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VOL XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1873.

NO. 21

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FAITHFUL AND BRAVE.

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued from Dec. 6.)

"You ridiculous boy," laughed Kate, "you have spoiled my morning's practice." Then, with womanly tact, thinking Harry wished for a tetoa-tete with Eda, she resumed her seat at the pisno, and commenced "Alice, where

ham, where art thou?' would be a much more appropriate burden for my lay, as I am anxious about some letters."

"Talk of angels and you will see their wings," laughed Kate as the tardy postman came in sight.

"Well then Katie, as you have soared to the celestial regions, hurry Cupid's Mercury, so that I may dance to the tune of 'Haste to the Wedding' before I leave Oakfield," and Harry bounded through the window to seize the post-bag, "A letter for you, Birdie, from the governor; a jolly big one for me, but nothing for Lady Kate, who must console herself with the papers."

" Any news, Eda?"

"No, Kate; papa is still in dusty Alder-shott. I think he wants me home again, though he will not confess to loneliness. Still, listen to the conclusion of his letter: 'If my not be too often to please her fond father.— BVAN HAMILTON.' Poor papa," sighed Eda, as she replaced the letter in its envelope, "does he think my love for him will vanish in twelve years, I would be just as fond of him as ever, provided his silence was unavoidable, for I know how dearly he loves me.'

Harry, having finished his letter, went off as he had come, snapping his fingers to the dogs, and whistling merrily.

example. But a deep, ominous silence reigned love will be crowned with joy, while mine lies until the rough wood dinted the delicate flesh. There, rigid as turned to stone, she sat, eager-ly reading that morning's newspaper. Why was it that her hand clenched? Why did the blue eyes scan the page so rapidly? What was the terrible fear which made her brain gasped, then one long, wailing moan broke from her pallid lips. Her hand relaxed, and the Paper which had come from the outer world to

Look up; do you hear me, Eda?"

sight of the drawn, haggard face. Was it pos | prison."

sible that Eda, in all the glory of her bright beauty, could look thus? "Kate, it is all there," and her voice seemed to choke her as

she pointed to the paper.

Kate seated herself on the sofa, and drawing Eda to her said, "I do not understand you Be calm, my darling, and explain what you mean. What did you see in the paper? Tell me, or show it to me, and I will read it." She listed the paper from the carpet, and read the me. My heart told me who was meant as following article, to which Eda mechanically staring print would tell it to you." pointed:--

"It has long been evident to the thoughtful that we tremble on the eve of some seditious outburst. But no one, we will venture to say, has ever imagined others besides insane patriots or foreign agents, as destitute of principle as of can act.' funds, would become involved in the baneful vortex of Fenianism. It is, therefore, with the deepest regret we state the following facts upon unquestionable authority :- A gentleman, whose name is well known amongst the literati of Dublin, and whose reputation has penetrated far beyond the limits of the sister kingdom, has for some time past been suspected of entertaining views calculated to undermine English rule in Ireland. His articles for the at first attracted attention by their nerve and power, but latterly it has been painfully apparent to his well-wishers, that the genius, which once shed lustre on our time-honored university, has been lamentably perverted. It will bring sorrow to many warm-hearted admirers of his journalistic abilities, when they learn against a gentleman richly endowed with bril social position in one of our western counties. However, the wish to spare the feelings of priferred the gentleman has made his escape, and

probably now seeks refuge among the mountain and that immediately, if Courtenay was still at fustnesses of Wicklow. But of course such an his chambers. If not in Dublin, the conviction "Salling round the Moon;" shouted Harry, tive and incomparable constabulary have, it is believed, an undoubted clue to his where "Ed attempt at escape is utterly futile, as our ac- flashed across her, that he must have taken retive and incomparable constabulary have, it is fuge in the cottage of nurse Kavanagh on Bray abouts." "Well, Eda, what on earth are you think-

ing of? Is this the article you wished me to read? You have made some mistake; this is only about a person suspected of Fenianism. Show me where you meant, dear?"

"That is the place, you are not wrong -Only a person suspected of Fenianism, and it at once. I will not ask Mark to grant me that person is Aylmer Courtenay. Oh Ayl- favours," continued Kate, "much less to see mer, my love, my love, they are chasing you about like some poor hunted animal."

"You love Aylmer Courtenay!" ejaculated | you." Kate in utter amazement,

"Ah! yes, I see you are astonished at me loving him;" and rising excitedly from her seat, she confronted her cousin. "Yes, you wonder at me. You did not know it before, but I tell it to you now, I love him with a love time cannot kill. They may hide him from me in an English prison, they may send little girl wrote a line to me every day, it would him to the uttermost parts of the earth, but my spirit would pierce the distance and tell him I love him still. My love, Kate, is utterly hopeless. I knew when he was here, cirthen, I never forget. Kate, you are a woman frightful storm brewing." who loves. You need not bridle up; I know it, and you, who must have traced the growth of love, can tell how, day by day, the influence strengthens, until the very heart seems to when I think of Aylmer, my darling, in jail, early in the day." like a common felon."

kneeling at Kate's feet, she clung to her dress her white dressing gown. Pale, very pale, dazzbring her such sorrow fluttered to the ground. Kate's feet, she clung to her dress her white dressing gown. I are, volded into the in passionate despair. "I will give you everything I possess. Night and day I will implore thing I possess. Night and day I will spend my Never before had the spirituelle character of Heaven for your happiness. I will spend my Never before had the spirituelle character of Miss Vero, of Oakfield, Sir Stuart Bindon's that deserves the name of history. Fairly She looked up, and Kate was terrified at the life to repay you, if you save my love from her beauty struck Kate, who seemed almost niece, and in a freak I made a foolish bet of judged, he is a fervent, brilliant and carnest

"Be quiet, Eda. If you wish me to do any large Eda, my poor child, you could have slept dispute my word—the word of a Vero?" and thing for you, you must be calm, and listen to longer. I have yet a couple of hours before I as she spoke, she drew herself up with the old reason. You have no proof that it is really Aylmer Courtenay who is alluded to in that article, for he is no Fenian, and appearances

"If it is, as you think, we can arrange accordingly; meanwhile, act like a brave girl, Eda, if a woman loves she would dare anything. I do not ask you to do anything but hide your feelings, for we must think before we

"Hide my feelings? I have hidden them so well, it seems, that you did not even guess brave, as you were on the night of the ball. I heard you when you put the diamonds in your money.' hair, and I thought you were a brave woman when you crushed your sorrow, and shone the gayest of us all. That night was the first time I met my lost love. Oh Aylmer, I would brave time, distance, separation, everything, except my father's anger, for the chance of being eventually yours.

Eda had only been just to Kate when she said her brain could devise a way out of the darkness. The shock of trial had now come to rouse her slumbering energy, to quicken the of his journalistic abilities, when they learn unsuspected qualities, and to show out in bold, that the once gifted pen is now infected with strong relief her will, power, and capability to the subtle poison of treason. We did not at do and dare. She was a woman to stand by first wish to give credence to the charge brought her friends in their trouble, faithful and brave to the end. Her little cousin's cry, "save liant talents, and belonging to a family of high him, save him," rang in her ears, and she inwardly vowed, come what would, to save Courtenay. One regretful thought was given to poor vate individuals cannot interfere with the de- Harry's hopeless love, and then, with firm demands of public justice, and it will soon be a termination, she deliberately considered the sad, but imperative necessity that the gentle- ways and the means to extricate her friend man's name with full particulars be given to from his trouble. She believed Mr. Courtenay our readers. . If the charge brought against was too true-harted a patriot to hold any opinno doubt a lengthened period, to languish in mistake was serious enough to place him in an English dungeon. From rumor it is in prison for many a long day. Without awakening suspicion, she must ascertain beyond doubt,

me to save Mr. Courtenay, for one blunder now, to be the same height as himself, I walked off and all is lost. You have Schiller's Thirty Years War" with you-take it to Mark and covered, for just as I reached my door, Harry say, "You said at breakfast you were at-Town to-day. I promised to lend this book to Mr. Courtenay, and I would like him to have Aylmer Courtenay. Go up stairs, darling, bathe your face, and bring the book down with

The sun was sinking to rest that September evening, as Mark, Kate, Harry and Eda played eroquet on the lawn.

look, "where Courtenay is visiting, and why in the character of an Irish Foster-mother. I his ancient Abigail looked so scared. It seems have not the slightest doubt Aylmer's nurse rican people—the lyceum. It was a marked he has not been home for days."

"Of course he has gone grouse shooting," suggested Harry. "Now, Kate, hit the stick if any evil happened to him. There is a strong compliment, well deserved, to the importability and be off." "I had every intention of doing clanish feeling among the Irish, and I would and intelligence of the audiences which made so," she replied, "it is going to rain and I not wonder in the least if they passed him up the great American lyceum. Of course, cumstances forbade Aylmer Courtenay ever have no fancy for getting wet. We shall have along from one to the other, and thereby temcalling me wife, but I told him I would al- bad weather I fear." "Bad weather," echoed porally cluded detection. Still, for all that, in narrative, graphic, instructive, and if he did mours, that he wants daily accounts of it? If caning me wire, but I told nim I would all Harry, as he glanced at the sky, "there is a lit would be madness for him to remain in Irenot bring us many new facts, at least in the

Slowly and solemnly, one by one, the belfry clock in the village of-, tolled the midnight hour. Few heard it; the simple villagers were cleave, and grow towards the one for whom sunk in slumber, and no foot woke the echoes Kate was still reading, and Eda followed her you would risk all earthly happiness. Your in the deserted "High Street." Over the meadows the sound was borne, over the Oakin that room—a dense, a fearful stillness hung in the dust. Pity me if you like, but never field Woods, the lawn and the dewy pasture there—the unnatural calm, the harbinger of blame me. The heart will have its own way, where the cattle lay. Kate alone in her room tempest. On read Kate, on read Eda, but her and I have given mine, stored with a wealth of heard it. "Twelve o'clock," she murmured, hand tightened on the carved arm of the sofa love I never dreamed was hidden within me, to "and I must be out of this by three. I won-Aylmer Courtenay, and to him I cling with an der if the night is fine." She walked over to the window and drew the blind aside. "A bad night; Henry was not far wrong when he said devise help for those in trouble. Have pity on we should have a fearful storm. Yet perhaps your being known? One glance at your face, me and listen. Aylmer Courtenay is in a sore it is better so; less chance of people being strait, flying from pursuit, friendless, homeless, about : few care to loiter in the rain. What an was the terrible fear which made her brain which made her brain which and her heart stand still? What woe could an Irish morning paper bring to her?

Strait, flying from pursuit, friendless, nomeless, nomeless, about: lew care to lotter in the rain. What at hair, your violet eyes, your curved red lips, awful risk I run, but I must not think of that hair, your violet eyes, your curved red lips, now—I have little enough time to get my your stately figure, and the haughty way you things ready. The villagers will be stirring at hold your head, all stamp you as the lady. What was the despairing agony which wrung escape? I have plenty, but how can I send things ready. The villagers will be stirring at her very soul to its foundation? "Kate," she him some? Speak to me; my brain is on fire four, and it would not do to run the gauntlet so him some? Speak to me; my brain is on fire four, and it would not do to run the gauntlet so Kate, wait, consider, if it is not possible to aid

Half-past twelve, and without a sound Eda Eda's agitation became uncontrollable, and entered, her long, golden hair streaming over and"-

startled when Eds noiselessly approached her. going in disguise to Bray. Who would dare writer of party pamphlets, and grouping toge-

can quit the house.

"Do you think, Kate, I could have slept, and Aylmer in trouble, and you starting on an must have been wilfully twisted to make him implicated in so desperate a cause. There is shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overno name given."

"Name? the name Kate, does not matter to will have been tald me above the name to be a shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you sale under the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you should go the most courageous might well shrink from? I tell you, anxiety has overnowned me, and you have been well have brought the money," and she laid a little package in Kate's lap. "Thirty pounds, all in gold. Was it not fortunate I got gold, instead of notes for papa's cheque? Will that be sufficient to bring him to France and keep him, until he can write to his friends?'

"I am glad the money is in gold, the changing of notes might lead to his detection and yours. Thirty pounds, darling, would bring him to France. Besides, I am sure he has my secret. But no matter; I too can be money of his own. In my opinion there is something else he wants far more than

"What, what, anything I can give?" Eda eagerly inquired, as her eyes followed Kate, who was walking towards the bed.

"No, Eda, nothing you can give, besides I have it already. Come, see what it is Aylmer Courtenay must have, if he ever wishes to leave Ircland in safety."

The two girls stood beside the bed, with its snowy draperies, oderous with the faint perfume of lavender, which the old housekeeper always further end of the room did not shed much light | through." on the bed. Something large and dark was lying there, half concealed by Kate's evening

"What, what have you got here?" and Eda brought to light Harry's naval cap, while Kute, with a triumphant smile, held up coat, cap, trousers, all complete.

A strange service, truly, was Harry's undress uniform destined for.

"Oh, Kate, how did you get them? I knew you could manage everything," broke hurriedly him be substantiated, he will be consigned, for lons which could be termed disloyal. But the from Edu, as she looked with wondering eyes upon her cousin. "But how did you get the

> "You know, I came upstairs before Harry, and as I passed his open door, something made me think of the absolute necessity of a disguise for Mr. Courtenay. In fact, I knew money would be useless, unless I could bring clothes also. I ran into Harry's room; as I suspected, "Eda you must act with decision if you wish his drawer was unlocked, and knowing Aylmer with the uniform. But I was very nearly diswas at the top of the stairs."

"Oh, dear, what will be done, if Harry takes it into his head to look in his drawer and finds his uniform gone?"

"What on earth should he want with it now? In three days more, at the furthest, I trust it will be replaced, without anyone being a bit the wiser. As I told you before, I am convinced Mr. Coursenay is with nurse Kavanagh. You heard how he spoke of her that day in Bray, when he pointed to her little cattage.-Eda, I know unflinching fidelity to the children "I wonder," said Mark, with a puzzled they have nursed is the most remarkable trait would go through fire and water to serve him, with absolute veneration upon a real gentleman to-night. To-morrow he can get clothes in London, and send the uniform back by parcel delivery."

"That's all very well," impatiently cried Eda, but I cannot imagine how you are to carry that great bundle. I tremble when I think of your hardihood. Is there any fear of and people must know you are a lady. How will you evade suspicion? Your glossy braided between everything. If you were suspected

lingly fair she looked, as she glided into the room.

Never before had the spirituelle character of Miss Vero, of Oakfield, Sir Stuart Bindon's that deserves the name of history. Fairly

as she spoke, she drew herself up with the old imperious gosture. ... I won't be suspected; I am thoroughly familiar with the ways and sayings of the peasantry; I understand their character; I can imitate the brogue, as I have repeatedly in private theatricals. Above all, I have complete confidence in my own power.

My memory and self-possession never fail me."
"Time is passing, Eda, so listen and remonber what I say: go to aunt's dressing-room be-fore she goes down stairs, and give her this message. Kate took a fancy to walk over to breakfast with Mrs. Hastings, and she will not return till after tea." I have often done it before, so it is nothing strange, and aunt will announce my departure to them all; the onus will then be off your shoulders. Another thing, don't forget to leave the schoolroom door unbolted; then when dusk falls I shall come in, as I go out, unnoticed. Last, but not least do your best to be lively and gay. Keep them all together as much as possible, and in the evening get Mark to the piano, to try over these duets. As for Hrrry, poor fellow | whorever you are he will not be far off. Now, darling, my injunctions are exhausted; so you must run away, as I could not dress if you were here, standing before me with your white face and tearful eyes. Try not to think, keep up your heart, and with a higher help than that of earth, we will succeed. Once in Bray laid in the linen press. The wax tapers at the I trust to the chapter of accidents to pull me

(To be Continued.)

dress, which, though rich with its costly lace and delicate trimming, was thrown in a heap. AN AMERICAN IN DEFENSE OF IRELAND.

FROUDE REVIEWED BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A SPLENDID LECTURE IN WHICH THE GREAT ORATOR SHOWS FROUDE AS A HIS-TORIAN TO BE A VRAUD.

The announcement that Wendell Phillips would lecture in Boston, on the 3rd of December, on "Some Interences from Froude," supplemented the regular audience of the Lycenm to an extent that completely filled Tremont Temple. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Signor A. Bartol, J. T. Sargent, and others accompanied Mr. Phillips on the platform.

Mr. Phillips spoke as follows:-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-I am to offer to you one or two suggestions touching Mr. Froude's lecture on the relations of Great Britain and Ireland. He said he came here to argue his case before the American people as a jury, and in my narrow way I wish to use the hour you lend to me to-night in rendering a vordict. It was a great privilege to hear an English scholar's view of these critical relations between England and Ireland; it was a theme deeply interesting to every student of English literature and politics, and the interest was deepened into gratitude when with generous purpose he gave the receipts of these lectures to the sufferers of our great conflagration. I was gratified, also, at the channel which he choose for his address to the Amerecognition of this new form for the public and would regard it as a personal misfortune, discussion of great national questions, it was a being Froude, it was brilliant and picturesque land, even among the faithful, but ignorant manner in which he told old ones he revealed friends, who, in these troublesome times, look the mood, the temper of mind with which England looks at the question to-day, and that of born, the champion of the people's rights. All itself is a great revelation. Horne Tooke said my dread is, lest Aylmer should have left once, when Gibbon wrote his autobiography, Broy. Then I would be powerless to assist that a man who had anything to conceal ought him, but if he is, as I imagine, still there, he to do anything rather than write his own life. must leave by the Kingstown mail boat at seven that he should beg his worst enemy to write it before he trusted the unconscious betrayal of what he would have been but too willing to conceal. So I think in the mode, in the standpoint, in the whole inspiration of these fine testimonies to the relation of Great Britain and Ireland we have the latest, and the most authentic, and the most trustworthy declaration of the mode in which the leading Englishmen of to-day regard the Irish question. had reason to expect

A SCHOLAR'S TREATMENT.

to expect that he would bring order out of chaos, that the tangled web of this Irish history which had confused all students and Aylmer in some other way. My heart is torn puzzled the most patient inquirer, would be straightened out and cleared up. For one, I never expected the exact statement, the close "If a policeman collared me and asked me narrative, the logical sequence or the instinct

whole literary work. If he had not had occasion to name frequently the O'Connells, the O'Neils, the Fitzgeralds, the Geraldines, the Clairs and the Desmonds I should hardly have kapwn as/I listened, that howas an Irish story.
In my hasty way I have had occasion to study somewhat at length the history of Treland in its relation to the British Government, and I confess, with the exception of the dates and the names, I should not have recognized the picture which the brilliant essayist drew. I remember once Mrs. Butler read for us a striking extract from Marmion. I have declaimed it, listened to it, sung it and croened it over a hundred times, and when I heard it announced it seemed to me it would be but a tame piece to listen to; but when the deep-studied and unequaled voice, and that soul that permentes all her public readings, gave me the piece anew, I thought I had never seen it at all.

