Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

AND

CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1872.

NO. 22.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued.)

Helen stood apart from the woman, vaguely staring at her, her head erect, her features and her whole air stern, for one so young. She dropped her eyes quickly upon the ground, and her face changed into a thoughtful expression, though a stern one still.

"And if this be true," she at first asked her-self, "for what have I braved my father's anger and my father's curse? If this be true, on what kind of man have I bestowed my heart's love, and to what kind of man have I vowed a marriage vow? But can it be true?"

Another short pause of thought, and she addressed the potato-beggar.

"Your name is-1 forget if you told it me before; but what is your name?"

" Nelly Carty, Miss."

"You live in the town yonder?"

Nelly assented, describing, with some vanity, her independent holding of Gallows Green. Helen shuddered for an instant, at the thought of her husband ever forming an improper connexion, with the daughter of such a woman.

"How do you know that Mr. Fennell and your daughter are acquainted in the way you

say?"
"How do I know? Didn't I see them together? Didn't I hear them talking together? Didn't I hear their kiss? An' don't I remimber what the love is between two young peo-

Nelly Carty alluded to the night of the fire in Nick M'Grath's house, when Edmund and the beggar-girl had an interview in Joan Flaherty's hut, which she had imperfectly witness-

ed over the cross wall of her dwelling.
"And you solemnly assure me of this?" "I'll swear it afore the priest for you; an' more betoken, if you go this moment to the same priest that I am now thinking of, you'll hear more of my daughter, Mary Carty

"What! Does she live under Father Connell's roof?"

"An' she does so," answered Nelly Carty.
"Hearkee, Miss. Didn't you happen to come neross her, or see her, whin you went there, wid Masther Fennell, late yesterday evening?"

Helen started, as she recollected the stealthy witness of her marriage, of whom she had caught only a vague glimpse in the darksomeness of the little hall; and she was now shocked and terrified, upon grounds distinct from her apprehensions of Edmund Fennell's un-

Was the wretched woman before her-horrible to think !-but was the wretched woman before her acquainted, through her daughter, with the deadly secret of her private mar-

riage?
"How do you know," she resumed, "that I was at Father Connell's last night? Did this daughter of yours tell you so?"

"Why, thin, no, Miss Helen M'Noary, she did not tell me so. She tells me nothin'. She can tell me nothin'. We don't spake a word wid one another. The ould priest would not let us; for he has made Mary Carty a good girl, an' he knows well that her mother is not a good woman; and so he wouldn't let the wick-

ed mother come near the innocent child." This was a relief. If Helen's rival were so carefully cherished in all good ways by so good a man, as Helen knew Father Connell to be. and protected against this woman, who called herself her mother, how could she be evil or bad? Or how could Edmund Fennell and she obtain opportunities for such an interview as the potato-beggar reported herself to have witnessed? This was a relief, if it were true. true? And was anything that had been uttered by that person true? There was a conflicting incoherence in everything she had heard, and yet a plausibility which, irritated

"Woman," she cried out, after a harrassing pause, "you must belie Mr. Fennell; he cannot be what you describe him to me.'

"And what is that?" asked the beggar

angrily.
"He is not—oh, I know he is not—such a

"I called the young man by no such name, Miss. But I have my fears for the future,' -answered the beggar-woman, again fiercely a little bed had been put up for Mary-but, as showing her former energy. "An' I only say what I said afore. Let him or let her that would hindher them from being lawfully mar-بر, ried take care what they do."

And this was another blessed relief to Helen. She saw plainly, from the woman's present meaning, that it was impossible her marriage could be known to her. But still her mind was greatly tormented. She paused for another moment, and took her resolution to escape from all her uncertainty; and then said-

"Well! Good evening; and don't speak loud or hold me by my dress, as you have done before; I am not afraid of you, woman-let me go on my way, to my father's house; good-night."

hearken to one word more that I have to say Is the poor young thing quieter now, Mrs. breathless interest. "Why so, sir? How, to you; maybe you'd hear another rason why Molloy?" you ought not to stand in the way between Miss, for as proud as you stand there afore me, hearkee to the word more I have to say-the man that is your father is Mary Carty's father."

Helen turned, in utter astonishment, to ques-Helen was ignorant, but with which she was peared. The lonely girl looked round, in every direction, with a strong impulse to follow her; have expected her at home, she checked the impuse, and hastened towards the house.

The determination to which she had come, she soon put into execution after her arrival at home. Certain that Edmund Fennell must have complied with her entreaties, on the previous night, to return to Dublin, she now wrote him a short note, directed to his address, in that city:-

"Ensure-The instant you receive this, I conjure you by your declaced love for me—and what is more -by my sincere love for you-to come back immediately, and remove from my mind, doubts, sprung up since our parting—the only doubts which, if you cannot explain them away—must ever make me miserable at the thought of being

" Your Wifk."

And this note she gave in charge to Tom Naddy, peremptorily commanding him to put it vigorously. it in the post office of the town, two miles off, that very night; and, indeed, Tom was not faithless to his trust.

Helen sat for some time, with as good a face as she could wear, in her father's presence .-Both then retired for the night.

And thus ended the second night of Helen's

But the punishment of disobedience and indiscretion was not yet over.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

On re-entering his house, after seeing the young husband and wife beyond the threshold of his outside door, upon the evening of the unhappy marriage, Father Connell, still very saddened and meditative, again sat down in his little parlor. Mrs. Molloy could hear him sigh, and even groun, very often. His thoughts tried to occupy themselves with the new misfortune-for in his estimation, misfortune it was -that had happened under his roof that even- you; I believe that you did not come to pry, ng; namely, the witnessing of the marriage of or to spy; but it is wrong to talk of not stay Edmund and Helen, by Mary Cooney. His ling in the house, Mary. And tell me, my displeasure was high against his housekeeper. for having suffered the poor girl to leave her bedroom on the occasion. As to Mary, he feared much from her, on account of the unlucky circumstance. So he sat a considerable time, revolving what was best to be done, and finally summoned Mrs, Molloy to his presence.

Mrs. Molloy knew what she was called in for; she also knew, in her heart, of what a dangerous negligence she had been guilty, and was really sorry for the crime; but not quite so much so as she pretended to be. For she entered the parlor, hanging down her huge is come an' gone, I love him in the heart vet, head upon her breast, holding upon her forefinger her stiff check upron to her eyes, and uttering the little and broken sobs, which would intimate the gradual dying away of a great storm of grief. Not more than twice in her life before had she deemed it necessary to become so utterly afflicted; indeed, as may be called to mind, it was far from being her usual method of cluding her master's wrath; at present, however, she feared more than ever she had done the priest's displeasure, and hence But, on the authority of such a person, was it the very rare occurrence of her self-humiliated, tearful, and contrite air.

At the very first sight of her repentant sorrow, Father Connell, as she had anticipated would be the case, half forgave her her offence. He addressed her, however, very gravely.

"I thought, Mrs. Molloy, I had laid my strict commands on you, to keep that poor child out of the way, during what was going the way to love him, my child." on here, this evening?"

First suffering to escape her many of the little sniffling sobs, just spoken of, the housekeeper assured the priest, that she thought she had turned the key in the lock of their bedroom | don't forget a single thing that ever he done door-for in Mrs. Molloy's sleeping chamber, it would appear, she really had not done so, and " sure that was her only fault; sure his reverence knew, as well as she did, that no creature alive could be more careful than she was, ever and always; only that the lock of that misfortunate door, ever since the day it was nailed on, had a fashion of-"

Father Connell interrupted her - " Mrs. Molloy, can you tell me if the poor child fully understood what was going on? or that she had been long enough in the hall to understand

Mrs. Molley was quite sure that she did, and that she had.

"That is unfortunate, Mrs. Molloy, that is "The good-night to you, thin, Miss; but though you're not afraid of me, maybe you'd us all, to say nothing of the affliction to herself."

"The good-night to you, thin, Miss; but though you're not afraid of me, maybe you'd us all, to say nothing of the affliction to herself."

"No, sir—bud would they?" usked Mary in

"A little, sir. I had the world an' all of Neddy Fennell an' Mary Carty. You're goin' throuble, trying to coax her wid my two arms should be made acquainted with the reasons,

" And is she in bed yet, Peggy?"

"No, sir."

"Then, Peggy, the best thing you can do, I believe, is to send her here to me till I speak a word to her too-don't you think so, Peggy? tion the woman; but she had fied. Availing so go out to her, Peggy, and tell her I want to his poor young wife, would be; oh, yes, my herself of some way, near at hand, of which her, the poor child; and, Peggy, as soon as child, a betrayal of that secret would indeed you come back here with her, you needn't stay make them very, very wretched. And you well acquainted, Nelly Carty had quite disap- in the parlor, Peggy; I want to say something take my word for it now, Mary? You take to her alone."

The housekeeper accordingly withdrew; rebut, recollecting that her father must now long turned in a moment with her young charge; ushered her barely inside the parlor door, and and closed it on her, shutting herself out.

> Mary performed her little drop-curtsy, on the spot where she was, and then stood stock, still, her arms hanging by her sides, her head and eyes cast down, her face very pale, and a wretched expression about her compressed lips -the expression of a kind of resigned despair, which on the features of one so young and so handsome, it was miserable to see.

> After gazing a moment at her, the old priest silently held out both his hands to the poor girl. She caught the motion by a sudden glance upwards; let fall her eyes again on the ground, again made her simple curtsy, and advanced to his side. He closed his hands upon one of hers, and over, and over again, pressed

"Well, well, my child; well, well. It can't be undone now, and I see you are sorry for it; there now, there. It was a very wrong thing indeed to do; in this house, my pet, my business is often of a secret nature, which ought not to be pried into, or spied into; but there now, there; I am sure you meant no harm.'

He released her hand; she slided, without word, to the back of the old arm-chair, and there remained still. In a little time-" I didn't come to spy, or to pry, sir," she said timidly, and in a whisper.

"And why did you come at all, then, my

"To look at him, sir-to look at him once agen, an' he such a long while away from me; I didn't know what he was in the house foroch, och, I didn't! Och, it I did sure I could never stay in the house."

"And I believe you, my child, I believe child. How did you come to learn that Mr. Fennell was here at all ?"

"I heard the sound of his voice, sir, into Mrs. Molloy's bedroom, through the hall, and through the kitchen-an' if twenty halls and kitchens were between me an' the sound of his voice, och, wouldn't I hear it? wouldn't I?"

"Well, I am glad to see you so grateful. Mary; it is a very good thing, my child, to be grateful to our benefactors."

"It is, sir; I know it is. Bud, och, sir, there's more than that in id. Afther all that sir; och, I do-I do love him in the heart."

"To be sure, my child, to be sure you do: you love him with a grateful love, which is due to the first friend you ever knew; and with a sisterly love, which you felt you owed to him for the brotherly love he promised you, the last time he went to see you on the Green; and also, for his love to you since, in giving me the means, under God, of keeping you in this poor house, Mary; for a poor house it is, child, un less when it is helped by a good, rich person like him; and you owe him the love, too, my child, for enabling me to have you here, and make a good Christian of you, and a good little girl of you, and to keep you from Durby Cooney; and a good girl you have become, my poor child, a very good girl; and so, all that is right, Mary, right and proper, and like a good Christian, and I told you all along, that was

"I know, sir, I know; bud what's the use ov hidm' it frum you, of all the people on the face ov the earth? For all the rasons that you hid down, sir, I love him, an' I thank him; I for me, from the very first hour we came across each other. While he was the tendher-hearted little boy, that shared his own little breakfast wid me, an' I hungry an' wantin' it sorely; an' that pelted down Darby Cooney for me ;-och, no, I remember id all; all that he has done fur me, up to this very day. An' fur all that, I love him! Och, sir, she was a beautiful crature, an' a grand crature, an' a stately crature, that you married him to here, this evenin'wasn't she, sir?"

"Hush, Mary! hush, my child. You had no right to know anything of that; and you have no right ever to speak of it, ever to say a word about it. Do you know, Mary, that if that marriage was spoken of, out of this house. he and the poor young lady, that is now his

CHAPTER XXXIV. "No, sir-bud would they?" asked Mary in The next morning, at break of day, Mary

"It is unnecessary, my poor child, that you home to your father, you say. I'm glad to round her neck, and to pet her, and to rason how and why; but I am sure you will believe hear it; for listen, Miss. Mary Carty isn't wid her, afore I could get her to stop cryin', your old priest's word, when he tells you as going home to her father this night; an' yet, sir." much-I am sure you will, Mary; and when he repeats to you, that if the unfortunate marriage you were an eye-witness to this evening, should become known, for the present at least, the world hardly ever saw a more unhappy young pair than your friend Mr. Fennell, and my word for it, my good girl?"
"I do, I do, sir," she replied, in a trembling

voice. "I do, I do, sir-the poor young cratures! An' is that the way that the sorrow comes upon them in their early day? An' is that all that the love can do for them? Bud, sir." she went on, after a moment's pause, sure there's one comfort for them, anyhow. Sure their sacret can never be broke through, sir-never, never, sir? There's only one that you could have a fear ov breakin' through id, sir-an' sure she's too good a woman, an' she loves an' she fears God an' you, sir, too well to do id-isn't she, sir? Doesn't she, sir?" demanded poor Mary, now very eagerly.

Father Connell was suddenly and deeply affected. It was plain to him that so remotely did she put herself out of the question of betrayal of the secret, Mary did not even dream that any one could suspect her of the act .--And now he would not proceed a step farther to blow a doubt of herself over the unsullied mirror of her own mind. Besides it would have been unnecessary to do so. Perfectly and thoroughly satisfied he was, that Edmund Fennell's secret marriage would never be dirulged to a human being by Mary Cooney.

And yet, he asked himself, is there not some numan temptation to make her act differently? Would every one feel as free as this poor child does, on the occasion, of jealousy, and the sins it whispers us to commit? He put back his hand to her, over his chair; she laid hers in it, and he continued aloud :-

" Now, may the Lord bless you, my child;" but recollecting that he must answer her ques tions as to Mrs. Molloy's trustworthiness, he added-"No, no, my child; I have the fullest faith in Mrs. Molloy, and I put my entire confidence in her. No, no, my child, you are right, very right. She wouldn't do such a thing, I do believe, for the whole wide world,

"Thank God!" said Mary, heaving a long, long sigh, but not a very unhappy one. And now, come round here, to me, my

good child, and my very good child, for your to-night's blessing."

She did so, meekly and gracefully kneeling on one knee, and bowing her forehead on her small clasped hands. The priest raised one of his a little above her head, and prayed down, in a more lengthened prayer than usual, the blessing, and the grace, and the help of her God, upon the young sufferer.

" And now again, Mary, I have one word to say to you, before you go to bed; you are get-ting very lazy, Mary, my child-oh ay, you may stare at me, with your mouth wide open -but I tell you you are, Mary;" the old man laughed; "there's the flower-bed, at the righthand side of the summer-house, and I saw two weeds in it to-day; worse than that; there's my grand new surplice, that I would let no one but yourself put the nice work on-and it's not finished yet. And Mick Dempsey tells me, that he was obliged to take back the last book he lent you—the wonderful life and history of Robinson Crusoe, he says-because you read it too often, and didn't pay attention enough to your lessons for him. And now, you are a lazy little Mary-aren't you? So, go along to your bed now, you little hussey, and if ever I have to make a complaint of you again, I'lloh, you can't think how I'll punish you, Mary.' He shook and pressed her hand, and to the affectionate and benign expression that broke through laughter, from his old handsome blue eyes, Mary, before she left the parlor, smiled respondingly, with a relieved heart; and she had scarcely gone, when a loud and quick knocking sounded at the outer door of his little premisses. His mind misgiving him as to whom the late visitor might be, he hastened in answer to the summons himself. His misgiving was right. It was Edmund Fennell, who came to consult with him upon Helen's advice and entreaties, that he should return immediately to Dublin. Not wishing Edmund again to go into his house that evening, Father Connell led him into the little garden, and there, walking up and down, they continued their conference. The old priest, pausing often, and asking many questions, at length decided that, under all the circumstances, Helen's advice was a good one, and ought to be followed .-Edmund promised to follow it, now coupled as it was with that of his old and most revered friend; in agitated and deep affliction, and in tears, he promised; and so he and Father Connell parted. And he kept his promise.

Cooney began to pluck away the two weeds in the flower-bed, to the right hand side of the "summer-house," and after them, a good many more that, the truth to tell, were to be found throughout the little garden. Then she went into the house to wash the garden clay from her hands, that she might assist Mrs. Molloy in the discharge of some housewifery duties, which for many months she had been accustomed to undertake. Breakfast followed; then household affairs again; after which she made her best attempts at dressing for all day, and finally, taking her work-basket, containing the priest's surplice and her lesson-books for Mick Dempsey, went out into the little arbor, sat down in it, and began plying her needle, and coming her tasks alternately-indeed, often doing both things together.

The following day, and very nearly at the same hour, she was once more at work and at study in the willow arbor. It was about three o'clock. Father Connell was out. She heard a loud knocking at the door of the yard, which reverberated through the stillness of the little solitude all around her. She started and looked straight down the garden walk, and through its wooden railing into the yard. A young lady, richly and fishionally dressed, and of noble carriage, Mary thought, and seemingly much interested about something, crossed the yard from the entrance door, speaking with Mrs. Molloy. Her own maid-servant followed her. They stopped before the little gate in carnest conversation. Mrs. Molloy pointed up the garden to the arbor; the lady, turning her head in the direction, immediately entered the garden, and advanced rapidly and alone towards Mary.

At the first glance Mary recognised Edmund Fennell's wife; and if the poor beggargirl had thought her hadsome, and stately, and grand, upon the occasion of her private marriage, when she saw her in neglected attire, and pale, and depressed, and drooping, much, much higher was her present estimate of the personal pretensions of this young lady; for now her eyes were flashing, her cheeks and lips rosy red; her air animated and dignified, though, indeed, with a little dash of hauteur about it and as to her dress, Mary deemed she had never seen one so costly. To tell the truth, in anticipation of this very visit to Mary, Helen Fennell had put on her gayest out-of-door finery, and in every respect decorated her person, so as to produce an overawing effect upon

Her first look at Mary, when half way up the garden path to the little arbor, greatly interested her. She saw a lovely young creature, of about her own age, clad from head to foot in habits of very humble material, but neat and spotless as a quaker's, and withal, fitting Mary elegantly, though not modishly. They were of a cut of Mary's own invention, but Helen thought it worthy of suggesting the fashion to a young countess on her wedding-day.

She drew near her, and looked closer. She noticed the flowers at Mary's waist, and the simple one set among her golden ringlets, under the snow-white border of her modest little cap. Again she looked, and still more wistfully; and started back at the likeness of herself, that now appeared before her. She remembered the old beggar-woman's words, and believed, indeed, that it was a sister she looked

The two young women stood face to face, together. Mary had arisen, holding her work in her hand, and though she at first trembled a little, the weakness was soon either controlled by her self-possession, or absorbed in the admiration and awe with which she regarded her visiter. She made as profound a curtsy as she knew how to perform, and stood upright and still, her eyes fixed on those of Helen, which, in their turn, after she had saluted Mary more graciously than she thought she should have done, sent back the poor girl's gaze with interest. And thus they remained for some little time, attentively studying each other.

"How do you do, my dear?" Helen began. at length. "Will you allow me to rest myself" in this nice little summer-house, for a few minutes, until Father Connell comes home?"

