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

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

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

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER I .-- ST. GERMAINS.

Gently fell the evening shadows over the fertile valley of the Seine, as on the close of a levely day in August, in the year 1690, the sun set behind the western hills, shedding a deep resente tint on the richly wooded prospect, which extended far and wide around the Chateau of St. Germains, the retreat of one of the most unfortunate of English monarchs, the exiled James Stuart, and his good and beautiful queen, Mary Beatrice of Modena. Situated on a gentle eminence, embosomed amidst the umbrageous branches of noble forest trees, arose in all its grandeur the kingly residence which the generosity of le Grand Monarque, the courteous Louis of France, bad placed at the disposal of the unfortunate James; and the gorgeous rays of that early autumn sunset now play upon its walls, and penetrate within tinge on its antique paintings of dark green and gold, and rich and quaintly carved cornices, and shed a halo of light over the little group there assembled.

The king is seated at a small table, his head resting on his hand, his countenance wears the traces of much montal anxiety, for he suffers bitterly in the sorrows and privations of those faithful followers who have given up all for him and he listens sadly and silently to the conversation of two ladies now closeted in the royal cabinet. In the embrasures of a window stands one, tall of stature and delicately formed, and 77e fail not to recognise, when we look on that aclicately oval countenance, with its complexion of exquisite fairness, full black eyes, soft- a flushed and animated countenance, "our encened by their long silken lashes, and tresses of the same raven hue, the beautiful Mary of Modena. Beside the queen stands a maiden William of Orange has been glad to decamp, of some twenty-three years old; she has many | marching on towards Clonmel, and we have it personal charms, but the beauty of Florence O'Neill, the orphan protege of the queen, in no way resembles that of her royal mistress.

Florence was but little above the middle height; she was slender of form and fair of the last few weeks thoughout England and tresses of the girl, lending a still brighter tint to that richest of woman's ornaments, which, cate to you, that you must see on your arrival despite the strict rules prescribed by fashion, in Loudon. And now, my good friend, I warn Florence, like her royal mistress, often suf- you that all the skill and discretion which we fered, when in the privacy of home, to fall in its rich luxurinnee over her shoulders, instead on your arrival at the spot in which his maof conforming to the odious practice, then pre- jesty's false daughter holds her court. You valent, of forming a stiff and powdered pyramid | have often earnestly begged the king to tax of those tresses which Nature surely never meant to be so ill used.

"Nay, then, cheer up, ma mignonuc," exclaimed the queen, "and remember this Rewere faithful to the reval cause, then, shame upon them, they abjured their faith, were false to God and to their king, and ever since have false William of Orange."

"My royal mistress," replied Florence, "it were wrong in me to obtrude my personal merely do I feel an interest in him because we grew up children together in my early Irish home, but also because, at the imminent peril of his own life, he rushed to save me when I had lost all power to help myseli; my horse had taken fright, I had given myself up for been hurled into the chasm beneath had he not, at the risk of his own life, and at the cost of a broken arm, thrown himself in the animal's way, and saved me from a frightful death.-Ah! indeed," she continued, "I cannot but early associations, reared by a fanatical parent, still I am sure the day will come when he will bear a sword in the right cause, return to the

faith of his fathers, and ... "Nonsense, Florence," exclaimed the king, impatiently, "do not speak so tenderly of one who, as the letter you have received informs you, is one of the favorites of my traitorous safety back to her royal mistress." and perjured nephew, and if what report says be true, is always with him; you, the daughwas, should not waste a thought upon him; he is a renegade to his faith, and a traitor to his added James, rising and placing his hand ten murmured, as if unconsciously:

As the king spoke he left the cabinet, and

the queen, addressing Florence, said :

"As your uncle wishes you to spend some short time in England, I shall place you under the care of a trusty adherent of ours, who is about to leave St. Germains, and I shall look for your raturn before the winter be far advanced." Then ringing a small silver bell, which stood beside her, the queen bid the attendant who answered the summons tell Master Ashton that she wished to speak to him immediately.

Tall and well formed, with a pleasing countenance, was the young Englishman who, a few moments later, entered the cabinet. Devoted to the exiled family, he was about to undertake a most important and perilous mission.— With deep reverence he approached the queen,

"The king is about to entrust you, my good Ashton, with a delicate and dangerous mission. He will meet you here in the morning, and are safely delivered to those persons for whom trust to your guardianship this young lady, you heard the repulse that the false William of Orange has met with at Limerick ?"

"No, your majesty," said Ashton; this is,

indeed, good news." "We hear, then," said the queen, "that the gallant Sarsfield, with a body of dragoons, our false-hearted son-in-law, disabled the cannon, destroyed the wagons and ammunition, and safely retraced his steps to Limerick. The siege has been vigorously carried, and our loyal Irish subjects have courageously defended their city, and," added the queen, with mies have met with such a warm reception that it is said, 1,200 men have fallen, and on good authority that he meditates a speedy return to England. So, Ashton, there is reason for us to look upon matters more hopefully. persons, whose names the king will communiknow you to possess must be called in action your skill in his services; tell me candidly, Ashton, dare you, now that the time has come in which he may put your talents to account, exert them in his cause, for, oh, my good Ashginald, who was, you say, the playmate of your | ton," continued Mary Beatrice, inexpressible childhood, can be no fit mate for you. His sadness in the tones of her voice, and tears family, up to the time of the Commonwealth, gathering in her eyes, "I must not hide from you that the mission we trust you with is replete with difficulty and peril."

"Do not fear me, my royal mistress," said paid but poor allegiance to the Stuart rule; be Ashton, proudly drawing himself up as he true to yourself, Florence, and grieve no more spoke, "I am only rejoiced that the time has for one who has openly joined the forces of the at last come in which I can prove my devotion to the royal cause by deeds as well as words. At last, then, there is an end to inaction, and the day may soon arrive," he continued, laying griefs in the presence of your majesties, but his hand on his sword, "when my good right you will not chide me, when I tell you that to arm may wield this blade in his majesty's ser- of the O'Neill's, and the greater part of the Sir Reginald St. John I owe my life; not vices. I am ready, if need be, to shed my blood in defence of his rights."

"Well, then, good Ashton," replied the queen, "remember my words. Conduct yourself with prudence, for you are about to go near the court of Mary, the daughter, as our Scottish subjects, in the full bitterness of their ence for the first time at the little Court of St. lost, for it wound its way along the brink of a satire, denominated the false Mary; near her precipice, a moment more, and I must have there must be much danger, and it behooves you to be wary and cautious. I shall not be present, my trusty friend, at your interview with the king, so I may probably not see you again, for we wish you to commence your journey speedily, and remember that very early feel the deepest friendship for Sir Reginald, in the winter we expect to see you back, achis is such a noble soul, perverted, alas! by companied by my young friend, Florence O'Neill."

"Ah! madam," said the young man, bending his knee, "rest assured I will carefully execute my mission, and some weeks before the festival of Christmas be celebrated at St. Germains hope to apprize your majesties of a successful rising, and conduct Miss O'Neill in

As Ashton spoke he left the cabinet, and the queen, with the air of one who is very weary ter of such a faithful veteran as your father and ill at ease, threw herself on the chair which James had occupied, and passing her hands caressingly over the golden locks of her tionate, the heart of Mary of Modena turned

in these risings the blood of good and brave the hand of the fair descendant of the O'Neill's, noble men be shed for us, and shed in vain."

inde some glorious and effective rising for the

royal cause?"

"True, Florence," replied the queen; "God knows I try to keep up my spirits." Yet the conduct of Mary Beatrice belied her words, for with somewhat of dismay, she felt, one after another, hot tears falling on her neck as her mistress spoke; indeed, it is well known that the beautiful and unfortunate Mary of Modena was the veriest oreature of impulse. It was utterly beyond her power to disguise her feelings, and at no time had she been a match in any way for the unscrupulous and deceitful daughters of James.

Throwing horself on her knees beside the queen, and respectfully raising her hand to her ips, Florence earnestly besought her to keep up her spirits, and become calm and hopeful. place in your care certain papers, to which fic-titious names are attached. You will see they moon had long risen, and its silvery rays, penetrating into every nook and corner of the cabiyou will be told they are intended. I also en- net, revealed distinctly the figures of one of the most unfortunate of queens and her kneeling Florence O'Neill, and you will conduct her in protege. Mary Beatrice bent her head forward the cibinet of the ex-king, throwing a ruddy safety to the home of her maternal uncle, Sir and imprinted a kiss on the forehead of her Charles de Grey. But tell me, Ashton, have favorite. With a violent effort, striving to conquer her emotion, then, rising, she turned to one of the windows, which lay buried in a

> Bathed in a flood of silvery light lay the valley of the Seine. At the base of the lofty hill, on which the Chateau of St. Germains passed the Shannon in the middle of the night, rose in all its grandeur, the scene was sublimely routed the troops that guarded the artillery of beautiful, as in the bright moonlight of the summer night each copse, and glen, and thicket in the vale beneath was revealed to view, whilst in the distance might be descried the towers of St. Denis, frowning, as it were, over the quiet, peaceful scene beneath,

Mary Beatrice for some moments stood mulike a map beneath the chateau, and her thoughts, spite of herself, recurred to the doubtful future.