So when I listened to this history of Froude's taking out the names and the dutes, I did not recognize the story. No doubt, it was fair enough to England. With rare justice, he painted her as black as she deserved. That is honestly to be said. But having given one broad, liberal black pigment to the whole canvas he took it all off and brightened up the lines. As it was said of Joshua Reynolds, that he would proclaim an artist the first of painters, and then in detail deny him every quality of the artist, so Froude, having told us in a sentence of marvellous frankness that Elizabeth was chargeable with every fault that a ruler could commit, that she lacked every quality of a worthy ruler, went on piece by piece to say that in no other possible way but the one she did could she have met the exigencies of her reign. Then when you turn to Ireland, every statement, I think, of

THE ENGLISHMAN IS PALSE;

false in this sense, that it clutched at every idle tale that reflected upon Ireland, while it subjected to just and merciless scrutiny every story that told against England. He painted the poverty, the anarchy, the demoralization, the degradation of Ireland for the last three centuries, as if it stood out exceptional in Europe, as if every other kingdom was bright, and this was the only dark and disgusting spot on the continent, whereas, he knew, and would not if questioned have denied, that the same poverty, the same reckless immerality, the same incredible ignorance which he attributed to the population of Ireland was true of France at that still of Scotland at every date that he named. And then when he came to the public men of Ireland he painted them monsters of corruption, steeped in the utmost subserviency, in the most entire readiness to traffic for votes and principles, when he knew that, all that being granted these men were toiling and panting in their narrow capacity to lift themselves up to the level of the corruption of their English brothers. (Applause.) He painted every leading Irishman but Grattan either as a noisy demagogue or a childish sentimentalist, and even Grattan, when he had said that he was honest, he finally ended him by painting him as a simpleton. I left on the patient listener after hearing them all. Now, it seems to me that all this indicates the partisan, the pamphleteer, the pleader of a cause, not an impartial searcher after a great truth or the generous and frank acknoledgment of a great national error. Some men were surprised that an Englishman should bring to this country a question apparently of so little interest as the relations of Ireland, but it would be only a superficial thinker that would be led into that mistake. The relations of Ireland are the gravest.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE of England's politicall ife. Eight years ago I

was hissed in Cooper Institute for having said that England was a second-rate power on the chess-board of Europe, but to-day her journalists have ceased to deny the fact, and are engag- in the thirty-eight before, nobody explains. ed in an explanation of why she is so. And the two great influences which have made her fall from a first-class power are the neglect and oppression of her own masses and seven centuries of unadulterated and infamous oppression of Ireland. Mr. Froude told us, with epigrammatic force and great truth, that the wickedness of nations was always punished, that, no matter how long Providence waited, in the end the wickedness of a race was answered by the punishment of their descendants. England has held for seven centuries to the lips of her sister Ireland a poisoned chalice. Its ingredients were the deepest contempt, the most unmeasured oppression, injustice, such as the world ever saw bofore. As Mr. Froude said, Previdence to-day is holding back that same cup to the lips of the mother country, which has, within a dozen years, felt the deep punishment, of her long injustice to Ireland. Ten years: ago, when Germany pressed to the wall the small kingdom of Denmark, which gave to England her Princess of Wales, England longed to draw her sword; when, two years ago, Bismarck snubbed her in the face of all Europe, again and again insulted her, smote her actually in the face, England longed to draw her sword, but she knew right well that the first cannon she fired at any first-rate power, Ireland would stab her in the back. Checkmated, she cannot move on the chess-board of the great powers, and one of the great causes of this crippling of her powers is the Irish question.

I do not wonder at all that the thoughtful Englishman should long to explain to the world, if he can, how the steps by which his country has been brought to this step have been inevitgenerosity of high-toned and magnanimous honor could she have avoided the path in which she is treading. If Mr. Froude could make out should get a large army of 225,000 men, because

ther these whole fine presentations of the Irish | that proposition; if he could convince the world question after all they are so discordant, so through the American people that England acperbusing so fragmentary, so one sided, that it cepted the inevitable fate which the geographionly runs in the line with the character of his cal proximity of Ireland had entailed upon her, it would have gone half way to wipe out the clots on his country's fame. I do not wonder he should make the attempt. I believe that instead of England's having conquered Ireland, that in the true, essential statement of the case, as it stands to-day,

IRELAND HAS CONQUERED ENGLAND.

She has summoned her before the bar of the civilized world to judge the justice of her legislation; she has checkmated her as a power on the chessboard of Europe: she has monopolized the attention of her statesmen; she has made her own island the pivot upon which the destiny of England turns; and her last great statesman and present prime minister, Mr. Gladstone, owes whatever fame he has to the supposition that at last he has devised a way by which he can conciliate Ireland and save his own country. But in all the presentations of the case it seems to me that our English friend has been a partizan and not a judge. Let me illustrate in one or two instances what I consider the justice of this charge. The population of Ireland, previous to 1811, is wholly matter of guess.-There never was a census till after this century had opened. Sir William Pettie, Fynes Morrison, the Secretary of Lord Mountjoy and others have formed an estimate of the different periods of the population of Ireland. Now, what I charge as a proof of partisanship is that whenever it served his purpose to adopt a small guess in order to excuse an English injustice or to bear hardly down on the critical condition of the Irish, he has always selected the smallest possible estimate. Whenever it served his puroose, on the contrary, to exaggerate the moral inefficiency of the Irish people, the divided meut was corrupt; and he told us of this man offercouncils, the quarrelsome generations, the totally | ing himself for sale, and another asking for a thouinefficient race, compared with some interval of English rule, he has always adopted the largest guess. For instance, the historian's estimate of the population of Ireland was made about the year 1600, the beginning of the seventeenth century, which was made by Fynes Morrison. He puts it at from 500,000 to 600;000 men.— Mr. Froude adopts this when he wants to say that James I., in confiscating six of the best counties in Ireland and settling them on his followers, was not very harmful, because he says there were very few inhabitants in Ireland, and room enough for a great many more. I do not see myself by what principle he would justify a despot in confiscating the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, Bristol, and Worcester, turn out all the inhabitants, day, true of England at the same period, truer and give the property to aliens, because there was a great deal of

VACANT LAND IN NEBRASKA!

(Laughter and applause.) I do not see any exact moral principle. Then he brings us down to 1641-49, the era which Cromwell, with his purpose, as an advocate, to swell Ircland iato large proportions, and show you a great people swept like a herd of stags before one single powerful English hand. Then he tells you that Sir William Pettie has estimated the population of Ireland in 1641 at a million and a half of human beings, an estimate which Hallam calls prodigiously vain, and it is one of know that you can pick out of his lectures here the most marvellous estimates in history. Here and there a just sentence of acknowledgment; was an island, poverty-stricken, scourged by but I am endeavouring to give the result of all war, robbed of its soil, and still it had trebled the discourses—the impression that would be in population in about thirty-eight years, when, with all our multitudinous and uncounted emigration, with all our swelling prosperity, with all our industry and peace, with all our fruitful lands and no touch of war, with all this, it took our country more time sian that to treble. It took France 166 years to treble, but this poverty-stricken, war-ridden, decimated, starved race, trebled in a quarter of the time. However, having put down that point, the advocate goes on in order to exaggerate the trebled immorality and frightful fratricidal nature of Irish life, and tells you that in the next nine years this curious population, which had trebled four times quicker than any other nation in Europe, lost 600,000 in the wars. How the wars became so much more dangerous and bloody and exhaustive in these nine years than

He tells us there were 900,000 men, women, and children when Cromwell came to Ireland. These 900.000 were the old; the young, the women, the decrepid, the home-keepers. Cromwell landed with 14,000 men, and how many did he meet? How many did this population send out to meet him?

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!

Every other man in the island went out. When France elevated herself with gigantic energy to throw back the utter disgrace of German annihila-tion, how many men did she put into the field? One in fifty. When Germany moved to the contest for the imperial dignity of Europe, raised all her power to crush France in that terrific struggle, how many did she raise? One in thirty-five. When the South, in her terrible conflict with us, was said to have emptied everything but her graveyards into the cause, how many did she send out? One in twenty. But this poverty-stricken, decimated, women and children population, went ont one in four! (Laughter.) Massachusetts, stirred to the bottom, elevated to a heroic enthusiasm, in the late war, sent out how many? One in sixteen. Massachusetts, swelling, earnest, prosperous, peaceful for forty years, full of adult, robust men, sends out one in sixteen, or one in eighteen, it is hard to say precisely; but Ireland wasted by a hundred years' war. sent one in four, if you will believe Mr. Froude. There never was such a nation on the face of the earth. Well, all I can say is that if 960,000 sick, infants, men, and old women contrive to put an army of 200,000 into the field to fight a nationality that is trying to crush them, God crush the nation that ever dared to lift a hand against it! (applause.) But that is the idlest tale in the world, of course. She never raised the army; no creditable authority ever supposes it. She had probably 30,000 or 40,000 men in the field in different parts of Ireland, and that would give her a much larger army than any other nation of similar size was over supposed to send into the field, and Mr. Froude says they all able, that by no wit of statesmanship, by no united against Cromwell, whereas they were about equally divided among themselves, and that discuseven Macaulay hesitates to describe. "At last Ireland knelt down at his feet."

KNELT DID IT?

Well, the next city he went to was Clonmel, and she resisted so gallantly that he granted her honorable terms. In Kilkenny nothing but the treachery of some persons inside the walls would have got Cromwell inside, and he himself said, "I never could have touched you, if you had not a traitor t'other side of the walls" That did not look much like a snow-drift. But Scotland is the great ideal of our eloquent friend. It was Scotland that never made a mistep: it was Scotland that exhibited the finest qualities of national unanimity. Well this great English soldier went to Ireland, and had spent a year, and after massacreing, butchering two cities, and having a hard fight with two more, and leaving them with compliments and honors, and then unable, even then, to leave Ireland till the Protestants betrayed their own Ireland, this same soldier went to model Scotland, high-toned, chivalrous, united, brave, ideal Scotland, fought two battles, took one city, had no butchery, and in six months left it sub-

IS THAT A SNOW DRIFT? Rather it is more of a snow-drift than Ireland. I claim no praise for Ireland especially. She did make no gallant resistance, broken up in races, divided by sects, worn by centuries of oppression. When Grattan, with his heroic energy, and by the powers of his simple life and eloquent tongue, elcvated Ireland into the union of 1782, taking advantage with statesmanlike insight of the great opportunity of England's affairs. Mr. Froude has no praise for him, and he tells us that the constitution he founded if allowed to live would have amounted to nothing, because every Irish member of Parliasand pounds, and when he had painted the infamy of the traffic, he said, Where is Grattan? It was a just and honorable testimony against political corruption and did honor him who made it. Cannot we see that this effort is made to prove that nation is unfit to be trusted with self-government? Cannot we see that the man points to the Irish Parlinment, with such a leader as Grattan, and says it is unfit to be trusted with a constitution, until some wiser, purer minded race is allowed to intervene and save them from themselves? May we not ask where is that race to be found, and are you sure that you will find it in London, composed in equal parts of Scotch and English members of the House of Commons? Scotland sold Charles I. to his enemies, the old English nation, for 400,000 pounds.

THAT IS ANGELIC!

(Laughter and applause.) The French minister of Louis XIV. reported to the French Government the names of the men who took money to sell their country in the time of Charles II .- every great name except that of Russell, the younger Hampdon, Algernon Sydney, and all the great names that figure in a boy's rhetoric at college. Will you go down a little further? Walpole, after being expelled from the House of Commons, becomes afterwards the prime minister of that respectable body, and boasts that he knows the price of every man in it, 14,000 troops, subdued Ireland. Then it is and dies the inhabitant of a palace filled with the plunder of his official life. Chatham, that name that no stain never touched, becomes the paymaster of the English forces, and refuses to steal the interest of the public funds and put it in his pocket: and Grattan says such honesty astonished Europe, Macaulay says such integrity was not known among politicians. Miss Martineau says his course was incredible, and King George II. said that an honest man like that was an honour to human nature. If a simple honesty like that astonished the world, what must the world have been? Well that same picking and stealing, which Chatham disclaimed to touch, was well known to have been the foundation of the princely fortunes of the house of Holland. This is the angelic nation that comes down to help poor Ireland, and before whom does Mr. Froude first make his argument? To whom, on his landing on this soil, does he offer it? To an audience of New York, where, if he had said it three years before, it would have taken a lantern infinitely brighter than Diogenes' to have found one honest man in the city or State Government. Why, it seems to me an actual impudence, astounding, to give that as a reasen why the constitution of Grattan could not have succeeded. How should we have borne it if Tweed had lived in 1790, and some Englishman had proposed that the sons of George III., with their mistresses, should come over here, and the members of the House of Commons, and help New York to an honest government? It seems to me that the painter of such a picture is not a fair judge of the condition of Ireland. Then again, take this very criticism on Henry Grattan, Wolfe Tone of 1782, who undertook, under the constitution, to carry out the nationality of their country.

. MR. FROUDE READ US, with great nausca, some very absurd proclamations that proceeded from the pen of Wolfe Tone, but remember that there have been a great many silly proclamations, and it does not prove at all, because a man's head may have been carried away with the excitement of the controversy, he may not be an honest man and a patriot after all. What was it that turned the hearts of the young men of Ireland of that herioc day? Why, he tells us that it was the French revolution, the revolution that was a tornado and earthquake combined. It swept up in its great maelstrom Mackintosh, Jefferson, the Duke of Richmond, and the finest intellects of Europe. It swept kingdoms from their places, and even agitated the young republic. It was no fault of Grattan. It was the common misfortune of that generation that the violence of the French Revolution upset the hopes and rendered uscless the labors of many a patient and great soul. It is not to be thrown upon Grattan as an evidence that he lacked common sense and statesmanship, but only that in common with all Europe he felt the violence of that critical period in the history of the human race. (Mr. Phillips next referred to O'Connell, another great name which he said, it had pleased Mr. Froude to fling a sneer at. He paid a glowing tribute to his memory, and then proceeded to compare the condition of Ireland with Poland.)

Mr. Fronde never mentioned the name of any man who played a part in Ireland's history, with the exception of Grattan, but that he sneered at him. I appeal, said Mr. Phillips, to the grand jury of the American people, where a nation that cannot rule a nation except with the sword, after 700 years, is not bound to give up; that in endeavoring to rule another race it has no policy except extermination, is it not bound to give up? For seven hundred years proud and conceited England has been governing impoverished Ireland under the pretence that Ireland cannot take care of itself.

I SAY, LET HER TRY

(Applause.) Mr. Froude says why if Ireland wants it we will let her go, but we know it will be to anarchy. Still I say, let her try. Suppose she falls, suppose that her statesmen fall her, whose fault sion was worse than English arms. But you see it will it be? Her own? I submit not. Suppose a "There are no such words in it, nor anything like did Mr. Froude obtain it? I pause for a reply. was necessary to make out the picture that we should get a large army of 225,000 men, because and thrown on board a ship and taken to sea; and Preface to 2nd Ed, p. 34.) Mr. Caird's book was remark that he has "found by experience that con-

otherwise it would not have been possible for the suppose that in mid-ocean his captors relented and published five years ago, but from among his books brilliant essayist to end off with his usual figure that after one or two stalwart blows they all disappeared after one or two stalwart blows they all disappeared like a snow-drift before the sun. Yes, that is a like a snow-drift before the sun. Yes, that is a favorite phrase; it occurs half-a-dozen times in defavorite phrase; it occurs half-a-dozen times in describing the defeat of the Irish army, and if it is scribing the defeat of the Irish army, and if it is wanting, then comes another that they were like wanting, then comes another that they were like wanting, then comes another that they were like thim loose and flung him unadqual like a snow-drift before the sun. Yes, that is a into the sea, and he sank and were drowned? The word in the system has the merit of consistency. If begins with his History. The one all important point of controversy in the Mary Stuart question that they were like wanting, then comes another that they were like wanting, then comes another that they were like taught by the long experience, convinced by the intension is the case against her is closed. If they are genuine taught by the long experience, convinced by the intension is liminocent, and then accusers are the murderen of blem. Disraeli stands by his side. Every great like five years ago, but from among his books and published five years ago, but from among his books and published five years ago, but from among his books and published five years ago, but from among his books and papels Mr. Froude has agy given no sign. The does not answer simply because he cannot another that he may struct question is the defeat of the like does not answer simply because he cannot have does not answer. And his system has the merit of consistency. The does not answer. And his system has the merit of consistency. It begins with his "History." The one all import in the does not answer. And his settled England can never draw a sword : while her settled England can never draw a sword: while help as every one else knows it. On introducing them scholars come over to this other branch of the England can never to this other branch of the England can be known it. On introducing them lish race, to claim of us a verdict that shall be a into his History, his first duty was to establish their salve to a conscience that has no rest, hannied by the ghosts of Elizabeths and Henrys that have made the blood of the Saxon race infamous on the records of history. (Applause.)

In the course of the lecture the speaker was liberally applauded, for his audience was largely made up of those Bostonians who believe in and always swear by Wendell Phil ips.

MR. FROUDE'S POSITION.

REVIEW BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND HER LATEST ENGLISH HISTORIAN."

(To the Editor of the Tribune.)

Sir,-When I answered (Tribune, 23rd Nov.,) your question "Why should not Mr. Meline accept the Challenge which Mr. Froude has just uttered in Boston?' it was my intention to say no more upon the subject. But our American hospitality has been so liberal to our distinguished English guest, that, while his Boston proposition has been everywhere reprinted, my reply to it has had scant notice or repetition. While I do not complain of this, it is but simple justice that the objections to Mr. Froude's specious challenge should be understood and his true position made known.

