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The True Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1871.

NO. 14.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

The interruption was not renewed. Carefully and noiselessly he now removed the oiled paper from the window, put in his arm, and with a dexterous and knowing application of finger and thumb, shot back the bolt. The window then opened to the gentlest push of his hand; he clambered up to it, and knelt upon the lower part of its frame. A piece of mortar fell from the top of the recess of the window, and crashed and rattled among some kitchen utensils placed on a table beneath. For a moment he became perfectly still. Kneeling, as has been said, on the window frame, and also supporting himself by resting his hands and arms upon it, while his head and body crouched down and poked forward, not a muscle had motion except those of his eyes—and even his eyes could not glare, like those of a startled tiger, checked in his spring, into the deep darkness of the kitchen.

But there came no stir through the house, to hint that the harsh and sudden noise had been heard by its inmates; and very cautiously he proceeded to place one muffled foot on the table, having first felt about with it for an open spot where it might rest without causing fresh clatter. The next moment he was standing upon the table, on both feet; and the next, on the middle of the kitchen floor, his ear intently watching the silence, and his eye the darkness around him.

Every way satisfied with the observations of both senses, he next crept to the fire, groping with one foot before the other, and with both hands, before him and beside him, lest he might stumble over, or hit himself against some unseen object. Here he again had recourse to the wallet slung over his shoulder. Extracting from it a small dark lantern, he took the candle out of this, and with cautious and thin drawn puffs at the "red sod" in the grate, soon had a light: one might imagine a sketch of Costigan's face, while he puffed at his sod; its characteristic features; the puckered action of his mouth, his down-turned eyes, with their scowling, overhanging brows—down-turned, because their glances were darted into the turf he held; the mixed expression of eagerness, caution, malignity, and black purpose, legible over his whole visage; while the portrait was lighted from underneath by the fierce ruddy glow of the sod, not more than a few inches removed from his lips.

He raised the lid of the salt-box, and possessed himself of the key of the hall-door. He gained that door; believing it locked, turned the key in the lock without producing any effect, and for a moment stood baffled and confounded, and in no amiable humor, until by peering close he discovered his mistake. A few seconds after, the door was half opened, when, protruding his head and shoulders into the street, and glancing upward and downward, he whistled in so peculiar a key and manner that an uninitiated ear would be at a loss to decide whether the sound arose near or far off.

A small, small echo, and at the same time a perfect imitation of the whistle, floated through the stilled street; and very soon after, a ragged, muscular, square-built lad, whose age you could not determine at a glance, was admitted by Robin Costigan into Nick M'Grath's quiet peaceable house.

Robin softly put down the latch of the door again. His new come acquaintance was about to speak, but he shook his fist, snarling, and all but growling at him, and whispered into his very ear, "Stale after me."

The barefooted pupil accordingly followed his preceptor into the kitchen. Costigan produced another supply of woollen rags, handed them to him, and motioned him to sit on the floor and adjust them over his feet.

"Can't I spake now?" demanded the youth, as he complied with these instructions.

"Yes, but spake low an' little."

"I've news for you then, Darby Cooney. We must run for it or we're lost."

"Why? How so?"

"Because Mary Cooney is wid the 'prentice this present munit in Joan Flaherty's house, an' she's tellin' him all about us."

"Ha! by the morrhin! How do you know that?"

"I seen him abroad in the shop wid her, an' I followed him to Joan Flaherty's."

"You did?" He scowled on the lad as if it were he who had committed some great fault.

"You did, did you? You're quite shure?"

"Ay, shure."

"Long threatenin' comes at last, then," said Costigan, in a low, slow, horrible tone; "but come, no more words now. There's work to do. Tie on; tie on, an' hurry, or I'll cripple you."

"An' won't you run while the road is clear?"

"Let you do what I bid you, or you'll rue it as well as Mary Cooney. Hurry, I say.—There, don't stir now till I come to you."

He went to the hall-door, turned the key in the lock, and secured it about his own person.

"Are you ready?" he asked, coming back into the kitchen.

"I'm ready—but—"

"Hould your prate, or—" there was another horrible threat, accompanied with terrible oaths.

"Open your ear wide now, an' listen to me, fur your life—at the peril o' your life, mind; do you hear? Why don't you answer me?" He shook his scholar fiercely by the shoulders, and glared and grinned into his face, their features almost touching.

"I'm listenin' hard."

"Come here." Costigan seized him by the arm, and hurried him over to the kitchen grate. "Do you see that red sod o' turf?"

"I see id well."

"Mind me then, I bid you;" he applied his lips closely to the boy's ear, and communicated some orders in a whisper, so close and fine that the opposite ear might almost be said to have scarcely heard it.

"Have you the right understandin' o' what I say?"

"I have."

"You're positive sartin that you have?"

"I am. I'll give id back to you, an' shure that 'ud tell you whether I am or not;" and in his turn he whispered a nearly soundless whisper into his master's ear.

"Is that id?"

"Ay, by the mortal, that's id. Let me see that you go by ordhers right, or woe betide you. Here, take this." He placed the kitchen poker in the hand of his young colleague, and armed himself with the iron bar of its door.

"Close after me now, an' stale asy—asy, I tell you."

Without the slightest noise from the tread of their feet, the pair mounted the stairs. Costigan holdin' his lantern sideways, in order that his follower might have the advantage of its light.

They entered Ned Fennell's bed-room. The bed was unoccupied, and had not been lain in.

"'Tis a truth, by—" muttered Costigan, grinding his set teeth. "No matter—"

He turned, and still led the way onward. They gained the housekeeper's room. She was fast asleep, though her sleep seemed troubled, perhaps with some dream of danger. Costigan raised his bar in both hands. She muttered something; he paused one instant; he perfectly caught the words, "In the most holy and blessed name of—" and these words saved her from his hand. It was not pity; it was not a return of human feeling to the heart of the desperado, that stayed his uplifted arm; least of all could it have been a religious sentiment. He afterwards said himself that it was a passing fright at something; but whatever it was the old woman slept on, for the time, in peace.

He lighted the candle she had extinguished, and placed it on the floor, at the end of her bed, to avoid startling her from her sleep by its glare; and then he again whispered a short command to his pupil—

"If she stirs, touch her here," he drew his finger in a line across her forehead, without however coming in contact with it—"hould id that way in your hands, an' keep it ready, an' watch her well." He poised the kitchen poker so as perfectly to satisfy his own judgment, in both the hands of the less experienced practitioner—"keep well in your mind what I told you in the kitchen, an' have your ears wide open for the whistle, an' do all your work well, for your life."

Cautiously, but quickly, Robin Costigan stole out of the housekeeper's bed-chamber. The lad remained alone at her bed-side; his weapon raised in both hands over his right shoulder, and his eyes fixed in full, and ghastly watchfulness, on the old woman's face. Yes, hat boyish eye, which ought, at that moment, to have been closed in sweet and innocent slumber, or if awake at all, ought to have sparkled with the reflected merriment of a mind amused and at ease; that boyish eye was distended with only the murderer's stony abstraction of purpose, while the youthful lips, instead of quivering to the laugh or carol of boyhood, were firmly closed in the expression of a deadly and unflinching resolve.

A sudden crash sounded down stairs. The aged female started out of her sleep, and opened her eyes. They instantly encountered those which were watching her. A second glance made her understand what meant the figure, with the raised poker, and the haggard, hellish face, which stood over her; and she was about to sit up in bed, and had begun to scream, when one blow, descending on the exact spot over which Costigan had described the air-drawn line with his finger, made her perfectly motionless and quiet.

With the concentrated force of his whole young frame, the boy had inflicted that blow; it was indeed, joined with the weight of his weapon, too much for him; the poker jarred in his hands; he unconsciously let it go; it found its way to the foot of the bed, fell thence on the floor, and overthrew and extinguished the candle; and he stood in complete darkness, with, he assured himself, the corpse of the human being he had just deprived of life. Terror, and horror of his own act fell on him. He trembled, his teeth chattered, his

knees smote each other; and, unable to stir a step, cold sweat flowed down his face.

His master gained, meantime, the door of Nick M'Grath's bedroom; and, as he had anticipated, found it fastened on the inside. But he did not hesitate, for an instant, forcibly to insert the iron bar between the lock and the door-jamb; and then, with a single wrench, the door was burst open. It was the noise of this violence, which had startled Nelly Brechun from her sleep.

"Who are you? What do you want here?" demanded Nick M'Grath of the ferocious intruder, as Costigan held his lantern over him. The old man was on his hands and knees, in bed, fumbling under the pillow.

"I want your money; an' there's no spare time for talkin'—your money!—hurry."

"Ned Fennell! Ned Fennell! a robber! a robber here, Ned Fennell!"

"Say that again, or cry out one word more, an' by the mortal, I'll chop you into pound pieces! Come, hurry, I say. The key of this desk in the corner! Come! hand it out here!" the villain interrupting himself with a "Ha! ha!" now snatched at a waistcoat, which partly protruded from beneath the pillow. Nick M'Grath flung himself upon the article of dress, in the pocket of which was, indeed, the identical key required by Costigan; and a struggle ensued between both: Nick M'Grath again setting up his cries for Ned Fennell, as loudly as he could vociferate.

"Ha! I see I must stop your pipe, then, by the mortal!"

Costigan placed the lantern on the floor, and then grasped by the throat the still prostrate old man. But his gripe no longer had in it the force of youth or of manhood; even the few years that had elapsed since we first knew the robber had, together with brutal indulgences and excesses, considerably enfeebled his arm; and in a trial of strength, for dear dear life, even our little, fat, round friend proved himself almost a match for him. At all events, Nick M'Grath fastened the fingers of both his hands tightly in Costigan's long grey locks, now fallen from under his straw hat, and tugged with might and main. Costigan undid his grasp, and seized the waistcoat. Nick M'Grath followed his example, secured it at the other end, and was dragged off his bed into the middle of the room—now shrieking shrilly for Ned Fennell, while his antagonist's curses and threats mingled with the old man's almost despairing cries.

"It's only makin' a fool o' myself I am," growled Costigan, suddenly relinquishing his hold of the waistcoat, starting up, seizing the iron bar, and raising it high over the prostrate Nick M'Grath. But the next instant his proposed victim saw him fall headlong on the floor by his side, while the heavy weapon came, with a ringing noise, against the boards.

"Here I am, sir," said Ned Fennell, immediately after this happened—"get up, sir, and put on your clothes, and let us try to secure this worthy person."

He almost flung himself on Costigan's body, placed a knee upon his breast-bone, and held down both his arms.

"Ned, my good boy, God bless you, God bless you; and I won't forget this to you, Ned. I won't indeed;" and Nick M'Grath proceeded, with as much speed as his haste, fright, and exhaustion would permit, to make his toilet.

"You shan't escape the third hanging, Robin Costigan," said Ned Fennell to his prisoner.

Robin Costigan returned no word of answer. He only rolled his eyes, as a manacled wild beast would have done, bent inwards his underlip, and gave a shrill life-like whistle. It was a variety in the practice of the art of whistling, in which he seemed such an adept.

"What's that for?" asked Ned Fennell.

Still he received no answer. The ear-splitting signal was only renewed.

"You have helpers in the house. Then I must be alive, I see. Are you ready to go down to the shop, sir?" he resumed, questioning his old master.

"I am quite ready, Ned, my good boy; but is he safe, Neddy?"

"He is, sir; I have him as safe for you, and for the gallowes, as his heart can wish."

Was it the tightness of the grasp by which he was held, that produced at this instant, certain sounds in his throat, or was it really a laugh of derision, that escaped from Robin Costigan? His old friend Ned looked close into his eyes, to help himself to ascertain the question, one way or another. But in them he could discern nothing but an ominous scowl.

"You will now go down to the shop, sir, if you please," resumed Ned, "and bring me up a good strong rope; I must tie this worthy neck and heels before I search the house.—Light the candle at the lantern, and take the lantern with you."

"I will, Ned, my good boy—I will."

Doing just as he was bid, with the docility of a child, the old man hobbled out of the room.

"I was in the nick of time to spoil your sport, Robin," observed Ned to his unwilling companion.

"You may say that," he was answered.

"I was watching at the door, here to see what you would do, Robin."

"How did you get into the house?"

"Ha! you'd like to know that, would you? I'll tell you, then. After trying my latch-key at the hall-door, and finding that it would not do for this evening, I turned to the back of the premises, Robin, sealed the yard wall, and entered this house, by the kitchen-window, which you so obligingly left open for me, Robin, I thank you."

"Curses for ever pursue me! That went out o' my head, shure enough."

"Never mind, my poor friend; 'twas only a slip of memory—and we'll teach you, if we can, how to avoid such little mistakes in future.—You and I met before, Robin, my dear—does your memory fail you in that too?"

"No, I remember id well, an' I'll pay you for it, as well as for this, before I die."

"Don't Robby; don't be so particular, I'll never ask you for payment, upon my word; all that you ever got at my hands I have given gratis, and with hearty good will. You are no creditor of mine, I assure you."

"I'll pay you to the last farthin', for all that."

"Ha! ha! and you really expect to make a fool of the hangman, over again, Robin?"

"I'll make you no answer to that, no more than to any other gibe of yours; but I'll tell you my mind, on another thing, as often as you like; an' I say to you now—an' don't let what I say go from your mind—I'll make you rue the day you ever crossed me."

"The snow-ball an' all?—Fie, for shame on you, Rob—you bear malice I see, after play; but no matter. You give me a fair warning, and I had better make sure of you then—keep my eye on you—see that the hangman's rope is strong, and that you hang until you are dead—and even after that I had better see, with my own eyes, that the earth covers you."

"You'd want to do all that, an' more, to keep yourself out o' harm."

Ned Fennell's light vein changed a little. Impotent as the old robber's threat, under present circumstances, might seem, still, it was made so often, and with such self-possession, that Ned now felt a little uneasy and qualmish.

"So, mind yourself, my calburn."

"Well then, Robin my friend, I will mind myself. And so, we'll begin at once, if you please."

From his master, who now returned into his bedroom, he snatched the rope he had gone for.

"Hold one of his feet tight for a moment, sir, that's all I shall ask you to do. You are surely able for so much—"

"Oh! aint I, Neddy, my boy? Ask himself, Neddy; ask if I'm not able for a good deal more than that, when he had me alone here, all to himself; ah! if you'd see the way I gave it to him—"

"Don't tell me about it now, sir, if you please—wait till I have him quite fast and secure for you."

"Well I will, Neddy, my boy."

And with coil after coil, and with knot after knot, Ned soon had Robin Costigan as well manacled as ever was man before him.

The instant Nick M'Grath saw the process ended, he went down on his knees, besides the prostrate Costigan, and took up his interrupted demonstration of the "way he gave it to him," clinching his little fist, protruding one of his fat knuckles, and punching his late antagonist in all the softer parts of his body, not excepting his face, over and over. And suddenly he changed the single monotonous expression, which accompanied all this punishment.

"'Twas your master bid you do it," he said, chuckling triumphantly.

"My master! I have no master, you old fool. What do you mean?"

"I mean what I say. 'Twas your master bid you do it, I tell you; and a master you have, as clever a hand as you think yourself; and I can tell you who he is too, if you purtend to forget him, he's your master, the devil, you jail-bird—old Nick, my pet." and punch, punch, punch, with his knuckle, still accompanied every word that the exultant old man uttered.

A glare of light here suddenly burst on the unshuttered window, fully illuminating the apartment.

"What can that be?" said Ned Fennell, running to the window, which looked into the little yard.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Costigan, down in his very stomach.

"Merciful Heavens! the hay-loft is on fire," rejoined Ned.