Was it merely a vague fear of approaching evil, or had the veil which conceals the future from our gaze been for a moment raised before her eyes, but the ruin of her faithful Ashton, Many of our warmest friends have risen within and the downfall of her dearest hopes, had passed as in a vision before the eyes of Mary complexion, and her deep, violet eyes, shaded Ireland; some there are also, even within the of Modena; yet, striving to banish from her by long brown lashes, are bathed in tears. | traitor's camp, whose hearts are rightfully dis- mind the unpleasant impression it had received, Softly fall the sun's last rays on the golden posed, and it is to some three or four of those she dismissed Florence, saying, in a hopeful which served to give ingress to as many suites sharper than a scrpent's tooth it is to have a

> to pray before going to rest for the success of communicated with the grand saloon, octagonal our enterprise." Then, ringing the bell, she summoned her attendant, and sought the king. disguising her uneasiness beneath a smiling countenance.

CHAPTER II.-LE GRAND MONARQUE-THE KING'S PROMISE.

On the morrow, Florence received an order to accompany the queen to Marly, at which place Louis XIV at that time held his Court, in fact, it was to this most gallant of monarchs that she owed the appellation of the Rose of St. Germains, by which name she was generally known at the French Court. The courteous king was indeed never insensible to the charms of the softer sex, and the delicate beauty of the Irish maiden, whom we have omitted to memtion was distantly related to the brave Tyrconnell, had not failed to make a due impression en the heart of Le Grand Monarque. The mother of the fair Florence was an English lady, by birth, had married one of the ancient race girl's early life had been spent in her father's native land, till some time after his death, which occurred when fighting in the French army under Turenne. Sir Patrick O'Neil had been the bosom friend of the brave Marshal; and thus it was that when Louis beheld Flor-Germains, and heard her spoken of as the daughter of a deceased friend of his favorite Turenne, he immediately became interested in her welfare. Florence had barely completed her fifth year when her father fell, while fighting valiantly beside the Marshal; his lady, a woman of great personal attractions and considerable merit, had been in early youth the friend of Ann Hyde, Duchess of York, and some eight years after her husband's death she repaired to London, and received a post in the household of the then Duchess Mary of Modena, who soon looked friend: the health of the latter, however, soon began to decline, and she retired again into the Court." solitude she so deeply loved, passing the greater part of her time in religious exercises, and in the education of her daughter of whom she was passionately fond, and died before Florence had attained her fifteenth year.

Somewhat like herself impulsive and affecderly on her head, for Florence knelt as the king approached her, "you must learn to be dread of approaching svil sits heavy at my of emotion, and an unward of emotion of the feather of unward of emotion, and an unward of emotion of the feather of un

more of a heroine, and be more courageous heart." What if the undutiful Mary and the the ornament and admiration of the court. led him to commit the grossest errors and the under the trials that may await you."

| What if Many suitors, too, had offered themselves for gravest faults. but Mary Beatrice would not sway the feelings "Nay, madam, do not suffer such fears to of her protegee, so far as to extort a forced comharass your mind. May not the good news pliance with a royal command, though both heryour majesties have heard from Ireland pre- self and the king were predetermined never to give their consent to her union with Reginald it. John, with whom she had grown up in the days of her mother's early widowhood.

Indeed, to such an union Florence never could expect her royal protectors to agree, for St. John was a cousin of that stern upholder of the Commonwealth who had been with Vane, Lambert, and others, actively engaged in sowing the seeds of discord and rebellion against monarchy: the present head of the family, too, was a Protestant, and disaffected towards the exiled James, in fact, Florence could not urge a single point in his favor, and was obliged to blamed James for hazarding too much, others own to herself that these were very sufficient reasons why her royal protectors should refuse to sanction her union with Reginald St. John.

But let us return to the story from which I have so long wandered, and accompany the royal party on their way to Marly.

It was very early when they set forth, the autumn morning, one of the fairest, and its dews had been quickly dried up by the first rays of the sun which shone cheerily on the chateau, and kissed away its last pearly drops as they rested on each blade of grass and humble floweret in the valley beneath, Despite the misfortunes of the royal pair, there were happy moments still for them to enjoy, and the beauty of the day lent its aid on this occasion to banish from their minds, for awhile, the thoughts of their present overwhelming anxie-

Blithely they rode onward with but few attendants in their train, and ere the day was far advanced they reached the royal retreat of Marly; the approach to this villa palace was by a noble avenue of trees, the park extending to that of Versailles: in its tasteful gardens were miniature lakes and graceful fountains, singly gazing on the rich country, spread out their marble basins filled with gold fish, and glistening with the floating lotus.

The royal party now approached the principal part of the ediffice, a spacious, square detached pavilion, near which six smaller ones were grouped around; light and graceful, indeed, was the construction of the entire building supported by Corinthian columns, between which were paintings in fresco. Each of the four sides of the pavilion was crowned by a portico, and now ascending to the terrace, James and his train entered one of the four vestibules | poet, and exclaimed with King Lear: "How of apartments on the ground floor reserved for "Now, good night, Florence, and forget not Louis and the princes of the blood, all of which in its form, having four fire places supported by Ionic pillars, over which were painted figures representing the seasons. Many spacious windows, with gilded balconies and oriels, around which were grouped baskets of flowers supported by Cupids, lighted up this most gorgeous apartment.

Though in about his fiftieth year, in the time of which we write, Louis Quatorze had certainly not lost one iota of that noble gracefulness of mien for which he was so distinguished, his eagle eye was bright as in his youth, and the exquisite simplicity of his attire only added to the elegance of his general demeanor.

He was habited, as was most frequently the case, in a garment of black velvet, relieved by a slight gold embroidery, and fastened by single gold button; his under vest was, however, of crimson stuff, elegantly embroideried. but not one single ring or any jewel whatsoever adorned the person of the king save in his shoe and knee-buckler. Unlike all the former kings of France, he wore his blue ribbon beneath his vest save when on state occasions it was suffered to hang at full length, embroidered with precious stones, estimated at the immense value of eight millions of money.

Saluting the little party with the dignified and graceful courtesy which so well became him, the handsomest and most majestic prince of his time, welcomed to Marly, James and Mary Beatrice, then turning to Florence, who as one of her ladies, was privileged to accompany her, he said: "Welcome too, to Marly, fair Rose of St. Germains, and I assure you, young lady, if out of their plans. our cousin James and his royal spouse do not soon find you a husband, I will myself look after your interests, nay, do not blush, for I vow you shall be thy protegee unless your name of O'Neill, time-honored as it may be, be not quickly changed for another, for remember I to see you the wife of some noble of my own

Blushing deeply, the timid Florence stammered out a few words of grateful acknowledgment, intimating at the same time that she had no desire at present to change her state, whilst Mary Beatrice aware of the interest the courtly monarch really felt for Florence, inwardly resolved that, if possible, she should king. But do not look so sad, my child," favorite, who sat on a low stool at her feet, she instinctively to this orphan girl, whom she at not cross his path again; she had, in fact, no added former and or stool at her feet, she instinctively to this orphan girl, whom she at not cross his path again; she had, in fact, no added former and or stool at her feet, she instinctively to this orphan girl, whom she at not cross his path again; she had, in fact, no added former and or stool at her feet, she instinctively to this orphan girl, whom she at not cross his path again; she had, in fact, no added former and or stool at her feet, she instinctively to this orphan girl, whom she at not cross his path again; she had, in fact, no once adopted, and whose engaging manners and desire to see the innocent and pure-minded exiles, with somewhat of emotion, and an un-

After awhile Louis and James retired, the latter wishful to lay open to the French king his views and intentions, making him cognizant of the departure of Ashton to England and confiding to the monarch the names of several distinguished persons in England, who were zealously interesting themselves in his service. But the failure of the late attempt at the Boyne had weakened the hopes of Louis as to the restoration of the unfortunate James. Had he been able to have retarded the decisive stroke received at the Boyne some few weeks longer, the French fleet would have become masters of St. George's Channel, and could either have conveyed himself and his army to England, or have prevented aid from coming to William; the unfortunate are sure to meet with censure, and whilst many condemned him for leaving Ireland too soon. By the earnest desire of the queen, Tyrconnell had urged this hasty retreat, she having entreated him at any cost to save the king's person, but the truly unfortunate James was destined a victim of patience by Providence, his friends exercising him equally with his enemies.

Louis was dissatisfied with the line of conduct he had pursued, and probably at the instigation of his ministers he declined to aid another expedition.