For one, I find it to be my duty to protest against the reception of that gentleman's "History of Eng-land" as a work unworthy of the name, and to do all in my power to avert the calamity of having such a travestie of history read by and impressed upon the minds of the rising generation in this country as a trustworthy record. The grounds on which I base this protest are very fully set forth in 'Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian," and I declined to accept Mr. Froude's socalled "challenge," for the following, among other reasons:—"If Mr. Froude had been accused in merely general and sweeping terms of bad faith in his treatment of historical documents, he might justly say that it is impossible for him to reply to the vague and the indefinite, and demand something specific. But that is not his case. The charges made in the book to which you refer-'Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian'-are clear and explicit in every instance, citing page and volume, chapter and verse. Wherever the historian is charged with unauthorized assertion or suppression, with interpolation, with adorning his own language with inverted commas, with changing expressions which do not suit him for such as do—every such objectionable passage is designated by italics or otherwise, and where he claims quotation, confronted with the original in such a manner as leave no possible room for mistake. Now these originals are not always state papers. Many of them are published works; some relate to French history, some to the Simancas papers. A very large number of Mr. Froude's historical assertions are totally without support of reference, and what are charged as his gravest offences-his suggestions, concealment, innuendo, attributing of motives, pictorial exaggeration and pretended psychological introspection—are all matters which utterly clude and such test as he

In his lecture at Association Hall, on the evening of November 30, Mr. Froude refers delicately and carefully to this reply, giving it treatment annumous, and evading answer to any of the charges advanced in the work above mentioned. And here I avail myself of the opinion of one of our leading dailies: "We do not mean to be so discourteous as to say that he deliberately evades them. But he practically evades them." [The World, December 1.] the same paper adds: "This has an appearance of own letter to Mary in which she apologizes for her candor and fairness, indeed, but, while it keeps the mistaken idea of her guilt; but of The Times,

That Mr. Froude at this or any other time would

answer the charges presented in "Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian," I have never expected. He cannot do it and better his position, and I am, moreover, sufficiently familiar with his manner of fence" with critics at home to know that he would not now attempt serious response in a case of any gravity. Mr. Froude cannot reply to my allegations, because, he says, "I am on one side of the Atlantic and my books and papers are on the other; and he then repeats the plaintive wail made several years ago in The Pall Mall Gazette touching nis gigantic labors with documents and MSS, "in half a dozen languages." But during all the years Mr. Froude was at home among his books and papers, his most aggressive critics and those of bluntest speech succeeded no better than I have in obtaining answer, explanation or apology from him. In reply to the most damaging imputations, to the most offensive accusations, he had nothing to say—and, wisely, said nothing. Take one instance. In his ninth volume, in describing the scene where Bothwell at the head of 1,000 horsemen intercepts and carries off Mary Stuart, Mr. Froude represents that her guard flew to her side to defend her, but that with singular composure she said she would have no bloodshed; her people were outnumbered, and rather than any of them should lose their lives sho would go wherever the Earl of Bethwell wished." Upon this passage, Mr. Hosack, in his "Mary Queen of Scots and her Accusers," (p 302) makes this withering comment: "But this is the speech, not of the Queen of Scots, but of Mr. Froude, who has put it into her mouth for the obvious purpose of leading his readers to conclude that she was an accomplice in the designs of Bothwell." Is the accusation sufficiently explicit? Now this little speech of 28 words—a pure invention of Mr. Froude, for which he wisely abstains from quoting any authority -is one of the hundreds of instances of flagrant literary outrage which could not be brought within the purview of Mr. Froude's clever Boston proposition. Te cites neither " state paper" nor anything clse for it, and thus the thronging crowd of fictions with which his novel is filled would totally escape trial and condemnation. Of yet another passage: (Froude, vol. ix., p. 119.) Mr. Hosack remarks (p. 346): "For the circumstances here so graphically detailed, Mr. Froude is indebted entirely to his imagination." Mr. Hosack's work was published in 1869, at London, the abode of Mr. Froude and of his books and papers but to these peculiar charges he has never attempted defense or reply.

Another instance: At p. 295, vol. ix., Mr. Froude speaks of the examination of the so-called casket letters submitted to the Duke of Norfolk and others as Commissioners for Queen Elizabeth, and says: 'He (Duke of Norfolk) inclosed extracts from the letters in his disputch, and he left it to Elizabeth to sny whether, if they were genuine, which he and his companions helieved them to be, there could be any doubt of the Quoen of Scots' guilt." The portion of this passage most damaging to Mary Stuart, the one which I give in Italies, and which alone Mr. Froude adorns with quotation marks, is presented to his readers as an extract from Norfolk's dispatch. Here is Mr. Alexander McNeel Caird's comment upon it:

ries before and after the fact. On this single point turns the whole question, and Mr. Froude knows it authenticity—if he could. He does not attempt it but promises to discuss the authenticity "in a future volume." The reader, all anxiety to have this major question settled, reaches the future volume only to be evasively informed by Mr. Froude that "the inquiry at the time appears to me to supersede, authoritatively, all later conjectures," and to listen to some twaddle as to the genius of Shakespeare being required to invent one of the letters. Upon this performance, here is the opinion of high literary authority in Scotland—that of the Glasgow Herald "That the writer of a voluminous history should pooh pooh as unnecessary such discussion, while scores of able men hold opinion opposed to his own, is cowardly and impertinent; that he should weave them into the texture of a history both before and after the time for discussing them arrived, is unjust and unworthy of a historian." I am aware that it may be claimed for Mr. Froude

that he did sustain a controversy in at least two instances. The first and earliest case was that in which he was taken to task by The Edinburgh Review for attempting to blacken the character of one of the greatest and best of men-Sir Thomas More. I am under the impression that he will thank me for not dwelling upon it. It may be found in the number of the Review for October, 1858. The second case is that of an unfinished controversy with Miss Agnes Strickland, out of which Mr. Froude contrived to-wriggle. I sm sorry to be obliged to use the word, but it is the only one which properly describes his managuver. In his history Mr. Froude suppresses all mention of the fact that Darnley's mother, the Countess of Lennox, became satisfied of the innocence of Mary Stuart, and so wrote her in a letter which is entirely accessible in the English Record office, where Mr. Froude is so entirely at home. (See "Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian," pp. 281, 282.) A controversy upon this point was carried on in *The London Times*, which I am fortunate enough to be able to describe in Miss Strickland's own words. From a letter of that lady to a correspondent in the United States, dated March 22, 1872, I make the following extract: "Of course you are aware that I was the first to introduce the letter of her (Mary's) mother-in-law, to the worlda complete justification of the calumniated Queen, I obtained Her Majosty's leave to have a fac-simile of the precious document made by Nethercliffe and printed in my volumes as an act of justice to Mary's memory. I then said: 'Now the controversy is at an end; for if the mother of Darnley could write in such a loving and revential style to Mary, who shall dare to doubt her?' Judge then my strong surprise and indignation at Froude's disgraceful book, which appeared just after mine was finished. I wrote to the editor of The Times, exposing his false witness respecting Darnley's murder, and inquiring his authority for the scene in Darnley's house at Kirk o' Field, after the Queen was gone, and his singing the 55th Psalm to his page, reminding him to whom I wrote that Darnley was a stanch Roman Catholic, and would not have tolerated the English version of the Psalms; for when John Knox presented him with a copy of his version of the Psalms which he had dedicated to Darnley, the petulant youth tossed the book into the fire, instead of thanking Knex for his compliment. Froude, after a few days, made a most lame rely, to which I rejoined, and quoted Lady Lennox's letter. He answered by quoting a letter written two years previous, when Lady Lennox was under the impression that Mary was guilty of her husband's death. Of course I wrote again, explaining the misconception under And, referring to Mr. Froude's Boston proposition, which Lady Lennox at first labored, and quoted her word of just criticism to the ear, it breaks the sense of just criticism to the mind."

who had written the laudatory review of Froude, being his brother-in-law, of course prevented the insertion of my letter, which must have floored the false witness. So he went on in his career of andacious falsehood unchecked."

I have cited these instances to show that Mr. Froude's refusal to answer my book is part of a system long since settled upon by him, and that it does not arise from the fact that the Atlantic is between him and his books and papers. That my book merits an answer, or-more properly speaking -that Mr. Froude's reputation stands sadly in need of a reply to it, is not my judgment, but that of persons far more competent than I am to decide. Goldwin Smith, late Regius Professor in the University of Oxford, says:-"Unlers Mr. Meline can be answered, he has convicted Mr. Froude not only of inaccuracy, not only of carelessness, not only of prejudice, but of tampering with documents, perverting evidence, practicing disingenuous artifices, and habitually disregarding truth."

A distinguished American author and critic expresses himself to the effect that "if Mr. Meline is sustained, if there is no evidence to offset his showing, Froude is a fraudulent writer of history;" and the New York Evening Post, which editorially, means Wm. C. Bryant and Parke Godwin, is of the opinion that "the case made against him by Mr. Meline's work should not be left to stand if Mr. Fronde places even a moderate value upon his good name."

But if Mr. Froude will not answer my whole book, I have a right to exact that he shall, at least, complete the answer already entered into by him against one of its charges. I have, so to speak, a lien upon him, and am justified in insisting that he shall finish what he has undertaken. At page 211, volume viii, Mr. Froude presents a vivid picture of Mary Stuart full of passion and revenge, and adds, "she said she would have no peace till she had Murray's or Chatelheraut's head," supporting the passage with this reference, "Randolph to Cecil, Oct. 5, Scotch Mss., Rolls House." Mr. Froude was told that there was no such letter in existence, in or out of the Rolls. House, and, soon after, a reply evidently inspired, if not furnished, by Mr. Froude himself, appeared in the New York Tribune of October 15, 1870. It claimed that there had been " either by himself or a compositor, a clerical error in giving the name of "It was the Earl of Bedford instead of tlo lotter." Randolph who wrote the letter, though, owing to the fact that Randolph was at that time about the Court and in connection with Bedford, the latter could only have been written with authority of Randolph." That in the letter I was right, but in the spirit false, &c., &c., and much more to the same effect—all claborately misrepresenting the nature and tenor of the Bedford lotter, and totally failing to show where Mr. Froude found the passage, "She said she could have no peace," &c. I procured from the English Record Office a certified copy of the Bedford letter, which, with an account of the controversy so far as it was carried, may be seen in the 8th chapter of "Mary, Queen of Scots, and her latest English Historian." The passage "She said she could have no peace till she had Murray's or Chatelherault's head," is not in the Randolph letter as cited by Mr. Froude, for that letter, he admits, has no existence. It is not in the Bedford letter. Where

did Mr. Froude obtain it? I pause for a reply.

Perhaps it is this case which provokes Mr. Froude's

troversies between parties interested in such disputes lead to no conclusions." Certainly not, if, as pures read as in that of Miss Strickland, Mr. Froude on avoid a conclusion. The public, however, may can avoid a work and draw one for themselves.

A Weekly, so called, Uncivil Journal, or something iden senans, is enraptured with Mr. Froude's Boston proposition, "direct and manly," reproduces Boston proposition, direct and many, reproduces it at full length, but suppresses the reply to it, missist full length, but suppresses the reply to it, missist full length, but suppresses the represents its author and his book, and describes him in a phrase calculated to appeal to the religious him in a phrase calculated to appear to the religious bigotry of its readers. Although not so intended, the author in question accepts all this as complimentary, and in return would give our "Uncivil mentary, and in return would give our "Uncivil Journal" a friendly hint. This it is. Because Messrs. Hosack and Caird and Miss Strickland demessis. Good of Mary Stuart and charge Mr. Froude with serious delinquencies and offences as a historian, let it not make the mistake of holding them up to scorn and detestation as "Roman Catholic critics," for they are all uncompromising Protestants. If the "Uncivil" prevails, what a happy day that will be when we can dispose of an author, without expense of wit or crudition, merely by calling him "a Swedenborgian critic," "a Jew critic," "a Methodist critic." How sweet and lovely would then be the complexion of our ethics and our literature i

JAMES F. MELINE.

December 6, 1872.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DUMLIN Dec. 2.—The hearing of an action for libel, in which a Catholic curate is the plaintiff, and a newspaper proprietor the defendant, commenced on newspaper in the Court of Exchequer, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. The plaintiff is the Rev. Thomas Campbell of Portadown, and the defendant Mr. John H. Farrell, proprietor of the Porta-down News, and the alleged libels were contained in n letter headed "A Priest in a Passion," and a leading article, published simultaneously in that journal accusing the plaintiff of having assaulted a respectable parishioner in a school room in which a children's school fete was being held. The parishioner alluded to was a Mr. M'Govern, and the pleas in justification of the alleged libel stated that Mr. M'Govern was a member of the congregation, and that his children attended the Sunday-schools in connexion with the chapel, and were present at the soires. He went to look after his children and witness the entertainment, and having looked over the department set apart for boys, he was invited by the Rev. Mr. Grogan, one of the Catholic curates, to look over the girls' department. He was accompanied by Mr. Grogan to the door, and desired to enter, but while he was standing at the door, looking at the children, the plaintiff ordered him to leave the place forthwith. He replied that he would not leave without having some reason assigned, and the plaintiff thereon seized him by the neck and arm, pulled, pushed, assaulted, and beat him; and then, having called other persons to aid him, dashed his head against the stair rails, threw him on the ground, and pushed him out of the school door. When M'Govern sub-sequently returned to the boys' department the plaintiff assaulted him, and put him out in a similar manner. The plaintiff was examined and said that Mr. M'Govern came to the source uninvited, and that when he entered the room he seized a young lady a Miss M'Ginnety-by the arm and called out "Hush." Having asked him twice to leave, the plaintiff caught him by the shoulder and thrust him down four steps of the banisters and firmly planted his foot firmly on the steps. Witness "struck him a sharp blow that made him relax his hold," but he caught the banister with his other arm and witness then struck him twice on the head with his closed fist. A man then came and seized Mr. M'Govern by the collar of the coat, and put him downstairs. Subsequently the plaintiff ejected Mr. M'Govern in a similar manner from the boys' school, although this time he "made but a passive resistance." Later still, in the evening, he ejected Mr. M'Govern a second time from the girls' school, with violence only less extreme than that resorted to in the first instance. In his cross-examination the plaintiff said that the children were "struck with consternstion" when Mr. M'Govern said "hush." Mr. M'Govern throughout the proceedings made no attempt whatever to return the blows. The plaintiff added that he believed he was "able for" Mr. M'Govern; that "as a Christian minister he was getting him out as quietly as he could," that he was not in a passion if that meant that his reason was so disturbed that he did not know what he was doing, but he was "indignant," that Mr. M'Govern should have insulted or assaulted a lady. He also admitted having used the expressions "upon my faith," and "upon my soul," when insisting that Mr. M'Govern should leave. He used these expressions in the presence of his parishioners and of the boys, but he believed they did not hear them. He was sorry for the oath, which was not called for, but he was not sorry for putting out Mr. M'Govern. He was sorry for baving struck him on the head, but he was obliged to do it. He had been told that he must have kicked Mr. M'Govern, but he did not think so; if he did it must have been "accidentally." Miss M'Ginnety deposed to Mr. M'Govern having caught her by the wrist, while she had a tea kettle in her hand, and told her that she should not put out the tea. He was under the influence of drink. The Rev. Mr. Grogan was

further hearing was then adjourned until Monday Dec, 3.—The trial for libel was resumed to-day. morning. Mr. M'Govern, in his evidence, stated that he did not assault Miss M'Ginty, as was alleged by the plaintiff. He had merely touched her on the arm when passing, the passage being narrow, and he being anxious to make way for her. He was not aware that she was carrying hot tea, and she had not in any way expressed displeasure, but said it was all The schoolmaster stated that Mr. M'Govern had first been pitched out of the school, and the next time kicked out. The Chief Baron, in charging the jury, said all persons in discharging a public duty were subject to be critized by the Press, and he believed they were all the better for it; but when private individuals for acts of misconduct were criticized it was not enough to assume that the facts existed to which that criticism applied, but it became necessary to have some basis to warrant the public criticism. The jury, after a short deliberation, found for the plaintiff, £100 damages for the leading article and £50 for the letter .- Times Dublin

also examined for the plaintiff, and in his cross-ex-

amination admitted that the plaintiff and himself

had taken "a drop of whisky" tegether in the sacristy

before the altercation with Mr. M'Govern. The

The Fenian prisoner Daniel Reddin, whose alleged ill-treatment in prison has been recently recorded in the newspapers, arrived in Dublin yesterday, his term of imprisonment having expired. Reddin, who is said to be in a delicate state of health, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

THE ISSE ABSTOCRACY.—Captain Macartney, D. L., in addressing a Home Rule meeting at Belfast, made a point about the real aristocracy of Irelandin the best sense of that much abused word "aristocrat." "However much the Grand Jury of Antrim may denounce and villify the feelings of faith of the people of Ireland, let not the Antrim people be displeased, much less down-hearted, for they should remember that in Aitrim, as elsewhere throughout Ireland, the aristocracy are with the people in every movement for progress and prosperity. When I say the aristocracy of Ireland, do not imagine I mean the descendants of the Cromwellian confis-mean the descendants of the Cromwellian confis-eators. No, the true aristocracy of Ireland are the over. Captain Anderson ordered the second anchor mean the descendants of the Cromwellian counts and all the water, set of the cause of this the part with it, warming it before the fired, and a few days afterwards a motion was made sudden and protentous knorease in desertion, it is two applications are sure to give relief.

up to what the definition of an aristocracy should another heavy sea struck her, knocking her in on be. The best and most powerful of the people—for to whom does this description apply more truly than to Christ's ministers?-amongst us are the Catholic clergy—the true leaders of the people in piety and patriotism-the "black hussars" of faith and freedom-ever on outpost duty against the twin enemies, heresy and oppression. With such leaders the people of Ireland need not despair, for the Catholic clergy, whose apostolic ancestry is of far longer date than Queen Victoria's boasted descent from William of Normandy, are an aristocracy which will continue till the end of time; for

"Crowns and thrones may perish, kingdoms rise and wane; But the Church of Jesus constant will remain.

We have Christ, our promise and that cannot fail; Gates of hell shall never gainst His Church prevail."