"Eh? what? what Ned? don't say that, Ned, my good boy, don't say that," cried poor Nick M'Grath, suddenly lowered in his high tones, and struck almost into inaction by this new terror, as was testified by his weak and numbing voice, shaking frame, and vain attempts to rise from his kneeling posture.—

"Don't say that; Ned, if it is truth you are speaking we must all be destroyed in a few minutes! The warerooms, you know, Ned; the warerooms all round the hay-loft—"

Another very original kind of laugh escaped Costigan; his chest and shoulders undergoing quick convulsions, in proof of the internal pleasure it gave him.

"I know, sir," answered Ned to his poor

master, "I know too well what danger we are in—come here, sir," he dragged the bewildered old man to a window which looked into the street, thrust out his own head and shoulders, after he had with great difficulty raised it up, and with all the power of his lungs shouted "fire! fire!"

"Now, for heaven's sake, dear sir, endeavor to keep your wits about you, or all will indeed be lost—fire! fire!" Ned shouted again.

"I will, Ned, my boy. I will keep all my wits about me—you'll see I will—an' the fools, Ned! my poor fools, Ned! my poor fools! are they to be roasted alive too? Only why didn't they keep off the fire and the ill-luck from the house and the place, and such a plenty of them in it this night of all the nights in the year."

The old malefactor again laughed his own well esteemed laugh.

"Silence! you grey-headed scoundrel," said Ned Fennell, turning fiercely upon him, "silence! or you'll tempt me to brain you on the spot; for your laugh frightens me like the laugh of a devil!" He snatched up the iron bar which lay near Costigan, sprang to the window, and a third time shouted "fire!"

Sashes were now thrown up in the opposite houses, and voices, in shrieking alarm, demanded where the fire was; and when Ned answered, they, in their turns, gave him back his fearful cry of "fire, fire!" and disappeared into their houses to dress hastily, and issue forth to volunteer their best efforts to arrest the calamity.

"Now, sir," resumed Ned beseechingly to his master, "do what I tell you, for God's sake; go down stairs, get the key of the hall door, and let in some of the neighbors, to help me to put out the fire—I must work by myself till they get in—Lord help us what's this?—why the old man is either dying or struck with sickness." He thus interrupted himself, as he perceived that Nick M'Grath was now sitting on the floor, with his back to the wall, smiling and muttering, and unable to make the slightest exertion.

Ned Fennell stood a moment in almost agonized thought. Then he darted down stairs, the bar of iron in his hands.

In a few seconds Robin Costigan knew that he heard the noise of battering at the street door, on the inside; and in a few more was certain that Ned Fennell had, for the present, been obliged to give up the attempt in despair.

"Curses on his gander head," growled Costigan—he hasn't brains enough in it to give a minute's guess that I have the key in my own pocket."

Again the old robber bent his ear to all the noises around him.

He heard other and other window-sashes thrown up, and then the screaming demands of "where—where?" and reverberations of the wild cry of "fire! fire! fire!" running, like fire itself, up and down the street—the street which, a few moments before, had been as dully and as deadly silent, as the sealed tomb. After this the noise of running feet sounded abroad, of which a great many came to Nick M'Grath's house door, while voices roared and bellowed out entreaties and commands to have it opened; and while the still gathering crowd knocked and kicked at it, till the street echoed again. "A sledge, a sledge!" he then heard them say; and still the clamor of running feet and frightened voices increased every instant. And in the midst of this uproar the curfew-bell, before mentioned as hung in the high structure, over the Tholsel, now only a few yards distant, suddenly clanged out a thrilling peal; it was designedly rung in a hurried and irregular manner, sometimes slow and low, sometimes loud and fast, conveying to the already terrified minds of those who heard it a fancy that, suddenly wakened out of its sleep, like themselves, it also shared their present trepidation. At all events, as its clash, clash, broke over the midnight repose of the little city, penetrating its every nook, and reaching even to its wide-spread suburbs, no tocsin ever produced a greater panic.

Crash! at the hall-door below, and Costigan swore that it was burst open. He was right, and immediately he heard running and vociferating through the house, and almost at the same moment his apprentice quickly, yet stealthily, glided into the room.

"Your knife here!" said the old offender.

The not unapt boy looked, comprehended, and instantly proceeded to cut the cords that bound his master.

"You do it, then!" growled Costigan during this rapid process.

"I did—well."

"Is the hall-door wide open for us?"

"As wide open as hell's hall-door is for us," "Folly on, then!" and Costigan jumped up, and was hastening out of the apartment.

"Is he safe?" questioned his young colleague pointing to Nick M'Grath, who lay huddled up in a corner, and as silent as if he were dead.

"No, but the fright 'ill do for him—whether or no, we haven't time now; no, nor the tools convenient; make speed after me, I say."

In a short time, indeed, the two worthies had escaped from the house almost unnoticed.

Meantime, after his failure at the hall-door, Ned Fennell had rushed into the yard. Flames were issuing through the open doorway of the hay-loft, and with them came a very horrible clamor and clatter from the poor idiots within it; each wretched being expressing, in his own accustomed phraseology, the frantic fears that possessed him. So that much of the ludicrous ran strangely through the fearfulness of the scene. Ned Fennell's flesh crept; but he was about to bound up the step-ladder, when, his scanty portion of attire fringed with burning blades of hay, the colossal Mickie appeared at its top, and crying out:—"a-rodge! a-rodge! come out o' that, murder o' Heaven! come out o' that a-rodge!" leaped into the yard, clear over Ned Fennell's head, rolled about for an instant on the ground, then gathered himself up, and clambering into the kitchen-window, galloped through the house, as he had entered it.

Immediately after, Ned Fennell was groping his way through the dense smoke with which the hay-loft was filled. Louder than ever came the screeches and gabble of the poor fools upon his ear. He called out to them, over and over, to approach the doorway and escape. The obstinate creatures only strove to hide themselves closer in the hay. Choking with the smoke, he groped about, and seized one of them.

"No, you begging bochach," cried this person. "No, we're free! no houlit is to be laid on us! By herrins, I'll—" But here Ned Fennell twisted him down the step-ladder.

Three more of them Ned saved in the same manner; encountering from each similar resistance, though in different ways. To accomplish his purpose with Paddy Moran, the vicious and dangerous idiot, he was obliged to thump him well, and stun him with repeated blows on the head, aimed as well as he could with his right hand, while he held him tight with his left. He knew that there was yet another—the poor deaf and dumb simpleton; but he, alas, must be left to perish. Ned no longer had a second's time to search for him. The fire was rapidly gaining upward; even at this moment of terrible excitement, he had presence of mind enough to perceive that it had been kindled near the doorway. And excited indeed he was; his own brain and marrow felt to him as if on fire too. He began to tear away the blazing hay nearest to him, and toss it into the yard; in a few seconds he gave God thanks, to hear some one else laboring at his side. The smoke cleared away a little, and again he fervently thanked Heaven that it was the poor treble afflicted being whom he had given up for lost.

The swinging clash and roar of the town-bell now broke upon him. Shortly after he heard the breaking in of the hall-door, and he had help enough. Half-dressed men and lads filled the yard, and bounded up the ladder, into the hay-loft; and in half an hour, by their agency, and that of a good pump to their hands, in a corner, all was safe.

"God bless you, my son," said the voice of Father Connell, addressing Ned, as for the last time, he was burying down the ladder—"they told me that the fire was in this direction and I had a great fear for the house that my son lived in, and I could not stay away from it. God bless you, Neddy, my boy."

Ned sprang to him. They kissed each other on the cheeks, and Edmund bent his knee to the old priest, as the "God bless you" was repeated; then, still half-choking and burnt, though not dangerously, in the face and hands, he hurried Father Connell up to Nick M'Grath's bed-room, preparing him on the way, in a few words, with an account of what had recently happened there.

On entering the apartment, he started in great surprise and some consternation, at seeing the spot where so very lately he had left Costigan so well tied up, now quite unoccupied, except by fragments of the "good strong rope," which Ned had so boastfully coiled and knotted round and round him. The uncomfortable threats of the old ruffian returned to his mind;—and this sudden escape seemed to give by no means a pleasant earnest of their being carried into effect. He returned in a race to the yard, whispered Tom Naddy, whom he had seen there among the crowd, and in a few bounds regained the bed-room.

Ned and Father Connell looked about them for Nick M'Grath. He was still crippled up in the corner, and still smiling, though almost insensible.

"Oh, sir," said Ned to his companion, "it was for this I brought you here."

They raised the old man to his bed, and undressed, and covered him up well. Ned then ran for a physician, speedily returned with one, and poor Nick M'Grath, having been judiciously bled, gradually shook of the first approach of an apoplectic attack, and regained his senses. Other comforting treatment was applied, and he expressed a wish to be left alone with Father Connell.

Their interview was a long one—it should have been mentioned that they were old friends. Father Connell summoned Edmund Fennell, to call in another professional person—an attorney. In much alarm, the lad inquired if his old master was dangerously ill; the priest said, not at present. The man of law arrived, and he and Father Connell spent some time at Nick M'Grath's bedside. After this, the poor "buffalo-man" seemed much at his ease, and recovering fast. In a few days following he was dead; and as Father Connell and his adopted son sat together, after his funeral, the former acquainted Neddy Fennell that, by virtue of a will, lying in his father Connell's desk, and witnessed by himself, Nick M'Grath, not having any relations that he knew of, had bequeathed to the person who had saved his life from the robber's hand, and whom previously he had loved, almost as if he were his own child, all his acquired money, in different shapes, together with his stock in trade, and the interest in his little, old, dingy house, and interest in other houses of the town.

The only drawback on the full amount of the bequest, was a legacy of a hundred pounds to Nelly Breehaz. But Ned could not have been the worse of this; for was not she dead? No—all the credit of fair intentions to kill her with her own kitchen poker, as well as all the inward gratification resulting from the certainty that she had been so disposed of, we accord indeed to the amiable young person who, after Nelly herself, had most to do with the question; dead, however, she was not, but, on the contrary, quite alive and up, to receive her little fortune, and to enjoy it in a quiet relief from worldly care and labor.

(To be Continued.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HIERARCHY IN IRELAND ON EDUCATION.

The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at a meeting held in Dublin:

"We hereby declare our unalterable conviction that Catholic Education is indispensably necessary for the preservation of the faith and morals of our Catholic people.

"In union with the Holy See and the Bishops of the Catholic world, we again renew our often repeated condemnation, of mixed education as intrinsically and grievously dangerous to faith and morals, and tending to perpetuate dissensions, insubordination, and disaffection in this country.

"Recent events known to all, and especially the acts of secret societies, and of revolutionary organisations, have strengthened our convictions, and furnished conclusive evidence that Godless education is subversive not only of religion and morality, but also of domestic peace, of the rights of property, and of all social order.

"As religious equality, which, according to the constitution of this country, is our inalienable right, is incomplete without educational freedom and equality, we demand as a right that in all the approaching legislation on the subject of education, the principle of educational equality shall be acted on.

"We repudiate the pretensions of those who, holding different religious principles from ours, seek to violate the civil rights of our Catholic people by forcing upon us a system of education repugnant to our religious convictions, and destructive alike of our temporal and eternal welfare.

"In the efforts to force Godless education on this country, we recognize another phase of persecution for conscience sake. Hence, following the example of our fathers, who sacrificed all earthly interests, and life itself, rather than imperil their faith, we shall never cease to oppose to the utmost of our power the Model Schools, Queen's Colleges, Trinity College, and all similar institutions dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholics.

"We call on our Members of Parliament, as representatives of the feelings and interests of their constituents to sustain the principles embodied in these resolutions in Parliament and elsewhere, and to oppose any political party that will attempt to force upon this country any Godless scheme of education, or refuse to redress our admitted educational grievances.

"In future elections of members of Parliament and other representatives we pledge ourselves to oppose the return of any candidate who will not uphold the principle of denominational education for our Catholic people.

"Knowing the zealous attachment of our people to the Catholic faith, we invite them to hold meetings and sign petitions in their respective parishes under the guidance of their clergy, making known their determination to accept no system of education except in conformity with the principles here announced.

"We request his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, to take immediate steps towards the establishment of a central training-school for the training of Catholic teachers, and we pledge ourselves to assist his Eminence by our subscriptions, and by our best influence in our respective Dioceses.

"Contemplating with deep concern the melancholy wreck in other quarters of all order, moral and social, mainly caused by the wide diffusion of a literature immoral and hostile to religion and society, we, the divinely-constituted guardians of the spiritual interests of our people, solicitous, moreover, for their welfare, and following the example of the faithful, emphatically warn our flocks to abstain from the perusal of all publications, in whatever form, in which the maxims of our holy religion and its ministers are misrepresented and assailed, and principles inculcated subversive to society, order, and Christian morality.

"These resolutions will be read on the first convenient Sunday at one of the public masses in each of the churches and chapels in this kingdom.

(Signed)—PATRICK CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin; GEORGE CONROY, Bishop of Armagh; JAMES M'DEVIET, Bishop of Raphoe, Secretaries to aid in carrying out the tenth resolution."

The Bishops present opened a subscription, the following contributing £100:—Cardinal, Archbishop of Armagh, Archbishop of Tuam, Archbishop of Cashel, Bishops of Derry, Cloyne, Kerry, Dromore, Galway, Down and Connor, Limerick, Kilmore, Elphin, Glogher, Ardagh, and Raphoe.

HOME RULE: AN ANSWER FOR THE OBJECTORS.

For several weeks the *Coric Examiner* has been engaged in the publication of an able series of earnest and closely-reasoned articles on the Home Rule movement, the effect of which on the minds of moderate politicians must be of considerable importance. We give the following extract from a late article, in which our contemporary examines and answers the various objections alleged against the movement by timid sympathisers and secret enemies:—

Is the demand for Home Rule revolutionary?—has it the remotest analogy to the French Revolution and the worship of the Goddess of

Reason? We might as well ask, has it any connection with the mysteries of Mumbo Jumbo, or with the rebellion in Jamaica? It is revolutionary, that Progress is revolutionary, that higher Education is revolutionary, that Improvement is revolutionary. In this sense Home Rule is a very great and very striking revolution; but it is one which would elevate and bless this nation, not one which would plunge it in anarchy and confusion. The noblest and purest of the patriots of the Irish Parliament resisted with all their might, with a courage of soul, and a splendour of eloquence, and a force of reasoning, never surpassed in any assembly of the world, the destruction of that which Home Rule would restore, but on a safer and a surer basis; and the men were not revolutionists. They had no connection or sympathy with the Protestant and Presbyterian United Irishmen of the North, whose revolutionary character was the result of the persistent opposition of the governments of the day to every demand for Reform, and every attempt to remedy the shocking abuses and corruptions by which and through which an evil faction ruled and robbed this country—they had no connection with the Catholic peasants who, goaded by the most hellish provocations, the ferocity and lust of a brutal soldiery, rose in mad rebellion, and braved, with desperate valour, the trained discipline of a regular army. Grattan, Ponsoby, Bushe, Plunket, Curran, and a host of other men, to whom none but soulless churls would deny the loftiest meed of praise, were the most consistent supporters of law and order, the most determined opponents of violent policies, violent means, violent measures. They were, in fact, as Conservative as Edmund Burke, whose horror of the excesses of the French Revolution almost drove him to the opposite extreme; and yet these men fought like lions against the surrender by placemen and corruptionists of the national life of their country. Now, why with one breath honour the patriotism of these giants of the past, and fowl with the worst epithets the attempts to restore, we repeat, in a better and safer form, that which they so gallantly strove to protect from destruction? Was it lawful in those men to declare that England was incompetent to deal with Irish affairs and Irish interests? Was it mad, or foolish, or wicked—may, was it "revolutionary"—on the part of those men to try and preserve to the people of this island the right of managing their own business, watching over their own interests, attending to their own wants? Of course you say, "No"—and you say truly; for otherwise their names would not have been enshrined as they are in the inmost heart of the Irish race. Then, if so, where is there anything mad, foolish, wicked, or revolutionary in attempting through the ways—the broad, open paths of the law and the constitution—may, in the very blaze of the noonday sun—to give back to Ireland and her people that power and authority?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.—An extraordinary special meeting of the committee of this association was held on Monday evening in their rooms, in the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, to receive and consider the reply of her Majesty to the petition forwarded by Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., praying for the release of the remainder of the political prisoners still unparoled, including the soldiers tried by court-martial for Fenianism, and those convicted of aiding in the rescue of Kelly and Deasy at Manchester, when Police-Sergeant Brett was shot. There was a crowded attendance of members. Shortly after eight o'clock the chair was taken amid loud applause by ISAAC BUTT, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Mr. Nolan, hon. sec., said he had received a letter, which Mr. P. J. Smyth had been sent by command of her Majesty, and also one from Mr. Smyth himself, apologising for his unavoidable absence from the council. He then read the following letter:—

WHITEHALL, October 17, 1871.