Mary grew paler than she had been, at the sound of Helen's voice, but she answered her without stammering, and with a natural ease, and affability, which ought to be called polite-

"Why I do declare," continued Helen, sitting down, "'tis quite a nice little place altogether. And who keeps the garden so neatly, my dear ?- pray isn't your name Mary-Mary Carty, I think?"

"Mary Cooney, my lady, kindly at your ser-

"May I make so free as to call you Mary?" "Och, ay, an' a thousand times welcome." Well, I was going to ask you who does the work of the garden."

"We all do id between us, my lady; first, there's an ould lame gardener, that comes to prune the trees, an' to nail them up, an' do the heavy diggin' fur the vegetable beds; an' afther that, the priest himself, an' his housekeeper, an' his boy, an' myself, we do what we can, in turn, my lady."

"And what is your part of the work, Mary?"

"The flowers mostly, my lady."

"Don't call me 'my lady'-don't call me 'my lady,' Mary; 'tis not my title." "I won't then-mam."

her knowledge of the secret marriage; and, at away of the long, long day before her, quietly the same moment, Helen winced under the al- and patiently. most certainty that, in making use of the word, immediately approach the topic, however.

"Well, and what nice needlework are you doing?" She examined it.

"Tis to be a surplice for the priest," an-

swered Mary.

dilemmas of ignorance of one of Helen's true titles, and a dangerous knowledge of another, in which she had already placed herself.

Helen turned over the leaves of the book; pondered, smiled, and again addressed her new

acquaintance. "But do you know a woman of the name of

Carty? Nelly Carty?" Mary answered that she did.

"And you are nothing to her?" Mary replied that she had no good reason to

know she was. "But have you any reason to know that you

Mary paused, evidently embarrassed. Helen watched her, for the first time, in a doubt of her sincerity. But Mary's hesitation soon cleared up into perfect ingenuousness.

"I have a reason to think that I am something to Nelly Carty, your honor: but I was bid not to say anything about it fur the present time, and that's why I hope you will not ask me any more questions on the head ov it." having obtained permission from her fa-

was telling truth. "Well, and why did you call me mam, just

now, Mary?" The beggar-girl was more puzzled than ever.

She changed color, again and again. "Tell me, Mary, do tell me," persisted

Helen. The beggar-girl covered her face with her

hands, and burst out crying. "Och, och, an didn't I see you married to

him, the night before the last !" "Well, Mary, and if you did, do you know

that his dearest happiness and naine are in your keeping? Do you know that if you told any one that you saw us married, he and I would be destroyed for ever? And could you be-tray the secret, Mary? Could you?"

The poor girl started up, flashing almost an-

ger from her serene blue eyes, as she an-

"May God forgive you now, Mrs. Edmund Fennell," she said-"an' it's little you know the heart that's in the body of poor Mary Cooney, if ever you thought that she could harm a hair of the head of Edmund Fennell, or the hair of the head of any one that's his! Och, may God forgive you."

Holen, shedding some answering tears to those which gushed from Mary's eyes, soothed her, and assured her that she thought no such

"I did love him; an' I do love him, in the very heart; bud that's not the rason why I should do him hurt or harm," answered Mary. There was another pause between them.

"How long is it since you first met?"

"Tis about six, or seven, or eight years. "And how often did you meet since, Mary?" "Five times intirely—barrin' the night afore

"But." continued Helen, looking round her, and dropping her voice still lower, while she recollected part of Nelly Carty's communicakiss your lips-and you used to kiss his lipsduring those meetings?"

"He never kissed my lips," answered Mary, sighing deeply. "I remimber that well; bud I kissed his lips, three times in my whole life; an' I never felt his kiss in return.

Helen again looked at her, in utter amazement, though in perfect trustfulness. Her further questions led to a full disclosure of Mary's acquaintance with Edmund Fennellthe old story-since they first became acquainted, boy and girl, almost child and child together; and how Edmund took her away from Darby Cooney, and saved her from him. and how she had lived, now nearly a year, under the priest's roof comfortable and happy. Helen listened to her, in, if possible, increased wonger and admiration, and also with reflections that made Edmund Fennell dearer than ever to her heart. She took the still weeping Mary by the hands; she put her head upon her shoulder, upon her bosom; and she told her over and over again, that henceforward she should be her dear friend and her sister, and that her home, and Mary's home, should be the same. the moment she had one to offer her. Marv thanked her often and fervently: and the two young rivals thus parted, each loving the other.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Almost immediately after her interview with Nelly Carty, Helen, as may be remembered, wrote a letter, calling her husband from Dublin, merely upon information derived from a very disreputable source, that he was, or had been, unfaithful to her, by professing to love another. This was an impetuous step, and before Helen retired to hed that night, she felt that it was. And now she grew impatient with herself for having been impatient, and resolved to govern herself better for the future.

The following morning, her first reflection was, that Edmund had been foully belied, and Helen would no longer entertain the shade of a

evening, and by his denials, and his disproofs an act of political tergiversation but renders all the of the strange woman's assertions, set her heart quite at rest; and this showed that Helen still The moment she had uttered the word, doubted, notwitstanding that she had told her-"mam," Mary blushed high, in a fear that she self that she did not. At all events, she re-had done wrong, in at all giving a clue to solved and re-resolved, to bear the wearing

About half-an-hour afterwards a little imp Mary held her at her mercy. She did not buzzed passingly in her ear, that it would be a good thing to see and speak with her formidable rival; and without awaiting her husband's appearance, ascertain from herself in what relations Edmund and she stood to each other. But at first Helen would not attend to the lit-"And you are reading too—may I look at the imp's hint, courageously resolving and striv-your book? What is it?" Helen took it up. ing to put it out of her head. He came back "My lessons für Mister Dempsey, your on the wing very soon, and renewed it close at seat of judicature as a judge, and in this House as a went to see Mary Cooney.

Perhaps the little imp should not have been called a little imp, for, after all, there was nothing very mischievous in his suggestion,-Certainly, compared with the floundering fellow who advised Helen to write the letter to Dublin, this was a little angel of wisdom.

Helen returned home from her visit to the beggar-girl, in Father Connell's garden, much, much happier than before she had made it. And now she was sorrry indeed for having written to Edmund Fennell. The remainder of the day passed on, and the greater portion of the evening, and she became again more impatient than ever. But her maid came in, upon some pretence, to the parlor, where she was sitting with her father, and gave a secret signal to Helen, which she was authorised to do by virtue of as secret a whisper, interspersed with a bar or two of whistling, received from Tom Naddy, and Helen's heart beat thick and fast. And, in fact, Helen looked into her face, and felt that she ther to go out of doors a moment, and run round and round the house to enjoy the moonlight. Helen boundingly issued forth, and in a secret place met her bridegroom husband.

> Everything necessary for an explanation was said on both sides, and Helen's heart became indeed perfectly relieved of any doubt of Edmund Fennell. In his conduct towards poor Mary Cooney, she now saw nothing that was not pure, generous, and noble. They were person knowingly cried "hem!" very near

"That's your maid," said Edmund.

"And she is come to inform me, that my father grows impatient of my absence from the house." whispered Helen, "so good night, dearest Edmund! And that sad word-farewell, too! Forgive my precipitancy in calling you here from Dublin—but you will go back again to-morrow morning at least."

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.-VII. THE ERA OF INDEPENDENCE.

The spirit of the country was now raised to the most dangerous pitch of excitement. Public meetings were everywhere held, not only of the various volunteer corps, but also of other representative bodies, not partaking of the military character: and all unanimously adopted the sentiment of the Domjustices of the Court of Queen's Bench), and Travers Hartley, was agreed to, calling on them to assist in procuring an unequivocal declaration "that the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland are the only power competent to make laws to bind this country." In their replies, both members specifically pledged A few weeks later, at a meeting of the liigh Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved—That no power on earth but the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland can, in right, make laws to bind the people of this land. That the members of the House of Commons are the representatives of, and tions of the night before-and she blushed derive their power solely from the people; and that deeply ere she spoke further-"there were a denial of this proposition would be to abdicate the kisses, Mary-kisses of the lips-he used to representation." Accordingly, an address embodying these resolutions was agreed to and presented to their representatives, Luke Gardiner (afterwards Lord Mountjoy) and Sir Edward Newenham, both of whom approved, and in their replies adopted the same. Other meetings of similar character, and all proclaiming the same principles, were held throughout the country; but we will notice only one more, because of its significance, for many reasons. At an issemblage of the electors of the University of Duolin (Trinity College), a high-spirited address was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented to their representatives, Walter Burgh (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) and John Fitzgibbon, who was subsequently created Earl of Clare, and Lord Chanceller of Ireland. That address is too lengthy to insert here; but we may state that, amongst other constitutional doctrines laid down, the electoral body declared that "the power of binding Ireland by acts of a foreign legislature, is what nothing but a spirit of arrogance or oppression would insist upon, nothing but the most abject servility submit to. We therefore expect you will exert your most strenuous efforts to obtain a declaration of the rights of Ireland; a repeal or satisfactory explanation of the law of Poynings'; an act for making the tenure of the judges independent of the Crown; and a repeal

of the Perpetual Mutiny Bill." The concluding paragraph of this address is as true now as it was then, and as applicable in the advocacy of Home Rule in 1871 as in 1782, and, at the same time, affords a fitting answer to those who malignantly assert that a Domestic Parliament for Ireland means separation from England.

"It is our wish," said this respectable body, as we say still, "to render the connection between this country and Great Britain, as close and permanent is possible, and we are persuaded that this is only to be accomplished by abolishing all usurped authority of the one over the other, and removing all invidious distinction between the constitutions of two countries, equally entitled to be free."

The public replies of both members to this address are well worthy of being recorded. Burgh, in his answer, said that when he reflected on his past Parliamentary conduct, it afforded him the highest satisfaction to find that it entirely corresponded with the tenor of their instructions whilst Fitzgibbon, without any reserve, declared in the most unequivocal language, "I have always been of opinion that the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for this country is a daring usurpation on the rights of a free people, and have uniformly asserted this opinion both in public and in private." Coming doubt of him. But the next moment, she from such a source, this must be considered a refrastened with avidity upon the thought that markable declaration; and though Fitzgibbon sub-

more striking the significance of his sentiments, whilst he was still aparently uncorrupted. If the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for Ireland, was "a daring usurpation" in 1782, no honest mind can conceive how such a claim could become right or valid in 1800; unless by a process of reasoning, familiar only to knaves or dupes.

A changes of ministry having taken place in England, early in 1782, the Duke of Portland arrived in Dublin on the 14th April, and in two days, such was the eagerness of Ministers to propiliate Ireland, a message was delivered to the Irish House of Commons by the Right Hon, Hely flutchinson, Chief Secretary, recommending "such a final adjustment as might give mutual satisfaction to both kingdoms," to which the Chief Secretary added: "As to the right of this kingdom to be bound by no other laws but those made by the King, Lords, and Commons of ireland, he had always asserted it from the My lessons fitr Mister Dempsey, your her car; Helen waved—and again—and Helen representative of the people." He then further dethe declaration of this right, in terms the most unequivocal and explicit, whether by vote, address, or bill, should receive his strongest support, provided it contained such sentiments of duty and loyalty to the King, and affection to our fellow-subjects of Great Britain, as every man in this nation telt." Thereupon, Grattan moved, for the third time -viz., on the memorable 10th April, 1732-the Declaration of Rights, which was carried with enthusiastic unanimity, and received with acclamation throughout the country. An address to the King was then agreed to: one paragraph of which is worth quoting, If only for the purpose of exhibiting

the spirit of the time. "To assure his Majesty that his subjects of Ireland are a free people; that the Crown of Ireland is an Imperial Crown, inseparably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, on which connection the interests and happiness of both nations essentially depend; but that the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own, the sole legislature thereof; that there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind this nation, except the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland; nor any other Parliament which bath any authority or power, of any sort whatsoever, in this country, save only the Parliament of Ireland. To assure his Majesty that we humbly conceive that in this right the very essence of our liberties exists; a right which we, on the part of all the people of Ireland, do claim as their birthright, and which we cannot yield

On the 27th May following, the Duke of Portland communicated the reply of the British Prime Minister in the name of the Crown, unconditionally complying with the demand of the Irish Parliament and people, and stating "that the British legislature had concurred in a resolution to remove the causes of lingering out their interview, when an unseen their discontents and jealousies, and were united in a desire 'to gratify every wish' expressed in their late addresses to the Throne." And he added that these benevolent intentions of his Majesty, and the willingness of his Parliament of Great Britain to second his gracious purposes, were unaccompanied by any stipulation or condition whatever,

> The reply of the Irish Parliament to such a message was conched in dignified terms of grateful acknowledgment. An address being moved by Grattan: To assure his Majesty that we conceive the resolution for an unqualified, unconditional repeal of the 6th George I. to be a measure of consummate wisdom and justice, suitable to the dignity and eminence of both nations, exalting the character of both, and furnishing a perpetual pledge of amity. That, gratified in those particulars, we do assure his Majesty that no constitutional question between the two nations will any longer exist which can interrupt their harmony; and that Great Britain, as she has approved of our tirmness, so she may rely on our affection. That we remember and do repeat our determination to stand and fall with the British nation."

The British Parliament now proceeded to repeal gamon Delegates. At a meeting of the freemen the English statue commonly called the Declaratory and freeholders of Dublin, convened by the High Act of the 6th of George I. The statute by which the English statue, commonly called the Declaratory "But you loved him?" whispered Helen, Sheriffs of the city on the 19th of March, 1782, an this Act was repealed partly runs thus: "Whereas choice, the traversers were confined is in the suburbs address to their Parliamentary representatives, Sir an Act was passed in the 6th year of the reign of his Samuel Bradstreet, Recorder (afterwards one of the late Majesty, King George the First, entitled an Act beautiful gardens, and offered handsome accommolin principle as unsound and perilous to the case. for the better securing the dependency of the king- dation. An elegant marques was raised in the dom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain, may garden, and levees were held there daily, and visits it please your Most Excellent Majesty that it be emeted, and be it enacted, &c., &c., that the above-mentioned Act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is, and are hereby themselves to endeavour to accomplish this object. repealed." Thus we see that England, without any loss of power or dignity, or any detriment whatever fluence and its prestige. But the judgment of the to her high position among nations, consented before Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin was brought up now to Repeal, and as statesmen value precedent there should be no difficulty whatever in the way of her doing so again,

lish Parliament, laid the foundations for those pretensions which England treacherously put forward, seventeen years later, for undoing her one great act of grace towards Ireland, and inflicting on her a cruel wrong that has never ceased to rankle in the hearts of Irishmen-a perpetual irritating sore, for which there is but one cure. That remedy is to be found only in the restoration to Iroland of her native l'arliament. The public faith of nations, as well as the honour and safety of England demand it; and the day is coming when it will be granted-let us hope

not too late The Irish people not being perfectly satisfied about the repeal of the Declaratory Act, an address from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and citizens generally, was presented in March, 1783, by the Corporation of Dublin to Earl Temple, the new Lord Lieutenant, in which they anticipated his Excellency's "early attention to the removal of all doubts relative to the independency of the legislation and jurisdiction of the Parliament of Ireland." To which the following answer was returned: "I am too sensible to this address of affectionate regard to answer it in the common expressions of good will; my heart is insuch a testimony of the sense which the city of Dublin entertain of my zeal to promote that first object of my wishes, the constitutional and commer-

cial freedom of Ircland." The British Parliament now thought proper to put an end to all apprehension of future differences on this subject by passing an Act "for removing and preventing all doubts which had arisen, or might arise, concerning the exclusive right of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland in matters of legislation and judicature; and for preventing any writ of error as ever—though many Protestant gentlemen of great or appeal from any of his Majesty's Courts in this kingdom from being received, heard, and adjudged in any of his Majesty's Courts in the kingdom of Great Britain," and it declared that this right was now established for erer, and should never again be questioned. "That the said right claimed by the people of Ireland, to be bound only by laws made by his Majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom, in all cases whatever, and to have all actions and suits complained of the rashness and violence of the Naat law or in equity, which may be instituted in that kingdom, decided in his Majesty's Courts therein finally, and without appeal from thence, shall be and it is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time lerenfter be questioned or questionable;" (23 Geo. 111. chap. 28.) Thus was the triumph of Irish Independence gained. And it is worthy of being recorded that the first Act which the Parliament passed on the recovery of its rights was to vote a sum of £100,000 to be applied towards

Edmund would be sure so be at her side that sequently became a traitor to his country, and a Ireland, and that if Fuglish statesmen were wise enough now to raise Ireland once again to the dignity and freedom of a nation, England would find her account in the affectionate sympathies and willing support of a brave and generous people, instead of tempts at Revolution by force." being weakened and straitened by the smouldering jealousy and ill-suppressed disaffection of an unhappy because dissatisfied province.

HIBERNICUS. -Catholic Opinion.

TRIAL AND RELEASE OF O'CONNELL.—
TENANT-RIGHT.—MAYNOOTH AND THE
"GODLESS COLLEGES."

The trial of O'Connell and the other traversers began early in 1344. Though the proceedings took the form of law, it was well known how they would terminate. Everything would depend on the vote of the jury, and the jury would be packed. A slip had the privilege of striking off 12 names from a list of 48 required for the special jury, struck off those of 11 Catholies. A jury was thus secured on which Ministers could reply, and the saying was verified which declares that the real Palladium of the British Constitution in Ireland is a packed jury and the suspension of the Haheas Corpus. The authorities had the advantage procured by their spies at the Post-office of having all the correspondence of February brought in a verdict of Guilty, and a day was appointed in the month of May in which O'Connell and his friends were to appear before the court and receive their sentence. They had in the meantime been free, and such of the traversers and their counsel as were members of Parliament had left Ireland for the purpose of being present at an important debate, which was held on the condition of that country. O'Connell himself spoke in the delate, and was answered by Sir Robert Peel. He was neither discouraged nor intimidated by the sentence that hung over his head. He exposed at same time he treated it with contempt. He argued that, every one of the 43 public meetings which had been held being legal, no aggregate of ciphers could make a unit. In much that he said he was supported by Lord John Russell and Macaulay, who were then out of office, and particularly in his objection to a packed jury, and to 11 Catholics having been struck out of the jury panel.

At a banquet given to O'Connell in Covent Garden Theatre on the 12th of April, he had another opportunity of expressing himself on the great questions before the country. That banquet was given by Englishmen, "to show the admiration ontertained towards him for 40 years constant and consistent advocacy of the rights and privileges of hishmen." He referred in his speech to the Union a remedy could only be found in equal franchise, equal representation, equal corporate reform, and equal freedom of consciences from the supremacy of a church to which they did not belong.