The following gentlemen have been named for the office of High Sheriff in the various counties :-Antrim.-James Chaine, Esq., Ballycraigy, Thos. Casement, Esq., Ballee House, Ballymena; John Ferguson Montgomery, Esq., Ballydrain, Dunmulry. Armagh.—Major Samuel Madden Hall, Narrow-water Castle, Warrenpoint; John Kirk, Esq., Anne Vale, Keady, Armagh; James Johnston, Esq., Carrickbreds, Forkbill, Dundalk.

Carlow.-Stewart James Charles Duckett, F.-q Russelstown Park, Carlow; James Eustace, Esq. Newtown, Tullow: Peter Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, Glanleam, Valentia

Clare .- Cornelius Alexander Keogh, Esq., Birchfield, Lubinch; Captain Richard Studdert, R. N., Bunratty Castle, Bunratty; Horace Stafford O'Brien,

Down.-John Maxwell, Groom's Post, Donaghadee; Captain John Harrison, Holywood; S. Roland Woulfe, Esq., Tiermaclane, Ennis.

Doncgal.—James B. Delap, Esq., Monellan, Strabane; John George Adair, Esq., Glenvengh Castle, Letterkenny; John Strouppe Charley, Esq., Arran-

more, Letterkenny. Fermanagh. - Sir William Emerson Tennant

Bart, Tempo Manor, Tempo; Colonel Arthur Lowry Cole, Drumlingash; John C. Bloomtield, Esq. Castle Caldwell, Belleek. Kerry.—Henry Donovan, Esq., Tralee; M. F. Sandes, Oak Park, Tralee; George P. G. Mahony,

Esq., Kilmeany, Listowel. King's County. - William Paisley Hutchison Vaughan, Esq., Golden Grove, Roscren; Captain

Basset W. Holmes, St. David's, Nenagh; Captain A. Clements Wolesley Cox, Clara. Leitrim.—William N. Irwin, Esq., Mounghan; Sir Morgan George Crofton, Part., the Castle, Mohill; Robert St. George Johnson, Esq., Portuassen,

Ballysbannon. Longford .-- Antonio Eroles Edgeworth, Esquire, Edgeworthstown House, Eggeworthstown; John Samuel Galbraith, Esq., Clanabogan, Omogh; and

Arthur Shirley Ball, Esq., Abbeylarn, Granard.

Meath.—Sir Erasmus D. Burrowes, Barton, Barrettstown, Ballymore; George Mansfield, Esq., Morristown Lattin, Nass; and, Charles Colley Palmer

Esq., Rahan House, Edenderry. Queen's County.—Samuel Edge, Esq., Grantstown, Ballacolla; Henry White, Esq., Charleville, Borris in-

Ossory; Robert H. Stubber, Esq., Moyne, Durrow. Wicklow.—Charles Stuart Parnell, Esq., Avon-dale, Rathdum; Meade Crawford Dennis, Esq., Fort Granite, Baltinglass: Sir John Esmonde, Bart., M.P. Ballynastragh, Gorey.

CATHOLIC UNION OF IRRLAND,-The first public meeting of the Catholic Union of Ireland was a truly representative one, and has been a great success There were present, Lord Granard in the chair, the Cardinal-Archbishop, the Bishops of Ferns and Mait land, the Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare, Lord Southwell, the Right Hon. W. Cogan, Sir J. Esmonde, Sir J. Power, Sir J. Bradstreet, Major O'Reilly, Mr. Durcy, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. Redmond; and letters of sympathy were read from the Bishops of Galway, Elphin, Kilmore, Ross and Ossory, and from Sericant Sher-lock, Mr. Dense, Mr. Synan and Mr. Heren. Lord Granard stated in his opening speech that the Union was formed with the approval also of the Primate and the Archbishop of Cashel, and representatives of the clergy from all parts of Ireland were present, although the lay element was decidedly predominant.

Many rumours are affont, foreshadowing the Ministo Irish parliamentary business. The gentleman ship was reported as burnt at sea, and all hands who does the London correspondence of the Birlost. Every information that "Lloyds" and the mingham Post is credited as a prophet whose "tips invariably turn out correct. He thus refers to Ireland: "The Dublin University Bill will be only an instalment of an Irish Education Bill. It will abolish University tests; but the pretensions of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy will be left to be dealt with by the constituencies of the Enited Kingdom." The subject, however, must be fully debated next session, and it will be for Liberal Statesmen to create and guide an enlightened public opinion on the subject of Irish education. The Daily Telegraph, in an article pointing out the failure of all previous attempts to settle the question, says : If we withdraw from all Irish teaching bodies, Protestant or neutral, the funds or estates which they now derive from the State-thus placing them or the level of the Catholic University in Stephen's Green-it is not necessary that we should entirely disestablish and disendow learning on Irish soil The State may cease to teach, but not cease to test. nor cease to reward proved scholarship. It may establish a new testing hody-superseding the Queen's University and the University of Dublin, or uniting the two, with additions-and impose on it such functions as are now discharged by the University of London, which examines all comers. wherever educated, and confers degrees without distinction of colleges or creeds; while out of the funds of the disendowed colleges the new Irish University could give fellowships, pensions, or prizes as additional rewards." Probably this is "inspired;" and the Government will try to escape from their difficulty by closing their eyes against everything but educational results.—Catholic Opinion

Respecting the recent gales a correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing from Waterford, says -The Clyde Steamship Company's splendid steamer. Kinsale, 339 tons register, Captain Anderson, sailed from Waterford for Cork on Wednesday last, with a general cargo en route for Glasgow. She reached Cork on Thursday and sailed for Glasgow on Friday When pearly the Tuskar Light-house Mr. Cooke, the chief engineer, came on deck and told Captain Anderson that the engines were working badly, and advised him to run into Waterford Harbor. The weather was dreadful, at times a terrific sea sweeping the decks. Captain Anderson, acting on the advice of the engineer, changed his course and ran for the harbor. When nearly opposite the Hook Tower the vessel was struck by a heavy sea, and a second having struck her almost immediately, her shaft snapped in two. Being apprised of the break down Captain Anderson immediately ordered her topsails to be set, and scarcely were they adjusted when a terrific gust of wind carried them away. The mainsails were then set, but they were soon also carried away,

rigging and all. Captain Anderson bravely kept the vessel in the centre of the river until he reached opposite Broomhill. She was by that time totally disabled, and as it was now blowing a tempest, and the sea rolling mountains high, he found it impossible to proceed further. He ordered all hands on deck and the anchor to be cast. It was done immediately, but as if some fatality hung over the ill-fated vessel, the chain of the ancher anapped in two, and a dreadful

the shore in a part of the harber designated "The Devil's Hole." She struck sideways, smashing in her right side. Two of the crew sprang on the rock when she struck, but on doing so were instantly swept away by the ses. Five others followed, but they met the same fate.

The position of the vessel attracted the attention of some peasants, and a girl named Dumphrey ran to the top of the cliff. On looking over she saw three men clinging to the rocks, and as the sea was dashing over them she reached forward in the mest heroic manner, and catching two of them by the hair of the head, held on until she saved them. She afterwards caught two others, and in a similar manner was the means of saving them. By this time the sea was dashing over the stern, and in almost three minutes the vessel began to settle down. The scene that followed was indescribable. Men and women and children were shouting and crying. Suddenly another sea struck the steamer, and she went down with twenty-six souls, including Captain Anderson. Immediately after going down she began to break up. The catastrophe took place about halfpast six in the evening.

The statements which have been published, on the authority of the Amnesty Association, in reference to the treatment of the prisoner Reddin in an English jail are so serious that it is impossible to allow them to be disposed of by any simple denial, far less by studied contempt. We say, most distinctly, that if a tithe of what Reddin has been punished be true, the persons, no matter what their position may be who ordered or permitted such excesses ought not to escape punishment. We refer to the allegations in the simplest interest of humanity, and of that generous prison discipline which the sober judgment of Englishmen will approve; and we ask, deliberately, are these things true? Policy may be judged to require the inexorable fulfilment of sentences, but what necessity exists for the exhibition of a savage spirit towards the helpless and enervated? There are special characteristics and incidents in this case as it comes before us on the prisoner's statement, which appears imperatively to require that the charges should be immediately dealt with, and an answer given .- Evening Mail.

Some mischievous youths in Cavan are indulging in a determined and premeditated source of annoyance by shooting leaden bullets through windows, and it is a remarkable fact that they direct their "attentions" principally to quarters which should be res pected and protected from such dangerous pranks. In the Convent of Cavan large leaden bullets have been fired through the windows to the great danger of the inmates, whilst the residence of the Catholic clergy in Farnham St., has also been singled out for special attack -Anglo Celt.

INFORMATION WANTED of Patrick Flanagan, or his wife, maiden name, Catherine Hogan, or any of their children, whose names are Francis, Hugh, James, Mary, and Matty; they left the parish of Killfoyne, County Mayo, about thirty-five years since; when last heard of (about twenty years since), they resided in Montreal. Any information respecting them will be gratefully received by their cousin, Anne Clark, maiden name, Anne Devlin, who resided with them in Ireland. Address, Anne Clark, Great Briton Inn., Syke Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, England. (American papers please copy.)

A furmer, living near Crusheen, county Clare, was fired at and wounded, when returning from a neighboring market. The outrage is supposed to be connected with a pending law suit respecting right of common. Three men have been arrested.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has withdrawn his name from the list of patrons of the Church of Ireland Young Men's Association, on account of the rejection from the Committee of the Rev. R. T. Smith, who is regarded as an extreme Ritualist. A serious difference has arisen between the Duke of Leinster and his numerous tenants. A meeting was held at Athy, at which very strong language was used, and the Duke was accused of attempting to evade the Land Act by offering conditional leases.

Some years since a young gentleman, heir to a fine property, adjoining Dunboyne, desiring change of scene and sporting adventure, emigrated to Austra-lia, on board the Lord Raglan, with some friends, well equipped with guns and dogs. A short time terial programme for the ensuing session, with regard after, to the grief of a large circle of friends, the underwriters could give was supplied, but no trace of any survivor could be found. It now appears that in a most miraculous manner the young gentleman was picked up at sea by the Star, bound to Yeddo, where he entered the Army, being appointed to take charge of new levies of troops, as Adjutant-General. He is now in London, and about to claim his property, which in his absence had been divided amongst strangers, the nearest claimants to the property.

John Neville, Esq., County Surveyor of Louth, has been commissioned by the landed proprietors in the Duleck district, to make a survey of the river Nanny, and report thereon, for the purpose of having it straightened and deepened in order thereby to prevent the recurrence of the constant flooding of the river. Great injury to property is annually caused by the overflowing of this river.

It is again stated that the O'Donoughue, M.P., is about to receive a Colonial appointment, in which case the Attorney-General will contest Tralee as a Liberal candidate.

The Dublin Gazette contains a notice stating that Justin M'Carthy, late of Killarney, has made the following bequests :- £1,000 to the Superioress of the Convent of Poor Clares, in Kenmare; to the Order of Franciscan Friars, Killarney, £20; to the Sisters of Mercy, Killarney, £10; to the Presentation Convent, Killarney, £20; to the Convent of Milton, £20; to the Monks at Killarney, £10. Prolate of the will of the deceased was granted on October 24th. The Venerable, the Archdescon and parish priest of Kenmare, and Mr. Charles Meagher, of Killarney, are the executors of the will.

The scarcity of fuel and its consequent dearness, placing it almost beyond the reach of the poorer. classes, is the cry almost everywhere. In Enniskillen, coal is being sold at double the price it was btainable at this time last year; and turf, which is the favorite article with the poorer classes, is nearly trobled; and if snow should fall and severe frost in, the price would go up still higher. The prospect for the poor is really a bad one.

We cannot say much for the results of the harvest. Hay has been got together somehow, but in most cases much damaged; while the fall in the price of stock induces farmers to hold them over to spring if possible. Potatoes turn out something better than was expected, and there will be about half a crop, but of an inferior quality .- Roscommon Meisenger, Nov.

Hugh Fay.-Some years age, a man of the small farming class, named Hugh Fay, was put upon trial at the Cavan Assizes for the murder of his sweetheart, Margaret Lynch, at a place near Ballyjamesduff. He was defended by Mr. William M Loughlin, whose brief was propared by Mr. Kennedy, of Cavan, and after a long investigation the jury were unable to come to a conclusion. Fay was again indicted at the next commission, and the jury disagreed. A third time he was tried, and though the case seemed clearer than before against him in the narrative of the Attorney-General (Mr. Dowse), who specially prosecuted, and from the overwhelming evidence produced by the Crown, no agreement as to the prisoners guilt or innocence could be arrived at they have accordingly shirked their honourable en-Mr. Dowse stated in court that Pay would be again gagements. Whatever may be the cause of this

in the Queen's Bench for a change of venue. The application was refused, and after over two years' incarceration, Fay was allowed out on condition that he should instantly quit the country. He left for America, and a few weeks ago was shot dead in one of the back streets of New York by a female cousin of the unfortunate woman who had been murdered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Anglioanism and Ritualism. - The Liverpool Cotholic Times publishes side by side extracts from the Book of Common Prayer enjoined by law as the standard of Anglican devotion to which every minister of that sect swears allegiance—and from the directions for conducting worship recommended and employed by the leading Ritualists. The works from which the latter are extracted are " The Ritual of the Altar," and the "English Catholic's Vade Mecum," both in constant use by the Ritualists .-How these gentlemen reconcile it with their consciences to cat the bread of the "church as by law established" we do not understand :-

RUBRICS.

" The Ritual of the Altar assumes the maxi- Thirty-Nine Articles of mum of Rubrical cere-Religion, and to the Book monial. Priests . . . monial. Priests . . . of Common Prayer, and are advised, and carnestly of the ordering of Bishops, mivised to ascend towards and Deacons. I believe it gradually, everadvancing upwards from the minimum of the Prayer forth to be agreeable to Book—a low level, which, the Word of God, in pubas it has been shown, cannot possibly be used save as a starting point for an ascent."-Ritual of the Altar, preface, p. xlvi.

> cal Declaration of Assent. NUMBER OF SACRAMENTS.

" The Sacraments :-- 1. Baptism; 2, the Eucharments ordained of Christ ist; 3, Confirmation; 4, Our Lord in the Gospel, Penance; 5, Holy Or- that is to say-Baptism ders; 6, Matrimony; 7, and the Supper of the Unction of the Sick."-English Catholic's Vade Mecum, p. xiii.

Lord."-Article 25. "How many Sacia-ments both Christ ordained in His Church ?-Two only, as generally necessary to salvation, that is to say-Baptism and the Supper of the

Lord."—Church Catechism.

Masses, in the which it

was commonly said that

the priest did offer Christ

blasphemous fables and

dangerous deceits."-A-

"I, A. B., assent to the

the doctrine of the Church

of Eugland as therein set

lie prayer, and adminis-tration of the Sacraments.

I will use the form in the

said Book prescribed, and

none other, except so far

as shall be ordered by

lawful authority."-Cleri-

"There are two Sacra-

THE MASS. "The Sacrifices of the

"The Holy Communion, commonly called THE MASS .- Direction of Intention. O Holy Trinity, one God, I, a most for the quick and the unworthy sinner, appear dead, to have remission before Thee, to offer unto of pain or guilt, were Thee by the hands of Thy priest the Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Our ticle 31. Lord Jesus, in union with the Sacrifice offered by the same Our Lord upon the altar of the

Cross. I desire, then, to offer it. (Intentions chumerated.) 5. For the remission of the sins of all Christians, living or dead."-Kinglish Catholic's Vade Mecum, p.

> THE REAL PRESENCE. "No adoration is in-

"I worship Thee, O Living Bread I worship Thee, Divine Food I worship Thee, O my Jesus, hidden beneath unto any corporcal prethe Sacramental veils. I sence of Christ's natural believe, O my Jesus, Thy Flesh and Blood. For Divine Word, that under the Sacramental bread bread Thou Thyself art their very natural subhere present, as truly as stances, and therefore Thou art in heaven. I may not be adored (for believe, O my Redeemer, that were idolatry, to be here present in Sacrament, that Thou art the same Jesus of Nazareth Who didst heal the sick and didst raise the dead, Who for us didst suffer and die upon the Cross. I believe, finally, that Thou Thyself, now sitting glorious at the right hand of Thy Father in heaven, and there interceding for me, yet art verily present in this Sacrament, my nourishment on earth."-English Catholic's Vade Mecum, p.

done, either unto the Sacramental bread or wine there bodily received, or abhorred of all faithful Christians,) and the naturul Body and Blood of Our Saviour Christ are in heaven, and not here, it being against the truth of Christ's natural Body to be one time in more places than one."-Rubric, Communion Service.

INVOCATION OF BAINTS. "The Romish dec-

trine concerning

grounded upon no war

"Therefore I beg of Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, of Blessed Michael the Archangel, of Blessed John Bantist, of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, of all the Saints, and of you, brethren, to pray to the Lord our God for me." -Ritual of the Altar, p. 10. 22. "At the intercession of

50-51.

Thy holy servant, N., whom I have chosen for my patron, stretch forth Thy right band to be my defence."-English Catholic's Vade Mecum, p. 98. A more or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrat

ed with by her minister for her habit of beating her husband; she explained that her husband's conduct was not all that it ought to be. The minister, recommending kindness and forgiveness, enjoined her no more to use her fists and nails, but to "heap coals of fire upon his head." "Weel, minister," replied the now enlightened wife, "I'll try the coals, but I may tell you that twa or three kettles o boiling water has wrocht no improvement."

Although there is no sensible diminution in tax ation, it appears that, strictly speaking, England has no longer a " standing army." The number of de sertions, exclusive of Marines and Militia, during the course of the last twelve months has been 8,360 and they are continuing at the rate of 700 to 800 a month. Such a statement is calculated to produce not only astonishment, but to create some uneasiness as to the future, on the part of civilians who prefer to fight by proxy, and are inclined to look upon soldiers who won't stand even in the piping times of peace, as a disgrace to the country which is compelled to own them. It is suggested that the extra fatigue and hardship of the sham-fighting, during the Autumn, convinced these thousands that they had no vocation for serious fighting, and that

certain that the "Queen's shilling" is too often passed into the palm of innocent bumpkins, softhearted and pithless, but not quite so cumning as Bob Acrès.