"SIR—I am commanded by her Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of a petition of the people of Dublin, adopted at a public meeting held in the Phoenix Park on the 3rd of September last, praying for the release of certain persons who were not included in the recent amnesty, being soldiers convicted by court-martial for Fenianism, and prisoners implicated in the rescue of a political prisoner at Manchester, purporting—it does not appear on what authority—to represent the wishes of the Irish people. Her Majesty accepts, and has acted on the principle, that political offences should, when the danger arising from them has passed away, in conformity with the sentiment of the age, be treated with leniency; but the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett was not, in her Majesty's judgment, a political offence, and still less can she consent to place in that category the conduct of those who, by perjury and inhuman acts, have brought disgrace on the profession of gallant soldiers. Her Majesty commands me to add that, while she recognises the humane feelings which have suggested a prayer of this nature, she cannot but regret that it been presented, as it might naturally raise hopes which could only end in disappointment.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"H. A. BRUCE.

"Patrick James Smyth, Esq., M.P."

The New York correspondent of the *Irish Times* the other day took upon himself to declare that some of the best educated and ablest of the Irish exiles recently deported to the United States from English prisons had so far abandoned the error of their ways that the grant of a Federal Parliament for Ireland would reconcile their "irreconcilability" to England, sufficiently atone for centuries of misgovernment of their native land, and be compensation sufficient for their own sufferings in her cause. Now, we think we may safely meet this astounding assertion with a flat denial.

We don't believe that there is a word of truth in it. It is absurd to imagine that men who have risked their lives to give freedom to their country, and who have laboured heroically, and who are still working for something more than Home Rule, should now declare themselves willing to accept what they must regard as a mere instalment of justice as a payment in full. But we shall ere long have an authoritative pronouncement upon that point. Meantime, we just point out that one not undistinguished Irish exile—Mr. John Mitchell—is of a far different way of thinking. He says, in the *Irish Citizen*, "We would not move one step or pay one dollar to effect the simple and absolute Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland—still less would we value a federal or local parliament." But, nevertheless, he takes an interest in the agitation for Home Rule in Ireland, because "it will help to arouse the Irish, to exasperate the English, and generally to prepare for that most needful and much-prayed-for revolution." And we venture to assert that Mr. Mitchell is at least as well qualified to interpret the aspirations of the Irish exiles as the correspondent of the *Irish Times*.—*Dublin Irishman*.

IRELAND AND THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.—A strong effort is to be made during the ensuing month to introduce the organisation of the International Society into Ireland, with a view to its taking root in that country. Up to the present time the objects and machinery of the International have found little, if any, favour in the sister country, but the Council sitting in London believe that the principles of the Association will be adopted by a large section of the Irish people.—*Correspondent Irish Times*.

A PROTESTANT MARTYR.—Mr. Horace Skimpole was not the only man who combined an artless ignorance in the business affairs of life with a singular capability in that form of sculpture known as chiselling your neighbour. If ever Dickens's hero was incarnate it is in the person of the Rev. J. Joy, a report of whose pecuniary adventures now lies before us. This lively clergyman, whose religious denomination has, we regret to say, been suppressed, when brought up charged by his landlady in connexion with some trifling articles of plate, her property, which the prisoner, of his own motion, hypothecated at a pawn-office, was confronted by no less than twenty-nine creditors, made so by direct process of borrowing, or by the sleight-of-hand of your picket-up of unconsidered trinkets. The story told by some of the injured parties disclosed an amount of mean imposture on one side and of stupid credulity on the other which one might say were well matched, and ought have had no other issue than that which resulted. Two witnesses gave £20 each to a private mission which Mr. Joy was projecting. This money was devoted to himself, and we certainly say it was properly appropriated, even though no conversion came of it. Other complainants detailed narratives of contributions bestowed on Mr. Joy's appeal for the suffering poor. He had, it appeared, an unlimited command of tears, and very probably the corresponding snuffle. Both gifts, exercised together, are irresistible. There were many other charges of false pretences, while Nemesis from half a dozen lodging-houses identified the culprit as the man who had gone off not only without paying the rent, but carrying away souvenirs of his residence.—In his defence the prisoner was true to character. He weepingly declared his readiness to set for righteousness' sake, expressed confidence that Heaven would not abandon his servant, and wound up by submitting that he had all his life been afflicted by an inability to comprehend the value of money, an improvidence of habit, and a simplicity in dealing with other men, which were continually getting him into difficulty, and as often rendering him incapable of extricating himself. The reverend prisoner has been remanded for the present, and we can only sigh with the poet:—

Alas! that our Joys are so few.

—*Dublin Freeman*.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—It is with profound regret that we place on record a most deplorable domestic catastrophe which has happened in the family of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Maxwell Hutton, J.P. Mr. Hutton has recently purchased the residence of Altador, near Bray. On Monday his little daughter, a beautiful child of ten years, was driving along the road, near the house, in a donkey-chaise, when the chaise was accidentally overturned, and the poor little girl killed on the spot. We are sure we can tender the universal sympathy of their fellow-citizens to Mr. Hutton and his family in their great bereavement.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND THE MAYO PRISON.—We are very glad to learn from the *Mayo Telegraph* that the suggestions made by his Grace, on the occasion of his recent visit to the Mayo prison, have been ordered by the Board of Superintendence to be complied with, and that in future the chapel is to be exclusively devoted to the celebration of Catholic worship, while another apartment in the establishment will be devoted to a like purpose for Protestant worship. We also learn that an order was given to provide the Catholic chaplain with all church requisites necessary in the performance of his clerical functions. This (our contemporary observes) speaks well for the liberality and Christian feeling which pervade the board, and proves to be a demonstration that the fell spirit of sectarian animosity is fast disappearing from our midst.—*Tuam Herald*.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT OF DUBLIN ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—At the last meeting of the Dublin Corporation, Alderman Durdin, Lord Mayor Elect, a Protestant and Conservative, said, in reply to a question put to him, that he was and always had been in favour of denominational education. He considered the Presbyterians, Protestants, and Catholics should have the money intended by the State for the purposes of education entrusted to them in proportion to their numbers.

A DIFFICULTY OF THE IRISH PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Under the new order of things, when a benefice becomes vacant, advertisements are put in the papers for candidates, who have then to go through the unapostolic ordeal of a rigorous canvass. This is looked on by pious persons as a scandal greater than even the old patronage system. However, there seems to be no disposition to mitigate the lay influence in the management of such matters.

CONC, Wednesday.—The labourers employed in all the large establishments in this city having served notice of a demand for an advance of wages to an uniform rate of three shillings a day, a meeting of the employers was held at the Commercial Buildings to-day.—Alderman Hill presiding—to consider the matter. After much discussion, the employers came to the determination that the demand was excessive, and that an uniform rate, irrespective of capacity, would be objectionable.

A MAN FOR GALWAY.—Who will be the new man for Galway? Will he be Liberal, Conservative, or Home Rule? These are questions Time in its inevitable round will answer. The appointment of the member from Galway to a lucrative foreign office, makes necessary an election at a time when Home Rule principles are being advanced by the triumph-

ant and often unopposed election of its staunchest advocates. Month, Westmeath and Limerick signalize its most recent and most glorious triumphs. Limerick is so recent that all are familiar with its incidents. The Home Rules have determined that at every opportunity a candidate shall be presented for the suffrages of the electors. Such a course will tend to make this organization a powerful auxiliary in promoting the material prosperity of Ireland, which her truest sons believe can be best advanced by the management of the details thereof being placed with her own representatives.

Galway will be the scene of another contest for self-government, and taking faith from the past triumphs, victory will await the advocate of Home Rule who may be advanced as the representative of that cause. Home Rule will have about fifty adherents in the next Parliament, and this power is a force which even Gladstone must not openly ridicule, or his followers seek to suppress. Though Gladstone may complain that other business of the session is neglected by the persistence of the Irish in bringing forward questions concerning Ireland, we may not look for less persistency in the coming session.

The Irish offer generously to take most of this wearying business from the domain to which it is now confined, and in which they justly urge that the attention necessary to properly comprehend and legislate upon measures for Ireland cannot be bestowed. To strengthen and increase the force now demanding Home Rule, Galway will add another "man," and as candidates have not yet been announced the importance of the agitation now moving Ireland leads us to ask "who is the man for Galway?"

MURDER IN THE COUNTY MEATH.—One of those outrages of which happily this county has been free from for the past few years, took place on Sunday night at Carrigspinguan, near the village of Moynalty, the victim being a small farmer named Edward Brien. It appears that between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday evening, Brien was sitting at the fire in his own house, when he was fired at from a small window in front of the house, the shot taking effect in the back of his neck, killing him on the spot. The Constabulary at Moynalty were soon apprised of the affair, and immediately turned out, and soon after a strong force from Kells, under Sub-Inspector McCormick, arrived at the place to make all inquiries relative to the occurrence. Later in the night a young man named Brien, nephew to the deceased, was arrested by the police on suspicion.—No reason can be assigned save that the deceased at the recent Quarter Sessions at Kells, served notice of ejectment on some persons, which was defended, but at the instance of the Chairman the amount of compensation was left to arbitration. An inquest will be held on the remains.—*Irish Times*.

There was a story long current in the Leinster family which illustrates the state of the title question at the period of which we are writing. It went by the name of "She is not well." The incumbent of a neighboring parish was staying at the house of that respectable nobleman, the Duke of Leinster.—He had been a guest there three or four days when, on Saturday night, as the visitors and family were retiring to rest, the Duke said, "We shall meet to-morrow at breakfast." "Not so," replied the reverend gentleman, "your Grace's hour is rather late for me. I am very particular in discharging my duty, and your breakfast would interfere with my church." The Duke was pleased with so proper an excuse, and they parted for the night. It was blessing to any mansion to harbor such a vicar. When his Grace, however, came down in the morning and entered the breakfast room, the first person whom he saw was the punctual parson tapping an egg, with a large slice of the best Tipperary ham before him, flanked by butter and hot rolls. "Delighted to see you, my dear vicar," said the Duke, "but surprised as well as delighted." "Oh, don't you know what has happened?" said the sacred feeder. "She is not well." "Who is not well?" asked the Duke. "You are not married—you've no sister living—I'm quite uneasy; tell me, who is not well?" "Why, the fact is, my lord Duke," returned the divine, "that my congregation consists of the clerk, the sexton, and the sexton's wife. Now the sexton's wife is in very delicate health; when she cannot attend, we cannot muster the number required by the rubric, and on that day, therefore, we have no service. This morning she has a cold and sore throat, so, as I had breakfasted but slightly, I had hurried back to the family dejeuner." The vicar's case was no unusual one in Ireland.—*Tablet*.

THE CLEANSING OF THE CROWN AND HAMPER.—Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., writes to the press stating that he is not a candidate for this Government appointment. The authorities are apparently again afraid to try the issue of a contest in the King's County.

THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of this Association, Sir George Bowyer and Mr. John F. Maguire, M.P., were, amongst others, admitted members. Alderman Durdin, Lord Mayor Elect, presided. Mr. Gladstone's infelicitous allusion at Aberdeen to the Irish fisheries, of which he evidently knew nothing, was the subject of much ridicule. The following resolution on the subject was adopted:—"That the continued refusal to comply with the strong and repeated recommendations of Committees of the House of Commons and loyal Commissions, that aid by way of loan should be given to the fishermen engaged in the Irish deep sea fisheries, supplies a striking illustration of the disadvantage which Irish industry sustains by the absence of Home Rule."

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE HIERARCHY.—A proposal of Mr. Aytoun's statements respecting the pressure exercised on Irish members by the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, we have received the following communication from the pen of a well-known Protestant member of Parliament for an Irish county:—"I read Mr. Aytoun's absurd letter in the *Times* abroad, and had half a mind to reply to it. During the fourteen years in which I, a Protestant, have represented the Catholic county of — in Parliament, I do not think I was ever written to by Bishop or Priest to support any particular measure, except on one occasion, and that was on a subject in which Catholics and Protestants are equally interested, namely, as regards the Permissive Bill. During the same period I have no recollection of ever having been asked by Bishop or Priest to subscribe to any Catholic religious object. I have been in communication, of course, with prominent members of the Catholic hierarchy, on subjects of Catholic interest, but they have always reposed the most generous confidence in my desire to forward what I considered to be just demands."

The committee appointed by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland to revise the Liturgy are now holding their sittings and endeavouring, in a moderate and cautious spirit, to fulfil the trust reposed in them. There is a very full attendance, and the questions which arise upon the revision are fully and frankly discussed, with an anxious desire on the part of all to arrive at a result which will meet all reasonable objections, and establish peace and union in the Church. The only change of any importance which, up to the present, has been made is the omission of the damnable clauses of the Athanasian Creed. Some of the points under discussion are of a minute and trivial character, and these are the most likely to be troublesome, for hair-splitting is a process in which clergy and lawyers may engage with equal skill and zeal. It is expected that the revised Prayer Book will be a very mild and innocent production, but whether the laity will accept it is another question, which fortunately need not be discussed for some time, as the committee will

evince no undue precipitation in presenting their report. They are probably impressed with the truth of the aphorism that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and desire that the day may be remote.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT AND POPE.—A Berkshire elector has elicited from the Home Secretary the statement that "no member of the Cabinet has any desire to advance Popery or to injure Protestantism; their due aim is to meet out even-handed justice to all."

Archdeacon Denison in acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet from the Liberator Society, entitled, "Disestablishment as Viewed by Churchmen," says the question of the duty of contending for the Establishment of becoming every day more doubtful one, for it is impossible that the Establishment, such as it is being made, can continue to be the Church.

The forcible imposition of irreligious education is only a step to the forcible prohibition of religious education. When the doctrine is once accepted that the wisdom of the State, not the conscience of the parent, is to decide what education is to be given to the child, we soon arrive at the further proposition that the State is the judge whether this or that religion can be conveniently taught.

A WELL-EDUCATED CANDIDATE.—The Stafford School Board lately received the following among other applications for the office of clerk—Sept. 26, 1871—Sir: I am in the Stafford paper an advertisement for a clerk to the school board I should be willing to take the situation at 50 a year I am not a Member of the Legal Profession I should be able to give all my time to the duties of the office I could take it at once if I was elected I have had a good Education this is my own hand-writing I am 26 years of age and I can have a good Certificate I have been employed on the Railway but I have left this I think I am able to take a Situation And I think the office would suit me very well please let me no if I shall have to come to Stafford or whether this will be sufficient by Doing so you will oblige Sir Your most Obedient Servant, J—

THE RISING TIDE.—There is nothing so remarkable in the laws which regulate political movements as the rapidity with which in any country the Republican or Democratic tide ebbs and flows. A few years since Imperial institutions appeared as stable in France as the Egyptian pyramids; the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif could have driven to the Chambers in a hackney car, and it seemed that all France, save a few turbulent artisans, had been reconciled to Caesarism.

