwarm water, and dissolve sufficient salt in it so that it can be tested. Then pour in the palm of propriations for the 8th of January next, at 8 p.m., in the hand and snuff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

It is advantageous for all, sick or well, to mix among strangers. It breaks up the wearying monotony of home life; breaks up that stagnation of thought and feeling and emotion which attends a life of sameness and inactivity.

HUMAN LUNGS .-- If every air cell in the human lungs were cut open and spread on a wall, they would cover a space of twelve yards each way; that is, at every full breath, the air drawn in is spread over a surface of a hundred and fifty yards.

The following is given as a good remedy for sore throat: Dissolve a small piece of alum in sage tea, then mix a little honey, or two drachms of oak this stock there remains only \$12,000 open for subbark, in boiling water. Use the liquid after it be- scription. comes cold.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY -AUTION. - HYPOPHOSPHITES. - PELLOWS' COMPOUND Synup of Hypornosphyres.—As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypephosphites, the public rowers. are cantioned that the genuine has the name of Fallows & Co. blown on the buttle. The signature of the inventor, James J. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and the price is \$1.50 per bottle. Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where introduced, and is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.-

Over-Exertion, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

BREAKPAST-EFFS'S COCOA-GRATEPUL AND COMPORTva .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.' —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens ed Milk.)

WANTED

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Monteagle and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desired to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F.," Buckingham Post Office, Co Ottawa, P. Q.

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article over invented. Address H. K. Anderson, P.O. Box 360, Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED,

FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of

J. BRENNAN, P. P. Pictor, October 28th, 1872.

How to Prevent Spring Disease.—It is an indisputable, physiological truth that if the instincts of pasture were yielded to in the spring; were cherished in her desire to take less and less food as the weather grows warmer, as they are yielded to the autumn er grows warmer, as early and your of the diseases in taking more, a very large amount of the diseases of spring and summer would be avoided. The great practical lesson to be learned in reference to the subject, a question of health and disease, yes, in multitudes of cases, a question of life and death is simply tudes of cases, a question of the and death is simply this:—As the winter passes, and the balmy spring time comes on, de nothing to increase the appetite, eat no more than is called for; do not be uneasy because you have no relish for your food; eat less every day. The very best way to increase your pleasure of eating is to change the quality of food: use articles less carbonaceous, less warming ; send from your table the pork and bacon, and fat meate and oils, and sugars, and starches, and sago, and topicca pudding, and the dumplings, and the rich pastries; get hold of the early "greens," the spin-ach, the salads, the turnip-tops, the radiah, the early berry and the early fruit, and lean meats; pay increasing attention to the cleanlidess of the skin; be more in the open air; sleep in better ventileted rooms; let your windows be raised high at night and your inner doors be left wide open.—Dr. Hall's " Health by Good Living."

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALE TEACHER. (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S.K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengary

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SOCIETY. FOUNDED, 14TH AUGUST, 1872.

Office, 55 St. James Street. PRESIDENT:-Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P.

Donnelly, Esq. Directors:—Ls. Belanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmosse,

Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq. First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock,

\$100,000,00. Second issue \$200,000,00 now open for subscription in Books of \$2,000 each, payable \$1 per week with an entrance fee of \$1 and 25 cts for the book. \$6,000 to be given in appropriation on the 8th of January, 1873.

Owing to the rapidity with which a greater pertion of the second issue has been subscribed, the Directors have been enabled to give \$4,600 in apthe Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, No. 327 Notre Dame Street, Montreal; and at the same time they have declared the 19th and 20th, appropriations on the first issue.

On no consideration can payments of weekly fees be made on the day of an appropriation.

To participate in the drawings of the first issue, members must have made their 22nd weekly parment, unless they shall have paid in advance. It is a feature peculiar to this Society alone, that by paying in advance you are qualified for double the time actually paid for. Thus the payment in advance for two weeks qualities for four.

MONEY TO LEND AT SEVEN PER CENT.

On mortgage repayable yearly or half yearly or by monthly instalments. Also on collateral securities repayable on call or at short dates or by monthly, half yearly or yearly payments to suit bor-

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per ent shall be given on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Bank.

Five per cent, shall be given on loans of over \$500, but arrangements can be made to obtain six or even seven per cent, on amounts lent to the Society for stated periods.

For further information apply to, F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

MINSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN MORRIS, the younger of the City and District of Montreal, carrying on business under the name and style of M. W. Avery & Co., as well individually as having been in co-partnership with the said M. W.

Avery. On the seventeenth day of February next, the Unlersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge inder the said Act,

JOHN MORRIS, Jr.,

ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSHOON & TERRILL His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 18th Dec., 1872.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Province or Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

THE undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of February next, A.D. 1873, he will apply to the said Court for confirmation to the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 18th December, 1872. CHARLES F. PERRIN. By CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His Attorneys ad Mum.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Pro. of QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dis. of Joliette. In re, FRANCOIS FOREST.

Insolvent. On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior

Court for a discharge under the said Active FRANCOIS FOREST,
by GODIN & DESCOCHERS,
his Attorners ad him.

Journs, 4th December, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

YOUNG LADIES.

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN

ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.) THIS institution was established in 1870, and re-commends itself, both by the elegant style of the commences its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and the United States, being situate on the Montreal and New York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line.

The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sisters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine Arts, &c., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.) Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies oan wear any proper dress they please. A white

dress and a large white veil are also required.

Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. CREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &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 at

FALL TRADE, 1872.

NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE IN MONT-

J. & R. O'NEIL,

Importers of British and Foreign DRY-GOODS,

DOMINION BUILDINGS,

No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF CANADA:

menced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in informing you that we will have opened out in the above large premises a very full and complete assortment of General Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your inspection on your next visit to this market.

Our stock will be found very complete in all its departments.

We intend keeping our Stock constantly renewed, so as to keep a complete assortment of all goods required for the general Retail Dry Goods require-

We shall be pleased to see you early. No effort will be wanting on our part to promote

the interest of our customers.

Having an experience of over twenty years in one of the largest retail and jobbing trades in Ontario, we flatter curselves we know the wants of the Retail Trade thoroughly, and have been enabled to select in Great Britain and the Continent the most suitable goods, as well as the best value those markets con-

Assuring you of our best services at all times, We are, truly yours,

J. & R. O'NEIL.

PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, No. 799 Craig Street,

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TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SEULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Alters, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts,

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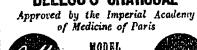


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South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 connecticit River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 p.m., and Springfield at 8.10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.B., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m.; leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with train over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York win Hudson River R.R. arming in Mon-New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Mon-

Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train bo-

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

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Trains leave Sand Point at 8:50 A.M., and 3:50 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 A.M., and 3:30

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

2:15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Beaverton.

PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY.
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:45 a.m. and

a.m., and 1:56 p.m., for Peterboro, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope at 11:40 a.m.

Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.

Depart 7:45 A.M., Arrive 1:20 A.M. 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M., Arrive 11:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m.

Train for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.15 p.m.

Night Express leaves Montreal at 3.45 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for

arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS leaves New London at 2.45 p.m.

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> G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent

St. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.