GROSS SUPERSTITION. - The Belief in witcherasts does not appear to have ceased in Dorset. At the Dorchester Petty Sespions, before Mr. Herbert Wil liams, a man named Curtis, of Rampisham, was committed for trial for obtaining money under false pretences from William and James Davis, a laboring couple, living at Piddletown. The Davison, it storms, have a son who is afflicted with idiotcy and epilepsy, and Curtis being a "cunning man," they thought be could cure him. In May, 1871, Davis went to the man, then living at Broadmayne, and described his son's state. The "curining man" said he would see what he could do, and drew 10s. In the fall Bavis went to him again, and asked him about the loy.—
The "wizard" said he "would get better after a hit." By this time Davis fancied himself possessed of an evil spirit, and paid the pretended exorciser to delives him also. He fancied both he and his son were "overlooked" by some person, and besought Curtis to take the "spell" off them. He was told it would cost some money to make him right. However, he had faith, and has paid to Curtis during the past 18 monthis about £20. Mrs. Davis was also a believer in the "cunning man," and she was the chief agent in paying him and hearing his advice. He gave no medicine, but on one of her visits said her husband must do away with the pick he had lent to the stable boy, for that was the biggest part of the mischief. So the pick was buried. As late as Saturday last the man was paid £2 4s, and the circumstance having come to the cars of Superintendent Hare the "cumulag man" was apprehended on Monday.

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS HONORS FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE DAME KOT ASKING FOR THEM.—As this is frequently made a matter of outery against the Catholic clergy, who do not want to prostitute their Divine office, it is not amiss to publish the following common-sense article from the Journal of Commerce. It has reference to a person recently killed, instantly, while pursuing a life of debauchery. The deceased had been of the Protestant Episcopal community, and a minister of that community was blamed, in some of the papers, for refusing to say the Protestant Episcopai burial service over the body:

There is obviously the best reason in the world why, at the funeral of such a person, the clergyman should refuse to use the liturgy of a church, especially designated for the burial service of Christians. There is a great deal too much of the nil nin bonum mortuis idea in the world. Many persons outside of church connections wonder why a clergyman will not read the sublime promises of the Resurrection and the Life over the bodies of the notoriously wicked It there is anything in the faith of the Christian Church, it certainly requires that no such promises be read so that the living will take the idea that they apply to dead of this class. We might as well abandon all our faith and all our churches as to consent to teach the same hope for the dead woman of the town as for our departed Christian daughters. Outsiders do not appreciate this, perhaps, but it is of no use to minee words on such a subject. The Church believes and teaches that the one dies without hope. That is adundant reason for refusing the sublime words of the various burial liturgies over the bodies of the wicked - A. P. Freeman, 21 Pec. 1872.

Thus it seems that in New York Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal sect act precisely as under analogous circumstances the Catholic clergy of Montreal acted in the Guibort case; they simply withhold " religious honors" and " religious services' from persons dying excommunicate. - En T. W.7

FROUDE'S UNGRACIOUS BACK-DOWN .- Mr. James An-

thony Froude lectured in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, December 12th, taking as his subject "The Beginnings of the Reformation." One of the Brooklyn journals styles the "lecture" "an imposition not tended, or ought to be of the mildest nature," and says "he read from his Short Studies on Great Subjects, (lately published by Scribner) and styled it a lecture;" whereupou the Brooklyn paper suggests that hereafter he had better call his efforts on the rostrum by their proper names-"if Mr. Froude wants to lecture, let him lecture. If he, Mr. Froude, wants to read from his own works let him read. If he does the latter let him not call it the former." We are also told by the report of Mr. Froude's lecture, or reading, or declumatory effort, or whatever it may be styled, that he opened thus :- " I came here to speak on the relations between England and Ireland, but it gave rise to a rather longer discussion than I expected, and I thought the subject had better be dropped All I can do now is to read an essay on the subject announced, which I wrote some time ago and have now somewhat remodeled." Why, how is this? The "historian" announced, in his opening lecture in New York, and, if we mistake not, even before be left England, that his object in visiting America was to give a faithful account of the relations existing between England and Ireland. He was to present a true picture of the Anglo-Irish question to our people; and he even went so far as to say, that some of his friends in England tried to dissunde him from it, alleging that he would be insulted and maltreated here, if he attempted to show us the why and the wherefore in justification of England's treatment of Ireland. Now, could be have reasonably expected that his attempt to bolster up the English side of this important issue would be allowed to pass by without discussion? He demanded a verdict from the American people—and he has got it. It and also Invocation of is not very genial to his feelings we admit; but be sought it, and he should be satisfied with it. How Saints, is a vain thing, vainly invented, and did he expect a verdict to be rendered unless the merits of the cause were discussed? He says the rantry of Scripture, but discussion was a "longer one than he expected." rather repugnant to the We cannot see the force of this objection; although we admit that, in mercy to him, "the subject had World of God."—Article better be dropped." The fault that Mr. Froude has put himself in this humiliating position is not that of our people, however. His appeal was made to them, and they are answering. We cannot help it if Father Burke tore his "historic" narration to pieces. We cannot help it if Wendell Phillips shows up his inaccuracies of history; nor are the people to be blamed if Col. Meline convicts him of what he felicitously terms "intrepidity of statement." Mr. Froude when he challenges a whole people, and asks a verdict at their bands, must be man enough to stand up and hear it, and not complain of the length of the discussion and beg to have it stopped. -Ruffalo Catholic Union.

STATUS TO CRIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The Baltimore Mirror says that on Tuesday, Dec. 8,-"Mr. Rinehart's noble bronze statute of the illustrious Chief Justice Tancy, whom . Charles O'Connor called the Ultimus Romanorum, was unveiled at Annapolis. S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., on the part of the committee appointed to have the work done, in transferring it to the State, represented by Governor Whyte, delivered a short but most chaste and beautiful tribute to the late Chief Justice. Governor Whyte responded in a few eloquent remarks, accepting the report, and taking the statue into the custody of the State: The statue was then unveiled, and elicited universal admiration." The illustrious jurist, although occupying the exalted position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was one of the humblest of men-a pions, devoted, and thoroughly practical Catholic.

To relieve the intense itching of frested feet, dissolve s'lump of alum in a little water, and bathe the part with it, warming it before the fire... One or

The True Wlitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: LEINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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> > G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continuo sending the paper, the Subscription shall be The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANEARY-1873.

Friday, 3-Octave of St. John, Saturday, 4-Octave of the Holy Innocents. Sunday, 5-Vigil of the Epiphany. Monday, 6-EPIPHANY, Obl. Tuerday, 7—Of the Octave. Wednesday, 8-Of the Octave. Thursday, 9-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If telegrams may be believed the spirit of the British Lion is aroused at last: he has had to direct so much humble pie of late that his stomach revolts against this kind of diet, and he won't stand it any longer. In a word, Russian progress in Central Asia is menacing the Indian Empire; and, so we are told, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has informed Prince Gortschakoff that Great Britain will protect the independence of Afganistan should the latter be menaced. From this one would fancy that a war betwixt the two countries is inevitable; remembering, however, how quietly Great Britain allowed Russia to set aside proprio mota, the most important of the hard won advantages of the Crimean war, we do not expect that she will be very zealous in the defence of the Afghans. The truth is that single handed Great Britain cannot enter into a contest with Russia; and at the present moment she is without an ally in Europe.

France has been very quiet for the last few days, political business having been suspended for Christmas enjoyments. Diplomatic intercourse betwint the Holy See and Switzerland has been suspended. In Italy there is no change. The people of the Southern parts are leaving the country at such a rate, driven thereunto by the state of abject misery to which Piedmontese rule has reduced them, as to remind one of the Irish Exodus in 1847.

There was the usual midnight Mass at the Gests on Christmas Day. Because of the scandalous conduct of many of those who on former occasions, had attended this solemn service of the Catholic Church, the Reverend Fathers were obliged to take precautions this year, and besides the pew holders none were admitted except by ticket. The services in the other churches were as usual.

We have received a pamphlet, published at the office of the Montreal Witness, and purport ing to be a translation from the Episcopal Register of a speech delivered before the Futhers of the General Council of the Vatican by Archbishop Strossmayer. This pamphlet we are given to understand has been widely circulated amonget the French Canadians of Montreal; and an Avis an Lecteur at its head complains that its authenticity has been called in question; whereupon its anonymous publisher-for as usual, neither the name of the Montreal pullisher, nor that of the writer of the report in the Episcopal Register, is given-calls upon the impugners or doubters of its authenticity, and expotness, to prove wherein it is at fault.

We remark, in the first place, that the writer here betrays a singular ignorance of, or contempt for, the laws of evidence. It is for him who produces a document in court to prove its anthenticity; not for those who contest it, to prove its non-authenticity. The onus probandi rests therefore with the man at the Montreal Witness office, and the writer in the Episcopal Register.

This is the law of evidence, and is in accord with the dietates of reason; and whilst waiting for the proofs of the authenticity which the publishers of the pamphlet have hitherto failed to produce, we should be perfectly justified in treating it as a garbled or falsified report of what Archbishop Strossmayer really did say in his speech at the Vatican Council. There are, however, such strong, such conclusive internal proofs of garbling and of falsification, that we one and the same word Cephas:—"Thou art Cephas, and on this Cephas," &c., &c.—See Gesenius. Only are perfectly ustified in denouncing the pamphlet in one

the credulity of these amongst it is being circulated. Archbishop Strossmayer never delilivered the speech therein attributed to him. Our reasons for so saying we lay before our readers.

First, we assume, or postulate, that the said Archbishop is well acquainted with the authors whom he is represented as having quoted; and that the Fathers whom he addressed were also men of education, competent to detect, and expose mistranslations and misquotations from the Doctors of the Church, and the Acts of Councils; therefore, we argue, that Archbishop Strossmayer could never have ventured upon assertions such as those that we find in the pamphlet under review—since the falsity of these assertions would have at once been patent to, and exposed by his outraged auditory. We would remind the Witness that many a story will pass current amongst French Canadians who cannot from their mode of life be expected to be familiar with the writings of the Fathers, which would only be scouted as absurd by a lated, we proceed to our proofs.

In the pamphlet, p. 1, Archbishop Strossthe subject of the Bible, as the sole rule of Petrus, in Greek Petros, in English Peter, in fuith and morals, and as such recognised by the French, which alone gives the true Syro-Council of Treat:-

"La sainte Bible qui est lei devant moi, et que le Concile de Trente a proclame ' la regle de la foi et

"The holy Bible here before me, and which the Council of Trent has proclaimed to be 'the rule of faith and morals."

Now an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church addressing his brother Prelates would never have hazarded such a statement as this; since its falsity would at once have been patent to, and denounced by his auditory. The Council of Trent nowhere proclaims the Bible alone to be the "rule of faith and morals." On the contrary, in its 4th session, 18th April, 1546, treating of this very topic, the Council most expressly says, that Christian truth is contained both in written books, and unwritten traditions handed down to us by mouth from the Apostles; and that it-the Council-received both the books of the Old and New Testament, and the traditions of the Church with equal devotion and reverence; " pari pictatis effectu ac reverentia suscipit et veneratur." We have no. thing to do with the question-Was the Council of Trent right in so deciding? but only with this matter of fact-Did that Council proclaim the Bible alone, or the Bible together with the unwritten traditions of the Church, to be the "rule of faith and morals?" If the latter-then the author of the speech attributed to the Archbishop Strossmayer is guilty of the species of lying known as the "suppressio veri;" and of such a lie, so patent to all the Fathers of the Council of the Vatican, so certuin to be denounced by them, we do not think that a man of Archbishop Strossmayer's education and position could possibly have been guilty. Therefore from this instance which meets us on the first page of the pamphlet, we conclude that it must be at best but a grossly garbled report of the Archbishop's real speech. But we have much stronger internal evidence of its falsity than this. As our limits do not permit us to cnumerate all of these, we must content ourselves with the following, on which we are willing to stake the case at issue betwixt ourselves and the Witness.

At pp. 10 and 11, the Archbishop, is reported as discussing St. Augustin's explanation of the famous text, "Thou art Cephas"-(that is to say rock, latinised into Petrus, an imperfect * but the nearest possible rendering of the Syro Chaldaic word) - and upon this Cephas or rock I will build my Church; and he is thus represented as delivering himself:-

"This great Bishop"-St. Augustin-" was so far from believing that the Church was built upon St. Peter that he said to his people in his 13th sermon : thou art Peter, and on this rock which thou hast confessed, on this rock which thou hast recognised in declaring:—Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God, on this rock I will build my Church; I will build her upon myself who am the Son of the Living God I will build her on myself and not on thee." And in order to make these words more impressive, they are, in the pamphlet, printed in Italies: "je la batirai sur moi, et non pas sur loi."

We beg the reader to note, in the first place, that by the author of the pamphlet, Archbishop Strossmayer is made expressly to give as the very words of St. Augustin, "I will build her—la, or the Church—on me, not on thee." Now this we say is a deliberate mistranslation of the real words of St. Augustin, which we are certain Archbishop Strossmayer would never have ventured upon before men so well posted up in matters ecclesiastical, as were the Fathers

. The reader must bear in mind that in the langaage, Syro-Chaldaic which Our Lord used, Cephas is masculine, and therefore can well with grammatical propriety be used as the name of a man; whilst in our Greek and Latin version of that language, as the word Petra ie. rock is feminine, it had to undergo a change, and assume a masculine termination, e.g. Petros or Petrus, before it could be employed as the proper name of the Apostle. This is why Our Lord in the Greek and Latin versions of His language is represented as having used two words, petra and petros or petrus in His celebrated address to the son of Jona; of course in reality He used but one case do we remember where the name Petra attempt to impose upon Latin, is applied to a man. — Tacitus Annals, lib. xi., 4. of the Council of the Vatican. The actual words of St. Augustin in the passage referred to, are these :--

"Super me ædificabe te, non me super te."-- Serme 76, alias 13, "On myself I will build thee, not myself on thee."

So that correctly translated into French from the Latin, the passage would read thus:-" Je te"-not la, i.e. the Church, but " te batirai sur

No possible excuse for such a deliberate mistranslation, one entirely perverting St. Augustin's meaning, can be conceived; for it is impossible that any one with the slightest acquaintance with the Latin grammar could have translated super me cedificabo te," into "I will build her on myself," or in French "je la ba-

tirai sur moi." We conclude therefore that

Archbishop Strossmayer never spoke the words attributed to him. Nor is this all.

moi, et non pas mói sur toi."

For the pamphlet represents the Archbishop as attributing, not only to St. Augustin, but to the entire Christian world of his day, the opinion that Christ did not intend by His words, gian. This premised or postu | St. Matt. 16, 18: Thou art "Cephas" or "rock," and on this rock or Cephas I will build my Church-to design Simon son of mayer is represented as having thus spoken on Jona, afterwards in the Latin form called Chaldaic form Pierre-as the rock upon which He would build His Church. Here again, we have a notable instance of that peculiar form of lying known as the suppressio veri, one upon which an Archbishop addressing brother Bi sliops would surely never have ventured.

The whole truth is that in his very voluminous works, St. Augustin gives two, not contradictory, but, diverse interpretations of the words of Christ to Cephas or Peter. By one. Peter's confession is represented as being the Rock on which the Church is built; by the other, Peter himself is represented as that rock; whilst St. Augustin himself was not more in favor of one of these interpretations than in favor of the other. Of the two, which is the more probable, the reader will determine for himself, "eligat lector" are the great Doctor's own words, in his Retractations, lib. 1, c. 21. We will quote at length, as thereby we shall convict the pumphlet of another lie; to wit. that in the days of St. Augustin the opinion that Peter was not the rock on which the Church was built was entertained by the whole Christian world: "etait l'opinion de toute la Ohretiente dans son temps."

" Dixi in quodam loco in illo, tanquam in petra. fundata sit Ecclesia; qui sensus etiam cautatur ore multorum in versibus beatissimi Ambrosii. . .

"Sed scio me posten sæpissime sic exposuisse quod a Domino dictum est, tu es Petrus, et super hane petram adificabo Ecclesiam; ut super hunc Tu es Christus Filius Dei vívi." . . .

Harum autem duarum sententiarum quæ sit probabilior, eligat lector.

"In a certain place I de Apostelo Petro quod have said of the Apostle Peter, that, on him, as on the rock, the Church was built; which opinion is chaunted by the also mouths of many in the verses of the most bless-

terwards I have very often so explained what was said by the Lord, intelligeretur quem con- Thou art Peter and upon Church as that upon this should be understood whom Peter had confessed, saying, Thou art, de.

fc., fc.
"Of these two opinions, the reader will choose that which seems the more probable.

From this it is clear, 1st., that St. Augustin has left us no positive opinion as to the correct interpretation of St. Matt. 16, 18; 2nd, that the opinion that St. Peter was the rock on which the Church was built was very generally entertained in the days of St. Augustin; 3rd, that this opinion was embodied in hymns composed by the most blessed Ambrose, and chaunted by thousands; and 4th, that the statements put into the mouth of Archbishop Strossmayer are doubly false, or lying statements; false in that they suppress an important fact; false in that they attribute to St. Augustin a positive opinion on a matter upon which he was careful to abstain from giving any such opinion; false in that they misrepresent the opinion of Christendom on the matter at issue; seeing that certainly the blessed St. Ambrose and thousands of St. Augustin's contemporaries publicly professed that Peter was the rock on which Christ had built His Church.

We must here, for lack of room, stop. We have said enough, however, to establish our thesis. If the extracts by us given from the Council of Trent, and from the works of St. Augustin, be truly and fairly given, then is the speech attributed to Archbishop Strossmayor bristling with lies. If the TRUE WITNESS have not fairly quoted, it will be an easy matter for the Witness to convict us of error, in which case we shall be justly open to the charge which we bring against the pamphlet, The question at issue is simply one of fact. easy to determine, by referring to the writings from which we have quoted. Are our quotations from St. Augustin true or false? If by the pamphlet calling itself a report of Archbishop Strossmayer's speech, false quotations. If our quotations be false, then we challenge the Witness to convict us of error, by giving the true quotations from the places indicated. We pause for a reply.

WRITTEN FUL THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXII.

LOVE THY ENEMIES; DO GOOD TO THEM THAT HATE YOU; PRAY FOR THEM THAT PERSECUTE AND CALUMNIATE YOU."