ANCHEOLOGICAL ANTIQITIES IN ANGLIENSURE.—Mr. John S. Phene, whose explorations on the Marquis of Lothian's estates we lately referred to, has been continuing his researches in the Highlands. Last week he excavated a chambered tomb, the stone cairn of which was 130 feet long. The tumulus is on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary. The excavations were made at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, and they resulted, after 70 feet of the structure had been opened, in a series of chambers, some sepulchral, and others not; a side chamber, five feet square, appeared to have been designed for some other purpose.

degree, a man whose adhesion would damn any cause, however good. His atrocious assaults on the Christian religion, urged with equal violence and indecency, have caused serious disturbances in more than one English town, and his organ in the press, the National Reformer, is a tissue of ribald blasphemy.

ELECTORSHIP IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The Bucks Advertiser has been publishing a very interesting "Old Aylesbury Diary," from which we extract the following, showing how the elections for the borough were conducted in the year 1789.—January 8th.—Was given, 5s. to the voters of this town by Mr. Chaplain, as a gift from Scrope Bernard, Esq. January 19th.—The borough was canvassed by Mr. Bernard. February 7th.—Died, Sir Thos. Halifax, member of Parliament for this town. February 8th.—In the evening, and on February 9th, in the morning, was given to the voters of Aylesbury a guinea each, as a present from Colonel Lake, at the King's Head. February 9th.—Colonel Lake canvassed the borough, February 10th.—Came on the election for this town, when Scrope Bernard, Esq. was chosen by a majority of 77. March 27th.—Was given, five guineas to each voter that polled for Mr. Bernard, at William Cough's, the Biting Sun. March 30th.—Five shillings was given at the public-houses to Bernard's voters for a dinner, &c. Note.—At the public-houses that were for Mr. Bernard. April 6th.—Colonel Lake made a present of six guineas to his voters, and one guinea to those that promised him their votes at the next election that polled for Bernard at the last election by Messrs. Horwood. This is more than ever was known to be given for a losing man. April 24th.—Mr. Chaplain paid to the voters of Mr. Scrope Bernard 1s. each; this gave great discontent, as they expected more. May 12th.—Scrope Bernard's voters received one guinea each, as a present from Mr. Bernard; it was paid at the Cross Keys, kept by John Ivatts. May 18th.—A dinner was given by Colonel Lake to the voters that polled for him, and all them that promised him at the next election, 300 and upwards. He was met by a very great majority at Aston (Hinton, mostly on horseback. Some of Bernard's voters met at the Cross Keys, and behaved very ill during the course of the day. A disturbance happened in the evening, and E. Terry, one of the constables, received a black eye, and there was a great row. Terry read the Riot Act, and the constables, with Ivatts, and others, the next day went to Mr. Smith, the justice. Saturday, May 23.—William Parrsell, of Walton, miller, James Tisdwell, Nat. Kinch, and E. Budd were had up for the riots on the 18th, and were bound to appear at the Quarter sessions. July 19.—Was a county election in this town: when William W. Grenville, Esq., was chosen without opposition; his seat in the House was vacated by His Majesty appointing him one of the Secretaries of State. A very few freeholders attended, and they were allowed seven-shilling tickets each. A great deal of discontent on the occasion.

The Lancet calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug, Chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Leibig, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course, no such quantity is used in medicine, and the Lancet seems half afraid that it gets into beer, but there is a shapely explanation, as it will find on inquiry. Taking chloral is the new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing at least as much harm as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing cases, and those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunks will soon be an admitted variety of the species.

THE WORKING MEN AND MOBS.—The groundlessness of the belief that the Bradlaugh and Odger mobs represent the real working men in Great Britain is brought out in a letter in the London Times from one of the latter class. Talking of the recent demonstration in Hyde Park, he says:—How far a Trade-fair Square or a Hyde Park mob is to be considered a meeting of the working classes, is what might very profitably occupy the attention of the real working classes. I should be very sorry to undervalue such meetings, or to unduly depreciate a meeting assembled in the Old Bailey to witness an execution when it took place there, in all of which there are strong points of resemblance; I only desire to either being taken for a meeting of the working classes, for I believe they comprise many who never worked an hour if they could help it.

THE MASSACRE AT LOS ANGELES.—The San Francisco papers have the following particulars of the slaughter and plunder of the Chinese at Los Angeles: Feuds existing between the two heads of the Chinese companies here, four men, it is reported were, brought from San Francisco by the last steamer to compass the death of one of them. The attempt was made on Monday and proved futile, as all the parties including their intended victim, were arrested. On examination yesterday the entire number were placed under heavy bonds, and then parties returned to their respective places of abode. About five o'clock another fight commenced, and Officer Bilderein in attempting to quell it received a shot in the shoulder, calling for aid, to Dr. Thompson, who also received a fatal wound. A brother of Bilderein also received a shot in the ankle. The scene was in the neighbourhood of the worst portion of our city, and the first to be attacked

were the roughs, thieves, gamblers and vilest of scoundrels who there congregated. Appreciating the opportunity no time was lost, and the fearful work at once commenced. Returning to the houses, the Chinamen fled, while the infuriated crowd, rapidly augmenting, kept up a hot fire, through doors, windows and every aperture which presented a chance for a Chinaman's life. Gradually closing in, the roofs were finally reached, and by means of holes cut through with axes, the work of death was carried on for three hours, varied occasionally by the carrying away and hanging of Chinese attempting to escape.

The famous theory of Mr. Darwin has just led to a development, for a parallel to which we may look in vain through his learned and startling pages. A respectable young man named Howard, belonging to Cardiff, on Thursday jumped into the river Eden, off Carlisle Bridge, and was drowned before help could reach him. In a packet which, just before the leap, he sent by a messenger to the police office, the suicide assigned the motives that had led him to transgress the Almighty's "canon against self-slaughter." The Darwinian theory, he said, had proved men to be descended from monkeys; and therefore he did not wish to live any longer. Unfortunately for our enlightenment, young Howard quitted the world on the strength of a flagrant non sequitur which denies us all hope of ever learning his theory of the consequences to be deduced from Mr. Darwin's demonstrations—if demonstrations they be. Does it become the whole duty of man not to live any longer because that horrid ascidian has poisoned the fountains of existence? Is it that, in the Howardian theory, the human race has reached that climax of perfection from which all subsequent development can only be downwards, and that Euthanasia is the best fate we can court? Or are we to believe the whole world so blind and indifferent to the detestable "blot on the scutcheon" of man's high descent, that it calmly drags on an existence of dishonour against which only luckless young Howard of Cardiff had the courage to protest? It is very hard indeed to unravel the mental process that is represented in the suicide's "therefore." We can understand the French youth who left beside his self-made corpse the declaration that he had been born a man and could not bear the fate which doomed him to be a grocer. At least he felt the foolish sense of degradation that drove him to escape from fate; but we can scarcely ascribe the act of the Carlisle suicide to a similar morbid excess of self-respect. It is not often that men are driven to despair and self-destruction by the knowledge that they have "risen in the world."

WHO COMMIT THE MOST VIOLENT CRIMES.—The Eastern and some of the Western press have recently lyingly accused the Irish in America of perpetrating the most heinous crimes against humanity, and of being careless in saving human life. Some of the ill-fated of the papers not only made such a wholesale accusation without the slightest proof, but particularly referred to Irish citizens as being behind others in zeal in rescuing the wounded and drowning in the ocean Wave disaster. An investigation of the matter proves the very opposite to be the truth. It is very hard indeed to unravel the mental process that is represented in the suicide's "therefore." We can understand the French youth who left beside his self-made corpse the declaration that he had been born a man and could not bear the fate which doomed him to be a grocer. At least he felt the foolish sense of degradation that drove him to escape from fate; but we can scarcely ascribe the act of the Carlisle suicide to a similar morbid excess of self-respect. It is not often that men are driven to despair and self-destruction by the knowledge that they have "risen in the world."

U. S. Grant, President-General, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a Thanksgiving Day, and commending the people of the different States to meet together in their places of worship and thank God for the blessings he has conferred, and their merited exemption from evils. If the proclamation did not also suggest that we should invoke His protection it would be regarded by many of us as a cruel mockery. When a large portion of the country is under martial-law, part of it actually and much more virtually, when people are driven from their firesides and forced to abandon fields on which they find it hopeless to attempt to garner their harvests; when there is no tranquility at home although there may be peace abroad; when many States are suffering under an oppression greater than that which conquering Germany forces upon France; when the grievous calamities with which we are afflicted come from the very hand that issues the proclamation, it does indeed seem almost a profanity. There are many, doubtless, who will meet on that day and bow submissively, imploring pardon against ills which they cannot avoid, and involving relief from burdens which are too heavy to bear. To them it will be a day of fasting and prayer, and there will doubtless be more voicelifted in humble supplication among those who really suffer, than will be raised by those whose hearts are too hardened to allow them to be grateful for blessings which they can scarcely appreciate and certainly do not deserve.

The very last instance of having "a sure thing on a jury" comes from Michigan, where an unfortunate young man, but "perfect gentleman," had been arraigned for stealing pork. He retained a bright young lawyer, who, having listened to the culprit's story, and learned from him what the plaintiff's witnesses swear to, candidly informed him that it was useless to waste money on a defence. "Never say 'mind,'" was the reply, "go on and argue the case good and strong just as if you believed me a persecuted man, and I'll give you twenty dollars." The lawyer worked up to the contract, and before he had half summed up he had the jury in tears at the bare idea of snatching such a bright example of domestic and social worth, from the bosom of his family and the society of his neighbors, to be thrust among felons in the common goal. To his astonishment, his appeal was effective. The prisoner was acquitted. Gossiped together after the verdict and discharge of the culprit, and the \$20 having been paid over, the lawyer said: "By the bye, B—, that was a most surprising verdict, considering what the government proved." "Not at all," was the cool reply; "six of them jury-men had some of that pack." "The necessity in that lawyer's bump of self-esteem felt to zero."

The New York Evening Post is strongly in favor of retaining the primeval forests of America that remain, and connects with their removal in parts of Europe and Asia not only the decreasing fertility of the soil, but the degeneracy of the inhabitants.

A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was taken out of the ground at Tillamook Heads. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and when twenty-five feet below the surface, one of them exhumed a copper bowie knife over twenty-two inches long, two and a half inches wide, by three eighths of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Roop, of Dayton, who has it in his museum. Here is another mystery for the oldest inhabitant to explain. The knife is made of the best copper.

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL. We give the amount of the several monthly collections taken up during the months of July, August, and September, 1871, in the several churches and chapels in the Diocese:—

Table with 4 columns: Church Name, July, Aug., Sept. Includes entries like St. Brigide de Montreal, St. Bruno, St. Cuthbert, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Church Name, July, Aug., Sept. Includes entries like St. Jerome, St. Joseph de Chateauguay, St. Joseph de la Pointe-Chaipe, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Church Name, July, Aug., Sept. Includes entries like St. Agathe, St. Agnes, St. Adelaide, etc.

Sto Brigide de Montreal, 7 20 7 34 9 50
St Bruno, 2 15 1 50 1 35
St Cuthbert, 0 80 1 20 2 40
St Cecile, 0 80 1 20 2 40
St Charles Borromeo de Joliette, 3 25 3 40 3 35
St Charles de Lachenaie, 2 00 2 00 1 65
St Clement de Beaulieu, 2 77 3 70 4 00
St Clet, 2 50 1 50 3 00
St Coloman, 1 17 1 20 1 18
St Come, 0 25 0 50 0 45
St Constant, 1 30 1 25 1 50
St Elizabeth, 0 25 0 50 0 25
St Etienne de Beaulieu, 4 00 4 00 5 00
St Etienne de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, 3 20 3 20 4 92
St Etienne de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, 6 00 6 00 10 00
St Eustache, 4 00 4 00 4 00
St Eustache, 2 00 2 50 2 25
St Famille de Boucherville, 8 24 8 55 9 95
St Felix de Valois for 3 months, 3 65
St Francois d'Assise de la Longue Pointe, 2 25 2 05 2 05
St Francois de Sales, 2 30 1 50 1 50
St Francois-Xavier du Sault St Louis, for 9 months, 10 70
St Francois-Xavier de Vecheves, 2 25 2 00 2 07
St Gabriel de Brandon, 1 15 1 35 1 25
St Genevieve de Berthier, 2 00 1 65 3 69
St Genevieve de l'Isle de Montreal, 2 70 4 00 3 00
St Henri de Mascouche, 2 50 2 25 3 25
St Henri des Tanneurs, 2 60 2 25 2 70
St Hermas, 1 25 1 80 1 00
St Hubert, 1 25 1 25 1 25
St Ignace du Cot-au-Lac, 1 50 0 90 1 50
St Jacques-le-Mineur, 1 25 1 24 1 87
St Jacques de l'Assommoir, 3 20 4 30 4 30
St Jacques de Montreal, 15 33 16 67 16 61
St Janvier, 1 25 0 75 1 00
St Isidore, 5 00 5 00 5 00
St Jean de Malton, 0 50 0 50 1 00
St Jean l'Evangliste, 7 25 7 50 7 00
St Jean Chrysostome, 3 10 2 25 2 50
St Jeanne de Chamblé de l'Isle Verot, 1 00 1 00 1 00
St Jerome, 4 10 1 30 3 85
St Joseph de Chateauguay, 2 60 2 25 2 30
St Joseph de la Pointe-Chaipe, 2 20 2 25 2 10
St Joseph de la Noralie, 5 00 4 55 5 50
St Joseph de Chambly, 3 32 3 35 4 00
St Joseph de Huntingdon, 1 10 1 00 1 00
St Joseph de Soulanges, 2 25 4 00 1 50
St Joseph de Montreal, 5 00 5 00 5 00
St Julie, 1 20 1 12 1 12
St Julien, for 6 months, 14 57
St Justine de Newton, 1 00 1 00 0 75
St Laurent, 2 60 1 00 1 50
St Leonof, 1 00 1 00 1 20
St Louis, 2 10 3 10 3 15
St Louis de Gonzague, 2 50 2 50 2 15
St Louis, 1 00 0 55 1 00
St Marguerite de Beaudouin, 2 50 3 00 2 58
St Marguerite de la Madeleine, 0 75 0 65 0 60
St Marcellin d'Oron-stown, 1 00 1 00 1 00
St Martin, 1 10 1 00 1 07
St Martin, 2 50 3 00 3 00
St Martin, 1 10 1 20 1 10
St Melanie de Daillon, 6 m, 6 17
St Michel de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, 3 70 4 10 5 00
St Michel de Vecheves, 2 60 2 60 3 55
St Nativite de Laprairie, 10 25 7 77 11 25
St Nativite d'Hochebourg for 3 mos, 14 10
St Notre de Marie de Montreal, 27 13 27 22 35
St Notre-dame de Grace, 11 20 11 34 1 50
St Norbert, 0 30 0 60 0 40
St Patrick de Rawdon, 2 10 2 10 5 27
St Patrick d'Highinbrook, 1 00 1 00 1 10
St Patrick de Sherbrooke, 1 25 1 15 1 08
St Patrick de Montreal, 18 75 14 25 15 75
St Patrice de St Joseph du Lac, 0 30 1 12 0 50
St Paul l'Ermite, 4 00 5 50 6 00
St Philippe, 3 10 3 00 1 00
St Philomena, 2 00 3 00 3 00
St Placide, 0 60 0 60 0 75
St Polycarpe, 7 00 7 00 6 00
St Raphael de Repentigny, 1 12, 1 15 2 00
St Raphael de l'Isle Grand, 4 10 4 10 1 12
St Roch de l'Assommoir, 4 10 4 55 0 50
St Rouain d'Henningford, 0 50 0 50 0 50
St Rose, 0 90 0 90 0 80
St Sauteur, 1 50 1 50 0 85
St Scholastique, 0 90 1 00 0 75
St Sophie, 1 62 1 75 1 70
St Stanislas Kostka, 2 20 2 25 2 50
St Sulpice, 1 10 1 25 1 20
St Theodore de Chertsey, 1 75 2 25 2 20
St Therese, 3 15 2 00 3 50
St Thomas de Joliette, 2 50 2 00 1 00
St Trinite de Contrecoeur, 2 10 2 00 2 00
St Urban, 2 10 2 10 2 50
St Valentin, 2 00 1 75 2 25
St Vincent de Montreal, 7 mo, 8 75
Visitation de l'Isle Dupuis, 4 70 4 60 7 00
Visitation du Sault-au-Roccollet, 3 65 4 26 4 50
St Zoticus, 1 00 0 70 1 25
La Cathedrale, 25 00 28 07 31 64
St Pierre (R.R. P. Orlans), 14 00 13 00 112 00
Le Gesù (R.R. P. Lesoules) 2 m, N. B. des Anges (Con. des Romains), 7 05 4 47 4 05
N. D. de Bonsecours, 2 40 2 00 3 30
L'Eglise de l'Hotel-Dieu, 3 05 2 00 3 01
L'Eglise de l'Hospice St Joseph, 0 48 0 40 0 48
Chapelle des Petites Servantes des Pauvres, 2 00 2 00 3 00
Chapelle de St Gabriel (Par. de St Henri des T.), 2 00 2 25 2 15