On the 29th of May sentence was prenounced against O'Connell and his fellow "conspirators." The Government was determined that he should suffer the humiliation of an imprisonment. That imprisonment was to last 12 months; he was to pay a fine of £2000, and to enter into security and recognizances for his future good behaviour for seven years in the sum of £5000. The other traversers were sentenced to imprisonment during nine months; but were fined and compelled to find securities in a much smaller amount. The severity of the sentence caused great amazement; and O'Connell observed: "I will not do anything so irregular as to reply to the court, but I am entitled to remind Mr. Justice Burton that we each of us have sworn positively, that I was not engaged in any conspiracy priests in general. The measure was passed, and whatever. I am sorry to say that I feel it my would, as far as it went, have been accepted with imperative duty to add that justice has not been gratitude, if it had not been accompanied by another done to me," Immediately afterwards, he was removed with his companions to Richmond Penitentiary; and he issued a manifesto counselling order and peace. The prison in which, by their own received from deputations, foreigners, Bishops, and ladies. Only liberty was wanting to crown the cheerfulness of the scene. The power of the Repeal Association, moreover, was broken; and, in spite of many spasmodic efforts, it never regained its into the House of Peers on a writ of error. On the 4th of September the opinions of the judges were de-livered, and decision was pronounced. Their lord-The imfortunate discussions which were raised by Ships were not unanimous. Lord Chancellor Lynd-Flood and others as to the binding character of this hurst moved that the judgment of the lower court simple report, as it was called, on the part of the Eng- | should be confirmed : Lord Campbell that it should be reversed. Lords Denman and Cottenham sided with Lord Campbell, and on a division of the law lords it appeared that a majority was in favour of reversing the sentence. The almost incredible news was reported to O'Connell by his attorneys, one of whom embraced him in a transport of joy. It was some time before the Liberator could believe it, but the release of the prisoners was soon confirmed by the governor himself. O'Connell was accompanied to his house in Merrion-square by a vast procession; and in marching through College Green, where the Irish Parliament house stands, his carriage stopped, and, while the whole procession also stopped, he rose, and pointed significantly to the building. The action was in itself sufficiently eloquent, and, being repeated once and again, it excited storms of applause.

But O'Connell's, energies were already enfeebled by age-for he was nearly 70-and by the insidious working of disease. The peasantry of Ireland were ready to support him in any move, and they had displayed for several years past an admirable fixity of purpose, and had bravely faced eviction and spoliation, bailiffs, attorneys, police, and landlords, in the perdeed too full I truly feel all honest pride in receiving formance of their political duties. They were ready to go to the polling booth for any Repeal candidate -any candidate recommended by O'Connell and the Association-even though they should thereby encounter gaunt poverty and desolated hearths. But the blow struck at Repeal by the ministry had been well-weighed, and proved for the time-thoroughly effective. Nothing more was said, after O'Connell's release, about holding the Clontarf meeting; the Council of 300 was postponed sine die; and though the Repeal Association was outwardly as flourishing influence joined its ranks-an axe had been laid to its root, and its vital sap was languid. So long as agitation in Ireland was directed against tithes, church-rates, penal laws and minor abuses, O'Connell felt that it could not be kept up in vain; but he now perceived the utter futility of attempting to force the English Parliament into a repeal of the Union. His eloquence spent itself on topics of less interest; He tion, and showed in various ways a disposition, not indeed to trim, but to avoid compromising himself entirely with the national party. Already the seeds of Smith O'Brien's insurrection were being sown, and he was resolved not to be found in the list of rebels. His repeated declarations of loyalty to the British Crown were not insincere, and the noly religion which he professed was a guarantee for his not lending himself to republican schemes such as are now advocated by some Irish Protestants and infidels, by

Thomas Moore, might be said with equal truth of Daniel O'Connell: "Although nothing could be warmer or more constant than his love for Ireland, he never could look with complacency on the at-In the year 1844-45 a question of great importance

came prominently before the minds of Irishmen, and gave rise to long and anxious discussion. The relations between landlord and tenant were of the most painful description. The former complained of the great difficulty in getting their rents, and the latter of being constantly subject to ejectment, and of having no encouragement to lay out money upon their farms, nor any legal interest in the improvements which they might make. In the province of Ulster a custom had existed from time immemorial which was highly favourable to the tenant. Though his benure was nominally at will, yet he could not be ejected so long as he paid his rent; and if he desired containing a large proportion of Catholic names was shuffled out of the way, and the Crown-officer, who good-will of the farm to an incoming tenant. The more improvements he had made, the larger was the sum which he was able to demand from the new. comer. The farms descended from father to son, without fear of interruption, provided the rent were paid. Thus the tenure was a property, and legal conveyances could be made. Nay, it was a valuable property, insomuch that the "good-will" was often sold by one tenant at will to another at full half the fee simple value of the land. The tenant-right of the traversers laid out before them. The jury in | Ulster was naturally envied by other provinces Tenants in every quarter of the island wished earnestly that its provisions were extended to themselves, while others not content with the idea of Ulster tenant-right, demanded nothing less than fixity of tenure for all tenants holding land. Now it was thought that if the legislature could ever be prevail. ed upon to declare all tenants proprietors (subject only to payment of rent), the right of property would be intringed on a huge scale, and a precedent in the highest degree Communistic and dangerous to the possession of any property whatsoever would be established. "Fixity of tenure," therefore, was out of length and denounced the crimes of England since the question, but the extension of the Ulster tenant. the Union, and proved them to be follies too. He right, or the enactment of some measure more or less protested against the prosecution, though at the resembling it, seemed a feasible procedure, and one to be greatly desired. But the Landlord and Tenant Commission, which began its labours in 1844, came to a different conclusion. It was commonly called the Devon Commission, because the Chairman, Lord Devon, an Irish absentee landlord, was at its head and, being composed entir ly of landlords, it was not likely that they would propose changes very favourable to tenants. O'Connell said, "You might as well consult butchers about keeping Lant, as consult these men about the rights of farmers," gramme which the Commission put forth in its report disallowed the extension of Ulster tenant-right, and proposed the consolidation of small holdings, up to eight acres. This would require the removal, or to speak plainly, the ejectment of nearly 1,000,000 of families, who would be compelled to seek emigration, with Ireland, and detailed at great length the grie-the poor-house, or the grave. But if driven from vances under which she laboured, maintaining that the most dangerous part of the population; they would break up Repeal agitation, and leave the country to be ruled peaceably by the English red This was how many persons reasoned, especially among the supporters of Sir Robert Peel, who was Prime Minister from 1841 to 1846.

There was, in the spring of 1845, considerable dauger of war with the United States about the Oregon boundary question. To avert the evil which might result to England in the event of asingultaneous revolt in Ireland and declaration of war in America, Sir Robert was most anxious to conciliate the Irish. He had, indeed, no thought of yielding to the demands of the national party by the repeal of the Union, but he was willing to increase the yearly grant to Maynooth, both because the measure would be popular among Trish Catholies, and because it would tend to promote loyalty to the Crown among the professors of the College, the students, and the of doubtful advantage. This was the bill for founding the famous "Godless Colleges" at Cork, Belfast, and Galway. They were intended to impart secular education without regard to religious belief. They raised the question of mixed education, and after a O'Connell, who extolled Sir James Graham for advocating the additional grant to Maynooth, lifted up his voice against the semi-infidel scheme of secular education. Macaulay was among those who spoke for the Maynooth Endowment Bill, and his sense of justice in this matter cost him his scat in Parliament. Thus questions of the gravest moment were everywhere coming into collision, and the doctrines of the Catholic Church were one after another being drawn up, as it were, in line to face the universal foe .- London Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Freeman says—The election of Mayors for the Irish municipalities took place on Friday, December 1st. In the metropolis the Corporation confirmed their former nomination and elected Mr. Durdin. Mr. Durdin belongs to the Conservative party, but in his speech yesterday he announced himself the advocate of Home Rule and Denominational Education. The Cork Town Council has reclected Mr. John Daly, a gentleman who, during his tenure of office, has won golden opinions of all sorts of men. An evidence of Mr. Daly's tact and temper is exhibited in the fact that under his municipal rule, Cork has been singularly free from the disturbances which in recent years have occasionally taken place there. Mr Daly is a Liberal, in favour of Home Rule and Denominational Education. In Limerick, on the proposition of a Conservative, seconded by a Nationalist, Alderman Mahony was elected. The Alderman is a Conservative, but, like the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is, we believe, pledged to support the principle of Denominational Education. We are happy to observe that the ancient city of Kilkenny has chosen for its chief magistrate a distinguished member of the newspaper profession, the able editor of the Kilkenny Journal. Mr. Kennerly is, we need scarcely say, a sterling Liberal, a staunch Denominationalist, and a determined Home Ruler. A better selection could not be made at this juncture by the patriotic citizens of Kilkenny. Clonnel has made a similar choice, electing Mr. O'Connell Hackett, of the Tipperary Free Press. The father of the present Mayor was the first Mayor of Clonmel, after the Reform of the Corporations, and served the office for two years. His son, Councillor Hackett, the present Mayor's brother, was also Mayor for a similar time. It is unnecessary to add a single word to these facts-they themselves sufficiently well attest the respect in which the people of Clonmel hold the Hackett family. Mr. Hackett is a Liberal, in favour of Denominational Education and Home Rule. In Waterford, Dr. Scott, a Liberal was elected. In Sligo, Mr. Kidd, a Conservative, was chosen, and in Drogheda, Mr. Simcocks, a Liberal. It is impossible, in noting the results of the elections, not to perceive how fully they reflect the tone of the popular mind. Whether Liberal or Conservative, the majority of the Mayors elected have found it necessary to avow themselves advocates of Denominational Education and Home Rule, and their declarations of opinion afford strong evidence that the vast majority of the Irish people, without distinction of class, creed, or party, are devoted to the two-fold principles of religious education and national selfgovernment

Bishop of Killaloe the Rev. James Ryan, administrator of the parish of Nenagh, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Power, deceased.

Drmin, Jan. 2.—The recently elected Mayor of Limerick, was installed yesterday. The ceremony was attended with much disorder and tunnilt. A mob alternately hissed the name of the Prince of Wales and cheered for " Home Rule,"

Preparations are being made to contest the sent for Galway, which will shortly be vacant through the appointment of Mr. Gregory to the Governor the appointment Captain Trench, Lord Clancarty, and Captain Nolan are mentioned as candidates.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND POLITICAL DEMONSTRAthe following letter, which he had received from the Lord Lieutenant :-

" DUBLIN CASTLE.

"Sir,-I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Belfast Presbytery, referring to political demonstration or displays on the Lord's Day, and stating it to be or displace of the memorialists that it is the duty of Government to take such steps as may be necessary to suppress such proceedings." "His Excellency directs me to say that he regards the opinions of so influential a budy as the Presbytery of Belfast with great respect, and to express his regret that owing to oversight their memorial which was sent to Dubin during His Excell nevs absence from Ireland was only submitted to him on last Saturday. His Excellency directs me to assure the memorialists that it has been, and is his most carnest desire, whilst avoiding any interference with the constitutional rights of Her Majesty's subjects to assemble for political discussion to prevent as far as the law enables him to do so such proceedings from becoming a source of undue annovance or offence to any class of the community, but he desires me to point out to the memorialists that the Government is invested with no power to suppress or interfere with any political demonstration by reason of its being carried out upon Sunday, if such demonstration be in other respects legal and unattended with any breach of the peace, or other violation of the law. Thave the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, * R. N. Matheson.

a The Rev. J. Meeredy, Moderator of the Presbytery of Belfast."

The Nation observes that Dr. Newman, in his remarkable Lecture on Catholicism in England, says: vices which ar generated by a state of slavery: the latter are sycophancy, trembling, dread or superiors, open and observes will easily per eive specimens. The patronising teleration extended by a certain class of Procesants to Carholies-whose doctrines despise-would be amusing, were it not pernicious nity College, into whose soul meanness and temporising have eaten their way. Anything, in their minds, is preferable to a conflict with their Protestant betters." They are ignorant of true Catholic teaching. All they happen to know about the history of the Catholic Church or the Papacy is derived from Profestant sources. Hence they errthey consider it liberality to abuse the doings of the Holy Father, they shirk the collection for a Catholic University, and they are dumb dogs when Catholic practices are assailed. If they knew more of their religion it would be well for their conscience and such honour as they may claim to.

The Londonderry estates of the Maronis of Waterford were sold to-day in the Landed Estates Court, A considerable number of the lots were bought by tenants. The entire amount realized was 234,262% tenants. The entire amount realized was 254,7024.

In the Consolidated Chamber to-shay, in the case
In the Consolidated Chamber to-shay, in the case
of "Patrick Justin O'Byrne v. the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Socretary for Ireland, Thomas H.

Burke, Under-Secretary, and Colonel Lake, Consultation of Patrian in the case to operate at the police, xeals likely to prove the burker of Patrian in the case to operate at the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pember-burker of the conviction of the forthcoming trial of Robert Kelly alias Pe Burke, Under-Secretary, and colour radia, see in Arctin radiant in the search of the termination of this year. It will be remember of his streaming tears?—Dublin Free va. missioner of Police, an action of assault angle of the firm and the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the plaintiff on the 6th of have been committed on the first was postponed until the Commission of his straining to are 7—Dublin Freeze.

A Discovery.—The Freeze A Dublin Freeze and have been committed on the commi Mr. Justice O'Brien for leave to put interrogatories to the defendants. A preliminary objection, the absence of a jurat to the plaintin's anidavit, having been disposed of by amending the adidavit, Serjeant Armstrong, for the defendants, asked that interrogatory No. 5, proposed to by addressed to the Chief Secretary, should be amended. The interrogatory was, " Did you direct the said Thomas Henry Burke to write the said better, or did you in any manner, if there is such, contains nothing of the nature of a to their pleasure, to delay private til grams. The and, if so, in what manner, sanction the writing of continuing clause which would cover the case of other day a private telegram relative to the strike. the said letter?" For the words "sanction," &c., the Court substituted the words "participate in the writing or sending of the said letter." A somewhat similar alteration was made in one of the interrogatories addressed to Colonel Lake. It was arranged that the defendants should have till the 28th of January to answer the interrogatories and to plead, The ease of "Red v. Hillier," an action for false imprisonment at the Derry Celebration last December, damages claimed 5,0001, was postponed till next sittings after Term, on account of the illness of the Prince of Wales.

THE DE STAFFORD O'BRIEN ESTATES .- John Massy, Esq., J. P., of Kingswell House, has been appointed agent over the Tipperary estates of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., in the room of the late lasper Bolton, Esq. We congratulate the tenantry on these estates for having so popular and upright a gentleman placed over them; for, in the absence of the landlord the existence and prosperity of the tenants solely depend on the generosity and justice of the agent and the watchfulness he exercises over those in petty authority under him. We have no doubt that much good will result to the tenantry from this appointment. Not only the tenantry on the property, but the clergy of all denominations in the vicinity of Tipperary, have given expression to their joyfulness at Mr. Massy's appointment, they, no doubt having a knowledge of his integrity between landlord and tenunt .- Tipperary

An industrious correspondent has furnished us with a return of the names of the Irish members who attended the House of Commons during the last session, and the number of sittings at which they were present. Of course the officials were oftenest in their places. Mr. Dowse is at the head of the list, having been present on 267 nights. The Hon, Mr. Greville sat for 211 nights. Mr. Fortescue comes next, 169, and Mr. Monsell follows close upon him, 163. Mr. O'Conor (Sligo) was present during 156 nights; Mr. Henry (Galway) 141; Mr. Pim 138; Mr. Stacpoole 136; Mr. Downing 129; Mr. Kavanagh 127; Viscount Castlerosse 125; Mr. M'Clure 122; Mr. Sherlock 121; Mr. Dense 120; Mr. Plunket 100. Mr. Martin never writes his name in the book; so he has no return. The following gentlemen were not present on a score of nights:—Mr. Saunderson, Colonel Forde, the late Mr. Russell, Mr. MEvoy, Mr. Leslie (new member), Mr. Smyth (ditto), The O'Donoghue, and Mr. Devereux. Of the entire representation 78 members were less than 100 nights present; which is a fact of no slight suggestion, and 38 members were less than 50 nights present. And we are told that last session was " and Irish" session.

ORANGE BUNCOMBE.—The Orangemen of Dublin,

thisers from Ulster, had a shout at "Romanism" and a "screech" at Cardinal Cullen on Wednesday evening, in the Metropolitan Hall. It was a very ridiculous display; but the "Orange heroes" engaged in it did their best to make up for small numbers by yells, hisses, and Kentish fire. Like the Chinese, under their many defeats, and weeping and grean-ing under their humiliation. If the Orangemen could see themselves as others see them," they THE LORD DESCRIPTIONS AS THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING OF WOULD, if they possessed the slightest sense of shame, the Belfast Presbytery of the Irish Presbyterian run into dark corners, conscious that the Orange Church, the Moderator, the Rev. John Mecredy, read lify was an omblem of defeat, and the Orange landers which he had received from the large a sign of discontinuous and the Orange landers. ner a sign of discomfiture. But, raving mad, as they are, they could not observe the miserable figure they cut, and so they went on with their bellowing and other windy demonstrations. A person called Edward Waller, D.G.M., and G.M., Tipperary. was called to the chair, and he opened the proceedings. Then came "Roaring Hanna" of Bellast, who proposed a resolution, in which the claim of the Catholic Hierarchy for Denominational Education was condemned. The flery orator, in tones as loud as those that fell from the lips of Stentor, reguldated the idea of permitting the Catholic Hierarchy to force any such education on the people of Ireland. He declared that the limit of concession to their Roman Catholic countrymen had been reached and he trusted the patriotism and the Protestantism of the empire would now stand at bay, and say it was impossible to concede any further." "The Profestantism and the patriotism of the empire" care very little for the fanatical ravines. of a miserable little faction. But they will pay attention to the Catholic millions who compose this Irish nation; who are its strength in the hour of danger, and whose voice demands, in the accents of truth and justice, the rights which they are entitled to enjoy. The resolution having been seconded by Brother T. R. Thompson, was, as a matter of course, adopted by the "brethren." Mr. Johnston, M. P., then presented his sickly front to the sparaudience, and preposed a resolution denouncing the attacks on Monarchy in England by certain Republican orators, and branding them as traitors to the Queen. The billious and "heroic" member then commenced his oration, which was one only to be laughted at. He said there were 500,000 Orangemen banded together, "resolute and determined," at home and alread, to oppose rebellion and revolution! markable Lecture on Catholics." The education But where are these great heroes to be found? It found is on the best terms with his Cach lie (Housewell and Markable and Markable Lecture) with a cach lie (House and Markable and Markable Lecture) with a markable Lecture with the Cach lie (House We want to make a markable and markable Lecture). to which the illustrious writer refers is not that of would require a long time to make them out, and at countrymen. He never tires of custom has his to which the major of Catholic teaching, soundly the end of the search, two of the figures might be leve for these latter, who callly enough heavers one hell as madness. And again : general measure, but of the both in its dogma lopped off from the number given leaving 5,000 to to believe him. To read Mr. Johnston's speeches, the third of the form the number given leaving 5,000 to to believe him. To read Mr. Johnston's speeches, the third of the form the great walks and if they are not to be seen to be believe him. propounded and any set order, con it is defined as a control of the great work; and if they are not better soldiers which we constitute do, you would for y that the and in its mistory. The country to the critical property of the country are not considered sounces, which we sometimes do, you would for y that the liant essays, observes a that there are vices peculiar than their fathers who field from the high dragoons. Orange man was an angel of light, that he was beamliant essays, onserver commenced to the first of ruling with a high hand, and at the Boyne, they would not be able to make a further his heels upward with good will to men. large breach in the ranks of the rebels and revolutioned that if he had a weakness it was of the energy is tionists. Our opinion is that they would soon run | c.d. kind, in that he preferred the B yes no the latter are sycophancy, recomming, records approximately and constraint of straightforwardness. It is a thing not to be boasted of. Most of his fiducial what we have the remains of fish vices in Irish sees the remains of fish vices in Irish sees the remains of the first vices in Irish sees the remains of the first vices in Irish sees the remains of the first vices in Irish sees them are nothing but rededs in beautiand soul, and inversible to say a good will for the formal them are nothing but rededs in beautiand soul, and inversible to say a good will for the formal them are nothing but rededs in beautiand soul, and inversible to say a good will for the formal them are nothing but rededs in beautiand soul, and inversible to say a good will for the formal them. they would reliable to-morrow only some of them for G. institutions and he is incessant in the day light might be seen through them if they bringts to prove to Her Majesty C. Or en came to close quarters with their opponents. Mr. that she is under personal obligation of ne class of Protestants to Cathonics—whose down this specific of Home Rule as Rome Rule, but mean order to the bessashed and besided of they are shamefully ignorant of, and whose coste they Johnston specks of Home Rule as Rome Rule, but mean order to the bessashed and besided of they are shamefully ignorant of, and whose coste they Johnston specks of Home Rule as Rome Rule, but mean order to the bessashed and besided of they are shaded of Skinner's alley. We are not suce that it is Majesty despise—woman as a more state, we are not succeed and contemptible. On the other hand, there are living under the benign and good Pope. The ever heard of Skinner's alley, or that the Prince of and contemptible. On the other hand, order are Sovereign Pontiff would, if it were at all possible. Wales ever took a peop at it during any of his visits Catholies, many of whom were brought up in Tri- Sovereign Pontiff would, if it were at all possible. Wales ever took a peop at it during any of his visits convert the hero of Ballykilber into a respectable. If this he so, royal in traitingle is the first of all possible. Papist, and sent him on his way rejoicing. But it is, but Mr. Johnston is not discouraged. He and Lis?