You have a further height to scale Christian soul, if you would be a true Christian-you have still higher to mount, if you would remove yourself as far as possible from the murderer's crime. In order to attain to the full sanctity and perfection of the Christian religion, and thus to fulfil to the utmost the commandment Thou shalt not kill, you must love your encmics. To love those that love us-to honor those that honor us-to do good to those who do good to us, is surely a matter of slight excellence for do not the heathen this? But to love one's enemies, to do good to those that hate and calumniate us; to make no distinction in our good deeds and good wishes between friend or foc, this, and this alone, is the characteristic of a true Christian. "To love one's friends," says Tertullian, "is the act of all to love one's enemies is the act of the Christian alone; the Christian knows no enemy." That no human motive can possibly move you to this high and holy love, I admit; on the contrary I know that every human motive conspires to deter you from it. The consolation of following in the footsteps of Jesus Christ who so fully and so freely and so frequently forgave his enemies-Father forgive them for they know not what they do; the hope of receiving from the Eternal Judge, that same mercy which he requires at our hands-forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us-the glory of having obeyed a Sovereign lawgiver-these holy Christian and superhuman motives can alone impel you to

There is no command of God against which our human nature revolts more fiercely than this commandment of love of our enemies. Every nerve in our bodies rebels against it and impels us to fall upon our enemy to annihilate him on the spot. Who does not feel his blood tingle and every nerve of his body become agitated the moment he is insulted? It is a stern humiliating fact that every man is by nature a murderer, for every man is by nature impelled to retort upon his injurer and to draw blood for blood. And what human nature impels us to, human wisdom counsels. Universal custom exclaims human wisdom is against this absurd love of your enemies. From the foundation of the world every individual man as well as every nation has sought to smite his enemy. And, alas! human wisdom is right; for what is human history but one dark catalogue of crimes in the cause of vengeance? And vet. Divine Wisdom has ordained otherwise, and in so ordaining, has given the crowning proof of His divine mission. Were all the fessus est Petrus, dicens; this rock I will build my miracles of Jesus Christ disproved to-morrowwere a thousand anti-Christs allowed to roam the world doing the wonders He did, like the magicians of Egypt imitating Moses, I would still cling to the Christian religion-I should still recognise the divine origin of its founder by this one doctrine which he promulgated Love your enemies. None but a divine founder could have dared to enact a law so utterly opposed to human feeling and human reason. None but a divine Messiah could have brought with him such fire from heaven.

It were almost a desecration, Christian soul to advocate this holy doctrine in any other words than those of its divine promulgator. Listen with uncovered head and heart bowed down in holy awe to the terms of this high and holy enactment. It was delivered as you remember, from the mountain, because like that other law (also delivered on a mountain) of which it was the fulfilment-(thou shalt not kill) it was too high and holy for our low and fallen nature-because it belonged to heaven. "You have heard that it was said: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thy enemy, But I say to you, Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you. That you may be the children of your Father who is in Heayen, who maketh His sun to rise upon the good and bad, and raineth upon the just and the unjust. For if you love them that love you, what reward shall you have? do not even the publicans this? And if you salute your brethren only, what do you more? do not also the heathen this? Be ye therefore perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect." Such is that holy command which came to destroy that ancient law of blood for blood; an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth. Such is that new law given to all men not through the ministry of angelsnot through the mouths of prophets-not on tablets of stone-not in the commission of true, then are those attributed to St. Augustia | Apostles, but by the mouth of Jesus Christ himself, the God Man, the Second Person of the Divine Trinity. Such is this divine enactment by which man is bound not only to stiffe every hate and every angry feeling of the bosom

banish every slightest emotion of revenge; but much more, still to love (with a sincere neigh. bourly love) his enemies, to do good to those who hate him and pray for those who calumniate and persecute him. Was it not meet and just that so holy a law should be promulgated by Holiness itself? was it not proper that so high a law should be pronounced by the Son of the Most High God?

But is not this victory impossible? That this victory over hatred is impossible to our unsided human nature, I admit. Human na. ture alone can never overcome human nature, But to human nature aided by divine grace no victory is impossible. We have an assurance of this in the answer of Almighty God himself to St. Paul. When that holy Apostle benged of God to be relieved from a sting of the flesh which appeared to him to be about to overcome him, Almighty God answered him in clear and precise terms, My grace is sufficient. And this must be so. God could not command an impossibility. When He issues a command He issues therewith the power to execute it. With God the command and the power to execute are simultaneous. And as a question of fact, Christian soul, we find that even in the Old Law before this command had been formally promulgated, the holy men of that law, aided by the grace of God, had already obtained this victory. David forgave Saul and Absalom Joseph did good to those brothers who had so cruelly sold him into Egypt. But at least you will admit that it is very

difficult, yes Christian soul, very difficult, for

flesh and blood to forgive an injury-to repress the emotions of anger, which carry us forward as a flood tide towards the dark depths of hatred and revenge, is, I confess, very difficult. And yet even here if it were within my duty as God's minister to urge mere human motives (which though not adequate to remove the difficulty, should at least lessen it), I could adduce many. Anger is an immense magnifying glass, which enlarges beyond all natural proportions the object which it reflects. Under its powerful refraction a word of no greater moment than a grain of sand, becomes a mountain. All its hitherto unseen angularities-all its abnormal coarseness is discovered. Is anger then a rational medium through which to view our neighbour's conduct? What would become of us to-morrow if our eyes were suddenly to become magnifying glasses? The most polished marble would become a coarse sand paper. Our meat would become loathsome; our very flesh would appear but a mass of warty excrescences. And is this, I ask again, the proper medium through which to view our neighbour's conduct. And there is another human motive why anger should not be indulged in. As we are at present constituted, our troubles, our cares, and our anxieties are large enough in all conscience. Why then make them any larger? Anger is wet nurse to a thousand troubles. Feed a slighting word long enough at the breast, and it will daily increase in size and strength until it becomes at length strong enough to strangle its own nurse. Yes, Christian soul, it is difficult I confess to forgive an injury; but is it not infinitely more difficult still to nurse one? to carry it about with you? to have it with you sleeping and waking? to make a companion of it? nay! to have it, like the fox of the Spartan boy, gnawing at your entrails under your cloak from morn to eve? A slighting word is a creature of a moment. Like those little gnats that are born in a sunbeam, and dead before sundown, it is a creature of only a momentary existence, But nurse it-cherish it-warm it in your bosom-keep it from the chilling cold of the night of calm reflection, and you prolong its existence for your own annovance; you spin out the life thread of a string of misery. No, Christian soul, you have no other course than to obey that high and holy law, Love thy enemies. If you would not magnify your injuries, you must de good to them that hate you; if you would not carry about with you in your bosom, a repulsive, -and what will become a destructive-monster, you must pray for those that persecute and calumniate you; you must not let the sun go down upon your anger. But above all if you would be the children of your Father in Hea. ven who maketh His sun to shine upon the good and the bad, and raineth upon the just and the unjust-if you would be a Christian, that is, a follower of that Christ who prayed so efficaciously for his enemies—if in fine you would be perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect, you must engrave in indelible characters upon your heart and must fulfil (however difficult) that high and holy law Love your enemies; do good to those that hate you, and pray for those that calumniate and persecute you.

The blow long expected has fallen at last, and our good beloved priest, the Very Reverend Vicar General Truteau, is no more, after having for a quarter of a century discharged the important duties of his high office in such a manner as to win the esteem and love and against those who have injured him-not only admiration of all who knew him. In our next to lay aside every injurious weapon, and to we shall be able to lay before our readers some

The following Orders were conferred by Mgr. the Bishop of Birtha, at the Grand Seminary, on the 21st ult.:-

Priesthood-Rev. MM. M J Callaghan, L Bonin Montreal; J F Mundy, Boston; DJ Cremin, P Kenmonutes, P. J. Keating, Hartford; J. J. Brennan, Ogdensburg; T J Conaty, C F Cronin, D F Cronin, J T Sheehan, Springfield; P J Sassel, Vincennes; T

Clinton, Providence.
Diaconate—MM. H M Bedard, M J D Chevrier, L T Adam, J D Dupont, Montreal; R J Barry, W A

Kennealy, Boston.
Sub-Diaconate.—MM. A Lorion, Montreal; J McDonald, M J McMillan, Charlottetown; S P E Wadel, Hamilton; J H Duggan; P F Doyle, Providence; D F McGrath, Springfield; J Egan, F F Robleder, Toronto; E Labbe, P Larechelle, of the

Congregation of Ste Croix.

Minor Orders—MM. L.O. Harel, M. J. Leveile, G. Whittaker. A A Amiot, Montreal; M Carney, Albany; M F Boylan, S Gibbons, T Lowney, Boston; A J McDonald, Charlottetown: J H Doucet, Chatham; M J Driscoll, Halifax; P J Maddigan, B J O'Connell, Hamilton; O Kiernan, Providence; R. Walsh, Springfield; T. F. Walsh, St. Jean; B. Doyle, Toronto; D Donaghue, J B Kelley, Vincennes.
Tonsured—MM. J Daignault, P Beauchamp, J Charlebois, J Gareau, C Seguin, P Provost, J Lavictoire, J Merin, Montreal: E McCarthy, J Scett, Halifax; T P Joynt, Hartford; F X Logan, Vin-

We would inform our friends in around Caintown, Farmersville, and Escott, that Mr. P. Lynch of Escott, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Wires in these localities.

A requisition calling upon our respected member, Mr. Cassidy, to allow himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election-since His Honor Judge Coursol has positively declined to present himself again-is we believe in circulation and will no doubt receive numbers of signa-

To Correspondents .- Several communications and articles crowded out.

The Canadian Illustrated News comes before us at this season in full blow, and great glory. It announces also a new publication, the Favorite, to take the place of the Hearthstone. If the selections for the latter be carefully made, so as to exclude all objectionable matter, we heartily wish it success. Great circumspection is however needed.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND-Vol. I .-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have but time this week to acknowledge the receipt from the Messrs. Dawson Bros., of General the most populor man in the Dominthis city, of the first instalment of Mr. Froude's new work, which will form a companion to his History of England. The present volume brings us down to the middle of the last century; but the greater part of it is taken up with a preliminary chapter, or essay on Irish history, from the days of Strongbow, to the outbreak of the great struggle for national independence of 1641. Mr. Froude may make up his mind for a severe handling from the friends of Ireland, which country he has shamefully libelled. Of the historical value of the work, the reader will be able to form a pretty accurate estimate, when we mention that Geraldus Cambrensis, the lying Welshman, is quoted as

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS AT OTTAWA. — FORMAL VISIT OF THE GOV-ERNOR GENERAL — GRAND RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY, AND DELIGHTFUL EX-HIBITION ON THE PART OF THE PUPILS.

(From a Correspondent.) OTTAWA, 21st Dec., 1872.

Friday the 20th Dec., 1872, will not soon beforgotten by the friends of Catholic education in Ottawa.

At 2:30 this afternoon His Excellency the Governor General made a formal visit to the Schools of the Christian Brothers, and the oceasion was taken advantage to get up an exhibition by the pupils which evidently surprised and delighted not only the distinguished visitor but all who were privileged to witness it.

Under ordinary circumstances a visit from the Governor General to any important educational institution should not afford much ground for comment; but the particular circumstance which led to the public visit of today and the happy proceedings connected with it cannot be overlooked in any description of the event, as it reveals still another of those noble traits in the character of the man by whom it is now our good fortune to be govern-

Short a time as the Earl of Dufferin has been in Canada yet it sufficient to show that he is no ordinary man in any sense of the word: High in rank even amongst proud

cause of the holidays, obliged to limit ourselves ments; in the full vigor of manhood and will, wealth, to enable him to live where and how he pleases; it cannot be said of him that he came to Canada to economise his means to better his position or to increase his personal comforts. It must, therefore, be pretty evident that he is not here from choice, but that he is here because called by a wise Sovereign to a position where his ability and his courtious and kindly nature are likely to be successful in governing a new country and reconciling the antagonisms that must always to some extent exist amongst such a heterogeneous people: And well and faithfully indeed is he devoting his time, his talents and his means to this end. In the French City of Quebec, he and his Countess, delighted all with whom they came in contact; in English Toronto, they won golden opinions; while, amongst the mixed population of Montreal, it is well known that the bright sunshine of a May morning could not be more genial or cheering than the presence of their Excellencies. Every duty whether public or private is faithfully and pleasantly discharged by them; every institution of benevolence or usefulness is being visited and encouraged by words and acts of kindness, and even the Schools of our poor Christian Brothers in Ottawa, have not been lived in such a manner as to command the respect overlooked or forgotten; and this now brings me to the circumstance of which I undertook to tell you and which as I stated, led to the younger member of his family, but to the end he official visit and pleasing exhibition of to-day:

Some three weeks ago on a cold and stormy day in answer to a gentle pull of the bell at the Brothers' Schools, the Brother who attended opened the door for a quiet looking gentleman altogether alone, who asked if he would be permitted to visit the Schools. The Brother replied that he would ask the Superior; meantime requesting his visitor to. take the customary seat in the little waiting room. The corsent of the Brother Superior being had, the gentleman was shown up stairs, where to the astonishment of the Brothers, he introduced himself as Lord Dufferin. I need not say how completely taken by surprise they were by this most unexpected visitor; but with that rare tact and kindness with which he is so happily gifted, a few words from His Excellency set them at rest and at his request they resumed their duties, and gave him the opportunity he desired of witnessing the mode of instruction pursued in the institution. The visit lasted for some time during which he questioned the teachers and spoke kindly and encouragingly to the pupils and then after expressing his approval and thanks, the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K. C.B., Governor General of Canada, bade them good-bye and left in as quiet and unobtrusive a manner as when he entered. It is unnecessary to say that the poor Brothers felt proud of this friendly visit from so distinguished a visitor and it is equally unnecessary to remark how well calculated are such acts as these to win the affections of the people and make our Governor

The Brothers emboldened by his condescension asked for another visit when better prepared to receive him and this request being readily granted. His Excellency was to-day received at the institution in a manner befitting his exalled

The steps leading to the entrance were carpoted and the verandah was decorated with evergreens. From the Cupola floated the tricolor while from the balcony the Union Jack was most conspicuous. Upon entering His Excellency was received by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, the Mayor in his robes of office. Very Rev. J. Dandurand, V.G., Rev. Doctor O'Connor, the Brother Superior and a large number of clergymen and leading citizens. The interior of the building was most tastefully and richly decorated with flags, bannerets, mottoes, bunting and evergreens, and in fact everything that could possibly be expected was done by the Brothers to testify their high appreciation of the compliment paid them. His Excellency seemed fully sensible of the great respect and regard entertained for himself by all present while his pleasant face, his happy address and the emphatic manner in which he applauded the performances of the children gave unmistakable ovidence of his satisfaction at the reception and programme. Altogether it was a grand success and reflects the greatest credit on the Brothers as good teachers and

As one of our local papers (The Free Press) gives a full report of the proceedings I send it to you as it is better than any that my inexperienced pen could produce. Let me mention. however, that the names of the children who took part in the dialogue, the most interesting and amusing feature in the whole proceedings. are: Thomas McStravick, ("Willie") Francis Hurley, John J. Gow, Francis Brennan, John Joyce, Paul Harris, and William Myors. The Free Press report is as follows:

"THE BAND.

"The splendid Canadian brass band under the

most men of the day in intellectual endow- the ball in two lines facing inwards. They acquitted themselves in the several pieces that they played in a very satisfactory manner re flecting credit alike on their training and the institution to which they belong."

> [The further report as given in the Free Press shews that the proceedings were admirably conducted, and we regret that its length prevents us from giving it in full. The pupils of the Schools distinguished themselves and reflected great credit on their good teachers. Lord Dufferin was much pleased with what he saw and heard, and at the close of the visit expressed his satisfaction in strong terms, which all who know the Brothers and the work they are doing in Canada, will cordially endorse.-

IN MEMORIAM.

Another of the old school has gone from our midst. The kind word and genial smile of a venerable old man are now lost forever to those they were wont to cheer and encourage. Mark Keilty, full of years and respect quietly passed away on Thursday night, 12th ult., surrounded by a weeping family, and numbers of sympathizing friends. Deceased was born in the County Sligo, Ireland, in the year of grace, 1798. Nearly half a century ago he landed upon the shores of America, and having no resources at command but industry and sobriety, he felt like so many others that everything depended upon his own personal exertions. He gradually acquired a competency, and, what is better always and even admiration of his fellows. For some years past failing health compelled him to relinquish the active management of an extensive business to the continued to direct, guide and counsel. His last hours were especially cheered by the presence of his son, the Rev. W. J. Keilty, for the past few years attached to the Cathedral of Kingston, and whose unaffected piety will always recall the memory of his venerable mentor

The deceased was stricken down by his final illness on Monday night and on Tuesday evening received the Blessed Sacrament of the dying in that spirit of faith for which he was always so remarkable. On Wednesday he bade a last farewell to the many friends from far and near whom the news of his approaching dissolution brought to his side, and lansing into unconsciousness, the spirit calmly left its cartbly frame on Thursday night amidst the tears and prayers of weeping relatives and sorrowing

On Sunday his remains were consigned to their last resting place. The weather was all that could be desired—the sun shining brightly in a calm, clear sky. About three o'clock, the hour appointed for the funeral, an immense concourse from town and country had already assembled. The American friends of the deceased came also in largely increased numbers from Ogdensburg, and the melancholy procession moved forward—the largest ever witnessed in this part of the country. The funeral services were conducted by Father Smith of Ogdenaburg Diocese. The Reverend gentleman in a few appropriate remarks feelingly alluded to the many virtues of his departed friend, especially his substantial kind-heartedness to himself in his early struggle to wards the Priesthood. The whole congregation vere moved to tears.