James had keenly felt the censures which had been passed upon him; but hope still led him on, and his queen needed no extraneous aid save the prudence and discretion of Ashton, a tried and faithful servant devoted to the interests of the Stuart race, to carry communications from herself and James to the Bishop of Ely, Lord Preston, the Earl of Clarenden and others who were zealously stirring to bring about the restoration. Thus it was, that painful as was the commencement of his conference with Louis, his sanguine nature did not yield. and when it was concluded, and accompanied by the French king, he sought Mary Beatrice, who with her attendants wandered awhile in the shady groves of Marly, no trace of discomfiture was visible on his countenance.

Nevertheless Louis was truly noble and generous, his kingly nature had developed itself in his dealings with the exiled monarch, whom he would have rejoiced to have placed again on the throne, now usurped by the most worthless of daughters and ungrateful of nephews.

Heavy indeed were the misfortunes with which our second James was visited : he might have used with truth the language of our great

The cool and hardened cruelty of Mary, his most favored daughter, stung him to the quick, for she heartlessly appropriated to herself the property of her stepmother, amongst other things a costly cabinet of silver fillagree, and denied even her father's request for his clothes and personal property, a request which, with unparalleled barbarity, the ungrateful Mary refused to comply with. Evelyn relates that she entered Whitehall joyful as if bidden to a wedding feast. Transported with joy, she ran into the closets and examined the beds, her coarse and unfeeling levity revolting the minds even of Bishop Bennett and Lady Churchill, and hurrying to take into her iron grasp the goods which had fallen into her pos-

James had heard, too, that she had ordered that the standards and other spoils taken from him at the Boyne be carried in procession and hung in St. James' Chapel.

Whatever may have been his faults, he had been to both his daughters the most indulgent of fathers; of their unparalleled wickedness and abandonment of filial duty, no doube can remain on the minds of posterity.

But return we to our story. Not without an end in view had James sought Louis on the occasion we have spoken of, but he was confident in his expectations of a successful rising, through the unceasing efforts of his friends in England, and so well did he disguise his discomfiture at the result of his interview with the French king, that Mary Beatrice vainly tried to read in his countenance whether there was any further aid to be expected for the carrying

One short hour more was passed in the enchanting spot which the luxurious monarch had chosen for his retreat when he wished for such solitude as in his high position he could obtain. A rural fete had but recently been given, and as no cost was ever spared, trees of considerable never forget your father was the intimate friend size had been transported hither from the upon Lady O'Neill in the light of a favored of my brave Turenne, and it would please me forests of Fontainebleau and Compiegne. in order to add, by the rich beauty and luxuriance of their foliage, to the pleasantness of the scene, and a very little later to fade away and give place to others.

This was the first time Florence had visited Murly, and the kingly Louis, who, out of affectienate memory for the good Marshal Turenne. bestowed upon her so much notice, bade her remember that she would ever find a friend in him, adding, ere he bade adieu to the royal.

time, trouble should fall upon you, or you brother and sister of England may not have it selves and professing the same faith." in their power to confer, then forget not that in sion to seek the aid of Louis of France.

With reverent gratitude, for she thought she might in some way aid her royal mistress through the monarch, Florence raised to her lips the hand of le Grand Monurque, and with deep emotion, faltering out her thanks, fell into the little train which had accompanied the royal exiles from St. Germains, and who, having made their adieus to King Louis, prepared to culties of a general system of education in a comreturn thither.

(To be Continued.)

A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN FREE SCHOOLS.

BY THE RIGHT REV. RISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Bishop M'Quaid spoke as follows : - My best thanks are due to the gentlemen whose invitation has given me this opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens on the all important question of "Christian Free Schools."

Some estimate may be formed of the importance of the subject from the fact that there are in the State of New York one million five hundred thousand children of school age; as also from the vast pecuniary interests at stake, as the State alone in its Public and Normal Schools, Academies, and for educational purposes, expends more than ten millions of dollars annually; whilst the Universities, Colleges, Christian Free Schools and private schools of every description disburse a sum of money running into

Pecuniary considerations, however, dwindle into insignificance when comparison is made with those higher interests that concern the future welfare, prosperity and permanence of our Republican institutions. A people who are to govern themselves need virtue and morality much more than intellectual knowledge to appreciate and preserve the forms of self-government. Hence it is so truly said that a Republic needs moraland virtuous citizens.

Influenced by motives of political self-preserva tion the various States of the Union have sought from time to time to devise and establish systems of common schools for all their children. With the consent of a majority of the people, common schools for secular education, as it is called, have been or-

ganized in all the States. New York State has as general, broad and liberal system of Public Schools as any other in the Union. Whilst the system of schools now existing has many opponents, some of whom deny the right of the State to educate children any more than to feed and clothe them, the vast majority concede the right to the State to impart an intellectual education to all

who choose to avail themselves of the boom There are two points almost universally accepted. The first is the primary and natural right of parents to procure for their children the best education they can, (and no education is worth having that leaves out religious culture.) and their duty to guard and protect the hearts and minds of their offspring, in their years of tender and confiding trustfulness from

every danger to morals, virtue and good principles. The second conceded point is the want of right in the State to interfere in the religious teaching of parents or children, confining itself strictly and solely to the secular knowledge, and excluding absolutely all religious instruction.

We shall see before the close of this address that when the State professes to impart an education purely secular and free from all religious teaching she lays claim to do an impossible thing; that if she could give such an education it would be a great misfortune to the children, to the family and to the State; that the attempt to give it is doing great harm, and inflicts great injustice upon those parents who are hindered by the interference of the State from providing for their children the description of religious training which best enables them to satisfy the dictates of conscience.

The present system of Public Schools in this State professes to exclude all religious exercises. We are ten told that this is the American system, and that it is very impertment for foreigners to wish to bring religion into schools against the American idea. So far as any system of Public Schools can be said to have an American idea, the idea will be found to be "Education based on religious instruction."

The first schools established in New York city and in many places of the State were religious deneminational schools. These schools were supported by the churches with which they were connected and by their patrons. Religious exercises formed a as inadmissible as a school exercise within school part of the daily duties of the class room. The early hours, and that no pupil's conscience or inclination founders of this Republic were not able to understand how they could bring up their children in the knowledge, love and service of God by banishing the Bible, prayer and religious exercises of every kind from the school. Hence religion was reverenced and its duties attended to in all institutions of learning in the country. The American system of education in its incipiency, and for a long while, was one founded on Bible teaching and religious exercises. The present system is un-American, anti-American.

In the year 1805 some benevolent gentlemen of New York city, seeing that many children did not attend any of the Parochial schools, came together to establish a "Free school for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society." The first schools of this new organization were put in operation by the generous contributions of benevolent individuals, but their benevolence soon took the form of taxation, and from helping in the cause of education they soon absorbed, through State support and generous taxes, all schools of their standard, effectually crushing and driving out of existence the Parochial schools which they had been formed to assist. As in the earlier days, a great deal of religious teaching was given in the schools of the Public School Society, the various denominations of the city did not object strenuously to this gradual absorption of Parochial schools into the monopoly of the Public School system. Indeed the first free schools provided for the religious instruction of the children through the instrumentality of the dif-

ferent sectarian denominations of the city.
Prayer, Bible reading and the singing of religious hymns formed part of the exercises of the public schools of New York until 1840, at which time began the famous discussion "on the rights of Catholics in relation to the public "schoos." Besides, in those days, the attacks upon Catholics by teachers and pupils were frequent and annoying; the reading books contained much that was offensive to Catholies, who, few in number and poor in this world's goods, were looked upon almost with contempt and were barely tolerated. They had only a small number of schools of their own, and perhaps not over five thousand children in Catholic schools in the entire State. I may here remark that the German emigration had scarcely begun at that date.

Before the controversy had got fairly under way, and before the violent and fanatic bigotry of the masses had been excited, Gov. Seward in his annual message to the Legislature, in 1840, inserted these remarkable words:

"The children of foreigners, found in great numbers in our populous cities and towns, and in the vicinity of our public works, are too often deprived of the advantages of our system of public education, in consequence of prejudices arising from difference of language or religion. It ought never to be for-

Turenne, so bear in mind that if, at any future in their education as in that of our own children. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the estab-lishment of schools in which they may be instructed should require some favor granted, which my by teachers speaking the same language with them-

Gov. Seward speedily gave way before the clamor that hour of need or distress you have permis-sion to seek the sid of Louis of France. but he was in advance of the people.