And leanish human wrong so evident that these Orangemen are mad. They are prisons have become us d to trea thery. They know. From a piece on "Honest Double" there was the raying in such a manner that we cannot hold any how they have been shot down in open day. They collowing:— Democrat.

might be projudiced by atticles that appeared on the of far greater import than that of the solvies of public subject in vicious Irish and British in wspapers. It employees or the amount of work to be easied of m is not to be assumed that the Act of Parliament resulting. It has pushed a question who is concerns the lating to such a crime as that with which the pri- whole community, and which came to be allowed to somer stands charged would be abrogated units storings till a rull-and, if possible, satisfactory explamake room for a more comprehensive measure. It mation is aforded. It more results authorities may, however, he reachly supposed that the new Act, consider it part of their duty to never and, a conding ning of another. We are not in a position to state paper, was purposely held back so as to delay its the facts more clearly than that the law officers of publication for 24 hours. The "exigencies of the the Crown are in a difficulty on the subject. The public service" was alleged as an excuse for this act. trap into which it is supposed they have been 1 d will, it is said, necessitate the preparation of a new better from the second secretary stating that it had! indictment, if not an abortive trial - Savuders.

The Express says: - A statement appears in a morning contemporary with respect to the case of Kelly, which is founded upon a total misconception of the facts, and is calculated to mislead the public It is to the effect that the forthcoming trial is likely to prove abortive, masmuch as the prisioner was indicted under an Act of Parliament which will expire at the end of this year (1871). The postpone ment of the trial is represented to have been the result of a clever stratagem, by which the officers of the Crown and the Court itself were thrown off their guard. It is said, in fact, that they fell into a We are unwilling to deprive the prisoner's trap." counsel of the glory to be derived from any legal artifice, or to detract from the character of confiding simplicity which is attributed to the counsel for the Crown and the judges who presided, but, in the inserests of justice, we feel obliged to dissipate the charming illusion, and to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor. Kelly has been indicted under the Consolidated Criminal Statutes 24 and 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 14 and 18, which regulate prosecutions for the whole of England and Ireland They will remain in full force, and therefore the embarrassment which is supposed to have arisen is purely imaginary.

THE LAND LAWS AND THE JURY SYSTEM - A CON ference of tenant farmers has been held at Ballymoney in connection with the Ulster Land Occupiers' Association, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the present grand jury system of Ireland is indefensible in principle, and has led to many abuses in practice, and that no remedy will be effectual which does not give to the rate-payers of the country the control of the expenditure; also that the entire fiscal business should be transferred to county councils elected directly by the ratepapers. The Conference also stated that they desired to represent to her Majesty's Government that the clauses of the bill generally known as Bright's clauses, have been found in practice very difficult to administer, and that they are not likely to prove of much service unless with the following amendments :- First, that where two-thirds of the tenants on property are able to pay one-fifth of the purchase money, they should receive from the Board of Works the balance of four-fifths at five per cent., ceasing in thirty-five years, provided always that aided by "Roaring Ranna" and a few more sympa- they will grant to the tenants who have so pur- great bulk of them is here used and consumed.

chased leases in perpetuity, at a rent and on conditions to be approved of by the Board of Works, when the parties themselves cannot agree: second, that in the same way the Board of Works should be authorised to grant any purchaser in the Land Court a loan of three-fourths of the purchase money beating drums, goings and old tineans to frighten at five per cent, ceasing in thirty-five in perpetuity the enemy, the Orange meeting shouted at the Pope, at a rent and on conditions to be approved of by the Cardinal Cullen and the Romanists, as if either | Board of Works, in cases where the parties themcared a jack-straw what Orangemen thought or felt selves cannot agree. Copies of the resolutions are on any matter from pitch and toss to manslaughter, to be sent to the Prime Minister, the Lord Lieuten- cable messages. There they were, beatch and kicked, and wincing ant, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a de-under their many defeats, and weeping and groan-putation was to present them to the Chief Secretary astounding assertion to make, but it comes from the Bright on his recovery was adopted, -Freemen.

ly possible to escape discussion of the subject; but, so far as serious action is concerned, there are such as might have been expected, tendered his adhesion. to the Ultramontage claims, on condition that his projects are supported by the hierarchy. Mr. Fortesene's yague and yet significant phrases will beregarded as a counter bid for support on behalf of it becomes a cessary to arrive at a decision, the remonstrances of the Northern Presbyterians must be taken into consideration as well as the protonsions. Liberals. The grievance of a few young hish Catholutely intolerable. Until Mr. Gladstone has made and the best mode of entring it off, they may go to Lordship:may take degrees at any English or South University, or they may include their orthodox propensities by frequenting the so-called Catholi. University. land should be quite, and that the law should be enforced, than that all the theoretical anomalies should be summarily abolished,—Pell Mail Grane.

ster otyped speeches to the Obingerian who mat t gether on Wednesday in the Matrip Sitan Hall. We are very sorry to learn that the empire is rapidly is lag to decay; and sorrier still to know that the grows can only be retarded by the Occurrent nor Uster. Mr. Johnston, no doubt, is a very framy them, perfectly understands the meture of the beating in other opinion of them. They are defeated-struck; know how they have been sent to prism; and so down by the government—their banners maltreared, on. We imagine that same impresonal at was rather their searfs denounced by the law, their music a luckly business after all. But still they are not banned, and their cause overthrown, and — poor happy. Mr. Johnston sees an attempt to called the?

Than all the creeds that he, fellows—they cannot see the wretched figure they faithful, and exclaims: — "The Frot starts and The book cave what it termed "A New Poxology," cut in the presence of Ireland, which only laughs in | Orangemen of Ireland will not suffer thems by a to their folly. Let them endeavour to calm their be subsidised and buttered no man r how they have resentment, become scher, sure men, and the been ill-treated and ill-used, at the distation of the Romanists may pity them, and invite them to join R publicans of England." Of cours nobedy ever in the movement for Home Government,—Implicit thought the Protestants could be subsidised—net they. They never had a penny from the English; i The Case of Romert Kerry.—A rumour was cir-thank of a resolution and biograph display that And into what busin shall Sir Jesepi. Napi r beings

> A tolegram to another, paper was accompanied by a begin handed him for persual, and that he thought it his duty to warn, the conductors of the paper that it was inaccurate. We know that the Dablin che ks on strike, who must have been well awar of the working of the department, had not the small st confidence in telegrams, and felt convinced that, if they endeavoured to communicate with their fellows by this | this earth :means, their messages would be tamper d with or suppressed in transitu. This is a very serious matter. and the public have a right to ask an immediate explanation. One of the strongest objections neged by the opponents of the transfer of the wires to Government was that the Executive would interface with the messages sent. The public felt such confidence in the administration of the Post-office that it gove no car to the objection. But it appears to have be n well founded, for upon the very first occasion on which the department was intersted, it had the andacity to delay, and its officers had the effront re to peruse and comment on private messages. The duty of the Post-office is that of a public carrier, and if its conductors think that they will be permitted to add to it the self-assumed office of public censors. they are mistaken. We have no hesitation in characterising the conduct of those who delay the transmission of a private message, or who in any way usthe knowledge obtained from its persual, as most outrageous. We have no hesitation in further saying that the public will insist on a strict account from those who have been guilty of such a breach of midie confidence and violation of public duty, and will further insist on an ample guarantee that such conduct shall not be repeated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen will probably re-open the next session of Parliament in person.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM -The defactures exported in the first 11 months of 1871namely £202,353,778.-is a larger sum than was ever before reached by our domestic experts in an entire year. But if we sell we buy; and our imports of foreign and colonial merchandise in the 11 months have amounted in value to £301,613,633, and by heresy. Then it was that the apostate Julian and the close of the year will exceed £10, for every man, the different heresiarchs arose, but the Church once woman, and child in the United Kingdom. Perhaps more triumphed by the learning of her doctors and countries as that of persons of the same color. In a sixth of the imports has been re-exported; the

Thirty-six deaths from violence were registered violent, it is more universal. War is not now dein London last week. Four were cases of suicide.— Twelve infants were suffocated in bed.

The idea has been started of transferring the property in and control of the Atlantic cable lines to the joint governments of Great Britain and the United States. The proposition is received with favour, in anticipation that it might result in a reduction of the present exorbitant rates of tariff on

VILLA RESIDENCES AS NESTS FOR FEVER.-It is an

University education, however serious, is not absert of the sect, " The Principles of the National Section Society," and quoted by the Bishop of Liverpool in up his mind as to the third branch of the Upas tree. The course of a lecture recently delivered by His

He would read to them extends from a book called "The Principles of the National Secular Socicty." This book spoke of marriage as simply a of finiting. It is more immediately urbest that Ire-) legal covernous. It might be gone through before a Registrar, but the real marriage was gone through ! in their meeting place. There was to be no baptism. but "naming of infants," and it was stated "that the theological teachings of the world have been and The edd member for Bellast med one of his are, most powerfully obstructive of human improve-ter otyped speeches to the Obanzerian who med ment and happiness." His Lordship then read from a piece in the book, called "The Superstitious Man," the fellowing extract:-

" His fancy winged to worlds unknown, He scorns the treasures of Lis own; By fear of hell and hope of leaven, His noble mind to made as driven! Thus the writer discoursed of ledlef in heaven or

"We want no counsel from the Priest, No Bishops crook or gown,

No sanctimonious right consu- se, No curse or godly frown.

We want the wrongs of life to have A cure that's felt to-day-A Saylour, not beyond the gray of To work and not to pray,

We want our rai elise on carth-Not spints, but hopest men."

In an "Address to the Upper Cia $_{2}$ s" there were the following lines:—

" The lated that you be foundly paize, To all by right belongs; Hereafter will the people rice. And branish human wrong of

"The man believe in God, or gods, What matters it to me? I'd rather have the manly man

in which there was this verse :-"Praise God for that our worp out creed By which we get the people olds of? An I let us valse our voices high r-Praise Him for brimstone and hell-fire!"

His Lordship said he was appart d by such blasphony, and nothing could have induced him to read occupied by the priest, have been entirely destroyed quoted from verses haded "The 160 hade-

6 What book is tilled with tales so wild That you would scarce believe a child To think them true could be beginned?

Here they saw that the book which was the Christian's hope was held up as the somer of evils. A child asks in "The better Creed":-

" Mother, O where is that bett r place?" Of course the answer is that it is surely that paradise

* When Bishops, deans, and parsons cease A false theology to teach, Our happiness will then increase, Our prospects will be brighter.

We've braver, better, nobler lope Than e'er was taught by priest or Pope; On earth our paradise we hope Shall poor man's let make lighter.

Thus this Lordship continued they saw that a material religion was held up from first to last.

Appress of the Pove.-The following is the text of the Holy Father's reply to the addresses presented to him on the 27th, as reported to the Union -It is not for the first time (said the Holy Father) that the Church is under persecution, as she is this day. The Church always grows under persecutions; therefore it is that they will last as I me as she lasts. But the Church has always had her triumphs as will as her persecutions, because ther Divine Founder, Jesus Christ, built ber on the firm rock against which the gates of hell shall never prevail Even at His birth the Church safe r d persecution in her Divine Founder, but beside the bloody sacrifice at Golgotha there was also the victory. There were | men. there enemies; there were also sightseers, who came to look on: yes; but as they went away, there were many who smote their be asts, confessing that the Son of Man was also truly the Son of God In the three centuries that it xt followed, the Church had to combatagainst the burbarity of the Emperors, Foreign Trade of the United Kissbom —The de- the Caligulas, the Neros, and the Domitians. The clared value of British and Irish produce and manu- blood of her children flowed in torrents, but that noble blood, as it watered the ground became the seed of a new crop of Christians, and at last the Church, by her constancy, triumphed. An era of peace then dawned upon the world, but it was not of long duration. Persecution was succeeded by

the virtues of her saints. In the present day, the

clared against one portion of the Church, but against the whole. We have not now to struggle against heresies: they no longer exist, or at all events are of minor importance; what we have to combat now is infidelity, impiety, and materialism, which are aiming at the expulsion of the faith from the hearts of Catholics. We see in our day the political sects, which now no long r work underground, but display themselves in public, trying to overthrow this noble city where the soul was watered with the blood of so many martyrs. But they shall not succeed, because God protects His for Ireland. An address of congratulation to Mr. | leading journal, that in a great number of the finest | Church. Now, at the present time, what we want, villa residences in England, as well as in most of to ensure success, is unison and concord among ourthe vast schools and collegiate buildings recently selves. The Church conquer d in the early persecu-It may not be desirable to concede the demands erected, the sewers have been designed and conof the Roman Catholic clergy, and it will be source structed as if for the express purpose of cultivating ly possible to escape discussion of the subject: but typhoid tever. This position is supported by extractional expression of the subject: but typhoid tever. This position is supported by extractional expression of the subject: but typhoid tever. This position is supported by extractional expression of the subject: but typhoid tever. tracts from a report by Mr. John Simon, the medical the concord of all cataolies. Yes, if the Church is contributes as adjournment and coasion. Mr. Butt has officer of the Local Government Board, respecting the to triumph, you must unite together in an indissosanitary of Forest-hill, London, waich in 1870 suf- tuble concord of thought and an etion that you may fered greatly from typhoid fever. It is clearly oppose the torrent of the subversive doctrines of the shown that the degree of sickness of different parts it volution, as men of ripe age once del, and as the of the affected locality corresponded very closely Catholic youth of the whole world have once again with degrees of defective sewerage arrangements. with so much energy and concord; that youth which the Government; and for the present all parties, ex- A most important point is the defect expessed in the was ready joyfully to shed its blood for the Church cept Mr. Fawcett and his more carer friends, would haw, for there is no provision compelling builders to and the Holy Sec. Let all Catholics, these of Engprobably, proof to leave the question in absympter. Which guard against the inflow of sower gas into dwellings. hard and Ireland, and of France, as well as those of The Successives, - Of this sect that has lately all the other nations of the world, have but one arisen in Protestant England, the land of the "open that the triumph will be brought to goes. Yes, the of the priesthood and the seruples of the English bible," a good opinion may be tormed, from the sub- triumph is certain; it counst fell us. God has lies of the upper classes who require an improved joined extracts from one of the recent publications promised it to His Clourch, and His word is infallible. Do not believe the lying regones of a reconciliation. It is useless to talk of comprehense; held as dess to exhibit to the public those infernous and insulting pictur's which make allow a to it. There exampt be any compromise between truth and error, between light and darkness, between vil and goth I solemnly protest that there can now a long a conciliation between the Church and a securors. Yes, as long as my heart shall? I shall Wint of Christ, aithough unworthy, but and Hill View to below-I will never yield; I will same all range life; God will support my consume this has were supported it, but never, will I yield a term to terms with my d spellers or those of my cheech. As for you, who are also the supporters of my constancy by your unulterable devotion, do you. It is morning, maintain unity and concord amongst your selves, and the triumph will not be long delayed.

> Amortika Pan-Angladan bun da-Tibe Gordian says that con-leaving Palvinez and order out triennial convention of the Aberlian Convention Bishop of Lieldid was intrusted where a self-resuge to his be then at home. Arrest is turneled a desire a rene val of the Pan-Amillean's moder 1807 in 1877. and me anxious that prepared has should be made for it at once. They claim the authorhold version of the Holy Scriptures and the holy rebook, the ancient creeds being discuss to be caused, as the heritage of the whole Angular race of thurchmen throughout the world. They demand therefore, through their presiding Picker, that we alteration shall be made in any of the serie at heirie ms, without consultation of all parties or needed in a Patriar-chal Connell, in which Histops, closes, and laity should be represented, with the Archbishop of Canterbory at its head. The probability American Bishop suggests that the legislative powers of the Council should be expeculinely limited to the above-men-tioned-abject; but, with the most cordial feeling towards the consideration of the proposel, we must say that it appears "exceedingly comprehensive."

UNITED STATES.

A negro member of the Texas Legislature was met upon the stree; with a large roll of greenbacks in his hand, tooking at his tile, and eachling so loud that he attracted the attention of a bystander, who said to him, "What are you longing at Jim?" Jim redied: "You see that mency?" "Yes," "Well, boss, t just cet that for my yot." "Ve been bought four or five times in my life, but disirde fust time I ever got de cash tayself,"

The Catholic church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with all its contents, and the adjoining house

hope that these men would not employ others than I tion of a lecturer. Mr. Bacoum recently delivered those who adopted a similar belief. Thus the basis a temperance feeture in boundo. By a remarkable and foundation were being laid for a system of coincidence, his great show was to be in the same communism that would overturn the established city on the following day. Among the audience other of things, and turn all the wealth, and knowledge, and seignee, and station of the world upside was both drunk and noisy. Him Mr. Farnum sindown. There was nothing in this sestem to prevent (glad out as a shocking example of the fearful results a man perting an end to his own "i), for he could joi intemperance, and, after producing a thrilling so - Why should I be couch meed to ev rusting sensation by his admit use of the incident, had the blindness— at of from the light of day—why should intoxicated subject of his remarks quitely removed I submit to these hardships? The oth invited him from the assemblage. The most curious part of the what should prevent him suching death? For as story, however, is that when Paranin's show left town all min agried, it was the cowned who sought his the shocking example was driving one of the cages. postponement from the end of one year to the begins sent by the Manchester correspond at of a London own life and not the brave man. The Bishop then It is probable that Mr. Barnam's timely admonition had effected the poor fellow's teform; but scoffers wickedly insimuate that he is the same gifted individual who, in the guise of a green countryman, and in a condition of simulated inebriety, daily astonshes visitors to the show by his wenderful exploits in riding the educated mules.

The last manifestation of lunacy is a Spiritualistic post-office, establish d by a fellow named Flint, in New York. Letters from lumatics in the flesh directed to spirits in heaven or hell, as the case may be, are forwarded to Mr Flint's post-office in New York, and he sends them, by express, to their destination, and receives the answer. The postage is rather binding, being two dollars per letter; but it must be remembered that the department is new, and expenses heavy.

On the public road between Meredin and Hart! ford, in Connecticut, stands a low, dingy hovel, within which, over a rickety bar, concentrated death is dealt out in decoctions of benzine at the moderato price of five cents a glass. Directly opposite is the town burying-ground, and the thirsty wayfarer smiles grimly as he reads, over the door of the saloon, the cheerful and appropriate inscription, "Key to the cemetery within."