On the 26th of October last, the Pupils of the Convent of Villa Maria, under the direction of the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, presented His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, on the anniversary of his birthday, a purse containing one hundred dollars towards the construction of his Cathedral. On the 3rd of November His Lordship visited the College of L'Assommoir, and the Pupils gave him an offering of \$30 towards his Cathedral. WARTS ON CATTLE.—Common hog's lard will remove warts from both cows and horses by applying it twice a day for ten days. A Correspondent of the Willimantic Farmer feeds his stock a tablespoonful of sulphur to each animal, with their salt, once in two weeks. When he has done so vermin has troubled them, and his cows have not been effected with garget nor his sheep with grub in the head. He has practised it for twenty years. CONVULSIONS IN PIGS.—Convulsions occasionally accompany different diseases, but they are likely to be the effect of epilepsy. Cold water kept constantly applied to the head is essential. Also bleeding and purging followed by low diet, perfect quiet, and cooling medicines such as nitre one or two drams in the water the pigs drink. The cause of epilepsy are sometimes obscure but indigestion and intestinal irritation from worms or sources appear to hurry it on. A fair in Massachusetts consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. We are told that it rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 210, St. James Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1871.

Friday, 17—St. Gregory, B. C.
Saturday, 18—Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul.

Sunday, 19—Twenty-fifth after Pentecost.

Monday, 20—St. Felix Valois, C.

Tuesday, 21—Presentation B. V. M.

Wednesday, 22—St. Cecilia, V. M.

Thursday, 23—St. Clements, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Saturday last, Prince Chigi Albani, Papal Nuncio, had a long interview with Count de Remusat. The *Constitutional* says they discussed a forthcoming protest of the Pope, in which the latter will declare himself sole King of Rome, and announce his determination to hold no official intercourse with any foreign representatives at the Court or near the person of Victor Emmanuel. It is stated that Duc de Harcourt, on his arrival at Rome, will protest against the publication of important French Ministers' confidential correspondence with the Pontifical Secretary. The French press very generally discuss the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone, and deduce therefrom a necessity for France to seek henceforth a Russian alliance. The *France* says distinctly that the Pope intimated to President Thiers his intention to establish a residence in France, and that Thiers made strong efforts to dissuade him from his purpose without success, and has finally placed at his disposal a suitable residence. Duc de Harcourt, the French ambassador was received by the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli on the 11th inst. President Thiers has announced that on the meeting of the Legislative Assembly next month, Government will propose to end the present provisional regime and establish a definite Republic. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has protested against the firman according the hereditary sovereignty to the Bey of Tunis. The appointments of French Ministers to Foreign Courts have been made.—Guizot goes to England, Duc de Brogli to Austria, Picard to Belgium, Fleury to United States, and Goulard undertakes the mission to Italy. Much anxiety prevails in Europe respecting the safety of the Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian fleet. In view of the disturbed condition of some of the country districts in Spain, a vote of confidence in the Government was proposed in the Cortes and carried by an overwhelming majority. Deaths from cholera are increasing in Constantinople, and fatal cases occur daily. The Queen's health has improved so rapidly as to upset all schemes for a regency. Kelly, accused of the murder of High Constable Talbot has been acquitted, after a long and exciting trial. Great demonstrations were made by the friends of Kelly in Dublin and Cork, but no disturbance occurred. Mr. Pigot, proprietor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing articles of an inflammatory nature during the trial of Kelly for the alleged murder of Talbot. A fearful explosion of gas occurred on the 13th at Leeds, by which one or two persons were killed and several badly injured. A special to the *World* from London says, a formidable plot of Bonapartist Generals, headed by General Fleury, to arrest Thiers and proclaim the Empire, has been discovered. The papers of the conspirators are in the possession of Thiers, who is confident of the failure of the conspiracy. The Legislature of Ontario has been summoned to meet, for the dispatch of business, on the 7th of December next.

Our attention has lately been called to a letter that has hitherto escaped our notice, but which appeared some months ago in the *Montreal Witness*, over the signature of T. Fenwick, a Protestant minister of the Anglican denomination, who some time previously had got himself into trouble by pretending to marry in his ministerial capacity two Catholics who came

to him for assistance because they could not, for disciplinary reasons, get married in a Catholic Church, and in the presence of the proper priest. We apologise to Mr. Fenwick for the long delay that has occurred, which he will charitably attribute to inadvertence, and not to any intentional disrespect.

In his letter Mr. Fenwick addresses himself particularly to the *True Witness*, and puts to us some questions to which after the above apology we hasten to reply. Mr. Fenwick says:—

"I fear that the *True Witness* uses a little jesuitry in order to throw dust into the eyes of Protestants when he says that Roman Catholics regard marriages solemnized by Protestant ministers as perfectly valid. The Church of Rome says that marriage is a sacrament. But, of course, heretical ministers, as they are not successors of the Apostles, cannot dispense the sacraments. It is true that, according to her standards, baptism dispensed in a case of great necessity, by even an infidel, is perfectly valid. Yet, almost invariably, Protestants who become Roman Catholics, are baptised before they are received into the Church, notwithstanding their former baptism. The very same arguments used in favor of re-baptism, apply equally well to re-marriage. The *True Witness* must therefore, I think, mean only that Roman Catholics regard marriages solemnized by Protestant ministers as valid according to the law of the land. I suppose he can do a little at equivocation and mental reservation. If he really believes that the marriages referred to are perfectly valid, in the sense in which he plainly desires Protestants to understand that expression, he is, I fear, somewhat tainted with heresy. I remain, &c., T. Fenwick, Min. C. Presb. Church, Metis.

We have said, and we repeat it, that the Catholic Church recognises as valid Christian marriages, as chaste, honorable, Christian, Sacramental, and therefore indissoluble, the matrimonial unions of Protestants; provided only, that they be contracted betwixt baptised persons—for unbaptised persons as non-Christians, cannot contract Christian marriage; that betwixt the parties so contracting no natural impediments to marriage intervene: and that they be contracted with the requisite intention, that is to say the intention of entering into the state of Christian matrimony, as appointed by Christ; and with the full consent, intelligibly expressed of, there and then, not at some future epoch, entering into that holy state. A matrimonial union, so contracted in good faith by Protestants competent to contract is to all intents a valid marriage according to the law of God, indissoluble because sacramental.

But we never have pretended that "marriages solemnized by Protestant ministers" are, on account of that solemnisation, "perfectly valid." The presence, the words, the acts of the Protestant minister neither add to, nor detract from, the validity of the marriage. It matters not one straw in so far as the validity or sacramental character of the marriage be concerned whether it be solemnized by a Protestant minister, or by a Protestant magistrate; by a Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, or by a Protestant Licensed Victualler. Nor let not the Rev. Mr. Fenwick be surprised at this assertion. It is true that no Protestant minister, whether he be styled Archbishop of Canterbury, or whether he run the smallest conventicle in the land, is competent to administer any sacrament whatsoever with the exception of the sacrament of baptism, which every man is competent to administer "validly;" but it is not the doctrine of the Catholic Church that either the priest, in the case of the marriages of Catholics; or the Protestant minister, or the magistrate, or the Licensed Victualler in the case of Protestant marriages—is the minister of the sacrament. He is the witness before whom the contract is entered into, and the sacrament is received; but the contracting parties whether Catholic or Protestant are themselves, to themselves—where no obstacles or impediments intervene the ministers of the Sacrament of Marriage. As a matter of salutary discipline the Catholic Church which hates clandestine marriages, insists that in the case of all her children, the marriage contract be entered into publicly, in the face of God and His Church; and in the presence of three witnesses, of whom the parish priest of the contracting parties, or some one by him authorized to act in his place, shall be one. Thus the priest witnesses the marriage contract; blesses it in the name of Him Whose minister he is; but the contracting parties—if competent to intermarry, are themselves, to themselves, the ministers of the Sacrament. This will explain to Mr. Fenwick how it is quite consistent for the Catholic Church, whilst utterly denying the competence of any Protestant minister, magistrate, blacksmith, or Licensed Victualler, to administer a Sacrament, or to perform any religious act or ceremony which every other layman is not equally competent to perform—to recognise as valid, chaste, honorable, sacramental, and, therefore indissoluble the matrimonial union of baptised persons unhappily cut off from her communion.

Of course the Catholic Church does not look upon the unions—no matter by whom, or with what ceremonies, solemnized—of "divorced" persons as marriages at all; or as anything but impure, infamous and adulterous connections, no matter what the law of man may say to the contrary. To such unions the presence and sanction of all the Protestant Bishops of England could not give the slightest validity,

nor from them could that presence and sanction eliminate the foul ingredient of mortal sin. They would be still what they are, adulteries licensed by the law of man, indeed, but abominable and filthy in the eyes of God.

With regard to what Mr. Fenwick says about re-baptism he errs grossly, we hope through inadvertence. Baptism, according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, is a sacrament that cannot under any circumstances be twice administered; and according to the same doctrine the baptisms of Protestants are valid. On both of these points the language of the Council of Trent is strong and plain.

But it so happens that in many Protestant sects, even in that of our Anglican fellow-citizens, great laxity both in practice and in doctrine, obtains, as to this essential sacrament; there is therefore always reason to doubt whether a person who, from being a Protestant seeks admission into the Catholic Church, has indeed received the sacrament; therefore in such cases, the Church gives as a measure of precaution "conditional baptism," administered as thus:—"If thou art not baptised, I baptise thee in the name &c., &c., &c." For further details upon this point we refer Mr. Fenwick to the 4th and 11th canons of the seventh session of the Council of Trent.

HOLIDAYS.—We think that our Protestant friends do well in observing an occasional holiday; we think that their setting apart—even as by instructions from their Pastors Catholics have done—a day or season for especially thanking the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the bountiful harvest with which He has been pleased to bless us, is a graceful and pious act which we may well admire. Perhaps our separated brethren may in time see good to qualify the somewhat harsh opinions on the subject of holidays which they have sometimes expressed.

It was but the other day, that in an article on the "Labor Question," the *Montreal Witness* entered a very powerful plea for giving to the working classes occasional holidays, or seasons of respite from toil, besides those afforded by institution of Sunday, or hebdomadal festival of the resurrection. Our contemporary thus argued:—

"A prominent feature in the present strikes is the demand for shorter hours of labor. It is found that the work accomplished and wages earned do not depend on long hours. Workmen should not be treated as mere machines or drudges. The Sabbath rest is theirs peculiarly, and they should prize it. Then there should be holidays, and leisure to attend to their social, intellectual and spiritual natures. It would seem as if the invention of labor-saving machinery would give abundant leisure. But men's wants grow with the means of meeting them.—And we must leave this effect to some simpler age of the future, when wealth is more evenly distributed."

We were not a little surprised on reading the above in the *Witness* to find in such an unexpected quarter such emphatic recognition of the wisdom of the Catholic Church, and of her tender care of the interests of her poorest children. Yes. Even the *Witness* must acknowledge that the Catholic Church has ever sought to abridge the hours of labor for the working classes; to give them a leisure to attend to their social, intellectual, and spiritual natures, by appointing, and rendering obligatory on all the observance of certain days whereon some of the great events of Christianity are commemorated—as holidays, as days of abstinence from all servile work; as appropriate seasons for social and intellectual enjoyment, as well as for the culture and development of man's spiritual nature. Protestantism has for the most part abolished these holidays; it has many a time and oft, through the columns of the *Witness* and kindred sheets denounced these holidays—as injurious to trade, as interfering with commercial business, as hostile to the material interests of the country, and as fatal to Thrift—that great Protestant virtue which by itself outweighs all the other virtues combined—Faith, Hope, and Charity. Ah! how ignorant poor Paul was when he ignored this great modern Protestant virtue "Thrift." Had he lived in our days he no doubt would have assigned to it a place higher even than that which he assigns to Charity, or the love of God, and of man for God's sake.

And yet to-day when the agitation of the working classes, that is of those who live by manual labor, is compelling attention to the subject, we find the same journals which on ordinary occasions denounce emphatically the observance of the seven or eight holidays peculiar to the Catholic Church in the course of the year insisting upon their necessity. Thus unconsciously does "Political Economy" give its testimony in favor of the wisdom of that marvellous Catholic Church, which knows how to provide for every want of man. Study the "Labor Question," say we to the *Witness*, and the great social problems thence arising, and you will see that it is Protestantism that has brutalized the laboring classes, and made their lot on earth so cruel, so hopeless; that it is only in the Catholic Church that can be found the solution to the fearful problem, urgently insisting upon a quick solution, which the actual relations betwixt Labor and Capital have called

into notice. Yes! A very prominent feature in the Labor Question is the "demand for shorter hours of labor," in other words for more holidays. But to accede to this would be to do sin against the great Protestant virtue of Thrift; how then in such circumstances shall a Protestant society comport itself?

"PROTESTANT HISTORY."—For a barefaced "falsification of historical facts" in the interest of "Protestant History" we commend the following:

In a pamphlet issued by the English "Church Institution" and published by the eminent publishers, the Rivingtons of London, Dr. A. Lee quotes from Peter Lombard what he is pleased to call "a characteristic description of those Irish Priests who in the days of Elizabeth and James flocked to Rome to obtain mitres and benefices in Ireland." This "characteristic description is very characteristic—of Protestantism—and is hardly complimentary to "those Irish Priests;" but then Dr. A. Lee is a Protestant, writing "Protestant History" and does not consequently trouble himself much about compliments or truth when they affect Catholic Priests or Catholicity.

In pages 15 and 16 of Dr. Lee's pamphlet the worthy Doctor, protégé of the English "Church Institution," and patronised by the Messrs. Rivingtons—pretending to quote Peter Lombard, does no such thing. In other words Dr. Lee FIBS,—a disgraceful course of conduct, which the Protestant world in general and the English Church Institution in particular will doubtless condone out of consideration for the fact that Dr. A. Lee is only fibbing in the cause of the "great Protestant tradition."