John C. Spencer, Secretary of State, described by S. S. Randall, in his history of the "Common School System" as a remarkable man, "possessed of transcendent intellectual endowments and unimpeachable moral worth," * * * possessed of a mind a gigantic in its comprehension and microscopic in its accuracy," made a report to the Legislature of 1841, in which, whilst stating clearly and boldly the diffimunity divided up into many religious denominations, gave the only solution that is possible:

"On this principle of what may be termed absolute non-intervention may we rely to remove all the apparent difficulties which surround the subject under consideration. In the theory of the Common School law which governs the whole State except the City of New York, it is fully and entirely maintained and in the administration of that law it is sacredly observed. No officer among the thousands having charge of our Common Schools thinks of opposing by any authoritative direction respecting the nature or extent of moral or religious instruction to be given in our schools. Its whole control is left to the free and unrestricted action of the people themselves in their several districts. The practical consequence is that each district suits itself, by having such religious instruction in its schools as is congenial to the opinions of its inhabitants. . .

If there is not ontire fallacy in all these views-if the experience of twenty-five years derived from the school districts of the interior is not wholly worthess—then the remedy is plain, practical and simple. It is by adopting the principle of the organization that prevails in the other parts of the State, which shall leave such parents as desire to exercise any control over the amount and description of religious instruction which shall be given to their children the opportunity of doing so. This can be effected by depriving the present system in New York of its character of universality and exclusiveness, and by opening it to the action of smaller masses, whose interests and opinions may be consulted in their schools, so that every denomination may freely enjoy its 'religious profession in the education of its youth.

These wise, statesmanlike, and truly American views of John C. Spencer had to give way before the ignorance and religious bigotry then dominant in the State. Whenever a time comes for the settlement of the school question upon an equitable basis, we shall have to go back to something like what John C. Spencer proposed in 1841. Instead of leaving the control of schools to parents, the State has stepped in as absolute master, monopolized education by levying ten millions of dollars to be used in its own way, in its own schools, driven away almost all competition and trampled down unfeelingly the humble endeavors of poor parents, who, in this land of freedom and equal rights, presume to educate their loved ones with that " amount and description of religious instruction" which conscience tells them is good, expedient, necessary.

And now that the common school system has triumphed over every competitor and ten millions of dollars are annually expended for educational purposes, what is the education which the State offers its children?

I shall ask two State Superintendents of public Instruction to answer that question. Their authority will not be disputed.

Henry S. Randall, in his report to the Legislature

in 1854, wrote :--"In view of the above facts, the position was early, distinctly, and almost universally taken by our Statesmen, Legislators and prominent friends of education-men of the warmest religious zeal, and belonging to every sect—that religious education must be banished from the common schools, and consigned to the family and the church. If felt that it was the least one of which the circumstances admitted. Accordingly, the instruction in our schools has been limited to that ordinarily included under the head of intellectual culture, and to the propagation of those principles of morality in which cts and good men belonging to no sect. can equally agree. The tender consciences of all have been respected. We have seen that even prayerthat morning and evening duty which man owes to his Creator-which even the pagan and savage do not withhold from the gods of their blinded devotion-which, conducted in any proper spirit, is no more sectarian than that homage which constantly goes up from all nature has been decided by two of our most eminent superintendents shall be violated by being compelled to listen to it. · · · I believe that the holy scriptures, and especially the portion of them known as the New Testament, are proper to be read in schools by pupils who have attained sufficient literary and mental culture to understand their import. I believe they may, as a matter of right, be read as a class-book by those whose parents desire it. But I

science or religion objects to such version." This very year a gentleman residing in one of the neighboring villages of this county, whose child had been made to stand outside the school room, during the reading of the Bible, because it objected to that reading, appealed for justice to Mr. Weaver, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, and received the following answer:

am clearly of the opinion that the reading of no

version of them can be forced on those whose con-

"Albany, Feb. 11, 1871.

"Sin:-The laws of this State do not require pupils in the Common Schools to participate in reigious exercises of any kind, and neither teacher nor trustee has power to compel any pupil to unite in such exercises. According to the construction of the law established by the Department many years ago, the teachers may engage in such exercises be-fore or after school hours, with such pupils as choose to attend. See Code of Instruction, 349, 355. " Your obedient servant,

"ABRAM B. WEAVER, "Superintendent."

The New York Tribune of Nov. 25, 1869, in replying to an attack of the Episcopalian, would give up the Bible in New York City, where the law seems to permit its reading, as the only means of defending the Common School system against the assaults of Catholics.

As I prefer to let others speak, it will be pleasant to hear what a secular newspaper has to say of a system of education that dispenses with prayer, the reading of the Bible except as a class book for its

literary merits, and religious exercises of any kind.
The New York World, September, 1871, comment. ing on a remarkable address of Gov. Brown, of Mis-

"The truth is that the mistake of means in our system of education arises from a perversion of ends. On account of the recency of its establishment our school system answers much more nearly than those of older countries to what are considered by the majority of modern men the chief end of man in our time. That end is to get on in life; to make money, and to gain what money brings. To that thanks, however, to the noble lord for not pushing it purpose the present system is entirely adequate. • now; for he could not carry it."

Human happiness is no longer defined in the words of the Catechism, 'to glorify God and to enjoy him forever,' nor even 'to live through the whole range of faculties, but to get a fortune. * And our present system of education is thor-

changed his determination." gotten that the public welfare is as deeply concerned oughly fit to attain it. To turn the hearts of the however, the Minister received the news from Irc- nobler condition than any they have filled for the

job; but until it is done a right system of education cannot be established."

There is a picture of the education furnished by the State of New York to its children. It is calculated to show them how to get and spend money; and its highest morality is some worldly wisdom culled from old Pagan authors, or a literary classbook called the Bible.

Down to these depths of religious degradation Catholics believe that they forsook their carlier the voters were circulated amongst the people, "in system of education to keep us from its advantages and to hurt our church. They have hurt themselves as Christians and honest men; they have emasculated education of all that gives it vitalizing power; they have helped to place the canker-worm of infidelity in the body politic, through the children; we have suffered in a pecuniary way, and because, like good citizens, we suffer when the country suffers.

Let us now examine the subject under another aspect. The present system of godless education has been fastened on the State by the religious peode of different denominations. Surely we shall find the principle of "education without religious hurches.

Alas! theory and practice are not always in acyou the sad spectacle of preaching going one way, and practice suiting itself to circumstances.

The preaching of the leading men in the churches of the country is excellent, and its application to the higher classes is the same; they preach differently to the poor. Here are my authorities:

Thirty presidents of American colleges at Oberlin, Ohio, assembled to attend the second annual meeting of the Central College Association, an organization designed to promote collegiate and higher education, and destined to operate in the Western States, and I think down as far as Tennessee. Exthe principle that "religion must be taught. The highest judicial authority had decided the Christian religion to be the religion of the land." At the close of the session they passed three resolutions, two of which I will give you:

"Resolved, That we note with pleasure the evidences of increasing interest in the literary, scientific, and especially the religious education of the youth of our land; believing, as we do, that education not based upon Christian truth is of questionable value.

"Resolved, That we commend these interests to the sympathies, prayers and liberality of Christian people and congregations, that our schools may be increasingly useful as fountains not only of sound instruction but also of earnest, elevated picty."

I wish you to notice that the testimonies I am bringing forward are principally from men high in their churches, in charge of colleges and busy in educating the children of the wealthy. But, if the children of the wealthy whose parents have education, have time, have means at home to attend to their religious instruction, need all the religious training that is here spoken of by these gentlemen and by others, how much more do the children of the poor, the children of the masses, the children of the American people, need it? They who are gathered into our colleges and universities are but a handful compared with the millions covering the land that are to be found in our schools and places of elementary learning.

(To be continued.)

HOME RULE.—XII. THE UNION DEBATES.

In our last, we left Ireland in a ferment at the threatened introduction of the projected measure, for no formal proposal of the Union had yet been made by the Government; although the discussion, which arose out of the moving of the address to the King, and which lasted twenty-two mortal hours without intermission, might really be considered the. first Parliamentary Debate on the subject. The motion for the address was carried in the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1799, as we have seen by a majority of one, which could scarcely be looked upon as a ministerial triumph, considering that Pitt had privately instructed his agents at the Castle not to | in a situation worse than the present. introduce the Union unless they were sure of a majority of fifty. Indeed, the result of the division was everywhere accepted as a victory by the anti-Unionists. On the following day, when the address, in Parliamentary parlance, was reported the debate was resumed with the same earnestness of purpose, and the same determined opposition on the part of the friends of Ireland. The sitting was of about equal duration with that of the preceding one; and, on the division which followed, the Government was beaten by 111 votes against 106, the latter being technically supposed to be Irish representatives; but, in reality, for the most part, the mere nominees of Government supporters, or the hungry expectants of ministerial bounty. When the report was ordered to be read on the 24th January, Sir Laurence Parsons (afterwards Lord Rosse) objected to the paragraph which was understood to refer to an Union, as pledging the House under a metaphorical expression to admit the principle of a legislative Union. He reprehended the Government who had selected such a time for the introduction of this "unfortunate measure," and denounced the official supporters who had so long assisted the Minister in resisting the claims of the country. "Yet the independent gentlemen of Ireland," he said, "in despit of all the direct and indirect means which had been employed to pervert them on this occasion, have proved to the nation that their present independent Parliamentary Constitution was dearer to them than their lives and that it was but with their lives that they would ever surrender it. There is not in the world a more open, warm-hearted, grateful, and unsuspecting people than the people of Ireland. This unfortunate and ill-advised attempt, however, must destroy in them all future confidence towards the Government, as long as it was constituted of those men who on that occasion had been so forward to sacrifice the rights of their country, even though that day should put a complete termination to the fatal project; for they might rest assured it was necessary they should put it down decisively, otherwise that country would continue in a state of ferment and agitation, every day more and more prejudicial to the connexion between the two kingdoms."