A colored gentleman, having been brought before a magistrate and convicted of piltering, was asked:
Do you know how to read?" "Yes, massa, a lit-"Well, don't you ever make use of the Bible ?" Yes, massa, strap him razor on him sometimes."

Among the Saxon race the negro, it was believed, occupied an intermediate or middle position, and the Saxon race declared that one drop of black blood was sufficient to vitiate a whole tubful of white blood. The mulatto was, in fact, an Ishmaelite among white

There is no prejudice against a negro in any part of the world to equal that of their "Henven-born land." The cause I was never able to find out. Doubtless it is one of those pyscological idiosynocracies peculiar to our variable climate and intense love of the bird and hymn of freedom. In Ireland there is no negrophobid; the Catholic Church is the only one that recognizes the colored mun as a fellow-Christian before and behind the sanctuary railing. Black men study in the Propaganda at Rome in the same room with white men. I have been at "the commencement" of this famous college and heard a black man, as black as any savage in Africa, deliver as fine an oration as I have ever heard. Marriage between black and white is as valid in Catholic England, too, such contracts are binding .- Corr. Church still has to fight, and if persecution is not so Catholic Teledraph.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JAN. 12, 1872

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAI At No. 210, St. James Street, by

> J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copies, 5 ets. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

Three Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address every 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

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1872.

Friday, 12-Of the Octave. Saturday, 13—Of the octave.
Saturday, 13—Octave of Epiphany.
Sunday, 14—Second after Epiphany.
Monday, 15—St. Paul, Hermit.
Tuesday, 16—St. Marcellus, P. M. Wednesday, 17—St. Anthony, Ab. Thursday, 18—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prince of Wales is progressing steadily and rapidly towards health. Her Majesty it is expected, will open the approaching session of Parliament in person. Much excitement was ereated in the French Assembly on the 6th inst. by the reading of petitions praying for the restoration of monarchy; of these petitions, some were in favor of the Comte de Chambord, others of the Due D'Aumale; whilst the Republican side of the Chamber displayed its unanimous hostility to both, by loud cries, and constant interruptions.

Spain seems to be on the verge of a war with the U. States, of which the inevitable consequence to the former will be the loss of Cuba. An insult to the U. States flag, somewhat akin to, though not near so outrageous as, that which in the case of the Trent, was offered by President Lincoln's government to the British flag. will serve as the pretext for the war, unless Spain make up her mind to eat humble pie It seems that a ship, the Florida, under U. man of war by which the outrage was committed. In this case, the Spaniards have contrived to put themselves entirely in the wrong. and to give the U. States a valid pretext for doing that-i.e. annexing Cuba-which, sooner or later, they would have done without any pretext at all. Great activity prevails in the arsenals of the U. States; iron clads are being fitted out for sea to protect U. States commerce; and unless Spain apologize, and make amende honorable, she will soon be driven from the last of her possessions on this side of the Atlantic.

It seems that Victor Emmanuel has received a most refreshing snubbing from the Sovereign of her labors, and bears not the marks of her Pontiff. On New Year's Day the man had the impudence to send a special envoy to His of this mission, it is to invoke their co-opera-Holiness with his congratulations. Cardinal Antonelli plainly gave the envoy to understand address these few words to our readers. that neither his visit, nor the congratulations of his master, were wanted, or would be accepted at the Vatican.

the assassination of the notorious James Fisk, a person whose name has been for some time prominently before the public in connection with monetary transactions, in the course of instruct the young, and to provide for the orphans which he accumulated great wealth. Naturally this brought him into frequent collision with other questionable characters; and one of these, a man of the name of Stokes, having taken offence at some law transactions in which | the Grey Nunnery, who promptly responded to he and the deceased Fisk were contending the appeal, and a sufficient number immediately parties, shot him, Fisk, on Saturday last in a New York hotel. The wounded man lingered | moment there are some fifty of our brave Sisin great agony till Sunday forenoon, when he expired, not however without having first identified his assassin, who has been arrested, and the remainder in the Apostolic Vicariat ruled will have to stand his trial for the crime.

Outrages of a kind too abominable to be described, and of which white girls are the vic- the Sisters have carried on their good work; tims are, we regret to see, becoming of very frequent occurrence amongst the negroes in the the Mackenzie River an Orphan Asylum. In this U. States. The whites, horrified and justly there are about 26 orphans, and it is suindignant, have attempted in some instances to perintended by the Sister missionaries of that inflict illegal punishment upon the culprits, in district, five in number, comprising four Canathe shape of Lynch Law; and serious riots, in dian, and one Irish Sister; who also visit the which blood has been shed, have, as at Ro- Indians in their several wigwams, distribute

law, a war of extermination betwixt blacks and them within the pale of Christian civilisation.

Small-pox, and scarlet fever are, we regret to see, very rife in Montreal, Quebec, and indeed throughout the country. The death-rate of the first named is already above one hundred a week, or at the rate of about 5,500 per annum, a mortality considerably above last year's average, though as a general rule, January is the month in which the mortality is lowest. If the death-rate of July be as much above the usual July death-rate, as is the January death-rate of 1872 above the January death-rates of other years, the summer mortality will be something fearful.

Many causes are assigned for this undesirable condition. By some it is attributed to neglect on the part of the poorer classes, of vaccination; and it is to be feared that the fuel famine has much tended to augment the mortality, by encouraging the crowding together for the sake of economising fuel, in small ill-ventilated apartments, of several families. The drainage too-we speak not so much of the public drainage, though in that there is much room for improvement, as of the private drainage-is abominable, and tends far more to the preserv ation and propagation of stinks, than to their dissipation and extinction.

Already the first cargoes of fire wood to meet the necessities of our suffering poor have arrived by G. T. R. at Point St. Charles. We hope that the poor may feel the benefit, but there will have to be a strict watch kept on its distribution in order to prevent abuses. Perhaps nothing better can be done than to entrus that distribution to the several charitable societies, Catholic and Protestant, which exist amongst us, and which are acquainted with the wants and merits of their several poor. We trust that no denominational rivalries, may arise to complicate the difficult problemhow to stave off the horrors of a fuel-famine?"

Far away to the North West, in the regions of almost everlasting frost and of eternal ice, in an inhospitable land drained by the Mackenzie river, which pursues its dreary course to the Arctic Ocean - amidst these wastes of snow, almost entirely out off from all communication with the civilised world, which can be reached only after a long and painful voyage by States' colors, has been stopped on the high land and water, of more than four thousand seas, boarded and searched by a Spanish man miles, there is to be found, as where is there of war cruiser. For this indignity the U. not, a Catholic Mission to the wretched abori-States government very properly demands an gines-wretched indeed if we but consider ample apology, and reparation in the form of their material conditions; infinitely more there should be furnished some cheap and easy the disgrace of the officer in command of the wretched, if we remember that they are living means for determining the weight of coal sent souls, for whom, and for whose salvation Our Blessed Lord was made man, and died in bitter agony on the cross; but who, nevertheless, have never been taught to pronounce the sweet names of Jesus and Mary; and who have never heard the glad tidings of how a Saviour had bought them with His most precious blood.

> But even upon these outcasts, at the extremity of the earth, a great light has dawned and to them the Gospel has been carried by the missionaries of the Catholic Church; by her priests, and by the tender virgins, the chaste spouses of the Lord, whom she has reared.— What land, what region is there that is not full | but all of whom are seriously reflected upon by sacred presence? It is in behalf of a branch which we constantly meet with in the Witness. tion in this great and good work, that we to-day the facts which they allege, as to false weights

When Mgr. Faraud was appointed by the the Mackenzie River district, he accepted with their tongues. There is quite a sensation in New York over | alacrity the burden laid upon him; but he expressed an earnest desire that he might be assisted in his labors by some Sisters of Charity, whose care it would be, to tend the sick, to amongst the savage tribes to whom he was sent as bearer of the blessed Gospel. Mgr. de Montreal, having been applied to in these circumstances, addressed himself to the Sisters of volunteered for the service. At the present ters engaged in these distant missions; about thirty in what is called the Red River district; by Bishops Grandin and Faraud.

With many labors, and with many privations, amongst other things they have established on

whites may be anticipated. In self-defence, in in that inhospitable country, our readers can are simply ridiculous. defence of their wives and daughters, the whites hardly realise; what they have to suffer from will be compelled to arm and organise. It is the extremity of cold, what from hunger, and to be hoped however, that the mission which want often of things which we consider the first TERNATIONALISTS ?-We find an answer to the Catholic Church is even now conducting necessaries of life. Bread, or any substitute amongst the long neglected, and often sadly ill for bread, is unknown to them. Dried fish treated blacks may have the effect of bringing generally stinking from want of salt to cure it with, varied occasionally with smoke dried flesh of deer is their only diet; and of this the quantity is often very limited. Four fish a day for the men, and two for the woman, is the customary allowance amongst the Indians; and even this scanty fare is not always forthcoming So straitened, in short, for food has the mission become of late, that Mgr. Faraud has found himself since some time ago, under the painful necessity of ordering that no more children be admitted within the orphan asylum; and of recommending the Sisters, if possible, to discharge some of these already on their hands, The mission was literally menaced with starva-

To this the Sisters at once, and unanimously replied, that they would not part with one of their orphans; that they would share with these the daily couple of dried fish which the customs of the tribe allotted to them-and thus they passed last winter, in great suffering of course, but still sustained, and encouraged by the presence of their Lord. It may be easily imagined that under these circumstances it is but little that they can do for the Indians; who, half starved themselves, eke out a miserable existence in their filthy huts, and are devoured

And so to-day the Sister Lapointe appears igain amongst us, stretching out her hand to her co-religionists, to all charitable persons, and asking them aid for the mission and its orphan charges. We need not say that His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal warmly recommends Sister Lapointe, and the Mackenzie River Orphan Asylum to the charity of the diocess. It would be impertinent on our part to insist upon the claims of this work. What we have said of its actual condition, its necessities, and the hardships, the toils, the cold, the hunger, and incessant privations of all kinds to which the Sisters are constantly exposed—is sufficient we are sure to rouse the sympathies of every generous heart in its bohalf.

The Montreal Witness writes earnestly on the Coal Question, strongly urging some su perintendence over the system now prevailing. under which the buyer has no security but the integrity of the seller, that he shall receive his full measure; and publishing anonymous letters from correspondents, bitterly complaining of the frauds that have been practised, or attempted

to be practised upon them. Agreeing in the main with the Witness that out by the coal dealer to his customers, we do not think that the manner in which the Witness discusses the question is likely to have any beneficial results. Anonymous complaints. against dealers not named, are mere buncombe; and if the Witness intend to do any good he must begin by making it a rule to publish, not only the complainant's name and address, but those also of the dealers complained of. This, and this alone, will bring matters to an issue; and this course the Witness ought to pursue, in justice to the public, and in justice to the coal dealers, all of whom are not knaves we trust, the anonymous letters, against persons unnamed, If the writers in the Witness are able to prove attempted to be palmed upon them, they should speak out openly, for they have nothing to fear; Holy See to take charge as Vicar Apostolic of if they cannot do this, they had better hold

As we are always ready to practise what we preach, we will not hesitate to publish any well substantiated facts that any person who complains of having been cheated in the matter of fuel is willing to make over his own signature, together with the name of the other party to the transaction; but for anonymous complaints we have a thorough contempt. Our motto is, " Speak out, and shame the derit."

For instance, the Witness of the 3rd inst. publishes the following under the pseudonym of A Manufacturer:—

"Being desirous of purchasing steam coal, I asked one of the largest dealers at what price he would sell, doing my own cartage. He declined selling at any price unless he made delivery, and I ultimately arranged to take a small quantity to try the quaity. After receiving two louds, that were left after dark at my works, and which my yardman refused to receipt for, I called at the office to ask for the weights of the two loads, and was told 3,290 pounds. On my remarking that I had caused them to be weighed, and that my weight was 2,760, a reference was made to the books, and I was told that it was a mistake of the figures, and that it should have been 2,850 pounds; but owing to my looking so close after my interests the dealer could not find time to deliver me the balance of my purchase.

" Yours, &c., A MANUFACTURER." Now if the above allegations be true, they chester, arisen in consequence. If this conti- medicines to and tend the sick, and gather to- the Witness publish the names both of his cor- mail on receipt of price.

nues, if these outrages be not put down by the gether the young children in schools. What respondent, and of the fraudulent coal-dealer? hardships these heroic women have to undergo | This would do good; but anonymous charges

> WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE INthis question in a journal, Qui Vive, edited in London by a M. Vermersch, who has been condemned to death as "contumacious," and who seems to have taken an active part in the late Communistic outbreak at Paris :-

"If 89 succeeded, it was because the people tore the infamous heart of Foulon out of his smoking breast. The partial successes of '71 were only owing to the cannons of Montmartre having had rampart made for them out of the execrated corpses of Lecomte and Clement Thomas. In both instances the starting-point was good. But the men of '89 renewed their energies in the massacres of September, while those of '41 did not even know how to use the law of hostages which they had made. To throw open the field for the Revolution, to break open the Bank with a battalion of francs-tireurs, to put an embargo on the papers in lawyers' and notaries' offices, in the preservation of which all the fortunes of Europe are interested "to confiscate the property of cowards, and hand i "over to patriots; to put in possession of the houses of the aristocrats, citizens who would all have resisted to the death if they had been the owners of them; and to give checkmate on the Place de la Concorde to the reaction, whether it grumbled or conspired: this was the programme of which we

Here is another extract from the same paper in the shape of an address to the Bourgeoisic under which name are included all capitalists and the middle classes generally; all in short who have something they can call their own, and who do not get their living by manual

"A LA BOURGEOISIE,—Learn that we have at heart only the thought of vengeance, and we will have it terrible and exemplary. A day will come, as you know, when we shall again be masters of the position. There will be no tenderness or mercy for the murderers of June, 1848, and May, 1871. We will lop off your heads, even though they be covered with snow-white hair, and that with the greatest calmness. For your wives, your daughters, we have no longer either respect or pity-we will have nothing but death. Death until your accursed race shall have entirely disappeared for over. We meet again soon, Mesers, La Bourgeoisie."

Worthy of the ingenuity of the proverbial Yankee is the dodge adopted by some of the masters of vessels engaged in the Australasian Coolie trade, to decoy on board their ships the natives of whom they make their prey, and then carry as laborers to the new and thriving Colony of Queensland in New Holland. The dodge is this:-The Coolie traders assume the character and appearance of missionaries; arrived at one of the islands where they propose to operate, the officers and crew sing bogus hymns, and with big books open before them, and one of their number with a sham surplice on him, they pretend to be engaged in religious exercises. The unwary natives, who have heard probably of the missionaries, fall readily into the trap; they come on board the protended missionary ship, and when in sufficient numbers are set upon and driven below by the crew; the hatches are clapped on, the ship puts out to sea with her living freight, which, on its arrival in Queensland is duly passed by accommodating "immigration officers" as a cargo of free Polynesian laborers. Here is the account of this novel slave trade-in which life is often taken-as given by a writer in the London Times :--

 $^{\rm H}$ The statements made that some of these 'labour vessels' have obtained natives by professing to be mission vessels are true. I know of one Queensland vessel that went to another group of islands frequently visited by the Bishop, where the captain and crew got out a fiddle and flute and several large books; one of their number threw a white sheet over his shoulders, and they began to sing. When the natives, thus thrown off their guard, came crowding on board, the crew rushed on them, hustled as many as they could below the hatches, and sailed away. I wish I could say that this was all the harm done but I regret to say that, before the cruise of that vessel was completed, many a poor native met his death after a gallant resistance against the superior weapons of the white man. No natives being taken to Queensland who betrayed the slightest knowledge of English, these poor savages were all passed by the immigration officer as Polynesian labourers."

It is to be feared that this plan for providing Queensland with "free labor" will have the tendency to bring missions, and the "open bible" into disrepute among the islands of the South seas. .

have to put on record—it is with the same follows that he must be capable so to do. If sincere regret that the Catholies of Montreal, he be capable so to do, he must be enlightened our Irish Catholic brethren especially, will by heaven; and if enlightened by heaven, as learn, the death of Sister Woods, of the Grey God does not lead us astray, he must be in-Numbery. This sad event occurred on Wed- fallible." Catholics believe that the Pope nesday of last week, the 3rd inst.

For many years the deceased Sister was especially charged with the care of the Irish poor, herself with heroic energy.

LADY BELLEAU .- We are glad to see that this highly esteemed lady is recovering from the severe sickness with which she has been

The LIFE OF GENERAL R. E. LER, for can be easily substantiated; why then does not | sale at this Office. Price, \$3.00, sent free by

ORDINATIONS.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, conferred the following Orders in the Cathedral on the 31st inst. :- Subdeacon-D. Kennedy of Boston. Deacons-The Rev. MM. Chantillon and Valois of Montreal. Priesthood-The Rev. MM. Levesque of Montreal, and S. Cullen of Boston.

Dr. Barker, of Kingston, long favorably known to the people of Canada as the talented editor of the British Whig, has made his bow to the public, and resigned the editorial chair te his grandson Mr. Barker Spense. Dr. Barker carried with him the respect and best wishes, not of his friends only, but of those who on many questions of politics may have chanced to differ from him.

Our excellent contemporary the Canadian Illustrated News presents its subscribers with an extra in the shape of a very handsomely exccuted likeness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Illustrated News is, deservedly, becoming a great favorite in the community.

The Boston Pilot commenced on the 6th inst. his Thirty-Fifth volume. We heartily congratulate our contemporary upon his advancing years, and evidently increasing prosperity, and wish him all the usual compliments of this festive season.

We have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros., a very handsomely decorated almanac for the current year.

SINGULAR INCONSISTENCY .- Dr. Dollinger left the Church, or rather was expelled from the Church, because he could not conscientiously (?) believe in the Infallibility of the Pope as defined by the last Œcumenical Council. Two hundred and fifty-two (or more) Protestant sects, from Anglicanism down to Mormonism, applauded the course of the learned Doctor, and the whole Protestant press hailed it as a step from darkness to light. Dr. Dollinger was not a very prominent man before he denied Infallibility, but since that time his name has appeared before the whole reading world; in fact he has won renown as did the tyrant Nero when he sought to burn Rome, as did Guy Fawkes when he attempted to execute the damnable gun-powder plot. Nero did not destroy Rome, Guy Fawkes did not upset the English Parliament, and much less did Dr. Dollinger hurt Catholicity by all his pompous negations; yet, Dr. Dollinger is content, because he has won renown. Behold the consequences. Mr. Mansfield Tracy Walworth, an American writer of some local repute, was also desirous of gaining public notice; and witnessing the effect of Dollinger's movement, he came forward the other day and likewise denied Papal infallibility. The effect was instantaneous; the name of Mansfield Tracy Walworth figures to-day in all the Communist, Infidel, and Protestant papers on the continent, -Mr. Walworth is now a very prominent man

Let us suppose for a moment that Dollinger, Walworth & Co., are not actuated by any wordly motives, that they have nought else in view save their spiritual welfare,-what then? Why, they are simply making themselves ridiculous by denying the infallibility of a man who speaks in the name of an infallible Church, while they maintain themselves to be infallible, speaking and acting for themselves alone. Those who have read the speeches of Richard Lalor Shiel must remember his famous reply to Mr. M'Clintock in which he proves very plainly that Mr. M'Clinteck and all his Protestant brethren and sisters believe themselves to be infallible. Said Mr. Shiel: "there is, in my mind, this difference between Mr. M'Clintock and myself. I believe the church to be infallible; and he believes himself to be se.

MR. M'CLINTOCK.-Not at all.