Dr. Lee discourses thus:—"They are, says Peter Lombard, of the very vilest classes of our people; men who obtain preferment by every species of low cunning, drivelling sycophancy and hypocrisy. They come carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands, over Alps and Appennines illotis pedibus, on pretence of persecution (!) or of pilgrimage to Rome, from the most barbarous parts of Ireland—ignorant clownish vile fellows whose manners are utterly disgusting to all who see them, from their base servility and uncouthness of garb and address. When they arrive at Rome, they do not employ themselves in learning, but pass their days in scheming amongst each other how they may obtain bulls! of presentation to livings and preferments at home; and as soon as they succeed in obtaining a title to a benefice, they run back to Ireland, commence a law suit for possession in virtue of the bulls (why not keep to the bulls! dear Doctor) obtained at Rome, and having finally succeeded after a scandalous litigation, instead of attending their Dioceses, they travel into Spain, France and Germany on pretence of persecution at home; and their whole study consists in soliciting pensions from the foreign Courts, to enable them forsooth to live abroad on a footing of grandeur suitable to the episcopal dignity which they have obtained by sycophancy intriguing and adulation. This is extremely prejudicial to our country and disgraceful to us in foreign parts as well as disgusting to our own Catholic nobility at home; because those bishops are appointed without regard to the elections or recommendations of our gentry or clergy, but against the express desire of both." (Peter Lombard Commentarius de Regno Hibernie, p. 296, Lovan 1632 quoted in King's Irish History, p. 908.)

So far Dr. Lee's Peter Lombard. Let us now see what Peter Lombard's Peter Lombard says of the matter. For between Dr. Lee's Peter and Peter's Peter there will be found a certain difference. Thus then Peter's Peter—"Some faults chiefly of defective education and of incivility of manner have been noticed by foreigners to belong to some Irishmen and even to some Priests. (Not then to all Doctor?) To explain how this has happened it must be remembered that the English governors continue to oppress and oppose the Catholic religion in the ways before mentioned, and that in consequence, many of the inhabitants of their own accord, or at the solicitation of their parents and friends, leave their native land, and seek in the Catholic Universities of Belgium, France, and even Spain, instruction in religion and literature. This has in most cases been attended with happy results, for many of those persons so educated, who have been ordained priests, and some who have been consecrated bishops at Rome, on returning to their country have there produced glorious fruits by teaching the people by word and example the things which pertain to the Catholic faith and to Christian life. But from the less civilized parts of Ireland went forth also other persons some of whom (oh! Dr. Lee! Dr. Lee!) were even priests, but who had no learning or manners, and whose ignorant conduct was not such as to recommend them to those of superior education, with whom they might chance to have dealings. These persons unhappily for their country went straight to Rome but not to acquire knowledge or manners; and as they arrived there with feet and it is to be feared with hands and

even head unwashed, betook themselves to seeking titles" (not bulls! nor even bulls!) "to benefices; and afterwards having gained provisional appointments commenced law suits at home for immediate possession. And not content with benefices, they spread their nets to catch the chief dignities in Ireland even the very bishoprics. When success in some instances (not in many Doctor) gratified their desires, they either neglected after consecration to fulfill their promise of returning to Ireland or perhaps they merely paid it a visit and then left it through fear or pretence of persecution (but not illotis pedibus this time Doctor). Afterwards wandering through various countries, or lingering idly in Spain they turned all their attention to soliciting pensions to enable them to live suitably to the dignity of their order. When the character and conduct of these priests and bishops albeit they were few" (and consequently could not Doctor Lee, be taken as characteristic of those Irish Priests &c.) became widely known, and unfortunately they became well known in those places chiefly where spiritual or temporal aid towards the liberation of Ireland was to be expected, there was undoubtedly produced a low estimate of the Irish nation and a less cordial disposition towards it in the minds of the very persons who had the power and who perhaps otherwise would have had the will to afford it help. But the Irish nation may plainly say that this misfortune happened through no fault of Ireland which did not seek, but rather protested against the promotion of persons of that kind before they were appointed and afterwards when the appointments became known grieved and sorrowed. And Ireland had the more cause to grieve because she had so many other and worthier sons educated in the above named Universities, and of whom all who were promoted were guiltless of any lapse or scandal and proved themselves to be as here, before noted, the most constant Confessors, or else the bravest martyrs whom this age produced. And as their merits are of far greater weight than the vices of some few individuals of a description easy to find in any country" (and notably so amongst the Protestant Bishops of Ireland) "so should the former rather than the latter be chosen as a guide for forming and confirming a favorable estimate of the Irish nation."

With these two extracts before us—Was there ever we ask a more barefaced perversion of historical testimony? When we first read Dr. Lee's quotation we saw on the very face of it, that it was "bogus." It bears intrinsic evidence of its falsity. No Catholic Archbishop—much less the celebrated Peter Lombard—would ever talk about "Bulls of presentation." Such mistakes are left only for Anglican Doctors when talking about things of which they are profoundly ignorant, and are left for English Church Institutions to publish and the Messrs. Rivingtons to patronize. Catholic Archbishops are wont to be better acquainted with "Bulls and Briefs" than to make so glaring a mistake.

Another intrinsic evidence of the falsity of Dr. Lee's Peter Lombard is found towards the conclusion of the pretended quotation? Catholic clergymen are not appointed on the recommendation of the laity, be they noble gentle or simple. None but an Anglican totally ignorant of Catholic usage or patronised by English Church Institutions would have been guilty of such a blunder.

But if our surprise at the stupidity of the quotation was great before we saw the real passage, our pity for the bad faith and effrontery of the quoter was unbounded when we turned to the original latin. Dr. Lee's passage is false—we fear maliciously false—in general and in detail. He proposes to give us two things—first "a characteristic description of those Irish Priests" &c., and secondly he proposes to give it on the authority of Peter Lombard. Now Peter Lombard never uttered the words as quoted by Dr. Lee—and the words which Peter Lombard did utter are not "a characteristic description of those Irish Priests" &c., but are a description of priests who were a double exception to the general rule. The whole passage as truthfully quoted goes to prove that vulgarity instead of being a characteristic of those Irish Priests who under Elizabeth and James flocked to Rome," was a decided double exception. From the less civilized parts of Ireland? (1st exception) "went forth other persons some of whom (2nd exception) were priests." Oh Dr. A. Lee! Dr. A. Lee!

Catholics beware of "Protestant History" especially if published by an English Church Institution.

SACERDOS.

ST. PETER'S, DARTMOUTH, N.S., Nov. 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

DEAR SIR,—Our dear Mother, the Spouse of Christ who, if men were only true to God—eschewed pride and sensuality—and understood their in-coming and out-going, would be always clothed in royal robes, is alas! now clothed in

mourning! And why? because, men are of the positive school of philosophy: because men are of no school of philosophy: because men say we are as God: we will not obey."

I wish to be understood in my application of the word, society: by it, I mean those who, by education, wealth, family position, and the like, cast off the Church, and drag with them many poor souls to the perdition—towards which they themselves are rapidly tending.

The Church is now in "sackcloth and ashes? She mourns for the sins of her people. She grieves at the moral depravity of governments: but she is confident of the future; and does not hesitate to believe that, her mourning robes may be soon laid aside: and that, the bright, white, pure nuptial garment, that fits and becomes her so well, shall soon be assumed not to be laid a side until her existing enemies shall not have a name on the page of history.

The Church then is to meet her enemies in open conflict—she is sure of victory. She fights with "the sword of the spirit." Her enemies fight with the sword of the flesh. Our Holy Mother is now waging the war that shall, sooner than we think, bring us to victory.

O'Connell was more than a philosopher when he advanced his doctrine of "Moral force." The ideal of his theory is a real power in the Church: and why? because the Church is a supernatural kingdom—established by God; and by moral means acted on and moved by the supernatural, the Church must overcome, conquer and destroy all her enemies.

What then is the strategy of the Church in her conflict with governments, with society and the world? The answer is simple. She tries to make souls pure before God, to make them humble, charitable, chaste, honest, patient, resigned, forgiving; in fine, she repeats Christ's sermon on the mountain, lifts souls up to the high requirements involved in that sermon; she succeeds; and, presto!—the "face of the earth is renewed." But how does the Church effect this purpose? The answer is equally simple. She has thousands of able and zealous Bishops, tens of thousands of able and zealous priests—all true to her—all true to their vocation—they teach her children: her children listen—they become good, and whilst they suffer in patience, they feel the day of peace is near because by their goodness, the wrath of God is appeased.

I witnessed in Halifax, since the 22nd of last October—a case in point in favour of my idea about the ultimate (I feel immediate) triumph of the Church. What I witnessed was the glorious results of a ten-days mission given to the people of Halifax by the eloquent or rather apostolic—Father Langeanke, S. J., of Montreal. Out of a small catholic population, 7,000 persons, within ten days, received "The Holy of Holies! Now, I feel quite sure, were there twelve Langeankes, they could so, act on the English-speaking world as to, by Gods grace, make all Catholics good; convert many protestants; and hasten the happy consummation of the Church's triumphs over her enemies. Father Langeanke during his ten-days mission in Halifax used the sword of the spirit with a master hand and won victories for Holy Mother. The fruits were produced: and, with God's help, they shall remain. In Prospect also—(Prospect is a fishing station about twenty-two miles from Halifax)—in Prospect also, F. Langeanke did good work. A four days retreat there wiped out many scandals, united many a soul to God, and, so far, helped to bring to an end the sufferings of the Church of Christ.

Missions do much good: they meet a want in the human heart: or rather, they meet a weakness of the human soul. You understand, Mr. Editor, what I mean. I hope next year, we shall have not only in Halifax but through the various missions of our diocese retreats given by F. Langeanke—if so—I am confident of glorious results. Had I a voice worthy of being heard, I would lift it up and call upon all interested in the best interests of the Church,—let missions be given everywhere—that souls may be brought to God and that thus, the wished for liberation of St. Peter from his chains may be effected through the prayers of a Holy people.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir, Yours, very sincerely, JOHN CANON WOODS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—You will recollect that a short time ago, an immense hue-and-cry, in which even the usually just and reasonable Gazette of your city joined, was raised by our Canadian Press generally, about the dilatoriness said to have been manifested by the French Metis or half-breeds of Manitoba, in responding to the call of Lieut. Governor Archibald, to rise in defence of the Flag of the Dominion, and assist in banishing from our soil those dastardly Fenians who, under the crazy lead of O'Neil, O'Donoghue, and Co., had dared to pollute it with their temporary presence. In fact, it was plainly enough hinted that those Metis, who happen to be all Catholics, were absolutely disloyal to the Flag which shelters them; and that even Governor Archibald himself, in the proclamation which he issued after the Fenian fiasco had exploded, was not altogether undeserving of censure, from his apparent effort to screen their lack of loyalty.

Now, Sir, it is my good fortune to be in possession of information from a gentleman high in office at Winnipeg, and therefore enjoying the best facilities for knowing the whole truth in connection with this affair; which completely exonerates the French Metis of Manitoba from the charge of disloyalty thus gratuitously laid at their doors. And, as an act of simple justice to those poor maligned people who, being thousands of miles away, cannot in person plead their own cause before the Bar of Canadian Protestant opinion; I feel confident, Sir, that you will permit me to quote here, from my correspondent's letter, the following passage which places the conduct under the actual circumstances of those much abused Metis, and Governor Archibald's action in relation thereto likewise, beyond the reach of Cavil.

Inter alia, my correspondent whose name I give you in confidence, says: "In the Canadian papers you will see conflicting reports concerning the late Fenian raid into this Province, particularly with regard to the loyalty of the French Metis. You will see that they are accused of tardiness in coming out, and of conspiring with the Fenians. But I tell you, and you may repeat it without fear of truthful contradiction, that they are loyal to a man, and that they all came out immediately on receipt of the Governor's Proclamation, which was two days after it had been circulated in the English parishes, owing to the difficulty or rather delay in getting it printed in French. In the United States they say 'any Nationality before a Catholic.' In Manitoba, our Orange friends have it, 'any Christian before a Catholic; but anybody black or white, before a French half-breed.' You can easily understand therefore why the poor Metis is called disloyal." So for my respected correspondent, will those Canadian Papers, and particularly the liberal Montreal Gazette, which gave birth or currency to this foul libel on the loyalty of the French Metis of Manitoba, take a note of the foregoing authoritative refutation thereof; and, as lovers of fair play even to an enemy, make the amende honorable due from them under the circumstances? I pause for a reply, and remain yours truly,

LOCHIEL, Alexandria, Glengarry, Nov. 13th, 1871.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mark, Ottawa, your communication received as we were going to press; will appear in our next.

We beg to inform our friends in Antigonish, N.S., and neighborhood that ANGUS M'ISAAC, Esq., has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS. We would also inform our Halifax friends that Mr. THOS. O'CONNOR has kindly consented to act as Agent for his locality. Both gentlemen are now prepared to receive subscriptions and grant receipts therefor. We hope our friends in both places will not be slow in calling upon them and leaving their orders.

St. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.—As per announcement, a meeting of the shareholders of the Patrick's Hall Association was held on the 7th inst., in their office. The various reports presented were quite satisfactory; that of the Treasurer was more favorable. It was, after considerable discussion, resolved to issue \$12,000 worth of preferential stock. The three retiring directors—Messrs. Edward Murphy, J.H. Semple, and M. C. Mullarky were unanimously re-elected.

Mgr. Tache received last week notice of his elevation to the Archbishopric of the North-West—His seat is fixed for St. Boniface. The bishop of St. Albert has been appointed to the Bishopric of the Saskatchewan.

THE BROAD AND NARROW WAY.—A building, some 300 feet or more in length is being erected at Point St. Charles, for the purposes of changing the wheels of the cars from broad to the narrow gauge.

The deputation of the Directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway have received the promise of the Ontario Government grant in favor of their road, and operations will be commenced immediately.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

Agreeably to announcement, the Rev. H. P. Kelly preached in this Church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The reverend gentleman appeared in the pulpit in the white habit, with hood, of his Order—Discalced Carmelites,—and the eager desire of the large congregation to hear his words at once became evident. The text of his discourse was from the 23rd Chapter of St. Matthew, 19th and 20th verses: Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost;

Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world. The power and prerogatives of the Church of God, derived from these words, were explained in clear and most appropriate language. The preacher's voice was loud and clear, and his enunciation distinct and classical.

At the close he informed the congregation that his mission to Canada and the U. States is to collect means to aid in the construction of a building to be used as a Novitiate and College for his Order in Ireland.—He had not only received the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of this Diocese, but his encouragement, and was therefore in a position to communicate, without interference from any source, with all who were able and willing to assist him. The Order to which the Reverend Father belongs is one of the most venerable and self-denying of the Catholic Church, and that its extension in Ireland just now is regarded with much interest. We have seen an account of a spirited meeting held to promote the interests of the particular establishment—in Loughrea—which Father Kelly represents, at which the Marquis of Laurier subscribed £50. It is quite evident from Father Kelly's qualities as a preacher, and his demeanour as a gentleman, that his Superiors did not err in assigning to him the important duty he has just commenced on this Continent.