So important was considered this speech, and so damaging to the Government plans, that Lord Castlereagh immediately rose to disclaim any desire to re-argue the question so extensively debated on the preceding day, and in a specious manner he urged that the paragraph which was objected to implied nothing more than the readiness of the House to enter into the consideration of such measures as should be most likely to consolidate the strength of the empire, and did not imply that the House was specifically pledged to the measure of an Union. At the same time, he declared that, as he was convinced the measure was one of great and important advantage, "he would never lose sight of it." Ponsonby replied in a spirited manner, taunting the minister with "the unconstitutional arts which he had practised," and with his inability then to pass the meahad appeared both in and out of Parliament-"no

Mr. Edgeworth, a name familiar in Irish literature, avowed that, "when first the measure of an Union was mentioned, he was friendly to it; but, when he found the sense of the nation against it, he

whole community from its present courses Mr. same arguments were used on both sides, as had been Brown and his co-workers will find to be a long urged the day before; the Ministerialists talking grandly but vaguely of the benefits that were sure to follow, especially to the hitherto oppressed Catholics, who sympathised with them; whilst the anti-Unionists, flushed with the hope of defeating the Minister, vehemently reiterated all the legal and constitutional objections against the passing of such a measure. When the result of the debate became known, the have the Christian people of the State fallen. We joy of the nation knew no bounds. Printed lists of order that they might know their glorious defenders, that every honest man might engrave their names and their services on his heart, and hand should be inclined to favour the scheme, he would them down to his children's children;" whilst those who had voted for the Union were publicly hooted, and everywhere treated with the utmost derision and contempt.

So sanguine of success, however, had been the British Minister that, without waiting to hear the result of the discussion in Ireland, he had actually introduced into the two Houses of Parliament in England, on the 22nd Jan., a message from the King recommending an Union. In the Lords there was instruction" a cardinal one in all the Procestant no opposition; but Sheridan in the Commons made a vigorous stand for the legislative independence of his native land. Indeed, the high-spirited and paord. I shall, therefore, be obliged to exhibit to triotic conduct of Sheridan in all the lengthened and disheartening debates on this question should make his memory ever dear to Irishmen, although unhappily all his brilliant fame as "the dramatist, orator, minstrel, who ran through each mode of the lyre, and was master of all," is associated with the

glory and greatness of England.

When the address in reply to the King's Message was moved in the English House of Commons, Sheridan said "he conceived it incumbent on Ministers, before they proposed the discussion of a plan of Union to offer some explanations with regard to the failure of the last solemn adjustment between President Finney-to Americans this gentleman is the countries, which had been generally deemed well known-addressed the meeting and laid down final. There was the stronger reason to expect this mode of proceeding when the declaration of the Irish Parliament in 1782 was recollected. The British legislature having acquiesced in this declara-tion, no other basis of connexion ought to be adopted. The people of Ireland, who cherished the pleasing remembrances of that period when independence came upon them as it were by surprise, when the genius of freedom rested on their island, would come to this second adjustment with a temper which would argue not tranquility, but disquietude not prosperity, but calamity; not the suppression of treason, but the extension and increase of plots to multiply and ensanguine its horrors." How prophetically true was this of the attitude of Ireland towards England since 1800, and of the constant state of ill-suppressed disaffection in which her people have been seething ever since, is written in letters of blood. The unfortunate insurrection of Emmett in 1803, the abortive attempt of Smith O'Brien in 1848, and the multiplied Fenian and other conspiracies of later years, exhibit Ireland before the whole world as in a chronic state of rebellion against the English Government, and the widespread discontent and disaffection of the people remains to this day a standing protest against the cruel, illegal, and unconstitutional acts by which her power of self-government was corruptly and forcibly taken away. In justice to Sheridon's memory, there is another passage from his speech on the same occasion, which should never be forgotten: "There were topics," he said, "on which silence would be unworthy of the mejesty of truth, and his country had claims upon him, which he was not more proud to acknowledge than ready to liquidate to the full measure of his ability." But there is much in the wise, noble, and patriotic speech which he uttered in that debate that deserves to be recorded and re-echoed even after the lapse of seventy-two years. His predictions of 1799 are the truths of 1872. "To render an incorporate Union in any respect a desirable measure," said this illustrious Irishman to the bigoted English Parliament of that day, " the sense of the nation ought to be freely manifested in favour of it; but there was no prospect of obtaining such a concurrence, and an Union carried by surprise, by intrigue, by fraud, corruption, or intimidation, would leave both countries, with regard to permanency of connexion

> . If by such acts they deprived Ireland of the power of resisting any claims made upon her, if thus they wrung from her her independence, if thus they intimidated and corrupted her Parliament to surrender the people to a foreign jurisdiction, he would not justify the Irish in a future insurrection, but he would say, that the alleged grounds for it would wear a very different complexion from the late." Again, he went on to say, "To the period of the last somm adjustment, the great impolicy and heinous injustice of the British Government towards Ireland for 300 years is notorious and avowed."-Truly, the man who had the pluck to utter such sentiments in the face of the Fuglish Parliament of that day, had the spirit of a martyr and the comage of a hero; and his last hours deserved the tribute of a nation's gratitude, instead of the niggardly pittance, doled out by a prince's hand, which was contemptuously rejected as it deserved. He "Is it reasonable to suppose that a country, the object of such insult for three centuries when at last she had wrung from our tardy justice that independence which she had a right to claim, and had obtained commercial only sixteen years afterwards, so far advantages, should forget all prejudices, as to surrender the means by which she ocquired those advantages-would this be the case if the free sense of the country were manifested?" Again, he asks, what the advocates of Home Rule

after the bitter experience of seventy years ask with increased force and the unanswerable logic of results " Was the Parliament of England competent or qualified to legislate for the Parliament of Ireland? Impossible. Every advantage of situation favoured the one; the other was unfitted for governing, or giving law, by every disadvantage of situation, and every dissimilarity of temper and habit. Lord Chancellor Clare said that the English Parliament was less acquainted with the state of Ireland than any other body of men in the world. How then was the Parliament of England better fitted to legislate for Irishmen than that of Ireland with its experience.' Here spoke the sagacious statesman and the true patriot, and well would it have been for England better still for Ireland, and best of all for the empire if his wise counsel had been listened to and followed. The amendment which he then proposed, however was of course defeated, because it has always been the blind policy of English rulers to suppose that whatever system they choose to adopt towards Ireland must be the best, because it is English, and must therefore be carried at all hazards, and in spite of every opposition from those who are made the victims; forgetting or wilfully ignoring the fact that the character of an old nation cannot be changed by Act of Parliament, and that the natural instincts of race will inevitably triumph in the end. The traditions, habits, and aspirations of an ancient highspirited people, of such distinctive characteristics as the Irish, are not so easily extinguished as some have idly hoped and imagined to be possible; and the now universally admitted failure of English sure—thanks to the public virtue and spirit which domination, cruelly exercised for 300 years to subdue and destroy Irish nationality, is the best commentary on this question, and, at the same time, the strongest condemnation of those who would still blindly adhere to the vicious and exploded system of the past.