Mr. SHEL .- I shall show Mr. M'Clintock that this conclusion is the necessary consequence of his premises. If every Protestant is en-It is with unfeigned regret that to-day we titled to draw his religion from the Bible, it speaking ex cathedra is infallible; but Mr. Walworth and Dr. Dollinger, being Protestants not Old Catholics, presume that they themselves by whom she was deservedly beloved, and by are infallible, and the Pope, the head of that whom she will be long lamented. Many a fer- church to which Christ Jesus promised invent prayer for her soul will rise to heaven fallibility-the Pope-faugh! he's no better from Irish hearts, and from those to whom in than any other man. If this be not incouthe course of her laborious life she devoted sistency and presumption combined, what is it? Mark.

> COURAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Father Damen during the course of his controversial lectures in Ottawa frequently challenged "the preachers" to prove his arguments to be incorrect, and at one time offered a thousand dollars to the one who would refute his statements. He remained almost two weeks in the city and no one appeared to contradict him; but as soon as it be-

Missouri, the preachers sneaked forth from their hiding places and began to hammer the "crafty Jesuit." First came Rev. Mr. Cameron, a Baptist, then Rev. Mr. Moore, a Presbyterian, and both said remarkable things, both quoted innumerable texts of Scripture, and both proved-nothing. Father Damen's lectures, published in small pamphlets are circulated all over the country; will the Rev. Mr. Camered and the Rev. Mr. Moore please publish theirs' for the benefit of the public?

MARK.

POPULAR LIFE OF GEN. ROBERT EDWARD LEE - By Emily V. Mason. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co.

ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF alive at present. GEN. ROBERT E. LEE-By Lieut. General Wade Hampton. Baltimore, John Murphy PRESENTATION TO THE VERY REV. JAME

The appearance of these works assures us that the great and good man whose gallant deeds are their subject, is not forgotten or unloved by the people of the Southern States; but that his memory is still held in honor, and his name venerated by his fellow-countrymen, and his brave companions in arms. He was unfortunate, in that he had at last to succumb to superior force, and was compelled to lower the flag, which he had long upheld, with heroic valor, and consummate skill, well seconded by the valor, and patriotism of his gallant soldiers, whom he so often led to victory; but in that he has left behind him a deathless name, and an untarnished reputation, he was singularly fortunate.

Lee was indeed a great man; one of the few great men whom in modern times the world has seen. Considering the difficulties that he had to contend with, and the limited means at his command, he is entitled to rank amongst the great captains of the age; nor will his fame suffer if we compare him with Frederick of Prussia, with Napoleon, with Wellington, or a Moltke. He was conquered by the immensely greater numbers that the other side was able to bring against him, and by its vastly superior resources; but when the cause he defended fell, it fell with honor, and its defeat was mourned, and still is mourned, by millions. Victric causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

THE HAPPINESS OF HEAVEN-By a Father of the Society of Jesus. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co.; New York, Catholic Publication Society.

This little work bears the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and of the Rev. Father Provincial of the Jesuits in Missouri; the faithful have therefore a guarantee for the soundness of its doctrines, in so far as it touches upon doctrinal points,-For the rest it is a charming work, both because of its subject, and its style; a work whose perusal tends to raise the heart to God, and to make it aspire ardently for the enjoyment of that Bentific Vision wherein essentially will consist the happiness of the saved.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.—At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society the following gentlemen were elected officebearers for the ensuing six months:-R. P. Burke, President; Patrick Kehoe, 1st Vice President; Thos. Grangle, 2nd Vice President; Charles Shea, Secretary; John Whitty, Assistant Secretary; B. Connaughton, Treasurer; P. O'Donohue, Collecting Treasurer; P. O'Neill, Assistant Collecting Treasurer; Thos. Bowes, Grand Marshall; Thos. Clarke, Patrick Murphy, Assistant Marshalls. Committee of Enquiry .- St. Ann's Ward .- Patrick Galvin, John O'Sullivan, Patrick Enright, Francis Brazeau. St. Antoine Ward. - Michael Quinn, John Lovitt, Patrick Murphy. St. Lawrence Ward .- George Murphy, Jeremiah Carroll. St. Mary's Ward .- John Corcoran. West Ward .- James C. Doyle. Centre Ward. -Peter Brown.

More of Drink's Doings .- The following hideous story is another illustration of the consequences of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors. It is a "Temperance Sermon" which may we hope determine its hearers to abandon the beastly habit, if unfortunately they have acquired it:-

Sunday was one of the severest days of the season; not only was the air bitingly cold, but a sharp wind blew during the whole day, chilling the traveller to the bone. What the poor of our city, without fuel and with little clothing, must have suffered can scarcely be imagined. One of the most heartrending cases of death from cold and starvation occurred during the night which we have ever heard of. Two children were frozen to death, and the father and mother were badly frost-bitten, in a house in Kempt street. The name of the miserable family is McCaf-They inhabited a room, or den rather, in a yard off Kempt street, one of the worst spots in the

On monday morning news was brought to Sergeant Carson, of the Ottawa street police station, that two children had been frozen to death. He proceeded to the place indicated, and found a wretched man and woman lying on the floor. In one corner lay the two children, one of them quite naked, covered with a few miserable rags. Life had apparently been extinct for some hours, as the bodies of both were hard as lumps of marble. The eldest child was a boy of two years old, the other was a of the room was quite in keeping with the misery of year the number of interments in the Protestants means of getting grain to the city. mere infant some three months of age. The aspect

the slightest vestige of furniture in it; most of the | 584 less than during 1870, when the number of inglass had been broken from the windows, and in terments was 4,925. The rate this year has however places where water had been spilled ice had formed been large being nearly four per cent of the whole on the floor. Indeed, it would have been cruel to population as given by the last census. It must not have lodged a cow or horse in so wretched an apartment. McCaffery and his wife were at once removed to the General Hospital. In the Atternoon an inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones, when a verdict of death from Starvation and cold was returned. This miserable couple had rented the apartment in which they were found ten days since, from a man named William Denford. Since that time they have been in an almost continuous state of intoxication. The last that was seen of them on Sunday was about 6 o'clock, when they were both very tipsy, and they were not again visited until about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. That people should be able to exist in such a state as this seems hardly credible; yet they did, and their condition was but little worse than that of several other families in the same locality. Indeed, had it not been that Sergeant Carson supplied a family named Burns with wood, on Saturday night, they would not in all probability have been

FARRELLY, V. G.

During the meeting of the St. Vincent d Paul Society of Belleville, held in the vestry St. Michael's Church, on Sunday, 31st ult the members presented the Very Rev. James Farrelly, V.G., with a beautiful Gold Cross a mark of their appreciation of his services connection with the welfare of the society The cross is made of solid gold, plain, but beautiful piece of workmanship. The word engraved thereon, viz.: "A token of affectio "from the members of the St. Vincent de Pau "Society of Belleville to the Very Rev. James "Farrelly V. G., New Year's eve 1871" wi always express the feelings which prompted th making of the presentation,

The following is the address made on the occasion and the Very Rev. Mr. Farrelly's reply thereto:

VERY REV. J. FARRELLY, V. G.,

The members of the conference of St. Vincent De Paul, Belleville, desirous of showing their apprecia-tion of the active and warm interest which you have taken, not only in its formation, but also in its welfare and advancement, beg to present you with the accompanying Cross as a slight but sincere mark of gratitude for the many favors which we have received at your hands.

By the assistance of God, we think that our Conference has, even so far, brought joy and gladness to the homes of many who are rendered destitute by the decrees of an all-wise Providence; and we have no fears but that aided by your wise counsels we shall relieve a part at least of the distress by which we are unfortunately surrounded. In conclusion, Very Rev. Sir, we hope that you may long be spared to wear the gift which it is our pleasing duty to present to you to-day; and that the year we shall shortly enter upon may be to you one of true happiness and pleasure.

DAVID HOLDEN, President, John Fox, 1st Vice " John Doyle, 2nd " " John Fahey, Treasurer. D. Bresnan, Librarian.

P. M. Nurry, Secretary, W. V. Lynch, Asst. " Belleville, Dist Dec., 1871.

REPLY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the St. Vincent De Paul Society:

Your address, conveyed in words so kind, and coming from gentlemen devoted to the well being of the poor, though, as I conceive, too flattering, and in terms far above my deserving, gives me unfeigned pleasure. I accept it as the expression of the sentiments of my entire flock, through those who have had the lest opportunity of knowing whatever efforts I have been and am making for the good of all, and especially God's beloved poor. When I came among you I saw the necessity of some organization by means of which distress could be systematically attended to, and my thoughts naturally turned towards that society which was effecting so much good in the large towns and cities of this continent, as well as in Europe; I set to work and laid the foundation, I east the seed, and thank God, it fell on productive soil. This, gentlemen, is my sole merit, to you belongs the great good accomplished. The many deserving poor you have relieved are witnesses of your associated endeavors, and the Catholic Commu-

nity now hall your Society as a blessing.
This very beautiful Gold Cross, sacred emblem of man's redemption, and appropriate gift for one whose office is to preach Christ and Him crucified, which you so kindly present, shall, I trust, serve as a bond of mutual love between us. I shall always wear it upon my person, and whenever I may press it to my lips in pious remembrance of Him who consummated our redemption thereon, I shall ask of our dear Redeemer, who allows not even a cup of cold water given in his name to go unrowarded, to have recorded in the Book of Life your charitable offices to the poor, and shall supplicate the Giver of all good gifts to have you always in His holy keeping, that, imitating the hely founder of your Society, your lives may be in accordance with your profession and your end that of the just.

Again, Mr. President and members of the Society. I thank you and hope that the merrow may be for you and yours the opening of a llappy New Year, and that many succeeding New Years may be vouchsafed you in happiness, peace and prosperity.

J. Farrelly.

Belleville, 31st Dec., 1871.

After perusing the Omaha Legal Enterprise in aid of Mercy Hospital, at Omaha, we must confess that we are astonished at the fairness of the Omaha Library drawing and also the endorsement of this second scheme, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy, which includes all the authorities of the State, from the Governor down to the civil and military. The tickets are \$3 each, or two for \$5; highest prize \$50,000. The drawing takes place in public, Jan. 30th. Dr. Gardiner, physician to Mercy Hospital, has associated with him Mr. Pattee. Full particulars can be had by addressing, PATTER & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

THE VOTER'S LIST .- The following is a comparative table of the voter's lists for 1871 and 1872, for

WARD.	1871	1872	INC'SE.	Dec'se
East		623	24	
Centre		714	25	
West		1008		15
St. Anne		3561	89	
St. Antoinc		3877	310	• • • •
St. Lawrence		2176	113	
St. Louis		2448	111	• • • •
St. James		2845	211	
St. Mary		2331	295	• • • •
	18510	19688	1178	••••

CITY MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR .- During the past

-Montreal Gazette.

came known that he had reached St. Louis, its occupants. It recked with filth; there was not and Catholic cemeteries of this city was 4,341, being population as given by the last census. It must not however, be forgotten, that from this has to be deducted the interments of people who had resided in some of the adjoining municipalities. These how- With regard to the possible advent of cholera in the ever would be very small, and might reduce this figure by about a half per cent. The most marked decrease has been in the case of children. In 1870 the number of children of less than 12 years of age who died, was 3,612; in 1871 it was only 2,976 being a decrease of 636, whereas the number of adults who died, was 52 greater in 1871 than in 1870. It may be interesting to those fond of curious statistics to know that the numbers of unmarried men and unmarried women who died during the past year, are very nearly equal-175 bachelors, and 170 maids were interred. No particular disease appears to have been epidemic. Typhus fever was perhaps more than usually prevalent, and towards the close of December, cases of small-pox became frequent. Appended is a table, showing the number of interments for the last two years:-MALES .- 1871.

	11-11-11-11				
ES	Children,	Married Men,	Widowers.	Bachelors. Total,	
,	1628	391	95	175-2289	
de	1870.				
of	1861	349	108	177-2495	
t.,		FEMALES,—1871.			
as in	Children.	Married Wome	n. Widows	Unmarried Women. Total.	
y .	1348	346	188	170-2052	
a		1870).		
ds	1751	333	195	157-2430	
on ul es		Total in	terments. }		
ill he	Less 1871				
he	Weekly	Report of the St.	Bridger's Rei	fure ending	

Females110

Saturday, 6th inst .:-

Scotland. F. Canadians..... 49 Total448

BREAKFAST .- EPP'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORT

sa.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

which govern the operations of digestion and mutri-

tion, and by a careful application of the fine proper-

ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately thavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Ciell Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled- "James Epps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The criminal statistics of the city show that at the close of the year there were 65 less prisoners in gaol than at the same period the year previous, and the number of larceny cases on record for the year ending 31st December, 1871; was 160 less than for the previous year. These

figures must be very gratifying to all who take an interest in the welfare and morality of the city, and speak very highly for its civic and judicial administration. We cannot help attributing a great portion of this decrease in the criminal exhibit of the city. to the measures which have been taken in regard to disorderly houses, which have lessened the number of these places in one year from 160 or thereabout, to 40 odd, and which will, if carried out with the same judicious zeal, lessen it still more before the close of the new year. There are, doubtless, other causes which have assisted the above desirable result, but we cannot help regarding this as the principal one.—Daily News. THE CITY REVENUE .- An official statement of the

collections of City Revenue at the City Hall shows that during the year from 1st January to 31st December 1871, they have exceeded the collections of the previous year by \$50,000. This result has been obtained without any increase of taxation, and speaks highly, not only for the prosperity of the city, but for the officials charged with the management of the city finances.

THE EFFECTS OF NEW YEARS CALLS,-On Wednesday evening the 3rd instant, a young man who had been making a good many calls, found himself in a very easy condition at the foot of St. Lawrence Main street, on Craig street, intending to make his way to St. Jean Baptiste Village. Here he completely lost all recollection, and did not awake to a knowledge of his condition until late in the night he found himself in an empty house on Cadieux street. He had been divested of the greater part of his wearing apparel and was half frozen. A charitable person who lived in that locality furnished him with clothes, after which he made his way home, and in the morning went to the Central Police Station where he related his misfortune to Detective Bouchard, who went with him to the locality indicated. and after considerable search succeeded in finding the clothes of which the unfortunate caller had been relieved. All endeavor to trace the thieves will doubtless prove unavailing as there is not the slightest possibility of identifying them.

TROUBLE AT THE CITY HALL-TWO EMPLOYEES SES-PENDED .- These two or three days past an investigation has been going on in the City Hall concerning a matter, the details of which have not as yet come to light. We only know that two of the employees have been suspended, one a clerk in the Water Rates Department, and the other a collector of water rates, for certain misdemeanors which have been discovered, and the extent of which is not yet known. It appears that some days ago receipts were discovered signed by the collector of water rates, for which no return had been made. A meeting of the City Hall Committee was immediately called, and an investigation implicated the other party referred to who was immediately suspended. The inquiry is still going on .- Daily News.

TAMPERING WITH DOMINION BANK NOTES .-- A Dominion Bank note, which had been tumpered with, was palmed off on a Quebec hotel-keeper the other day. It was originally a "one," but the corner figures of two "tens" had been cut out and pasted in the corners. Other alterations had been made, and the doctored bill was one well calculated to deceive.

Montreal Gazette. THE LUMBER SEASON .- FARMS DESERTED BY LABOR-ERS .- There is such a demand for teams for the charties and such high wages offered, owners of good horses do not wait until their threshing and marketing is done, before starting up the Ottawa, the consequence is the majority of the barns in the Ottawa Valley are full of unthreshed grain and hay, and are likely to remain so until the timber drawers "catch up" to the axe men in the woods and there is no more work for them in the chanties. A great many farms are left without anything in the shape of a team except young colts and old brood mares, men cannot be had to do threshing, and there are no

The assertion that small-pox is in our midst and is spreading from house to house, is an alarming circumstance, which we presume the Editor of the Canada Journal has just grounds for making. It becomes now the business of the people of Montreal to say whether such a state of things is to be allowed to continue if there is any means of removing it. spring, the prospect is certainly gloomy, and in this we have the greater reason why we should be up and doing. What is our Corporation Board of Health, with it health officers, about? Is it endeavouring to stir up the energies of our somnolent Solons, to arouse them from their state of lethargy? But we suppose the better plan is the one suggested by the Canada Journal, for the Government to take the matter in hand, and call together a General Board of Health for the Dominion, giving them powers which will be unmistakable, and exacting from them a full report of all proceedings, and the results of their deliberations .- Montreal Cazette. THE SUPPLY OF FUEL.-The fuel supply question

is discussed by the Ottawa Citizen. It says that "within twenty or thirty miles of the city of Ottawa there are boundless forests of the best hard wood in the country, but there are no means of access to them, or the means which exist are insufficient to cheapen the cost of the fuel. The same may be said of the city of Montreal. Now, if short lines of railway were constructed from these centres to penetrate the timber country, it is probable that fuel would be somewhat cheapened, or a supply secured at something like reasonable rates for many years to come." showing that the forests in the neighborhood of large cities will soon be cleared off, it remarks: "We believe that coal can be laid down in Montreal, from Nova Scotia mines, at prices not exceeding four dollars per ton; and at that price it would be as cheap as the best wood at three dollars per cord The only way to secure a permanent supply of fuel at reasonable cost is to develope our peat and coal

THE BRAVEST MAN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.-Many years ago an eccentric gentleman in England left a bequest to the "Bravest man in the British army." The executore not knowing how to dispose of it otherwise offered it to the Duke of Wellington. He refused it, saying he had no claim to such a title, but if it would be of any service to them to know the man who had, he thought, performed the bravest action under his command, he would point them to Colonel James McDonell, of the Highland regiment, who defended the Chateau of Hougemont, and shut the gate of the courtyard, driving out the French and subsequently defending it against the furious attacks of Napoleon to carry the position. When the bequest was offered he at first refused to accept it but on being informed of what the Duke had said concerning his conduct at Waterloo, "That afters the case," said he, "if he says so, and if shutting the gate and defending it was the action that merited such a high distinction, then Sergeant Frazer is entitled to the half of it; so it was divided between them. During the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38. the British Government appreciating the services of so brave a man, appointed now General Sir James McDonell commandant of the citadel of Quebec Thus he served his courry faithfully in his youth and old age. He was brother of Bishop McDonell of Glenger, y. the first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. Towards the close of his useful life the Rev. Father had a great longing to visit the land of his birth (Scotland); and retiring for the night to the bedroom of his boyhood, was found next morning in the sleep of death.

THE SCATTERED ASHES OF CHICAGO.-A paper was recently read before the Royal Geological Society of Dublin, stating that Capt. Edwards, of the Neptune in a passage from Quebec to Liverpool, found his vessel enveloped in the smoke and ashes, as he believes, of the burned Chicago. He reports that on the 12th of October, at sea in lat, 46 deg, north long, 35 deg. west, at about four p.m., the wind blowing strong from the West, he observed a dense fog on the western horizon, which gradually came up and surrounded the vessel. From the first coming up with the ship until its clearing off both the captain and crew noticed a strong smell of wood, the men felt their eyes irritated, and the decks were strewn with a fine dust. At this time the ship was more than 2,000 miles from Chicago,

Fever.-The number of deaths from searlet fever nstead of decreasing is on the increase,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Chelsea, J. Grogan, S2: Kingston, M. Morrison, 1.50 : Alexandria, G. O'Brien, 2 : Dundas, J. R. Mc-Hugo, 2: Clayton, E. Letang, 2: Picton, T. Furlong, 4.50; Arlington, D. O'Leary, 2: Ottawa, J. Culligan, 1.25 : L'Orignal, Mrs. J. Grant, 2 : Barrie, Rev. R. A. O'Connor, P.P., 4; Ste. Brigitte des Saults, Rev. A. Smith, 2; Lonsdale, J. Martin, 2.50; Lowe, J. Martin, Sr., 2; Beaverton, D. J. McRae, 2; Alexandria, L. McCormick, 2; Huntingdon, J. Gilmore, 2; St. John, N.B., W. Cunningham, 2; Guysborough, N.S., P. Maney, 4; Athelstan, J. McCarthy, 2; Lacolle, Rev. A. Tasse, 4.