We are informed that at the request of Father Salmon, Pastor of St. Gabriel Church, Point St. Charles, Father Kelly will commence a special Mission in that Church on Sunday next.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, Nov. 8th, 1871. At three o'clock His Honour the Lieut-Governor proceeded, in state, to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Honour was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Honour was pleased to open the first Session of the Second Parliament of the Province of Quebec, with the following:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to welcome you at your meeting to commence the labours of the second Parliament of the Province. The four years which have elapsed since the opening of the Quebec Parliament have shown us, in the clearest manner, how much the inhabitants of the Province desire to avail themselves of the advantages which the new constitution offers for the development of this part of the country. Our Legislature, under the new system, has been able to apply its revenues to the encouragement of those enterprises, which have appeared to be most likely to increase the prosperity of the Province. The legislation which has been adopted in different sessions of the last Parliament, in favour of the establishment of colonization societies, and to encourage different lines of wooden and iron railways, promises to give a powerful impulse to our commerce, our agriculture, and our manufactures. Notwithstanding differences of opinion which must necessarily exist in a constitutional country, it has appeared to me that public opinion has pronounced itself with sufficient unanimity in favour of these measures to justify you in continuing the policy followed by your predecessors, and extending it in proportion to your financial resources. The legislation and regulations respecting the sale of lands, and the collection of timber dues has produced a considerable increase in our revenues which has enabled us to proceed vigorously with the work on colonization roads in all parts of the Province. My Government has recently named several Immigration Agents in Europe, and in various parts of this country, and we have already reason to congratulate ourselves on the result of their efforts as well as on the means which we have taken to spread information respecting the resources of this province, and the value of its uncultivated lands, as well to emigrants from European countries as to our own countrymen. The subject of immigration, being under the joint-control of the Federal and local governments, at first presented some difficulties. I thought it right to suggest, that the Governments should hold a conference, which was followed by several others, and at the last of the meetings, held for this purpose, six provinces now comprising the Confederation were represented, and I have every reason to hope that the best understanding will prevail between the Federal and various local governments, which latter will share according to the measure of their resources, and their common interest in the work of providing for this important object. This province which previously possessed the advantage of a civil code, and a code of civil procedure, received from the Legislature during the last Parliament a municipal code which has recently been brought into operation, and I feel certain that our people will readily learn to profit by the means for local improvements which it places in their hands. The laws respecting the administration of justice, although in general producing excellent results, appear to me to be susceptible of some improvements, and measures on this subject will be submitted to you. I have transmitted to His Excellency, the Governor-General, in accordance with your request, your address on the subject of the so-called award rendered by two of the arbitrators named in virtue of the British North America Act for the division of the debts and assets of Upper and Lower Canada. The Federal Government has not put this pretended judgment in force, and whatever may be the nature of the steps which may be taken in this matter, I have sufficient confidence in the equitable spirit which prevails in our Confederation and in the appreciation in which the importance of this Province is held, to lead me to believe that justice will be done us.

Genlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The Public Accounts will be submitted to you, and the Supplies asked for the different branches of the public service, and for the important objects of Education, Public Charities, Agriculture and Colonization. My Government has exerted itself to reduce the expenses to what strict necessity requires, and I have no doubt that you will also use a wise economy in the employment of the public funds.—You will be happy to learn that, notwithstanding the large expenditure which has been incurred during the last four years in public works, in the establishment of schools of reform and industry, in the development of public instruction, in the construction and improvement of court houses and gaols, and in all the numerous objects which the Constitution has left in the charge of the Local Government there still remains a considerable sum to the credit of the Province.

IMMIGRANT SHEDS.—The erection of the Immigrant Sheds at Point St. Charles is completed, and the inside work is now being gone on with.

LACROSS.—The lacrosse match which took place at Toronto on Saturday between the Shamrocks of this city and the Toronto Club, resulted in a draw, each Club getting two games. Darkness coming on prevented further games from being played. At the close of the game the Shamrocks were escorted to the Queen's Hotel and entertained to supper by the Toronto Club, and left for home by the 7 o'clock train. Some fine play was exhibited on both sides and about 2,500 persons were present, although the day was raw and cold.

THIS RIVER DE LOUP AND ST. JOHNS RAILWAY.—It will have been seen from our telegraphic news, from New Brunswick, that arrangements have been made for the building of the proposed railway, from Halifax to the frontier of the Province of Quebec. It is stated that the contract has been approved by the Government of New Brunswick, who are pushing forward the scheme. The contractor is Mr. Burpee who built a large portion of the European and North American Line. When this portion of the line is made, there can be no doubt that the other part within the Province of Quebec will be speedily constructed, and we should not be astonished to see this Railway open for traffic before the intercolonial is completed.—Herald.

SMALL-POX IN OTTAWA.—It is reported that small-pox is assuming alarming proportions in Ottawa, and the local papers are very properly demanding that active measures shall be taken to meet the danger. Cleanliness, it is urged, should be attended to, and the removal of the filth and stagnant putrid ponds, which are to be found so plentifully in the capital. Under any circumstances these are things that should be attended to, but there is in the case of the small-pox a remedial, or rather a preventive, agency which should be attended to at once. The report of the public vaccinators in Montreal shows very clearly the good effects of vaccination. In instances where all the conditions for the spread of the disease existed, precisely in the form complained of in Ottawa, the medical man employed in one of the worst districts reported that by vaccination the disease had been stayed, although up till then it had been raging, and the only subsequent deaths that occurred were those of two persons in whose case the means of prevention were refused.

LOXOX, Ont. Oct. 6.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations which has occurred here for some years past broke out about 8 o'clock to-night in the engine shed of George Moorhead's wholesale and retail cabinet store on King street, communicating from thence to the workshop, store-rooms and show room, the whole of which were completely consumed. Bennett's furniture warehouse, to the east, was also destroyed, while two small dwellings to the west were pulled down in an endeavor to save Ferguson's warehouse. Davis's livery stable, to the rear of Moorhead's had a narrow escape, but by well applied energy the building was saved. Residences across the street were in great danger for some time from the intense heat, but fortunately did not sustain material injury. Moorhead's loss is about \$80,000, insurance \$35,000; Bennett's probably \$8,000, no insurance. By this fire over a hundred men are thrown out of employment, only two of whom were successful in saving their tools. Considerable furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition. The water supply was inadequate, and carts were called into requisition for the purpose of filling tanks. The firemen worked heartily, and prevented the conflagration from spreading. Fortunately the wind was very light, and the fire was confined to the vicinity in which it originated. Had there been a fresh breeze there is no saying where it would have stopped. The following are the losses of the different insurance companies:—Royal, loss about \$1,400; Imperial \$7,000; Northern, \$2,000; North British, \$8,000; Hartford, \$7,000; Western, \$8,000; Provincial, \$2,000.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"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." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL in the Town of Lindsay, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class certificate of qualification, one capable of Teaching Classics prefer. Must be of good moral character and well recommended. Duties to commence 1st January, 1872. Personal application desired if possible. Applications, stating Salary, to be made before 15th Nov. next. Addressed to A. O'LEARY, Secy. B. R. C. S. S. T. Lindsay, Oct. 21st, 1871.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last, and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

WANTED. IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class R. C. MALE TEACHER, Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Rev. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL of Picton, P. E. Co., a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to enter on his duties in November. Salary Liberal. Application to be made to the REV. J. BRENNAN, P.P., Chairman of the Board of R. C. S. Trustees.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF HONORA WELSH, a native of the Parish of Killure, County Kerry, Ireland, who was in Griffin-town, Montreal, in 1853. She was then expecting two of her sisters from Ireland. Any information respecting either of them will be thankfully received by their anxious sister, Catharine, (now Mrs. Charles Martin) at Cobourg, Ont. Should this meet the eye of either of them, they will relieve the anxiety of their sister by corresponding with Mrs. Catharine Martin, Cobourg, Ont. Cobourg, Sept. 25, 1871.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their board and fuel for the school. Applications, prepaid. Address, P. Carey, Secy-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871. WILLIAM FAHEY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned has accepted the estate of the late Dame CHARLOTTE TARDIEU (NÉE) HAVILLANT DELANAUDIERE, widow of the late Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, under benefit of inventory, and that the office of the said estate will be at Mr. A. Magnan's office, Notary of the said town of Joliette, who is authorised by the undersigned for him and in his name *esqualite*, to administer the affairs of the said estate. Joliette, 9th October, 1871. G. DELACUNADIERE.

JEWELLERY! JEWELLERY!! JEWELLERY!!! The Subscriber begs to tender his thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business. Having received a case of the above (ex SS. Austria), he is enabled to place before them an article which, for quality, workmanship, and moderate prices, is not to be surpassed in the city. Gold Hunting Cased Watches from \$27 upwards. Detached Lever Watches from \$10 upwards. English and Waltham Watches, \$20 to \$50. A large stock of Fancy Lockets from \$1.50 to \$20. An extensive assortment of Gold Chains, Seals, Tooth-picks, Pencils, and Charms, all warranted pure gold. Also, Gentlemen's Sets in Gold and Pearl. A call is respectfully solicited from all who may be requiring any of the above, before purchasing elsewhere. WM. MURRAY, No. 87 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT for District of Montreal. } LOWER CANADA The Twenty-fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one. PIERRE DAMOUR, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, Defendant.

Petitioner for the sale of Immoveable, KNOW ALL MEN that the said PIERRE DAMOUR by his petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under number five hundred and sixty-five, prays for the sale of an immoveable situated in the said District, to wit: "A lot of ground situate in the 'Quebec Suburbs of the City of Montreal, in Voltaire street, containing forty feet in front, by eighty feet in depth, the whole French measure, bounded in front by Voltigeurs Street, in rear by Charlotte Carrière, widow of Joseph Globenski, and 'Jos. Corvin dit Pretabre, on one side to the north 'by Joseph Vallee, and on the other side to the 'south by the said Pierre Damour, with a house 'thereon erected;" which said lot of ground has been occupied by Ann Kinch up to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and has not since been occupied. The said Pierre Damour alleging that by deed of sale entered into by James Vincent, Esquire to the said Ann Kinch before Blackwood and colleague Notaries at Montreal, on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, a hypothec was constituted upon the immoveable above described in favor of the said Pierre Damour for the sum of four hundred dollars with interest, being a *Constitut* and claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the sum of Eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, to wit: the said sum of four hundred dollars, and another sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars or interest accrued upon the above sum from the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and costs of these presents.

The said Pierre Damour further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immoveable is unknown. Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immoveable to appear before the said Court at Montreal within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Pierre Damour, failing which, the Court will order that the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, Prothonotary, Superior Court.

WANTED. A TEACHER for the Male Department of the R. C. Sep. School at Alexandria, Co. of Glengarry, Salary liberal—to enter on his duties in January, 1872—must be well recommended. Applicant to state Salary and qualification. GEO. HARRISON, Chairman. Alexandria, Nov. 14th, 1871.

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

THE ANNUAL MEETING and a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION, will be held in Lesser Hall of building, on Tuesday, 7th November at 8 P.M., Sharp. (By order), J. D. KENNEDY, Secy. Montreal, 24th Oct., 1871.

WANTED. AN APPRENTICE. Apply to J. CROWE, Black and White Smith, No. 37, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Means have been found for ending the difficulties between the Prussian soldiers composing the army of occupation and the citizens near where they have been quartered, and disquietudes arising from this cause, which at the time threatened to interfere with the final treaty between France and Prussia, will now be prevented.

THE FRENCH WHEAT CROP.—The result of the wheat harvest in France has been tolerably well ascertained by the operation of that unerring implement the flail or by the thrashing machine, both of which are employed at a much earlier period in that country than with us.—This test shows a large deficiency in the yield, it is now said to the extent of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 qrs., although there is a greater abundance of straw than in the two previous seasons. This deficiency is greater and more general in the crop of winter wheat than in that of spring, but even the latter does not by any means answer the expectations of the farmers, having been injured by the frosts in June and July, when it was in bloom.—Chamber of Agriculture Journal.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Thiers paid a visit to the military school at St. Maur, where he witnessed the examination of pupils and a review.

CHAMPAONE DRINKERS.—The French papers publish a curious statement, said to have been prepared from authentic statistics, showing that during a year's occupation of Champagne the German army of occupation consumed no less than 2,550,000 bottles of the famous vintage of that country. Of that quantity Rheims supplied 1,834,000 bottles; Epernay, 433,000; Ai, 272,200.

SIERGE OPERATIONS IN THE FUTURE.—The *Moniteur Universel* publishes the following extract of a letter written from Bonn by a German officer:—"The French reproach us Germans for the invidious methods we employ in the attack of fortified places. They still cling to old traditions, according to which it is rigorously necessary to effect a breach to obtain an entrance into a besieged town. Consequently they find our methods of investing and compelling a town to surrender by the terror of a bombardment very strange. But what will they say when the new system of sieges now under consideration, comes into operation—when they see a large town with its inhabitants and its defenders, its houses and its fortifications, all destroyed by the newly-invented system of mining, the power of which is such that nothing can withstand the besieger? Of course we shall be accused of barbarity, but in that they will be as wrong as all former charges of the kind have been. Is it not evident that such methods will render sieges infinitely less frequent, and consequently they will diminish bloodshed? It would be to misunderstand the sagacity and the character of our nation to think otherwise, and among the immense results of our method of warring it may be asserted that our calculated rigour is greatly to the advantage of humanity—as it is notorious, and has been statistically proved that bloodshed diminishes in proportion as the science of war is brought to perfection."

COURTS OF ENQUIRY.—The Court of Enquiry into the military capitulations is about to begin its work at Versailles. The first officer who will appear before it, according to the *Patris*, is Marshal Bazaine. The French law is that capitulation in an open field is punishable by death, no excuse being admitted. Capitulation in a fortress is visited with the same penalty, if the stores of food have not been exhausted, or resistance offered to an attack upon the place. The case of Metz is the only one about which there is any doubt, and in which the public seem to take any interest. The trial of the other commandants will be a pure formality, as even in the case of Paris there can be no question as to the danger of famine or the resistance, whatever may be thought of the manner in which that resistance was organized. Nothing has been done as yet in the matter of the officers alleged to have broken their parole. It is reported that the German Government demands that they should be tried by a Court composed of military officers of both nations.

BELGIUM.

Strikes among the workmen of Belgium still continue to be of almost daily occurrence. The "International" is working hard, and in some towns with a certain measure of success, to entrap the younger workmen into its association. Advices from Florence agree that Belgium alone of all the Catholic powers is likely to persist in the refusal to transfer their embassies to the Italian Government from Florence to Rome—so-called.

ITALY.

ROME, October 12.—SEIZURE OF THE CONVENTS.—Sardinian royalty entered Rome with violence, during a time of professed peace with Rome's Sovereign, to whom it had, but a few days previously, addressed a missive full of lip-service and devious professions. The same royalty, by its trusty agents, entered the Quirinal in the manner of the fabled deity who laughs at locksmiths. It has now completed its trilogy of burglarious acts by a double house-breaking, two in one morning, both done and finished in workmanlike style by about 8 a.m. on Sunday the 11th ult., being the 3rd centenary of the ever-famous victory of Christendom over the Ottoman foe, whose deeds are now no longer without a parallel. On that day two of the Convents marked for "expropriation," those of Sta. Maria on the Quirinal and S. Antony Abbot, were broken into, their holy inclosure sacrilegiously violated, and their consecrated inmates dispossessed, with a mockery of forbearance and of compensation that merely added insult to injury.—*Cor. of London Tab-*

FEELINGS OF THE ROMANS.—This last act of violence on the part of our invaders has perhaps caused greater horror in the Eternal City than anything they have done since they entered through the breach at Porta Pia. Not only the act itself but its evident sequel is producing a sense of alarm as well as of disgust. It is not the religious women alone that have been robbed and maltreated. They are the daughters and sisters of Roman citizens and nobles. It may well be supposed, and it is true, that not a respectable family in Rome but has some relative a member of one or other conventual community. They have all taken with them into their religious seclusion a dowry at least equal, in many cases even greater than they would have brought to an earthly spouse. Of these dowries they are now robbed by the usurping Government which offers them in return a pension, which, ridiculous as is its disproportion to their loss, will most probably never be paid. The nuns therefore will again become chargeable to their own families for support, and it is not in human nature that those families should retain feelings of loyal attachment to a Government by which they have been so seriously plundered. The force of these considerations will be perceived when I state that no doubt now exists as to the intention of our present rulers to confiscate, at no very distant date, the whole of the conventual property in Rome. It was for this, doubtless, that they came.