Of course, when the question was put to the English House of Commons, Sheridan's amendment was rejected, and the Address voted. In the meantime,

land of Castlereagh's defeat; and when Pitt again brought forward the project of Union on the 31st January, he thought it prudent to be more plausible. In that patronising strain, half-chiding half-forbearwho were thus made use of to deceive and ensuare ing, which is sometimes adopted towards mettlesome some of the so-called leaders of that body, and those children, he graciously condescended to say, "That the Parliament of that kingdom had the right and the power of rejecting a proposition of that nature he did not presume to deny; yet, convinced as he was that the measure would not only tend to the general benefit of the empire of Great Britain, but would particularly increase the prosperity and ensure the safety of Ireland, he deeply lamented the unfavourable reception of the scheme in the Irish House of Commons. But if the British Parliament propose that its opinion should remain recorded as a determination by which it would abide, leaving to the dispassionate judgment of the legislature of Ireland, the future adoption or rejection of the plan? He then drew a highly-coloured picture of the commercial and political advantages that were sure to follow, and of the " common interest" which Great Britain had always felt in the safety of Ireland, and he threw out artful hints in abundance about the danger of granting " full concessions to the Catholics' until this wonderful metamorphosis had taken place, A greater mockery of constitutional forms is not on record in history than this pretended appeal to the "dispassionate judgment" of the Irish Parliament, when it is beyond controversy that Castlereagh inmediately set in motion his wicked machinery of corruption, scattering his lavish bribes on all sides to buy up the members with unstinted hand. Three commissioners were appointed for bribing members (under the name of compensation for the loss of their seats, and patronage). Dr. Duigenan, Lord Annesley, and Mr. Jameson, distributed by Lord Castlereagh's appointment and authority a million and a-half sterling amongst Lords and Commons, Members sold their seats, retiring in favour of some small official or nominee of the Castle, and the price of a single vote was familiarly known. It was 8,000% in money or a civil or military appointment to the value of 2,0001, per annum; whilst some were dexterous enough to get the money as well as the appointments, and in more than one instance those who were bold enough to drive a sturdy bargain with the Minister received as much as 15,0001 Peerages were sold and the money applied for purchasing seats in the House of Commons. Chief-Justice Bushe said: "The basest corruption and artifice were exerted to promote the Union : the worst passions of the human heart were entered into the service; and all the most depraved ingenuity of the human intellect was tortured to devise new contrivances of fraud." Obscure barristers, without any knowledge of law, were foisted on to the Bench of Justice; and even the sacred lawn of the Episcopacy was made a commodity of barter; whilst the minor creatures of corruption were taken in swarms, and sent to feed and fatten on the land. And, as regards the "full concessions to the Catholics" artfully held out and dangled before their vision by Pitt, the hypocrisy of the Minister and his satellites is written in the painful struggles of thirty years for that Emancipation which was finally forced from England at the threat of Civil War. —Catholic Opinion. HIBERNIOUS.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., ON HOME RULE.-The O'Donoghue has addressed another letter to the Cork Examiner on the Home Rule question. It is mainly a continuation of his arguments in the previous letter. The document is too long for transfer to our columns, but the following are the principal passages :- "I expect you to say what you supposed would be the effects of Home Rule upon Ireland as opposed to the existing system and to illustrate your meaning by contrasting the Parliamentary performances of the English members, who may be designated Home Rulers, with those of their English and Scotch colleagues. The answer you vouchsafe is to refer me to a passage in an article you wrote some months ago, no doubt a very cloquent passage, but one which carefully avoids the slightest reference to facts, and leaves everything to the imagination. To those who say, Surely you have a Church Act, a Land Act, and the promise of an Education Act, and what more do you want? You reply, everything that is comprised in the two words -National Life. Now, I ask you, do you mean to affirm seriously and solemnly, in the face of the country, that Home Rule, under the federal arrangements you advocate, will have the effect of investing Iroland with any of the attributes which constitute the national life of a nation? What are those attributes? Are they not universally recognised as being the power of levying war, of contracting alliances, concluding peace, of establishing treaties of commerce, and doing all the other acts incident to the exercise of such power. Look to the United States, your, federal model. Does Rhode Island, does Vermont, does Connecticut-do any of them, taken individually, possess national life? Is it not perfectly plain they do not, any more than Ireland would under Home Rule? What is it then to say that Home Rule would endow Ireland with national life? Is it not at the very best a mischievous rhetorical flourish, the merest buncombe, the most hollow clap-ttap? Is it not to place a false issue before the country? When you declare that what is sought by this agitation is everything that is comprised in the two words national life, you use language that would be perfectly applicable in a struggle. I believe I am justified in maintaining that the great aim of O'Connell's life was to secure for Ireland the blessings of good government. This was his aim as the Emancipator, this it was that induced him to raise the banner of Repeal. If at the close of his glorious career he used language almost identical with that employed at its commencement, it was because he was forced by the events of his day to the conclusion that justice would not be done by the Imperial Parliament. After Emancipation he helped the Whigs to carry the Reform Bill of 1831 on the understanding that they were to disendow and disestablish the Irish Protestant Church, and carry certain other measures he deemed of vital importance to Ireland. The Whigs violated their pledges, and O'Connell raised the cry of 'Repeal.' How often did he for a period give up the Repeal agitation, and for what purpose? In an address to the Irish people prefixed to the reports of the Precursor Association, and bearing the date of February 18, 1839, I find the following from the pen of O'Connell:—'I venture to recommend it to the consideration of all Kerrymen-if justice shall be done us now, we of the present generation are bound to submit to the Union. If justice shall be refused, the Irish people would be the basest of slaves if they did not exert every energy in their power by legal peaceable, and constitutional means to obtain the Repeal of the Union. Justice or Repeal. We offer the alternative—we may be mocked and derided for the offer-it is made in good faith, and we entertain no doubt, under the blessing of God, that Ireland will be able, without a crime and without a stain, to right herself, unless the British Parliament will do her justice!' Such was the deliberate declaration of O'Connell in 1839. Sir, the Imperial Parliament has done us justice, and I cannot entertain the shadow of a doubt that I am walking in the footsteps of O'Connell in recommending my fellow-countrymen-for the sake of their country, for the sake of all who are dear to them on earth, in the name of Him who presides over the destinies of nations—to rest satisfied with justice."

RELIGIUOS FIDELITY OF IRELAND .- In all their miseries, and in all their oppressions, they have kept virtues and qualities that fit them for a higher and last 700 years. Where are the affections of home and family stronger or more beautiful than in the love or tenderness than at the Irishman's domestic hearth? Where is the hand of charity so freely extended to the poor? Where is the stranger so welcome to the share of the scanty meal? Where is female purity so much honoured? Where is is female purity as minor legion that makes the der, such as they were solemnly declared to be in the the same sense of religion that makes the der, such as they were solemnly declared to be in the legislation of the father the legislation of the legislation o pious prayer, the household word of the father, the mother, and the child? In what other country will you find, in the humblest homestead, a piety that you mu, in the interest of the knows nothing has no ostentation, and a charity that knows nothing of show; which gives to the poorest of the peasantry a simple courtesy and grace which riches cannot purchase and education has often not imparted to their prosperous and well-to-do visitors from another land; and surely, even those who do not kneel at their altars may yet marvel with awe not kneet at their and admiration at the supernatural fidelity with of five years hence.—Catholic Opinion. which the Irish people have clung to their ancient which the main proper have class to their advantages faith. All inducements of temporal advantages have failed to win them from that faith; all the blandishments of wealth; all the seductions of power; all the influences of rank and wealth, and superior education, have never shaken the faith of the Irish people. In persecution they have been true to it; in the severer trial of poverty and depression they have never bartered it away. Excluded from privilege — deprived of the rights of freedom driven from the education he most valued, the Irish Catholic has continued Catholic, when by a conformity to the dominant faith he could have purchased admission to them all. The devotion of the Irish people to their religion stands out alone in the history of mankind as a monument of fidelity which nothing could shake—of energy which nothing could subdue. It is something to which the annals of nations can raise no parellel. Records of individual heroism there are many in all ages and in every clime. Martyrs in all times and countries have left us the example of their constancy and their faith; but history reckons nothing like the idelity and devotion with which in Ireland a whole people adhered to their religious belief. Even now when persecution has passed away, and the love which persecution kindles might have waxed cold, the gorgeous churches with which the free will offerings of a poor people are literally studding the land, supply a proof of national religious devotion and self-sacrifice such as few nations on the earth could supply. "Home Government for Ireland," by Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P. Mr. Charles Rollestone, Q. C., Chairman of the

Nenngh Land Sessions, held on Saturday, showed by his observations when giving his decision in two ejectment cases that he is a gentleman that feels acutely for victims of injustice, and that, consequently he is quite unfitted to administer English law in Ireland. To be sure, the cases which elicited the kindly expression of his sympathy for suffering were very sad, but if he were a judge of the approved British pattern that fact would not have the slightest effect upon his feelings. It appears that two widows, Maryanne Lewis and Rebecca Kinealy, tenants on the estate of Lord Dunally, paying their rents regularly, were evicted by order of that nobleman, notwithstanding that they offered to pay any rent that might be demanded, only to be allowed to remain. They then applied to the Chairman of the Land Sessions for compensation for disturbance and for improvements under the Land Act. But that wonderful measure—that crowning act of British mercy—allows no compensation for "disturbance" of occupancy upon the falling in of a lease, and as that was the case of those poor widows, Mr. Rollestone very much against his inclination, decided against their claim, remarking that "it was dreadful to see two respectable widows of respectable families, who taid their rent, and offered to pay any rent that was asked, turned out upon the roadside." Dreadful, indeed! For the permanent improvements made by them they got about half the amount which they claimed. The last act of this little drama is inexpressibly touching. We give it as reported in the Nenagh Guardian:—" Widow Lewis here came before his worship, sobbing, and pleading that she might brought home wives to the place, and roared your families there, and paid up your full rents punctually, and although you have been put out now from the homes in which you have lived so long, yet not a harsh word has escaped your lips against Lord Dunally or of one belonging to him, an attitude which speaks most creditably for your characters, and I can only say that I think you deserve better Surely, the "noble" landlord might treatment." have some little compassion for those poor women; might have not used to its full extent the power which English law had given him over his fenant serfs against a couple of fond old women, who are so weak and so foolish as to cling passionately to the little scraps of ground endeared to them by tender recollections and familiar associations. But what do such "noble" individuals know or care for the feelings of poor people? We congratulate the Liberal" Government which rules us upon this fresh instance of the successful progress of their Land Act. - Dublin Irishman, Jan. 27th.