The funeral cortege then moved on to the Catholic Cemetery. All that was carthly of the good old man we took up tenderly-we hore along reverently. As the remains were lowered to their narrow earthly tenement, the sun was fast sinking in s cloud of splendor beyond the western hills to arise the following day full of glory in the cast. Fit and appropriate emblem-our Christian friend has gone to rest in the calm evening of a good old age; but on the morrow, the day of the Resurrection, he too will rise in glory and splendor to be placed among those to whom Christ will say : Come ye Blussed of my Father. God grant. Amen. Prescott, Dec. 19th, 1872.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, BARRIE.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, dedicated to Divine worship, on Sunday 15th ult, the new Catholic Church of Barrie, with all the pomp, cere-monial and solemnity which adorn the Roman Pentifical. The morning bore an angry look, but neither chilling winds nor the falling snow, which thickly clothed mother earth, damped the ardor and enthusiam of the people, who, from an early hour, began to arrive, and completely filled the Church long before 10:30 o'clock. Fully 2,000 persons must have been present. -

The dedicatory prayers being ended Rev. K. A. Campbell, P.P. Mars, celebrated High Mass; and Rev. Father Hayden, P.P. Dufin,s Creek, preached the sermon of the occasion, which was, in every respect, a production of rare merit. At the conclusion of Mass, his Grace gave a very interesting and instructive discourse explanatory of the services which had just terminated. The choir of the Church sang beautifully, and received valuable assistance from Miss Payne, and Miss Murphy, of Toronto, and also from Mr. Kelman, of Newmarket. The Brass Band of St. Mary's Temperance Society was present, both at Mass and Vespers, and, considering the short time

it is in existence, gave very general satisfaction.
At four o'clock Vespers were sung by Father Hayden, and a most eloquent lecture delivered by the Archbishop. After Benediction, his Grace rose and complimented the zealous Pastor of Barrie Mission, Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, and his people, on the great work they had accomplished, and on the general progress of the Parish, as evinced by the establishment of a Temperance Association, a Brass Band, and other improvements of a gratifying and

cheering character. The liberality of the good people of Barrie Mission may be inferred from the hansome collection taken up at the dedication. It netted, in round numbers, \$500,00, It was worthy of the grand and solemn occasion which had assembled the generous congregation, and gave a substantial character to a day that will long be remembered by those who had the happiness of participating in the ceremonies observ-We congratulate our Reverend friend, Dean O'Connor, on the happy result of his indefatigable labors. He has, truly, worked hard, with great carnestness and perseverance; but one of the finest and most capacious churches in the Archdioce rewards his toil, anxiety and diligence. We sha only add the wish, that Father O'Connor may lon be spared to enjoy it .- Irish Canadian.

-	Nuns of La Misericorde	400	06	
t	Nuns of Le Bon Pasteur	400	00	
١,	Protestant Orphan Asylum	400	00	
8	Ladies Benevolent Society	400	00	
	University Lying-in Hospital	200	00	
8	Azile des Sourdes-Muettes	100		
- 1	Les Orphelins Catholiques, Rue St. Cathe-			
_	rine	100	80	
5	Azile des Sourds-Muets, Coteau St. Louis	100		
,	Industrial Rooms	100	_	
	Montreal Dispensary, Fortification Lane			
- 1	Salle d'Azile, Rue Visitation	75		
f I	Salle d'Azile St. Jeseph	75		
Ì	Salle d'Azile Nazareth	• •	60	
١.	Azile des Aveugles			
١.	Magnice St. Timent de De-1		00	
	Hospice St. Vincent de Paul		00	
١:	Home and School of Industry		60	
ŀ	Protestant Infant's Home	50	00	
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ally known that there is, on upper St. Denis street, an asylum for deaf and dumb girls, under the direc-tion of the nuns of Providence. We learn with pleasure that the system of articulation-a combination of the methods of Abbe L'Epee and Heincoke -which Mr. Belanger introduced here from Europe has been admitted into this institution. Two of the nuns went ever to Belgium, expressly to learn the method, and have returned well qualified to teach it. In their asylums the usual dactyl language and methodic signs of the French system are used in all cases: but where there are apt pupils, the German system is superadded and articulation with its concomitant lip-reading, are successfully taught. No charity is more deserving of public patronage than this is, hence we were pleased to see the large audience which crowded the hall of the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, last evening, at a concert given in its sid. The performances were both local and instrumental. Among the diktanti who distinguishthemselves were Miss Dorion, soprano, Miss Lamothe, contralto, and Mr. Lamothe, basso. Mr. Bourassa—the painter, author and musician—likewise app ared to much advantage with his violencello. We hope the concert was a financial success .- Montreal Gazette Dec 28th.

CONCERT FOR DUMB-MUTH GIRLS.—It is not gener

SUDDEN DENISE OF CAPTAIN PENTON'S ELDEST DAUGHrea.-Friday morning, about half six o'clock, one of Chief Penton's youngst children went into the room of her eldest sister, Sophic Mary Augustine, to call her up. The young lady replied that she would rise in a few minutes. Half an hour later seeing that her sister had not made her appearance the child returned to the room and called again, Sho received no answer. Failing to awaken he sister, the little ones's fears were aroused and she gave the alarm. The family immediately hastened to the room, and there lying on her right side, natural as in life, without any trace of pang or struggle, they found the young lady-dead. The effect of such a revelation may be easily imagined. Death at all times so painful, is doubly so in the case of a young girl, full grown, past all the anxieties and weidents of childhood and full of the promise of life's flower and morning. We offer our sincerest sympathics to Captain Penton and all his family, and we feel sure that the whole circle of his large acquaintance will join us in our expression of condelence. The inquest was held at eleven o'clock and adjourned till two, to hear the statement of Dr. Robert Godfrey, who, at the wish of Mr. Penton himself, and in conformity with the views of the Coroner, Mr. Jones, performed the sad post mortem examination. The verdict was that the valves of the heart were diseased, and that this fully accounts for the sudden death of Miss Penton.

THE MAYORALTY .- The Gazette saye: -" We learn that a most influential deputation, comprising a majority of the members of the City Council, waited upon His Worship the Mayor, to request him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the mayoralty at the ensuing elections. The deputation press-ed strongly upon His Worship their sense of the great service he had rendered to the city during the last two years, his uniform courtesy and admirable tact as presiding officer of the council, and the almost unanimous desire of the citizens that he would again consent to serve in the possition which he has so well filled. We regret to learn that Mr. Coursol felt compelled, while deeply sensible of the great compliment thus paid to him, to decline the invitation, having already stated to a large number of his friends that he did not intend to offer for reelection. We are sure that this decision will be generally regretted, as there is no doubt that had his answer been favourable he would have been returned without opposition.

To BE Horso Nor .- It is feared that owing to the large openings in the river opposite St. Lam berts, the usual winter road cannot be made this season. This will be a serious inconvenience if it should turn out to be the case.

QUEERC, Dec. 23. Hon. Mr. Cauchon was elected this morning for the County of Montmorency and took his seat in the House this afternoon. One petition was presented against his return by Mr. Joly.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Grenville, Rev D F F, \$2; River Desert, J I, 2 Pontiac Mills, H M, 8; Ulverton, D M, 2; Portage du Fort, Rev P A, 2; Dundss. J R McH, 2; New Mills, N B, Mrs C H, 4; Fredericton, N B, F & O McG, 2; Railton, M K, 4; Burritt's Rapids, J G, 2; Perth, J D, 2; Osgoode, J S, 3; Sorel, E O'H, 6; St Angele, Rev D M, 4; Port Hope, Mrs J F, 2; Port Granby, F O, 2.

Por J B MeM, Lochiel—Self, 1; D R, 1; H C, 2;

R McC. 2. Per Rev J J C, Perth-J M, 2; Elliott, R S, 2, W 2, 2; Hamlet, O McP, 2; Lanark, P McC, 2.

Per Rev M O'D, Railton-Bath, D J C, 2; Emerald, H O'R, 1; P McD, 1; Stella, J O'N, 1. Per J C. Huntingdon-Self, 1,50; Dewittville,

Per D O'S, Picton-A S, 2; Allisonville, P M, 2,

BIRTH.

On the 24th ultimo at 413 King street West, the wife of P. Burns, Esq., coal-dealer, of a son.

In this city, on the 27th instant, Mary Flanagan, native of Bublin, Ireland, aged 30 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 h .- Pollards \$2.25 @ \$3.00

Į	carnestness and perseverance; but one of the finest	Superior Extra 0.0	0	W	0.00
ſ	and most capacious churches in the Archdiocese	Extra 6.9	30	O	7.10
Į	rewards his toil, anxiety and diligence. We shall	Fancy 6.3			6.40
l	only add the wish, that Father O'Connor may long	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.0			0.00
ì	be spared to enjoy it Irish Canadian.	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.8			5 85
į	be spaced to onjoy it.—Item outstands				
ı		Strong Bakers' 5.9	U	w	6.25
ı	DONATIONS FROM THE CITY AND DISTRICT	Supers from Western Wheat [Welland		_	1
l	SAVINGS BANK.	Canal 0.0	0	0	0.00
۱		Supers City Brands [Western wheat]			
l	We have again pleasure in publishing the follow-	Fresh Ground 0.0	0	æ	6.00
ţ	ing report of sums generously contributed by the	Canada Supers. No. 2	0	Ø	5.70
ł	Montreal City and District Savings Bank to the	Western States, No. 2 0.0	0	0	0.00
١	various Charities of the City.	Fine 5.9	10	a	5.10
ĺ	This sum, added to those previously given for this	Middlings 4.0	00	Ô	4.25
ł	object, make a total of \$80,715:-	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.6	ີວັ	a	2.85
ŀ	Montreal General Hospital\$600 00	City bags, [delivered] 3.0)5	@	3.07
١	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum 550 00	Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.0	0(0	1.40
Ì	St. Bridget's House of Refuge 550 00	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.0	30 .	Ø	0.66
١	Nuns of La Providence	Lard per lbs	IA.	a	0.161
l	Azile St. Joseph	Cheese per lbs	in	<u></u>	0111
ļ	The desired Transport Individue	Onto nor hughol of 32 lbs	20	~	W 34
l	Protestant House of Industry 500 00	Lours has named or no topicities and or	24	(12)	, V.21
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

com, per bushel of 56 lbsease, per bushel of 66 lbs	057 @	0.64
READ THIS ing ishing to increase their income, press prepaid to undersigned. Occup onorable, suited to all, and especially and especially appeared to \$2 to \$10 pc.	lease se stion es	ba br

without risk or expense C. L. BOSSE, Montreal, DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

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PRESIDENT:-Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq.
Dinacrors:—Ls. Belauger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureura
Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmosse,
Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.

First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock,

\$100,000,00.

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

Owing to the rapidity with which a greater por-tion of the second issue has been subscribed, the Directors have been enabled to give \$4,000 in appropriations for the 8th of January next, at 8 p.m., in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, No. 327 Notre Dame Street, Montreal ; and at the same time they have declared the 19th and 20th, appropriations on the first issue.

On no consideration can payments of weekly fees

be made on the day of an appropriation.

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

Permanent Stock-shares, \$100,00, payable ten per cent, every three months dividends half yearly; in this stock there remains only \$12,000 open for subscription.

MONEY TO LEND AT SEVEN PER CENT.

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

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

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

On the seventeenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN MOBRIS, Jr.,

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of MELINA LEBEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Joseph. N. Dupuis, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their Claims before

me, at my office in Montreal, within one mnoth.

JOSEPH. N. BUPUIS, Assignee.

Montreal, 15th of November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

Province of Queenc, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of SYLVESTER BONNEVILLE and ALFRED GARIEPY, Traders, of the City of Montreal, and there doing business together in partnership under the name and style of BONNEVILLE & PARADIS,

The insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 62 Common Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Fourth day of January, 1873, at eleven o'clock
A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee. Montreal, 16th December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Queneo. Dis. of Joliette. In re, FRANCOIS FOREST.

Insolvent On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS FOREST.

by GODIN & DESROCHERS.

Jouanne, 4th December, 1872.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE CRISIS-PARIS, Dec. 3.—The unanimods expression of public opinion in England in favour of the President and his mode of government has caused a good deal of surprise and disappointment to the Conservatives of France. They cannot understand how the aristogracy of Monarchical England should side with Republicans against French Monarchiets; how it comes that the plutocracy of England, who have so much more to lose than the bourgeoisie of France, should not be as much afraid of Socialism as they are; why Puritan England should not show more sympathy with the Clerical party, since, although they differ vitally in religion, both have at all events one common enemy in infidelity; why Parliamentary gevernment should not approve to attempt the establish responsible government; and, lastly, how it comes that Constitutional England does not encourage the desire to get rid of personal rule, of the indispensable man, who has always at the end of each Revolution possessed himself of the liberties of the nation and left it politically more demoralized and stupefied than he found it. In spite of the proximity of the two nations ed between them, it is on occasions like this that one perceives the essential difference of their genius in the appreciation of questions of anti-national faction." Thus he has handed this sort. It is as impossible to expect an Englishman to take a French view of domestic politics as to get a Frenchman to apprehend an committed. The question of universal suffrage Englishman's. Thus an English Monarch is such a very different institution from a French Monarch that it does not follow that a Monarchist in the one country need to be a Monarchist in the other, more especially in the face date of the last advices from Rome the "strateof the antagonism which exists between the gical points" of the city continued to be guardrival dynasties. In England the first political instinct is the patriotic one; here it is the party or dynastic one; hence there is a divergence at starting. Again, Englishmen do not sympathize wi h the social view which French Conservatives take of what to us is merely a Covernment which compelled the clergy to serve in political question. Englishmen do not realize the army and imposed heavy taxes on Church prothat Radicals are enemies to society, and must perty. He solemnly protested against the Bill now be treated, not as political opponents, but as public nuisances; they cannot realize it because they are not the descendants of beheaded ancestors, they have not the prospect of another Jacquerie ever present to their imagination, and the gaunt ruins of the public buildings of Paris ever before their eyes. So the political programme of the French Radical contains horrors altogether unknown to the English politician, but of which a fatal experience has inspired those in France with a mortal terror. With us secular education means the absence of denominational teaching; here it implies an active materialist propaganda in the schools; it implies an open war with the Church, and not merely with its especial dogmas, but with Christianity or even Deism in any form. It may seem an exaggerated dread, but it is only fair seem an exaggerated dread, but it is only fair knows; and when he talks of "our population," he to the Conservative majority in the Chamber to must mean the Israelites of the Chetto. They explain that this bitter antagonism to M. Thiers is not wanton or factious, but has only sprung into existence since they became convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the loss of their properties, to say nothing of their heads, was only a question of time, if they permitted him to carry into effect the arrangement into which he had entered, according to his own showing, with to remaining, the taxation is so heavy that it absothe Radical party at the price of his success against the Commune, and their only object now is to secure themselves against this danger. -From Times' special Correspondent.

Here comes a very curious revelation made by M. Thiers himself. When he was engaged in putting down the Commune, the Radicals from the great provincial cities came to him and asked him whether he was working for the Monarchy or the Republic? He answered "for the Republic," and on this understand. ing they agreed to keep their towns quiet. If they had not done so, the President would have had to detach 20,000, or 30,000 men from the army of Paris to maintain tranquillity in the provinces, and would probably have failed in suppressing the Paris insurrection. The Radicals in fact forced him to pledge himself to the Republic lest "agitation" should be "created" in the other towns. The disclosure does not place M. Gambetta's friends in a very enviable light, and is not likely to make the Right more yielding.

The Perfect of Pau has issued an order forbidding Spaniards to sojourn in the Department of the Basses Pyrences without written permission.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE,-It is stated that Marshal Bazaine will be tried not merely for failing to do his duty as Commander of the Army at Metz, but also for high treason against the French Republic-in having attempted to negotiate with the enemy in the name of the Emperor, who had been declared no longer Sovereign of France, and having made evertures to the Empress, as Regent of France. to gain better terms than the German military authorities offered to the garrison. The military part of the instruction has, it is said. broken down altogether. Of evidence given by honest well-meaning witnesses there has been enough to suffice for a court martial that would last a couple of years. But it is affirmed that nothing tangible or definite enough upon which to found the charges has been made out. One fact, however, became plainer and plainer as the questioning and cross questioning went on: namely, that if Bazaine was found guilty of not doing his duty at Metz, there would be some twelve or fourteen generals of the French army -including Marshal Canrobert himself-who would have to be tried on charges much akin to those laid at the door of the Marshal Commander-in-Chief. Now, since nearly all these officers hold high commands-one is Governor of Paris; another commands the corps d'armee now in the capital; a third holds a like command at Lyons; a fourth is Minister of War. and so on-it would have been, to say the least, not a little inconvenient to make prisoners of

men in their positions, and get up cases against

Bazaine. These are some of the reasons why serious. On the 19th of December it was pronounc-

TALY.

The dreaded day of the prohibited Comizio has come and gone. It passed off quietly, thanks to the military preparations of the Government, as regards the dangerous element from abroad; and-as regards the Romans themselves thanks to that "priestly educa-Holy See an orderly, peaceable, and law abiding people. The difficulties, however, of any Government that Victor Emmanuel or his with democracy; and a struggle a outrance has commenced. Amongst other mistakes of the Government, the folly of its conduct at the late city elections is making itself felt. It might have had in the Roman Municipality. if not friends to itself, friends to order and Central Asia.—We N. Y. Tribune, publish this peace—for the Catholics of Rome would never morning, the report that the British Ambassador at have risen in insurrection, come what might. But Lanza (as will be recollected) fought tooth and nail against the election of Catholics as compelled to interfere and support the Afghan inde councillers, vilifying them as a "liberticide and over the Municipality to the democrats; who will shortly convince him of the mistake he has will certainly not be allowed to rest where he has left it. The distress that prevails in the city and country aids the designs of the agitators; and a feeling of alarm continues. At the ed by troops.

ROME, Dec. 23 .- A Consistory was held to-day, twenty-two Cardinals were present. The Pope delivered an allocution in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely persecuted. A purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian pending in the Italian parliament for the suppression of religious corporations and declared that title to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the Church and denounced Germany, where the pitfalls of open violence, calumny and ridicule were employed to destroy the Church by men who, ignorant of religion, sought to define its degmas. The allocation concluded with a protest against the clergy donation bill recently passed by the Spanish Cortes and a general condemnation of the Armenian Schism.

RENAN.—The biasphemous French apostate, Ernest Renan, who has been paying a visit to Rome, took his departure last week. The Jewish Revolu-tionary organ, the Liberta, says that he left "full of gratitude for the sympathetic reception given to him by our population, which has done itself honor in honoring the illustrious and erudite philosopher," &c. To this the Voce della Verita replies, that the Hebrew editor can of course only speak of the people he would naturally be glad to see Renan, or anybody else, who would labor to overturn Christianity.