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.—It is very satisfactory to hear that the Italian Catholics have resolved on a general Congress such as is held annually by the Catholics of Germany, Austria, and Belgium. At a great meeting held at Venice on the 2nd, Signor Cazzani, who represented the Superior Council of the Youth of Italy, announced that that Council, whose seat is at Bologna, had constituted itself into a Committee under the honorary presidency of the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice for the organization of the first Italian Catholic Congress. The Holy Father has sent his blessing to the undertaking, and the Congress is to be held as soon as possible in one of the principal cities of Italy. The French-speaking Catholics have their assemblies at Malines: the German Catholics in one or other of the German cities; the Italian Catholics are about to inaugurate theirs; would a Congress of English-speaking Catholics be quite impossible?—*Tablet*.

HELP FROM HIS HOLINESS TO THE SUFFERERS AT TURIN.—His Holiness has sent, of his poverty, two thousand francs to the sufferers by the late fire at Turin, by means of the editor of the *Unita Cattolica*, through whose hands so many offerings from Turin have been laid at the feet of the apostolic throne.

Every day brings with it fresh testimony that the population of Rome conspicuously abstained from taking part in the celebrations on the 2nd ultimo, the anniversary of the now discredited plebiscite. The demonstrations, such as they were, were got up and carried on solely by the blackguards who have flocked to Rome since its occupation by their slavish chiefs, the Italian Government. And, in the evening, there was just a sufficient display of lanterns, &c., to call everybody's attention to the miserable failure of the attempt at illumination.

M. Tancioni, professor of surgical science at the Roman University, accompanied his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel with the protest that, as a Catholic he could not, as a Roman he ought not, and as a professor of a free science he would not take such an oath.

THE JESUITS AND THE SECTARIES.—Whilst the Catholics of Germany are putting up their fervent prayers for the safety and deliverance of the Holy See, the news reaches us in Rome that their enemies are preparing a fresh persecution against the Society of Jesus. The Secretaries of Munich have set the ball rolling, and the Protestants, who have just held a general congress of their body at Darmstadt, are organizing a vast league under the presidency of Herr Bluntschli, encouraged by an address of sympathy from the English Unitarians, to effect the suppression of the Jesuits throughout Germany, and their expulsion from the whole of the Fatherland. The stupid impolicy of confounding the Papal cause with that of the Order is evident; but there is one aspect of the matter that might cause misgivings in the minds of Germans. Every attack on the Society of Jesus has been the forerunner of some terrible social and political convulsion. Who does not recall, in this connection, the high-handed doings of Pombal and the philosophers in the last century, closely followed by the Revolution of '89; the persecutions of 1828, followed by the bloody days of July, 1830; the hostilities of 1845-6, and the catastrophe of 1848?—*Tablet Cor.*

EFFORTS OF THE ENEMY.—The Revolutionary and Infidel papers continue to vomit forth their blasphemies, calumnies, and maledictions. The thing is now carried to such a pitch that even the most indifferent, who have not lost all vestige of respect for religion, begin to be sickened at it. The chief agents in the direct attacks on the Church are now the Protestant Ministers; who have begun to hold forth even in taverns and public-houses. Professing a religion of some sort, they do not hesitate to make common cause with the unbeliever and the atheist in assailing the ancient faith. The Catholic clergy, both secular and regular, and the Roman Society of Catholic Interests are indefatigable in endeavouring to combat the evil. Lectures, sermons, and schools, are in full operation, and are actively made use of as means to stem the torrent of unbelief and immorality. Very few Romans attend the anti-Catholic harangues of the Protestant Ministers. The society of Iconoclasts goes on with its vandalic outrages. Every night some sacred image is broken. The authorities and police give no protection. The owners of houses

on which such images are placed have begun to remove them for security to the second or third storey. The *bona fide* Romans are indignant, but helpless. The destruction of these public evidences of the national faith wounds them in a tender point. Apart from the sacrilege, it is a speaking evidence how utterly their most cherished feelings are disregarded by their new rulers.

AUSTRIA.

The agitation amongst the Catholics of Austria, for revision of the abominable laws on the education of children, is daily assuming more formidable proportions. Latterly the Diet of Linz has made an energetic demand for the repeal or revision of the laws condemned by the Holy Sec.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the poet Schiller was observed to-day in presence of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and the President of the Reichstags. The crowd present at the ceremony was large and to the last degree enthusiastic.

A PROTESTANT COUNTRY INDEED.—There is not a single Catholic in the Prussian ministry, amongst the heads of ministerial departments, amongst the councillors attached to the ministries of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, nor amongst the provincial governors. This is another sample of Protestant toleration and fair dealing in an empire more than one-third of whose subjects are Catholics.

The *Nord* is of opinion that the hopes of union with the other schismatic bodies which are expressed in the resolutions of the Munich Congress are not likely to be realized. Its reason for so thinking is that Dr. Dollinger and the fraction who agree with him continue to acknowledge the Primacy of the Pope. We do not imagine that the kind of honorary primacy which Dr. Dollinger would be inclined to admit would be likely to be a great difficulty to anybody. But the *Univers* points out that the denial of any infallible authority to an Ecumenical Council would be a serious objection to Oriental schismatics as well as to Galileans. The second article of the Munich programme lays down the principle that a Council, even if incontestably ecumenical, "which with all its members acting unanimously departed from the principles and past history of the Church, could not pass any decree which would be binding in conscience on the members of the Church": and that the dogmatic decisions of a Council must "in the immediate religious sentiments of the Catholic people and in the eyes of theologians be evidently in harmony with the primitive and traditional belief of the Church." This of course entirely destroys the infallibility of councils as well as of the Pope; but we believe that the adherents of Dr. Dollinger are prepared to go even much further than this. They would assert, if necessary, that not only are the Bishops in Ecumenical Council bound as to what they decree in matters of faith by the subsequent judgment of the mass of the laity, but that the mass of the laity itself is subject to error, and that it is frequently only after a considerable lapse of time that it is possible to ascertain precisely what the Church does or does not hold. In other words, till the matter has ceased to be one of current controversy, it may be difficult to say whether it is the majority or the minority—possibly a very small one—which is in the right. That is to say, that there is no Divinely provided means on earth of ascertaining at any given time what is or is not the Catholic faith. To pretend that this is not pure Protestantism is childish. The belief that 200 or 300 years hence it may become historically clear what the Church holds on an essential but disputed point, does not relieve the man who holds that belief from the necessity of looking to the private judgment of himself or others as the last resort as long as he lives. And who is to decide which past judgments have since become binding? Have those of the Council of Trent for instance? If so, why? To say that all Catholics now hold them is no argument at all. *Ecce hypothesi*, those judgments may possibly have been wrong, and in that case those who then rejected them were right; and we are not aware that the sects who then rejected them have since received them. The same considerations will apply to any past dogmatic definition, and must inevitably land every logical thinker in a negation of any certain rule of faith.—*Tablet*.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—We have received from a trustworthy source the following account of a conversation which was held on Sunday at Chiselhurst between the Emperor Napoleon and our informant, who is authorized to publish the statement. In order to lend additional weight to his report of the interview, our correspondent gives the exact words employed by the Emperor accompanied by an English translation.

His Majesty spoke as follows:—(Translation.) "It is pretended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire. When a man has been, as I have been, during 23 years at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country—he preserves the sentiment of his dignity, the conviction of his rights, and casts away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them. Without illusions and without discouragement, I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, whatever may be the decrees of Providence. Moreover, when one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to

explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognizing one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration. Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the Imperial regime would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced. To all those who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language:—"I am opposed," I have said to them, "to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters." He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present Government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of Government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate Sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present Government, and if I consented to release them from their oath. I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive government. Thus you see, like the man in Horace, I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insult of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against the very men who, during 23 years, attacked my Government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and a stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

I reference to the recent publication of the letters addressed to him by one M. Lessines, the Emperor in reply to a question of our correspondent, said:—"These letters, as far as I can remember, are authentic, but surely I cannot be held responsible for the absurdities which people chose to address to me, and the communications of M. Lessines never received from me any serious notice. I believed the man himself to be a sort of harmless lunatic, as you shall judge. The first time I saw him, three or four years ago, he was walking hurriedly up and down the interior courtyard of the Tuileries. Upon sending to learn what he wanted he excitedly answered, 'My fate is in the Emperor's hands.' "How so?" "Because he is the only man who can confer upon me the boon I desire." "Name your request." "A stall at the opera this evening." "Why do you not go and buy one?" "Impossible! Every seat is taken. The lady I wish to marry will be there, and I must see her." "To humour what I supposed to be a sort of harmless idiosyncrasy," continued the Emperor, laughing heartily at the remembrance, "I gave orders to place in my strange visitor's possession the coveted admission to the opera, and he went his way rejoicing. The next I heard of him was in the shape of a proposition to annex Belgium to France—a project to which I certainly did not give the consideration my detractors pretend to believe."—*Times*.

HASTY CONSUMPTION CURED BY FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. CARBONAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JAN. 3, 1871.—MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Sir: I came to this country in May, 1869. I found a countryman of mine laboring under some affection of the lungs. I recommended your Syrup, tried at the Druggists in Harbor Grace, but they thought I was inventing the name at their expense. However, in April, 1870, Mr. Edgar Joyce rapidly wasted away with every symptom of quick consumption, so that he was unable to walk across the room, having no appetite, pains in the left side, nervous system unstrung, dry hacking cough, &c.—Fortunately I learned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Davin's, in St. John's and immediately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a supply from you at once.) This was Tuesday afternoon; at night he took the prescribed dose, and in the morning he described the very results notified on the wrapper. His appetite soon began to return, and a voracious one it was too; the dry hacking cough changed into loose but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether; pains left his side, his hand assumed its usual steadiness, and before he finished ten bottles his health was quite restored, and to-day not a more healthy person is to be found on our streets; and it is the opinion of all, had he not been fortunate in getting your valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites, he would now be in his grave. He happened to be in W. H. Thompson's the day your first shipment arrived, and took at once four bottles to the Labrador, which he was very anxious to do, but had not occasion to use them himself. No other medicine will he ever prescribe, recommend or give, but yours. I also recommended it to another consumptive, but have not heard from him since, as he lives in a distant part of the Island. Hoping this will give you some encouragement. I remain, yours, &c., D. H. BURRIGE.

That Iron is Valuable as a Medicine has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary. 37

Johnson's Anodyne Linctum may be used in a greater variety of cases than any other medicine. 13

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

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

SISTER GAUTHIER. MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR: DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

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

Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA. HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE, 11th September, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late PAUL CHAPUIS, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. JOLETTTE, 22nd Sept. 1871. J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 657.

In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT, An Insolvent. Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE. Att'ys for Insolvent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2297.

Dame SERAPHINE GADBOIS, of the Parish of Beletail, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of FLAVIEN GUERTIN, farmer of the same place and duly authorized *Procurator in Justice*. PLAINTIFF. vs. The said FLAVIEN GUERTIN, DEFENDANT. The Plaintiff in this cause has brought before this Court an action in separation of property, an *separation de biens*, against the Defendant, the twenty first day of October instant.

TRUDEL & DE MONTIGNY, *Procurators de la Demanderesse*. MONTREAL, October 21st, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT DIST. OF MONTREAL, FOR LOWER CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARGUERITE DUFFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLÉTES ROBILLARD, of the same place, bourgeois, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (*separation de corps*) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the No. 1499.

Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attorneys at Law, Of said Dame Duffaux.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY QUARTERLY. The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review, North British Review, Westminster Review. MONTREAL. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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IRGULAR

MONTREAL May, 1867
 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.
 Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.
D. SHANNON,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
 451 Commissioners Street,
 Opposite St. Ann's Market.
 June 14th, 1870.

TO THE CLERGY,
 DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.

PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,
 A New Monthly Magazine, published on the 20th of each Month, and devoted exclusively to Catholic Church Music, comprising Masses and Vespers, Motets, Litanies, Offertory pieces, Hymns, etc., etc., with Latin words, arranged mostly for mixed voices, with occasional pieces for female voices, and consisting of Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses,—the whole with Organ or Harmonium accompaniment.
 Each number contains about 30 pages of Music, printed on fine white paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors.
 The first number—just published—contains a complete Mass for 4 voices, by Spohr, an *Ave Maria*, by Panzeroni, a *Veni Creator*, by Lortzing, a *Sate Regina*, by Abbe Janssen, an *Ave Maria Stella*, by Meyerbeer, and a *Tantum ergo*, by Mine.
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 THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.
 J. GRATON, Sup.
MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.
 NOS. 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.
 THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on **FRIDAY**, the FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.
 For terms, and other particulars, apply at the School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.
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 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00
 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00
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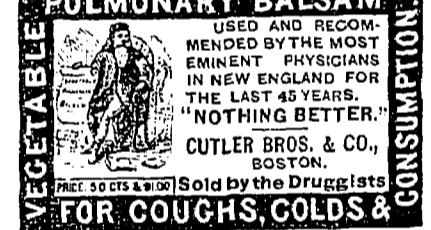
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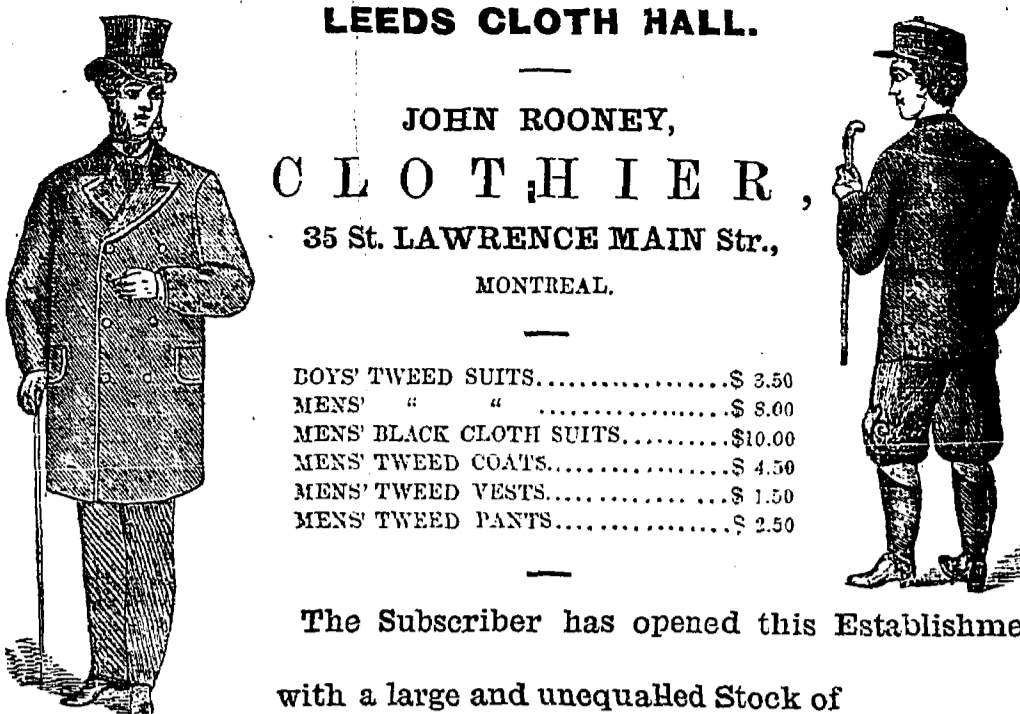
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 February 1, 1870;
 12m.

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 Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—
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 Truly Yours,
PROF. W. MERRICK.
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 The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.
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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.
PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.
MATTERS:
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2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax.
3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation;
4th Different styles of writing;
5th Reading of Manuscripts;
6th Rudiments of book-keeping.
7th An abridged view of Universal History.
2ND SECTION.
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4th Calligraphy;
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2nd Contemporary History;
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7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.
5th year.—Class of Science.
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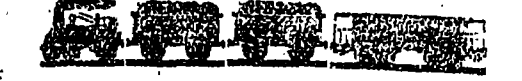
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