Can a line of distinction be drawn between thoroughly Celtic offences, and the Anglo-Celtic crimes of the mixed breed? The Daily Telegraph has a curious theory on the subject. It asserts that in these counties which had a "certain infusion of English settlers," landlord shooting has always been most prevalent. And in the paragraph which follows there is a quiet under-current of admiration for "British pluck": "the eviction to which the Celtic peoples of the South and West submitted with lamentations, the farmers of Meath and Westmeath resented with muskets from behind a hedge. Their war against the landlords was not in the least sentimental; it was thoroughly practical, and, on the They thus estabwhole, thoroughly successful. lished a rude, undefined tenant-right long before Mr. Gladstone's Act gave them at law the claims which they had already vindicated by assassination. That policy was exactly analogous to the Sheffield outrages: Broadhead simply used Tipperary tactics." This our contemporary calls "the Anglo-Saxon tinge." But the mixed breed has the advantage also in another way. " All purely Celtic movements in Ireland have one invariable note—betrayal." But the agrarian criminals—the Anglo-Celts—" were far more successful. Their bonds were tighter; they kept true to each other under large temptations of reward; and murderer after murderer has remained undiscovered." Even the Fenians-pure Celts, according to the theory-would deserve a humbler place in the Newgate calendar than the Anglo-Celts. They were not good hands at assassination "It is curious to note the Fenians have shown nothing of the unscrupulous energy and practical skill of the agrarian outrages. There have been scores of Fenian informers, known men, remaining in Ireland and seen by thousands: Yet the assassination of Talbot, stands almost alone. Deliberate Fenian atrocities have been rare. The death dealt about by the Clerkenwell explosion was probably unforeseen and unintended-the conspirators anticipating nothing beyond a breach in the prison wall. The Manchester murder was done in the heat of the riotous rescue. Passing by the inconsistent change in public opinion since the days when these "bursts of Irish effervescence" drove the whole kingdom into a panic,—the facts were then as now—this theory is open to grave objection. In the first place murderous propensities by the "infusion"—Tip- J. C. Bancroft Davis; of Great Britain, Right Hon. | have the gladdest reason to trust, arrive in due posively refused to pay a gross sum for all damages, the counties which were fortunate enough to develop

perary and Wexford, Meath and Westmeath, King's County and Queen's County-were not without the suspicion of decided Fenian proclivities, with all their attendant crimes and follies; and, in the second instance, the catastrophe, "unforeseen and unintended," brought about by ignorance of villainous explosives, and "murder done in the heat of riotous rescue" would not be cold, deliberate murlaw was wrong, and men legally guilty only of the offence of manslaughter, for which our merciful law does not hang, were wrongly consigned to the gallows for wilful murder. He would be something more than an ingenious theorist who could prove that there is even one county in Ireland wholly inhabited by pure-bred Celts; and great as ingenious if he could write of current events with the cool brain of the future historian,—or the commentator

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE IRISH Proces.-The Archbishop of Westminster replying through Mr. Gernon to an invitation from the Irish Branch of the Permissive Bill Association says :--" have longed to come again to Ireland, for I love it and its people; I have many friends there, and I am so sure many that I don't know would welcome me, that I have been always hoping to be once more among you." The feelings expressed by Archbishop Manning towards Ireland and her people have long been known and reciprocated with the warmth of our Celtic nature. The knowledge comes to us from the home of many a poor exile in Lendon who has, unknown to Dr. Manning, benefitted by the kindly words and good opinion so often uttered in favour of our race by one whose opinion commands the respect of all good men.—Dublin Corr. of Tablet

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON'S EXPLOSION. - It is worthy of remark that, though a certain number of persons who fear to take the decided step of opposing the Home Rule movement discountenance it on the plea that it may embarrass the Government, just as hey are about to yield to our demands, the Marquis has spoken out too plainly to admit of doubt. The Home Rule movement may be made use of as a lame and undignified excuse; it could not be an embarrassment.—1bid.

A PROTESTANT SYNODSMAN IN A DILEMMA. - Lord James Butler at the last meeting of the Protestant Diocesan Synod said he felt in a great strait on the resolution referring to denominational education. He was told in Synod by one clergyman that if hi roted in a certain way he would be a "diabolical bigot," whilst if he went the other way another clergyman said he would be going against the direct command of his Lord and Saviour .- Ibil.

MR. BRIGHT ON HOME RULE.

Rochdale, January 20, 1872. "My DEAR O'DONOGHUE-It is said that some per-

sons engaged in the canvass of the county of Kerry have spoken of me as an advocate of what is termed Home Rule' in Ireland. I hope no one has ventured to say anything so absurd and untrue. If it has been said by anyone of any authority in the county, I shall be glad if you will contradict it.

"To have two Representative Legislative Assemb lies, or Parliaments, in the United Kingdom would in my opinion, be an intolerable mischief, and I think no sensible man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom, who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separated from each other.

" Excuse me for troubling you with this. It is no duty of mine to interfere in your contest, but I do not wish to be misrepresented,-I am very truly

"John Bright."

The empire has now the views of Ireland on the important question of education. Statesmen and others cannot mistake them. The Dublin meeting has informed them of the sort of instruction the Catholic Church approves, and no power on earth will be able to induce her to approve of any other. England desires to retain the education of our youth in her hands, but should she persist in such an insulting course, she herself will be a loser by her be allowed to remain in the house till the 20th of obstinacy. Ireland has rejected and will continue March, when she and her family would emigrate to America. The Chairman—God help you, poor woman, I would if I could, but it is not in my power. I will say of you and of the other tenants | mankind; she alone is competent to teach; and who have been put out that, although you were | Ireland will repel and repudiate any system of instruction but that which her Hierarchy sanctions and approves .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE VICEROYALTY OF BELAND .- The London correspondent of the Irish Times is responsible for the following:-It reached me this evening from an almost official source that since the Christmas recess Ministers have been greatly concerned in the consideration of the Royal Residence in Ireland Question, which Captain Stackpoole so persistently kept before the Legislature last session. They feel that it must be dealt with early in the coming campaign, and they are anxious, if possible, to present it as a cheval de batalle to the prancing steed of Home Rule under Mr Butt's jockeying. I am told, and my authority is eminently trustworthy, that Mr. Glad stone has arrived at the conviction that the Vicerovalty of Ireland should no ronger be an office affected by change of Government. That like the Viceroyalty of India, or the Governor-General-ship of any of our leading colonies, it should be held by the nominee of the Crown, at royal pleasure, or for a fixed term of years. In order to accomplish this change an address from both branches of the Legislature, or an Act of Parliament will be necessary .-The alternative is under consideration, and I am given to understand that in the event of the Ministerial proposal meeting with support, it will be suggested by the advisers of her Majesty that the consent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be required to an acceptance of the first nonpolitical Viceregal appointment, which will involve, at least, three months' residence each year in your country. How far this will meet the views of the present Viceregal system I cannot undertake to say, but here, where the contemplated change has been

mooted, it is received with favour. Accidental Death in Kingscourt .- A sad accident occurred in this town resulting in the death of a man named Bernard M'Cormack and serious injury to another named Rogers. The deceased was a hearse driver, and when returning through this town to Builieborough, from Inniskeen graveyard, his death was caused by the accidental upsetting of the hearse while turning a sharp corner of the road leading from here to Bailieborough. There were three persons on the hearse at the time of he accident, one of whom was a woman, who escaped uninjured The other two were the deceased and the man Rogers, who lies at present in hospital dangerously hurt. At the inquest, held here on Saturday last, on the body of M'Cormack, the jury returned a verdiet of death from concussion of the brain caused by the violence of the fall. The deceased leaves a widow and four or five children. The hearse, belonging to Mrs. Farrelly, of Bailieborough, was smashed to pieces .- Dundalk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches at Sheffield for the prevention of war between England and the United States.

THE GENRYA BOARD .- The Geneva Board of Arbitration is composed as follows: -Arbitrator on the part of the United States, Charles Francis Adams; of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cock burn, Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of England; of Italy, His Excellency Senator Count Eclopie; of Switzerland, Mr. Jacob Stampliz; of Brazil, Baron d'Itajuba. Agent on the part of the United States,

Lord Tenterden; Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts, Morrison R. Waite, Counsel for Great Britain, Sir Roundell Palmer; Solicitor for the United States, Charles C. Beadman, Jr.