Per F. L. Egan, Kingsbridge-Self, 2; E. Kendrick, Per W. N. Costello, Renfrew - Burnstown, M.

Allan, 2: Douglas, J. Foran, 2. Per G. Smythe, Dundas - Self, 2; Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, 2.

Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria-K. McDon-

Per J. Nolan, Kingston—J. Simpson, 2; D. Lynch, 2; J. Hickey, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$3.00 @ \$3.50 Middlings..... 3,50 @ 4,00 Fine 4.90 @ 5.00 Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 6.40 @ 6.50 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) ... 6.05 @ 6.10

Canal nominal Supers City Brands [Western wheat]

 Fresh Ground
 do

 Canada Supers, No. 2
 5.60 @ 5.75

 Western Supers, No. 2
 5.60 @ 5.75

 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs
 2.70 @ 2.75

 City bags, [delivered]...... 2.90 @ 2.95 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs...... 1.42 @ 0.00 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 4.75 @ 5.00 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs. 0.65 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.82 @ 0.84 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs...... 0.34 @ 0.35

THE

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

THIRTY-TWO PAGES EVERY MONTH.

\$1.00 Per Annum.

Premiums for Clubs. Send for a Specimen of "THE CATHOLIC CRUSADER"

Which will be read through and through by every . member of the family, young and old.

Vol. IV begins with Jan, 1872. Subscribe now by sending One Dollar to the Editor,
REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Crusader Office, Boston, Mass. Add 12 cents for postage. 5

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate, to enter on duty January 8th, next. Testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to REV. JNO. O'BRIEN, Brockville.

TEACHER WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Co. of Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. A liberal Salary will be given; teaching to commence as soon as possible after New Year. Applications prepaid; address, P. CAREY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS.

(Cor. Alexander & Laganchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN. SCULPTORS 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 Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Eusts,

AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY.

WILL BE SUPPLIED TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. NOW READY.

M. J. O'BRIEN.

In one volume, Demi, octavo, price in Morocco cloth bevelled, black and gold, S3. Library style, Marbled edges, \$3.50. Half Morocco, \$4. A POPULAR LIFE OF GENERAL ROBERT E

LEE, BY EMBY V. MASON.

Dedicated by Permission to Mrs. Lee. Embellished with 17 Original Designs by Professor Volck, Illustrating the Principal Scenes in His Life.

One such example is worth more to earth Than the stained triumphs of ten thousand Casars.

This work is issued in an elegant and attractive volume, to which a very low price is affixed, so as to place it within the reach of the Soldiers whom he commanded, and the people by whom he was loved and honored.

193" Evenuesced Agents wanted in all parts of the country to sell the above-and other Important Works. Exclusive territory given. Address, JOHN MURPHY & Co., Publishers,

Baltimore. Red Preparing for Early Publication, Embellished with a Fine Portrait of the Chief Justice, on Steel, in one volume, octavo, printed on fine paper, and Bound in Morocco cloth bevelled, price \$5. Library

style, Marbled edges, St. Half Morocco, S7.

A MEMOIR OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY, I.L. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. By SAMUER TYLER, LL. D. this Work will be of Extraordinary Interest and Permanent

Value to the Historian, the Lawyer, the Statesman, and Every Intelligent Reader.

A portion of the profits will be for the benefit of the family of Chief Justice Taney. Address,

J. MURPHY & CO. Publishers,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEDIC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. CANADA,

In the matter of NAPOLEON PREFORTALNE and FRANCOIS NAVIER MOISAN, Traders, of Montreal, individually, and as having carried on business there in partnership under the name and tirm of "PREFONTAINE & MOISAN,"

ON the Seventeenth day of February next, NAPO-LEON PREFORTAINE, one of the Insolvents, individually, and as having been one of said partners, will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE.

NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE.

By DORION, DORION & GEOFFRION, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 9th January, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

In the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COM-PANY, (composed of John Sutherland and Anthony Porce),

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of February now

next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. JOHN SUTHERLAND, By his Attorney ad litem by N. Benjamin.

ANTHONY FORCE, By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing December 4, 1871. DAY Exercises Icaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving

in Boston ein Lowell at 10.00 p.m. Than for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. Night Express leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for

Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12,30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING, NORTH AND WEST.

Day Expuess leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m. arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m.; South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 p.m., and Springfield at 8.10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m.,: leaves Rusland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m.

Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy.

Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston. For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermoni Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street.

G. MERNILL,

Gen'l Superintendent

Sr. ALBANS, Doc. 1 1871:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In apparent contradiction to the statement already telegraphed, that the German authorities have ordered the trial of the hostages in France, a special despatch to the Standard this evening says that the Germans have suddealy evinced moderation, and that questions arising from the assassination of Bavarians in France will be settled without resort to vigorous measures.

PARIS, Jan. 3.-Voutrain has written a letter accepting the nomination to the Assembly from the Radical party in Paris, while he declares his belief that the Republic alone can save France. He refuses to place the Republic above universal suffrages. This reservation has given offence to some of the journals which first proposed his candidacy. They reproach him for the stand he has taken, and withdraw their support.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Copies of Prince Bismarck's threatening memorial to France has been sent to all the German agents. It is supposed to indicate distrust of the intentions of the Thiers Government.

Casimer Periere resign because he is a free

The arms taken by the Prussians from the French, and sold to the Belgians, were secretly purchased by the Internationals.

Communist papers have been unearthed which show that the Communist were anxious to submit at the end of April, but were prevented by Rossel. The execution of the murderers of Generals Lecompte and Thomas will soon take

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.-It is announced that the Duke d'Aumale intends making, at an' early day, a political tour through the Central and Western Departments of France.

The London Daily Telegraph gives currency to the report that agents of the International during the late war.

to leave his hotel for fear his appearance would in the streets, or attempt resistance to the au- Heaven." thorities. He tells them they have a right to hold meetings, but they should withdraw in the presence of an armed force, and not provoke a collision. There as been no renewal of agitation to-day. Gambetta remains at his hotel, and it is given out that he is confined to his room by illness.

party in France, alcading article maintaining the sacred duty of regicide was published, in which it was maintained that the only proof required in such a case was that the blood in the veins of the victim was Royal, any man who possessed this qualification being ipso facto deserving of death. It is important at a time that the public should understand what French Republicanism is, and that it has no more affinity with the Republicanism of the United States, for instance, than it has with Constitutional Monarchy. American Republicanism and French Republicanism are as diametrically opposed to each other in every internal instinct and external feature as it is possible for any two Governments to be. It would be easy to show, were it wroth while, that they have not one single common point of contact, and every thoughtful American familiar with the present this assertion. Frenchmen have adopted the name of the form of Government which exists in America, but are obliged expressly to qualify it by adding that it is a Republic " without Republicans." A Republic "with Republicans" in this country means purely and simply the Commune,—Times,

THE FATE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS,-M. Vermersch, late editor of Pere Duchesne, and now of the Qui Vire, takes care that we shall not remain in the dark as to what manner of thing it is-better than a mere republic-with which his friends will be satisfied. It is nothing short of the literal-not figurative-decapitation of the middle classes. This panacra for the woes of humanity is announced first in a prose proclamation, addressed to the class which one would imagine would least appreciate it—the middle-class itself. Neither sex nor age is to be spared next time; and in a poetical effusion to the same effect, reproduced by the Gaulois, we are told that everything has hitherto gone wrong, because the policy of Marat has not been carried out. We are further gratified | that widow's mite." by the promise of a fierce justice, equally free from hatred and from love, which, with a somewhat terrible bathos, "lifts to heaven with a Prudhomme."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—As the Italian Government has refused to put the newly designated bishops into possession of the temporalities belonging to their respective sees, these prelates are now reduced to the necessity of subsisting by their private means, or of appealing to the charity of the faithful and of the Pope. This is another example of the liberal cry "a free church in a free state;" for, as the Liberta says, if the bishops will not ask for the royal exequatur, they are free to die of starvation, as the state will not pay their salaries.

Paris contradicts by telegraph a report published in the French papers to the effect that King Victor Emmanuel had sought an interview with the Pope, which was refused by his Holiness at the advice of those about him. No such request, according to the telegram, has been made, and the correspondent adds that, as concerns his personal relations with King Victor Emmanuel, the Holy Father has declared that he will consult his own inspirations alone. Also that, although it is quite true that he has expressed no wish to leave Rome, his silence must not be interpreted as binding him in the future, for that he alone is judge of the position of affairs, and that his presence in Rome is only possible if compatible with his absolute spiritual freedom. We must leave to the correspondent of the Times the entire responsibility of the statement that the Pope has made any such declarations; but, whether he has or not, the assertion that he alone is the judge of whom he will receive, and whether he will go or stay, is obviously and incontrovertibly true. The same cannot be said of King Victor Emmanuel. Some of the Italian papers record a mot of his. Looking at the Vatican from the Quirinal, he is reported to have said to Count Castellengo: "There lives a prisoner who is free, but here lives a free man who is a prisoner."—Tablet.

ROME.—THE POPE TO THE NEW ITALIAN BISHOPS.—The following address was made by His Holiness on granting an audience to several of the bishops just appointed to sees in Italy: —"There could not be a more holy mission than that intrusted to you by God of feeding His flock and of leading it into the paths of charity, justice and religion, and of protecting it from the evils that are spread over the surface of the earth more widely than at any other period. I wish you every consolution. If the rapacity of certain men should, as is possible, deprive you of the means of maintaining your dignity with honour, I am confident that the mercy of the Lord will not fail to come to your aid. Go therefore to your dioceses. You know how to exercise your ministry with that Society have bought large quantities of French energy which reduces even the devils to obediarms which were captured by the Germans ence. You will fortify the good, lead back the evil, and teach penitents to wash out their sins Despatches from Versailles report the pre- in the tears of repentance. Trust in the Lord, sence of Gambetta in that city was the cause of who has chosen you for this duty, and who will much agitation and some disorder. His hotel enable you to work greater wonders than the was surrounded yesterday by friends who en- recalling of the dead to life, by the conversion deavored to call him out. At one time the of the wicked. And I now invoke upon you assemblage became so numerous and turbulent the blessing of God, that the archangel Raphael that troops were ordered to the scene, and the may accompany and protect you on your jour-Chasseurs charged upon and despatched the ney to take possession of your dioceses. You mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police will carry this blessing to the faithful of your flock, that it may endure with them through lead to further disturbance. He advises his life, fortify them at the hour of death, and make friends not to persist in collecting in large bodies | them worthy to celebrate the name of God in

"The king is on his throne," and the satraps "throng the hall." So far we enjoy in Rome the "affair" of Belthazzar over again. We do not see as yet the fatal handwriting on the wall, whose appearance smote with deadly terror the sacrilegious monarch of Babylon, but the day of wrath and the doom will certainly come While Felix Pyat's paper was the leading all the same. In plain English, we have to organ of the Communist or so-called Republican state that the religious Victor Emmanuel, King of Piedmont and ruler over several millions of Catholies, is holding his parliament in the city of the Pontiffs .- London Universe.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a recent communication to Mr. Curtin, American when the Commune has made French political Minister at St. Petersburgh, announces that views popular with a certain class in England, the Russian Government has concluded to recall Catacazy from Washington. Gortschakoff writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the capital. Instructions will be sent to Catacazy to transfer the legation at Washington, and return to St. Petersburg. The Prince regrets some correspondence which passed in regard to the matter at Washington, which appeared to be wanting in respect due to a representative of the Russian Empire. He continues: We shall consider the conduct of Catacazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in political condition of France will confirm me in | person, as he formally denies the justice of the Eye Caps' complaints made against him in Washington. We must suspend judgment until we have heard his defence. The Prince, in conclusion, declares these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of Alexis in

> Four priests of the diocese of Cincinnati are at the present writing lying dangerously ill of small pox, contracted while in the discharge of their duty at the bed-side of those suffering with this horrid plague.

> A rural editor has lost all faith in the luck of horse shoes. He nailed one over his door recently, and that morning there came by mail three duns and seven "stops," and a man called with a revolver to ask " who wrote that article."

> A widow, being cautioned by her minister about flirting, said that she knew it was wrong for unmarried ladies to flirt, but the Bible was her authority. It said "widow's mite." She was flirting awfully at last accounts, her pastor acknowledging

THE WASTE OF LIQUID MANUE.-Very few barns or barn yards are so arranged as to save the liquid tranquil hand "the head of the decapitated manure. The loss resulting from such a want of proper arrangement is a serious one, more so than some farmers would imagine. In the first place, the quantity of liquid matter which might be saved from a pair of horses and half a dozen cows amounts to 80,000 pounds yearly. This is equal to about sold and effected sales liberally. "They will make 10,000 gallons, which, diluted with an equal quantity of water, would furnish each year a dressing of 1,000 gallons per acre to twenty acres of land .--Fermenting liquid manure needs this addition of water for the purpose of retaining the ammonia, which would otherwise pass off and be lost. The solid matter contained in the above quantity of liquid is equal to nearly three tons, and is worth as much as the best guano. The money value therefore would be about \$200-an amount that is well worth saving. Much less than this amount would make the drains and tank required to save the manure, so that the outlay would be more than repaid on a sure Plan.

used, the whole of the liquids might be saved without any outlay at all.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S GOOD NAME.—Anybody can soil the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can take a million of the seeds of a thistle and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo, the floating particles being too fine to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such are the seeds of slander—so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruitage. The slanderer knows that many a wind will catch up the plague and become poisoned by Is insinuations without ever seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, nor any human skill prevent mischief.

An eminent journalist in Kalamazoo declared in his paper that a rival editor had seven toes! The rival editor thereupon came out in a double leaded article, in which he denounced the statement as untruthful, and declared that the "author of it was a liar and a scoundrel." The eminent journalist replied that he didn't for a moment wish to have it understood that he meant that all seven of those toes were on one foot. And now the rival editor tries to avoid public scorn by asking his readers seriously: "Are these subjects which ought to be discussed in organs the duty of which is to mould public opinion?"

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend:—"Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly: day and night it is before me; I explore it in all its bearings; my mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

A New Hampshire stage driver, who has just retired, has in the course of his life, driven about 166,000 miles, or more than six times around the

"Have the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court ittache, whom he met upon the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Pat, "they agreed to sind out for a half gallon."

A Providence man thrashed his better half, was tried and fined twenty dollars, and the abused angel washed and earned the money to get him out.

A bankrupt merchant says that his business has been so bad that he could not pay his debts, even if he had the money. An editor who was asked to respond to a toast to

women, declined, on the grounds that woman was able to speak for herself, and any man who underakes to do it for her will get himself into trouble.

A music teacher once wrote that the " art of play ing the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sense of any art in the known world." Whereupon a Western editor comments thus: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddlin' higher than a kite.

\$150,000 in 3,000 Cash Prizes. - Highest prize 850,000 Gold Coin, to distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital Pattee & Gardiner, General Omaha, Nebraska, Managers. See advertisement.

To the weak, the worn, and the weary, the Editor of the Boston Recorder says, " We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor.

After a fair and protracted trial of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we consider it a very valuable nervous tonic, far surpassing many others of considerable repute, and well worthy the confidence of the profession generally.

A.H. CHANDLER, M. D. H. A. JACOBS, M. D. Moneton, N.B., Nov. 9, 1867.

Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat yield to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used internally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

Spectacles Rendered Useless, Chronic Sore Eyes Cured and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, "cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & COS" PATENT EYE CUPS. The value of the celebrated and well known Pa-

tent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than ,000 of our best physicians in their practise. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philoso-

phical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae

> CLAYSVILLE, Washington Co., P.,) October 29, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen :- I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near-Sightedness.

I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of Acute and what is called Chronic Inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental and a great

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months ago she could not read a letter or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn beyond her years, to such an extent that she could not read the heading of New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type without her glasses; you can not imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. Have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of Cups and plan of treatment. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, anywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and can safely say that I myself (or rather the Eye Cups) was no money," and make it fast, too; no small catchpenny affair, but a superb, No. 1 business, that promises, so far as I can see to be life long.

Yours respectfully, HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

FENTON, Mich., July 17th, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co. Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations, but work

The special correspondent of the Times in the first year. Or, if proper absorbents were freely People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have

convinced them of the reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored my Son's Eye Sight, who was blind in his right Eye, since he was a Lad; the Optic Nerve was injured. After applying your Patent Eye Cups a few times, he can read with that Eye unassisted, he can shoot as many Birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with Myopic attachments to two persons Eyes who are Near Sighted; their Sight improving at an astonishing rate. My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly re-

Many Blessings on the inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the great good they have done to suffering humanity.

I remain most respectfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

BLOOMINGTON VALLEY, Pa., }

Sept. 4th, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co., Oculist.

Gents:-I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hands of Mr. Roudebush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they purport to be. After wearing Glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any Print in your Pamphlet without my Spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye

Very Respectfully Yours, REV. J. SPOONER, Bloomington Valley, Crawford Co., Pa

Меменія, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen-I have used your Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups three nights, and this morning I can read common print without my glasses, without any trouble whatever, for which I am very thankful indeed. I cannot find words to express my feelings. I never can thank our highly esteemed pastor, Rev. F. Mason, enough for recommending to me your Patent Eye Cups.

Yours, respectfully,
Mas. E. J. Mirchell,
No. 68 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

Canboro, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen:—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Patent Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent case. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups were of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. Any sight is restored as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected very badly with nearsightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to hereyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do before.

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity,

Yours most truly, ISAAC BOWMAN. Canboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Letter from our Agent in Simcoe County, Oro,

Province of Ontario, July 4th, 1871:

Dr. J. Ball. & Co.—Gentlemen:—The gentleman with the cataract on his sight, his sight is perfectly restored by the use of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups He is now at work, and can see to read the finest print in the town. Before he commenced to use the Eye Cups, his sight was so bad that he would often lose his way on the street.

The Eye Cups have cured more than a dozen persons in this place of Dimness of Vision, Weak and Watery Eyes, and Weakness of the Optic Nerve. In short, they have met my expectations in curing all diseases of the eve-

Yours truly,

J. M. Pherson, Oro, C. W.

Deмовектупье, С.W., Aug. 19, 1871. Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen-I have this morning returned from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind in one eye, and could not see a person standing before her with the other eye.

After I had made one application with the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, of two and a half minutes, she could see her hand and fingers with the eye that was totally blind, and the other was greatly im-

We remain, yours truly,
REV. JOHN HILL.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations use-

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of nail.

Write to Dr. J. Ball_& Co., No. 91 Liberty street, P. O. Box 957. New York City, N. Y.

Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed

Lawlon's Sewing Machines.-Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

> Hospice St. Joseph, Montreal,) August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing pur-

SISTER GAUTHIER.

381 Notre Dame St

Montreal, April 23, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

DEAR SIR,-In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take

much pleasure in recommending them as the most ful and qua.