NAPLES .- The Italian deputy, Count Ricciardi, of Naples, writes to the Piccolo of that city a letter, in which he describes the emigration mania to be so great that many cities are left without boot-makers. carpenters, bakers, butchers, etc., etc. "Many farmers prefer selling their little farms and going abroad lutely cats up all their profits." The Count further Calabria and Sicily are, they ought to attract emi-grants from the rest of Europe, rather than be obliged to drive out their inhabitants. This is our last affliction in Italy, that of seeing our people flying from the country."

At a recent congress of Freeniasons held at Locarno, it was resolved to push forward a Franco-Italian war, as the best means of obtaining the universal republic, the dismemberment of France and destruction of religion. "Chi vivra verra." There is another country much more likely to be dismembered or rather reduced to its original and proper elements, than France, in such a conflict.

THE NEW BISHOPS AND THEIR FLOCKS .- The Voce della Verita learns with sincere gratification, that the Bishops who went forth lately to their respective Sees have been received everywhere on their pastoral visits with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and veneration. Italy is, we rejoice to say, not perverted, and not to be perverted from her holv and ancient faith, notwithstanding all the forces continually in action for that purpose. At Costa d'Oyada, the native town of the great St. John of the Cross, in the diocese of Aqui, the Bishop, Mgr. Sciandra, arrived during heavy rain, notwithstanding which the whole population, with the municipal authorities at their head, turned out and gave their prelate a hearty welcome. In the Italian fashion one feature of the ovation was a display of fireworks ; others consisted of addresses from the school children, under the direction of the religious Sisterhood of the Madre Pie and the presentation of costly articles of church furniture and sacred vestments. What was however most characteristic of the religious character of the place was the many hundreds of devout communions made in the churches next morning by the inhabitants, in gratitude for the blessing of the Bishop sent them by the Holy See.

GERMANY.

There is a Cable dispatch to the effect that all the Catholic Churches of Posen which belong to the the government have been closed in consequence of a special service held in them dedicating the Church of Posen in her present trials to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. All the Catholic pastors and teachers have been arrested and taken before the magistrates on a charge of having publicly read the pastoral letter of the Archbishop. There is no reason, we suppose, to doubt the truth of the report. We are not disposed to lament over it either. Except the sins committed by persecutors, and the fear that those who are "weak in the faith" may be pretty severely tested, the Catholic Church has nothing to dread from persecution. In the present case, the action of the government makes a unit of the Church, and leaves not even the most "liberally" disposed of Catholics a shadow of excuse fer trying to quiet their consciences with the pretext that the great Bismarck is warring only upon the Jesuits, and that purely for political reasons. These ressons have doubtless, very much to do in the matter, but the horns and the cloven hoofs are getting to be very clearly defined in the background of the movement. The Society of the Holy Childhood is already threatened, and of all institutions likely to be selected by his infernal majesty for attack, this seems to us the one most adapted to kindle his ire.—Catholic

RUSSIA.

Sr. Peressure, Dec 25 .- It was officially announced that county, was charged with the murder of his

the military portion of the case is considered ed a case of typhus fever, accompanied with an likely to form comparatively an unimportant element is this great trial. this morning says a less sleepy yet tranquil night has been passed. The fever has not abated, but his condition continues about the same.

The Osservatore Romano quotes the following sad news from the Augusta Gazette of Vienna. Russian Government has asked the exiled Polish bishops to renounce their sees, on which conditions they will be allowed to return to St. Petersburgh or to the Crimes, and enjoy a suitable income. tion," so much vilified by the Government Bishops have refused. To give one an idea of the prints, but which has made the subjects of the courage of these martyrs, the reader must know that they are living fur from all human intercourse removed from their dioceses and from every Cathelic person or idea, deprived even of the common nccessities of life, and unable to celebrate Mass. successors may be able to place in Rome will "No," they said, and they will die rather than redate a notable increase from the day above menturn dishonored. Honor be to them. The names tioned. Authority has now broken irrevocably of these confessors are Mgr. Felinsky, Archbishop of Warsaw; Mgr. Krasinsky, Bishop of Wilna; Mgr. Popil, Bishop of Plock; Mgr. Borowsky (over eighty years of age), Bishop of Zitomar. Mgr. Lubiensky, Count Bishop of Auguston, died on the painful journey to Siberia at Wiatka" "So," adds the Osservatore, "Catholic Bishops die and conquer."

> morning, the report that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has notified to Prince Gortschakoff that, if the Russian troops penetrates the countries between Khiya and Afghanistan, England will be pendence. The importance of this intelligence is such that we are not disposed to give it perfect credit before it receives confirmation. However flimsy may have been the pretexts under which the attacks were made by Russia upon the tribes of Central Asia, she exercises her authority with as much right as Great Britain claims in justification of her rule in India. The only motive which could influence the British in opposing the march of the Russians is that by conflicting commercial interests. Already the latter have arrived within four hundred-miles of Cashmere, on the north-east of India, and two hundred and fifty miles off the Hindoo Koosh on the north. On the west there is only Persia between the Russians and Afghanistan, and Persia is under their influence. The side on which the commerce of India can be affected by the policy of the Russians, however, is that which they have now determined to employ for their own profit. Khivn, once conquered, the Amoo-Daria will be the means of providing them with an unfailing supply for the marts of Russia, and only an open territory will intervene between Russia proper and Afghanistan, and possibly even India. In a certain sense the conquests of Russia are movements of progress. If Great Britain should oppose these movements she would do so primarily in the interest of hordes of the most lawless robbers in the world. and against commerce in her own dominions. These considerations have undoubtedly occurred to the British themselves. When the hostile purposes of the Russians became known to the Khan of Khiva he sent an envey to intercede with the Viceroy of India. The latter declined the requests of the envoy as altogether beyond the province of the Indian Government. When the envoy asked for friendly advice the Viceroy significantly recommended the Khan to give up Russian prisoners and enter into amicable communication with the Russian General at Tashkend. The change, if any has taken place in the British policy within the last two or three months, is a notable one, which it is difficult to explain in considering any course of conduct which has hitherto been pursued.

THE CAMBERWELL GHOST .- At the Surrey Sessions recently, Maria Horgan, 19, described as a servant, was indicted for stealing a watch and chain, the property of William Wells at Camberwell. 1t appeared from the evidence of James Ham, a detective serjeant of the P Division, that for some weeks a great deal of excitement had been caused in the neighborhood of the prosecutor's house, No. 135, Camberwellroad, by a report that a "Ghost" was committing all sorts of damage. Flower-pots were thrown about, trees damaged, and persons struck with various missiles, without the origin of the mischief being discovered. Detectives Puttock and Neville were engaged to detect the perpetrator of these dangerous freaks, and on Monday, the 18th ult., they went to the prosecutor's house, when they ascertained that the mother of the latter had just been struck by a broken flower-pot and cut on the arm. A vinc was also cut down, and a water-butt overturned. They saw the prisoner in a very excited state, and sho showed them a bruise on the forchead, which she said had been inflicted by a man she found in the wash-house. The officer searched the place, but tailed to find any trace of a man. During the time they were searching the place, flower-pots were thrown about in a most mysterious manner and then the prisoner screamed out, and begged to be allowed to leave the house, as she was afraid to stop. Just at that time a watch and chain were missed from the breakfast room, and the dectectives having a suspicion about the prisoner's conduct, followed her upstairs. She ran into a bedroom, followed by the officers, who found the watch and chain concealed in the bed. They took her into custody. Martha Platt, a girl in the prosecutor's employ, said that on the Sunday evening previous the prisoner came to her and said, "I must do something to make missus believe somebody has got into the house." The prisoner then opened the kitchen window, as though it had been forced, and told witness to scream out and call for the young master. Witness went upstairs and called him, and a little while afterwards the prisoner told her not to say anything about what was done, and to throw some flower-pots out so as to alarm the house. She, however, declined to do so. On Monday the prisoner said, "I must do something else to make missus think a man is in the place," and then, taking up the head of a broom-stick, struck herself several heavy blows on the forehead causing braises. She afterwards struck herself with a flower-pot and cut her forehead. Shortly afterwards she rushed in from the wash-house screaming, and said a man concealed there had struck her. The prosecutor said the prisoner had only been in his service six weeks, and for the last fortnight great damage had been done by flower-pots and other missiles being thrown about. The whole neighbourhood had been thrown into alarm by the freaks of the "Ghost," The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and the Deputy-Chairman sentenced her to 12 months' hard labour.

A STATUS TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, IN ST. LOUIS .-The Knights of St. Patrick, an Irish organization in St. Louis, Missouri, have set on foot the movement of erecting to Ireland's greatest and most thoroughly representative son a monument of colossal bronze. to be placed in the principal public park of that city, as a token to distant ages of the love and veneration in which they hold the immortal Daniel O'Connell, The statue will stand twelve feet from the pedestal. and will be the work of the great sculptor, Mc-Donald. The whole management of the details will be in the hands of a distinct organization, to be known as the "O'Connell Monument Association." formed of the most respectable Irish and American citizens, as well as representatives of the various Irish and patriotic societies.

Some years ago I went specially to Clonmel assize, and accidentally witnessed a trial which I never shall forget. A wretched man, a native of

them in the method adopted with respect to ed to day that the Czarowitch has been ill since the neighbor. It seemed that an ancient fend existed ged blows; again that evening they met at a low pot-house, and the bodily interference of friends alone prevented a fight between them. The prisoner was heard to yow vengeance against his rival. The wretched victim left the house, followed soon after by the prisoner, and was found next day on the roadside murdered, and his face so barbarously beat en in by a stone that he could only be indentified by his dress.

The facts were too strong against the prisoner in fact it was the strongest case of circumstantial evidence I ever met with. As a form-of his guilt there was no doubt—the prisoner was called upon for his defence. He called, to the surprise of everyone, the murdered man. And the murdered man came forward. It seemed that another man had been murdered—that the identification by dress was vague, for all the peasantry of Tipperary wear the same description of clothes—that the presumed victim had got a hint that he would be arrested under the White Boy act-and fled and only returned with a noble and Irish feeling of justice when he found his ancient foe was being tried on his account.

The case was clear, the prisoner was innocent. The judge told the jury that it was unnecessary to charge them. They requested permission to retire they returned in about two hours, when the foreman with a long face, handed him the verdict "Guilty." Every one was astonished. "Good God!" said the Judge, "of what is he guilty? not of murder, surely!" "No my lord," said the foreman, "but if he did not murder that man sure he stole my grey mare three years ago."—Daniel O'Connell.

THE LAST CHRISTMAS OF OTHER RUZARSTE. - The last Christmas of Queen Elizabeth was a sad coutrast to the many happy ones which had preceded it. The great Queen had outlived her popularity, and was fallen into a melancholy from which noth ing seemed able to rouse her. She had never been the same woman since the death of Essex; "she sat whole days by herself, indulging in the most gloomy reflections; every rumor agitated her with new and imaginary terrors;" she could hardly be persuaded to take any nourishment, and her temper became such as to render their daily service almost unbearable to her attendants. "I found her," says Sir John Harrington, who was allowed to see her at Christmas, 1602, "in a most pitiable state. She bade the Archbishop ask me if I had seen Tyrone. I replied with reverence that I had seen him with the lord deputy (Essex). She looked up with much choler and grief in her countenance, and said, 'O, now it mindeth me that you was one that saw this man elsewhere,' and hereat she dropped a tear and smote her bosom." The shade of the Earl of Essox seemed to haunt her perpetually, so much so, that towards the end of her last illness, which began at this time, she would not stay in bed, and she answered the entreaties of the lord admiral, that she would return to her couch, by saying that if he had seen what she saw there, he would never make the request. Recollections, too, of the sad writer of the sad letter, which she had received at Christmas sixteen years before, might have been present to her mind-the letter in which Mary, Queen of Scots, made her four last requests of her consin of England, and which drew tears, but no mercy, from that consin's heart. These thoughts, and others like them. fretted the mind of the Queen from Christmas time till Easter, when she passed away, and gave place to him of whom the Duke of Sully wittily said, referring to his scholastic acquirements and his kingship, that he was the "wisest fool in Europe."

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE BODY. - 1. Secure, possible, a vigorous constitution.

2. Eat a good supply of the best food. 3. Take a proper amount of physical exercise

4. Use pure water to drink.

Secure abundance of pure air for the lungs. 6. Take eight hours of good sleep out of every

wenty-four 7. Observe cleanliness.

8. Observe regularity in all your habits. 9. Take wise but not excessive recreation.

10. Work at some useful and congenial employment.—Herald of Health.

Entrance to the Catholic Church is, as the entrance to heaven; through self-denial, self-abnegation, selfsacrifice, self-conquering, world-renouncing and a readiness to leave all, to follow Christ.

HOW THE OLD AND INFIRM ARE SUPTORPED BY FAL-LOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES .- During the vigor of youth the expenditure of the power of the mind (which is the real seat of man's strength) is balanced by activity of the nutritive functions, without the aid of science.

But Time, the everlasting dissipator of reason as of events, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this epoch that science may render to man the desired assistance and restore the drain upon his wasted energies.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since this Hypophosphites combination really will supply the vis vite to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is past.

IF A MAN WANTS A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters," or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic, that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic,) that will vitalize the blood and give durable strength of the system.

THE ALMANAC Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac, The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one .- Anti-Slavery Standard, N. Y.

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

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

WANTED,

FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a daly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal.

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

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALETEACHER, For a School at St. Columbia, and and the K. (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

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BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

AND

AMA ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of GATIEN BERNIER, Shoe-maker & Trader of Montreal,

I, the Undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City

of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before

me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal on Monday the Thirtenth day of January 1873 at Three o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Montreal, 11th Dec. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of CHARLES F. PERRIN, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

, the undersigned Andrew B. Stewart, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the thirty first day of December next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART. Assignee.

Montreal, 26th November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of JOHN PATERSON, of the Parish

of St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, as well individually as co-partner of the partnership of PATERSON & WURTELE,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting.
G. H. DUMESNIL

Official Assignee. MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of CHARLES ASSELIN.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims to me within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament street, and to meet at my office the 3rd of January next at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of OVIDE PARADIS, Mills Constructor, FERDINANDE GERVAIS, wife duly separated by contract from the said OVIDE PARADIS, and from him duly authorised to act in these presents, and JEAN BAPTISTE LA-BELLE, Organist, carrying on business under the name and style of PARADIS & LABELLE, as well individuellement as as co-partners, Insolvents.

The insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Court house, in the room reserved to matters in Insolvency in the City of Montreal, on Monday the Twenty-third day of December inst., at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. Jos. LAJOIE.

Interim Assignes. MONTREAL, 7th Dec. 1872,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ZOIL alias ZOEL FOREST of the

Cite of Montreal, Trader, I, the Undersigned, L. Jos Lajoie, of the City of

Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Oreditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. of St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Mc ay, the Twentieth day of January, 1873, at 3 o'clest P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

> L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 20th December, 1872.

the Estate generally.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN,

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

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

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.)

Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required. Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to

receive the visit of their Parents. MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING

APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT. F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

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

FALL TRADE, 1872. NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE IN MONT-

J. & R. O'NEIL.

Importers of British and Foreign DRY-GOODS,

DOMINION BUILDINGS, No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF CANADA:

In presenting to you a notice of our having commenced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in in-forming you that we will have opened out in the above larga premises a very full and complete assort-ment of General Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your inspection on your next visit to this market

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

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

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

Having an experience of over twenty years in one of the largest retail and jobbing trades in Ontario, we flatter ourselves we know the wants of the Retail Trade thoroughly, and have been enabled to select in Great Britain and the Continent the most suitable

goods, as well as the best value those markets contain. Assuring you of our best services at all times, We are, truly yours,

J. & R. O'NEIL.

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PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

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CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Oor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and

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.

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The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable.

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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
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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-TH DS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in winters. existence.

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established

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

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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

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

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

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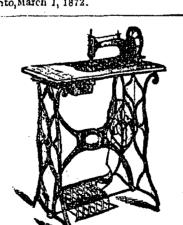
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The system of Education includes the English and The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Local and Instrumental: Italian and German artic Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra

No deduction made for occasional absence.

If Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen \$60 extra per quarter.

· JAMES CONAUGHTON.

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury.) will be punctually attended to.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

Trains leave Lehine for Montreal at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 3:30 P.M., 5:30 P.M. The 3:30 P.M. Train runs through to Province line.

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 8:40 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Cen-

6:15 A.M. Mail Train for St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, and Boston at

Night Express for Quebec, River du Loup, Cacouna Island Pond, Gorham Powland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at 10:30 P.M.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

1:25 and 8:20 P.M. Trains leave Sand Point at 8:50 A.M., and 3:50 P.M. arriving at Brockville at 1:50 A.M., and 9:30

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Express at 10:00 A.M., and 5 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 A.M., and 9:30 P.M.

Trains leave Brockville at 8:00 A.M., 3:20 P.M., arriving at Ottawa at 12:30 A.M., and 7:40 P.M.

Trains on Connada Central and Perth Branch make

ment when in car loads. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:20 a.m. and 2:15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Beaverton.

Leave BEAVERTON daily at 7:00 a.m., and 3:00 p. m., for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit Penytown and Port Hope,

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

Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.

Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five

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

Commencing July 8, 1872. DAY EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 9.00 a.m., arriving

in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m.
TRAIN for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.15 p.m. NIGHT Express leaves Montreal at 3.45 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Bostom at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves New London at 2.45 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 Rutland 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 Mon-treal at 9.45 a.m.

running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy.

Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-tween Montreal and Bosts.

For tickets and freigh Fates, apply at Vermon Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street. G. MERRILL,

Sz. ALBANS, Dec. I 1871.

STATION as follows GOING WEST.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

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

Night Express " " 8 P.M.

Mixed Train for Toronto and all Intermediato

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

tral at 3:30 P. M. Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Trains will leave Brockville at 8:00 A.M., and 3:20 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Sand Point at

certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O. Railway. Freight loaded with despatch, and no tranship-

PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL-WAY.

PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:45 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville, Peterboro, and Wake-

Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 5:20 a.m., and 1:50 p.m., for Peterboro, Millbrook, Summit Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope at 11:40 a.m.

Depart 5:40 A.M., 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M., 8:30 P.M.

minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

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

Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains

Gen'l Superintendent