Most respectfully,
J. R. Mead & Co.,
Shirt Manufacturers,
381 Notre Dam perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to

VILLA MARIA.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR Sm.—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewfng Machine we have ever tried for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully,

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

Six,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

LOTTERY
IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISH. OPRIC OF THREE-RIVERS.

THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the Bishop means to build a house suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The urgency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual

The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr. Cooke, saw himself compelled to undertake the building of a Cathedral whilst the resources of a diocese so recently erected were yet inadequate to the expenditure of such an enterprise. Consequently, as the walls arose, debts increased; and when the edifice was closed in and dedicated to divine worship, it was found to be enveloped in a deticit of about £24,000.

To meet this enormous debt every sacrifice had to be accepted, every source was drained; and with the aid of a generous contribution from the clergy, and a yearly collection in all the churches of the diocese, the burden has been reduced in ten years from £24,000 to £7,600, and the interest from £1,500 to £350. The result is indeed gratifying and permits, to look upon the future without despair.

But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and in one respect they have increased. The Bishop is yet without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the purish priest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet the wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit the necessary assistants, and in such a condition as to afford no fit hospitality to those who do the house the honor of a visit.

On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor of the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present year, and also another important source of aid. In this extremity, his Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that their last offering be more abundant. And in order to render their contribution less onerous, he offers them the advantage of the present Lottery, hoping and carnestly requesting that all those who have made their first commanion shall take at least one ticket each, not so much indeed in view of the many chances of considerable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to help their Bishop, and in order to participate in the benefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for the benefactors of the Cathedral.

The following is a summary of the many valuable

prizes to be drawn :--125 acres of land, close by Aston Railway, Yalued at..... 500 00 u u A fine horse, or a hundred dollars in cash. 200 00 200.00 Muff and tippet of vison fur 50 50 Box with precious topuz..... Two gold watches. Complete course of Theology: 25 vol. Migne \$10 to \$ 5 " -56g -00 64 \$ 5 to \$ 1 " 2,875 " \$ 1 to \$0.25 % 1.154 00RATE OF TICKETS.

27 Tickets for..... The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency of Very Rev. C. O. Caron, Vicar General, after which each person will be duly informed of what he may have won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of the diocese, who would kindly participate in the

good work.

13 Tickets for..... 3 00

ED. LING, Pr., Secretary.

THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK-BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY

QUARTERLY. The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review North British Review, Westminster Review.

MONTHLY. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ircland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the

times can offord to do without these periodicals. Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost

TERMS. For any one of the Reviews \$4 00 per annum For any two of the Reviews 7 00 For any three of the Reviews....10 00 For all four of the Reviews.....12 00 For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review. 7 00 For Blackwood and any two of the

of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents a number. Circulars with further particulars may be had on

application. For Sale by Dawson Bres., Montreal.

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

New York.

WANTED

A TEACHER for the Male Department of the R. C. rep. School at Alexandria, Co., of Glengarry, Salary beral—to enter on his duties in January, 1872—must be well recommended. Applicant to state Salary and qualification.

GEO, HARRISON, Chairman. Alexandria, Nov. 14th, 1871.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY for School Section No. 1, Co. of Hasting, Townships of Monteagle and Herschel, a R. C. MALE or FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, to open school immediately for the term ending and the coming immediately for the term ending and the coming year. A liberal salary will be given. Application to be made by letter (pre-paid) to JEREMIAH GOLDEN, School Trustee, Maynooth P. O., Hasting County.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & B Shannon, Grocers, of this firm of Messis. A. & B. Ehannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmerk, Cheese, Poek, Hams, Lard, Hermings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buy-

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

Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's M rket. June 14th, 1870.

OMAHA LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

\$ 1 5 0,000 CRAND GIFT CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL AT OMAHA Under the anspices of the

SISTERS OF MERCY,

Draws January 30th, 1872. Agents Wanted.

\$150,000 00 in Cash Prizes. HIGHEST PRIZE, \$50,000 GOLD COIN

TICKETS, \$3 Each; on Two for \$5.

This enterprise is bonn fide and endorsed by the Governor and best business men in the State of Nebraska also the Sisters of Mercy. For full particulars address

PATTEE & GARDINER, Business Managers, OMARA, NEB PATTEE & CO.,

114 Brondway, New York.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL NOS. 6 AND S, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.

For terms, and other particulars, apply at the For terms, and other particular, School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.

Wm. DORAN, Principal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in the Dominion.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, drawing, painting and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

Scholastic year, 104 months. Terms:

Per Month. Board and Tuition. (English and French.) ... \$6.00
 Music
 2.00

 Drawing and Painting
 1.00
 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for

by the parents.

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

The Convent having been considerably enlarged there is ample accommodation for at least fifty

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS,

Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

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

KEARNEY & BRO.



OWEN M'CARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7 , and 11, st. joseph street,

(2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

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

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER,

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

JOHN BURNS,

(Successor to Kearney & Bro..) PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,

675 CRAIG STREET

(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Office: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

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

$J \cdot C \circ X$

MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

637 Craig Street 637

SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.



CAUTION. - All genuine has the nam "Peruvian Syrup," (NOT "Fertivian Bark,") Llown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent tree. J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

PROGRAMME OF TUITION

IN THE

LYCEUM OF VARENNES.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading, Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

The Elements of French and those of English Grammar, Sacred History, Reading in French and in English, Arithmetic, Epistolary Art, Writing, Vocal Music. Geography.

SECOND YEAR.

Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada, Algebra Thomination. Youal Music. Geoada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geo-

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in

Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transac-The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and

health of Pupils. Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfac-

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates :

Boarders.....\$80.00

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.

Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,

DIRECTOR. VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.



LEEDS CLOTH HALL.

JOHN ROONEY, CLOTHIER

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.

nors: T	WEED	SUITS	• • • • • • • • • •	\$ 3.50
YENS'	£t.	"	. <i>.</i>	\$ 8.00
MENS, I	BLACK (CLOTH S	JITS	\$10.00
MEZS, 1	LMEED	COATS		\$ 4.50
				\$ 1.50
XEZS' '	WEED	PANTS		\$ 2.50



The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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

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

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

Gezitlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery. L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STUEET, MONTHEAL



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.)

J. D. LAWLOR.

MANUFACTURER

SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S

AND

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

365 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

RRANCH OFFICES:

QUEBEC: -22 St. JOHN STREET.

ST. JOHN, N. B:-82 KING STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.:-103 BARRINGTON STREET.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable.
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.

3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer :-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

February 1, 1870,

fected for a term of years.

gent, Montrea.

THA ROUTH,

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands,

All Orders left at his Shop, No 16, Sr. EDWARD STREET, toff Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

WRIGHT & BROGAN NOTARIES. Office-58 St Francois Navier Street,"

ONTREAL.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FERS,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Nothe Dame Street.

MONTREAL. Cash Paul for Raw Furs

JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

15 ST. PATRICK'S HALL. (Victoria Square,)

MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO, ed, or we will refund the money.

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE, No. 49, St. James Street. MONTREAL

JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocess of Montreal. A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) for Lanoraic, in connection with the Joliette Rail-road.

Able Teachers are always provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education. The health, morals and manners of the pupils will be an object of peculiar attention. The course of Instruction includes a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages, as well as to Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

a so are a second of the section of					
EXTRA.	EXTRA.				
PianoS	20				
Violin	15				
Drawing	A				
Bed and Bedding	10				
Washing					
he Annual Session Commences on he FIE	TH				

SEPTEMBER.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

PLATEAU STREET, MONTREAL.

about the building. For the Prospectus—and further particulars—apply to the Principal at the Academy, Plateau Street.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

CHURCH VESTMENTS SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN bogs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission.
Chasubles, richly embroided on gold cloth, \$30.

250 do, in Damask of all colors trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with go

lace and fringe, \$30.
Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.

Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c., T. L'AFRICAIN, 302 Notre Dame St.

Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. Antoine Street.

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

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered uscless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Limness of Vision, commonly called Murring: 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5 Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guannteed; 6. Wealness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10: Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Calamets, Partial Blindness

the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the ald of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; ont using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

2009 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants some of them the most eminent leading professiona and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1860: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this marning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using

spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of

REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them: they are certainly the Greatest Ivorenties of the 1960. Invention of the age.
All persons wishingfor all particulars, certificates

of cures, prices, &c., will posses send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Da. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease, bend for pumphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on you

nose and distigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, a those wishing to improve their circumstances, wnestern confidence on make a representative THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEP-TEMBER next, in the New School Building creeted on the "Plateau," by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEP-those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Infor-The Opening has been deferred till this date to mation furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay allow the Completion of divers essential works for cost of printing materials and return postage. Address

Da. J. BALL & CO. P. O. Hox 957 No. 91 Liborty Street, New Yorks Nov. 18, 1810,

JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER. GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C.,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

WOOD AND COAL STOVES,

712 CRAIG STREET,

(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alex-

ander Street,)

MONTREAL.

DED. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

BELL FOUNDERS,

TROY, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alam, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of

Catalogues sent free. Address
MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y.

PULMONARY BALSAM

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
IN NEW ENGLAND FOR
THE LAST 45 YEARS.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST IN NEW EMILAND FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS.

CUTLER BROS. & CO., BOSTON.

PRIEL 50 075 A 200 | Sold by the Druggists |

FOR COUGHS, COLDS &

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN.

PRACTICAL

HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

221 M'GILL STREET.

(NEAR NOTRE DAME)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of

their friends and the public to their Stock, which

has been Selected with the GREATEST Care from

the BEST Houses in the Trade, and will be found

manner, and fully warranted

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; someimes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. 3 There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with his disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing so give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for welve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vernifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-

DR. C McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and YIGNROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

W. p. MONAGAN M.D.

PUYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR MAY be consuled personally or by letter at his Ofand Craig Streets. Montreal, P.Q.

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases of women and children, his experience being very

Office Hours-From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to 10 p.m.

C. F. FRASER,

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

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

ARCHITECT,

No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE

P. E. BROWN'S

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE,

AND

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

BROWN'S,

NO 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE,

Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Veyet Montreal, Sept. 30 1879,

1871.

NEW PREMIUM LIST!

Little Catholic Library, 32mo., fancy cloth, 12 vol. Sister Mary's Library, 18 mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box

Montreal, May 10th, 1871.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

COMPLETE in all its details.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take placed on THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

MATTERS:

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining: 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax.

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping.

7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2ND SECTION. 3rd year-Business Class.

This department is provided with all the mechan-ism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

on current events, commerce, &c.

N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondence;

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

missions);

8th Insurance:

9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

3nd and Last Section.

4th year .- Class of Polite Literature.

MATTERS 1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

sion:

2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;
5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);

6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy. 5th year. - Class of Science.

MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law.

3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of he Dominion of Canada. 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing-Academic and Linear, Vocal and instrumental Music.

Board and Instruction \$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars 19.09

F. CALLAHAN, JOB-PRINTER,

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. St. JOHN STR.,

MONTREAL.

SELLING OFF

NOTICE.

pure copper and tin mounted in the most approved IMPORTANT SALE,

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

The public are informed that we have determined to dispose of the whole of our extensive Spring and Summer Stock of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING, HABERDASHERY, etc., at a VERY CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICE. The advantages which we offer during this sale, (which has commenced), are —that the entire stock of Clothing will be sold off at a positive reduction of fully ONE-THIRD. We have strictly decided, that during the sale, there will be BUT ONE PRICE MADE.

The character of the Stock-the present reduced prices of it—and the principle of insisting on ONE PRICE as the rule of the sale are facts, (when circulated through the entire City) that must induce any thinking person to spare half an hour for an in-spection of the goods. During the first two weeks, the best of the Stock may probably be bought up by traders in the same business; so that those who can spare a little ready cash, will do wisely by making their call as early as possible making their call as early as possible.

MENS' PANTS DEPATTMENT. Let 20-150 Black Doc Pants, \$4,25 for \$2,75.

Lot 21—150 Black Doe Pants, \$5,50 for \$4. Lot 22—120 Extra Fine do \$6,50 for \$4.40. Of those and Fine Cassimere Pants, there is a very large assrtment.

Lot 23-200 Mens' Working Pants, \$2,50 for \$1,50. Lot 24—200 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$3 for \$2. Lot 25—180 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$4,25 for \$2,75.

Lot 26-160 Mens' Fine Pants, \$5,50 for \$3,75. Lot 27-150 Mens' Extra Fine \$6,50 for \$4,25. The Mechanics of the City are invited to an inspection of our large stock of Pants in which Goods there

will be found to be a very considerable saving. The same fair proportion of Reduction will be made throughout ALL the Departments. Full catalogues of Sale to be had at our Store. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

THE MENEELY

BELL FOUNDRY,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



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

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

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

JEWELLERY! JEWELLERY!! JEWELLERY!!!

The Subscriber begs to tender his thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business. Having received a case of the above (ex SS. Austrian), he is enabled to place before them an article which, for quality, workmanship, and moderate prices, is not to be surpassed in the city.

Gold Hunting Cased Watches from \$27 upwards.

Detached Lever Watches from \$10 upwards. English and Waltham Watches, \$20 to \$50. A large stock of Fancy Lockets from \$1.50 to

An extensive assortment of Gold Chains, Seals, Tooth-picks, Pencils, and Charms, all warranted pure gold. Also, Gentlemen's Sets in Gold and Pearl. A call is respectfully solicited from all who may be requiring any of the above, before purchasing elsewhere.

> WM. MURRAY No. 87 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

A. M. D. G.

ST MARYS COLLEGE MONTREAL. PROSPECTUS.

THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was

Incorporated by an Ac tof Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the

Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each

one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a

special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS.

For Half-Boarders 7.00

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations

at 8.00 a.m.

Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawn, Brockville, Night Express for Ogdensburg, Uttawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detrett, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A. M.

Night " " 8 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Brockville and interme.

intermediate stations at 6 A.M. Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 12 Noon,

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7:00 A.M.

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Cen tral at 3:30 P. M.

Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Port. land, Boston, &c., at 10:30 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

Express at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at Ottawn at 7:16 P.N.

Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:49 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15
A.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Night
Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at
1:35 and 7:10 P.M.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

transhipment.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and

Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. or Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Pot

GREAT WESTERN RATLWAY. - TORONTO TIME Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M. 5:30, 9:20 P.M. Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Arrive 11:10 A.M., Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Brock Street Station. 7:55 P.M.

GRAY'S "SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM."

This Syrup is mignly recommended for Cougas Colds, Asthama, Bronchial and Throat Affections.

Its flavor is delicious, and its Balsamic, Expectorant, Tonic and Healing Properties render it especially adapted to the annoying Coughs and Throat Affections so prevalent at this season of the year.

E. MUIR,
R. S. LATHAM,
J. A. HARTE,
RICHMOND SPENCER,
JAMES GOULDEN,
J. D. L. AMBROSSE, JOHN BIRKS, LAFOND & VERNIER, SELLEY BROTHERS, MUNRO & JACKSON. T. D. REED, DR. DESJARDINS, DELORIMIER & DUCLOS, DR. GAUTHIER, RICHARD BIRKS

TATE & COVERNTON. And throughout the Dominion. Country merchants can be supplied by any of the above, or by the following wholesale houses, where also western drug-

EVANS, MERCER & CO. KERRY BROS. & CRATHERN,

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Str. (Established 1859.)

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

The stem of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra No deduction made for occasional absence.

It Punils take dinner in the Establishmen

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen

GOING WEST.

diate Stations at 4:00 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and

3:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Sta

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains will leave Brockville at 4:45 A.M., connect. ing with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 8:30 A.M

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Freight frwarded with despatch. Car-loads go through in Grand Trunk esrs to all points without

WAY.

ville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:30 p.m. and 5:20
a.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

Depart 8:00 A.M.

This Syrup is highly recommended for Coughs

gists can send their orders :-

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., and wholesale and retail at the store of the Propr

Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll a.m.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

IN MONTREAL

IS.

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will

Don't forget the place:

R. C. Separate Schools, Colleges, Convents, Sunday School Classes, & all Catholic

Institutions. 2nd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box 3.20 per box

1st series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box, 3.20 per box Parochial and Sunday School Library; square 24 mo, Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, etc, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box, 4.00 perbox do do do paper, 12 vols in set... 0.80 per set
Hlustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, 1st
series, faney cloth, 12 vols in box... 4.00 per box
do do do 2nd series, faney cloth, 12 vols in box do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box4.00 per box

do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box Conscience Tales. Gilt backs and sides, fancy cloth. fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.......1.25 per box.
The Popular Library, containing Fabiola, Callista, etc., etc., fancy cloth, 6 vols in box. 5.00 per box.

do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box The Popular Library, 2nd series, containing Catholic Legends, etc., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box do do do do gilt, faney cloth, 9 vols in box The Young People's Library, containing One Humdred Tales, etc., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Moscow, Life of Christ, etc., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box

6.70 per box Catholic World Library, containing Nellie Netterville, Diary of St. Mercy, &c., &c., fancy cloth, cloth, gilt back and sides, (containing Chasing the Sun, etc.) 12 vols in set..... 2.60 per set.

The Home Library, containing the Young Crusader,
Blind Agnes, etc., fancy cloth, gilt sides, 6 vols. the Angels, Lorenzo, etc., fancy cloth, 7 vols, assorted in box 3.75 per box The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness Peace of the Soul, etc., fancy cloth, 10 vols, as-

THE NEW LIBRARY. The Life of St. Patrick, [large] full gilt . . 3.00 per doz

Irish Saints-St. Bridget, St. Columbkille, St.

Malachy, St. Lawrence O'Toole, and St. Palla-

. dius. NEW SERIES OF TALES. Adolphus, full gilt......1.25 per doz

or in fancy paper covers......2.25 per doz The Little Virtues and the little defects of a young girl is used in most of the Convents and Catholic Schools as a book of Politeness and deportment. Any book sold separately out of the box or set

cloth, at 20c. 25c. 40c. 50c. 70c. 90c. 1.00 and Lace Pictures from 15c, to 2.00 per doz. Sheet Pictures from 40c. to 2.00 per doz. sheet, each sheet contains from 12 to 24 pictures.

(ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER HIS CHARGE.)

One Thousand Tales, suitable for Premiums, fancy

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. doz. 50cts, retail 5 cts. of Toronto. doz. 50 cts., retail 5cts. Catechism of Perseverance.

Ecclesiastical History. Sacred History, by a Friend of Youth. The History of Ireland. IRVING'S SERIES CF CATECHISMS.

Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy. of Botany.
of Classical Biography. of Chemistry.
of Greeian History. of Grecian Antiquities.

of History of England.

of Jewish Antiquities.

of History of United States

of Mythology. of Roman Antiquities. of Roman History. of Sacred History. Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines.....per doz. 30 ets. Composition Books.....per doz. 60 cts.

Sadlier's Exercise Books , bound per doz. \$2.25.

" per doz. \$2.50.

" 2, 3, and 4 Quires.

" Foolsery Account Books in Different Penmanship in 12 numbers. SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.

Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons.

4. Text with Capitals. 5. Text with half Text. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

2. Combination of Letters.

Monireal

TERMS:

Bed and Bedding.......... 6.00
Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00 Use of Library 1.00

For Day Scholars \$3.00 per month.

tions at 2:00 P.M.

through. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50

Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:15 P.M.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL

Hope. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

4:00, 5:30 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five

Arrive 10:55 A.M.,

4:00 P.M. TRY IT.

It is for sale at the following respectable drug establishments, price 25c, per bottle.

MEDICAL HALL,

DEVINS & BOLTON

744 PALACE STREET.