Beeches, Breeches, and Bridges. - A correspondent writes :- The extract from Notes and Queries in last week's Tablet as to the curious mistake of the late Duke of Wellington in mistaking beeches for breeches, can be paralleled by a true incident which occurred during the vice-royalty, in Ireland, of the late Earl of Carlisle. His Excellency was always affable, and under various pretences received at his lerees sometimes even inferior tradesmen. On one occasion he smilingly accosted a jolly rubicuad individual, and having expressed his regret at not remembering the name of one whose features were so familiar to him received a whispered reply, "I made your breeches." The Earl, a triffe deaf, misunderstood the explanation, exclaiming with great fervor, "Major Bridges: I am delighted to see you, Major Bridges," a sobriquet which afterwards adhered to his Excellency's tailor.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITUBE IN DRINK OF THE UPPER AND LOWER CLASSES.—The wine and beer bill of the Reform Club is said to be only £4,000 a year for about 1,600 members. A contractor engaged in constructing Government works at Portsmouth, employing 1,240 men, crected a public-house for his men, and in one year they spent £1 1000! That is to say, 360 fewer men spent four and a quarter times as much as the members of the Reform. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the price which a gentleman pays for his wine or beer is out of all roportion higher than that which a navvy pays for his liquor.

SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE .- £5,000 have been subscribed to start an expedition to search for Dr Livingstone.

Sine Building in England, - Some idea of the enormous advance in the value of steam shipping both as regards hull and engines, during the last six months may be gathered from a statement made by a writer in the Newcastle Chronicle. He says that about eight months ago some parties contracted to have the hulls of two steamers built in Sunderland, and they are now in progress. About a week since they asked for specifications for another new vessel of precisely the same class and size. But the rise upon the contract that they made eight months ago was exactly £6,000, which precluded them from going any further into negotiations. Another Tyne ship-owner, who had a large steamer building at Sunderland, has been offered £9,000 for his bargain, but he wants £10,000. The writer believes the rise upon marine engines is very little short of £10 per iorse power.

Loydon, Feb. 14.—Chief Justice Cockburn, the British Member of the Geneva Board, approves his Government's refusal to admit the claims for indirect damages

•Mr. Wm. Fowler, member of Parliament for Cambridge, addressing his constituents, last night, dwelt at some length on the Alabama Claims. Alluding to the claim for indirect damages, he said that England should not bluster, nor should she submit to be bullied. He believed the country to a man had made up its mind that if their American cousins wanted the money they would have to come and take it.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a memorial from Pro testant Dissenters, has denied that there is any intention on the part of the Government to endow a Catholic University in Ireland.

At a recent meeting of an Agricultural Association in Herefordshire, England Lord Fitzmaurice, M. P. for Calne, presided, and in the course of an address on the position of the agricultural labourer, mentioned that to his own knowledge some sixty labourers and their families, through the efforts of a Wiltshire elergyman, emigrated a short time since to Canada and all, with a solitary exception, had succeeded admirably. His lordship recommended emigration as one of the most valuable aids to the agricultural labourer-far more useful than migration to the North of England, where their employment would be new to them.

Relative to the axiom that "Scotland prospers because she has the Bible, and Ireland languishes because she clings to the priests," Father Munro asks: "Is it the moral or the material state of Scotland which you refer to when you say the Bible has made Scotland what she is? If the latter, I should venture to suggest that while our Saviour (whose kingdom is not of this world) premises poverty, persecution and slander in abundance, as the lot o His disciples in this world, we look in vain for any indication from His lips that he meant to make wealth or political power an essential mark of His Church; or that He should put the Bible into the hands of his followers to be an infallible means for accumulating money. I would further observe that in the Scotland of the Reformation and Presbyterian periods, wealth and power were by no means preeminently characteristic of the nation. From the Reformation till towards the close of the last century Scotland was in fact without money, without commerce, and destitute of political importance. It was only when the spirit of freedom, which had been oppressed by the blight of Presbyterianism, began to slake off the incubus that commerce returned and grew, and wealth and influence followed in its train. The material prosperity of Scotland has been in exact proportion with the decline of Presbyterian Power. Perhaps, however, you meant that the moral state of Scotland is the work of the Bible. If so, can you possibly any longer believe in the Bible. It is not for me to publish the details of my country's shame but let the statistics of the Registrar-General, and the reports of our police and criminal courts be the witnesses of the extent and depth of its corruption. Has the country not come to be a proverb over Europe for its immorality and drunkenness? But with you facts are not of any consequence. It is true that your formula is a lying formula; but the people applaud it, and are called on to hate Popery all the same, for the Bible has made Scotland what it is!" Dealing with the other formidable assertion that "Knox with the Bible in his hand drove Popery from the land, and raised Scotland from the bondage under which she groaned, to the prosperity, and independence she now enjoys. Father Munro follows out the history of Scotland from the Battle of Bannockburn to the assassination of Cardinal Beation. The following is a resume of the arguments-" It appears then, sir, that when you spoke of Knox driving Popery from the land with the Bible in his hand, you simply made a mistake in naming the article he carried. It was not the Bible-it was a knife he carried-the knife of the midnight assassin—it was the sword of the traitor it was the persecutor's instruments of torture—anything, in short, but the Bible. When you spoke of independence, you were again mistaken in names, in dates, in events. You should have said that the glorious conquest of Scottish independence, which wrought Catholic valour, Catholic patriotism, and Catholic blood, was miserably bartered for money by traitors and murderers under the hypocritical cloak of religious reformation.—Catholic Times.

The British Medical Journal, in an article highly culogising the conduct of the Prince of Wales' physicians, says throughout the Prince's illness, the proved, known, simple, and adequate powers of medicine have been employed to determine from hour to hour what could be done to help the patient through the fever process. "If ether has been given, if camphor, if brandy, it has been used not blindly as a specific to cure, but intelligently, as all well-The Prince's complete restoration to health will, we

time. Meanwhile convalescence is established, but it would be idle to pretend that it is completed .-There has been evidence, both during the illness, in the spasmodic character of the suffocative catarrh and during the convalescence, in the spasmodic character of the muscular disturbance which characterised the pain at the hip, that there is here an extremely sensitive system. And this permits a favourable interpretation and anticipation in respect to symptoms otherwise grave. But the persistent noctural elevation of temperature will be borne in mind by physicians as an incident which, prolonged as it has been during convalescence, is unlikely to be due to a mere neurosis. Taking together the severe pain, the sharp and somewhat generalised spasm, and the nightly rise in temperature, it will be safe to conclude that a tissue-disorder underlays the symptoms. The Prince is a young and healthy man; he has had a long and severe illness; and the convalescence must needs be, as it is, tedious. He is doing well, and his appetite and general strength are satisfactorily returning; but it will be unwise to deduce highly-coloured pictures of sudden restoration from the gossip-which is, of course, exaggerated and inaccurate—as to his moving about, and the like. Of course, there is a great deal of ground yet to be made up; and it is not yet that the Prince's physicians are able to say more than we have indicated. It is not wise to say more than the facts warrant, however our wishes may outrun them; and some—perhaps a good deal—of delay may occur before these wishes are quite fulfilled."

CATACAZY .- The London Times of the 25th ult. has a long editorial on the Fish-Catacazy affair, which concludes with the following words :- " The whole story is perfectly intelligible as it stands. Catacazy got himself into trouble by his presumption in interfering with the negotiations between America and England; but his seat, though unfortunate, was so far acceptable to the Russian Govcrument that he was upheld by his employers to the very last. Confident in this support, he affronted and provoked beyond endurance the government to which he was accredited, and to the last moment pretended he was exempt from any censure at their lands. This was too much for Fish, and he told the truth without disguise, a proceeding in which he was perfectly justified Had it not been for the publication of this memorable despatch, that of November 16, and the correspondence transmitted to the Senate, Catacazy's pretensions would have imposed on the world, and the American Government would have been left to put up in silence with the affronts it had received. That was not an agreeable pros-pect for the President and his ministers, and so they turned the tables on the offender: but in pursuance of their own reasonable and just decisions, and not, as we can assure our Russian friend, through any auggestions of England."

NEW MOABITE STONE, (To the Editor of The Times.)

Sig, - It will be interesting to Biblical students and others to hear that a highly-important engraved stone has just been discovered in the Monbite coun-

try, and which has been brought into Jerusalem. I have been permitted to inspect it, and I must say it bears about it all the significance of antiquity and truth. It measures 36in, by 18in on the surface, is of hard, close granite, and has six lines of written characters almost identical in form with the Siniatic letters. Mr. Shapira, of Jerusalem, who has made the ancient languages of this region his study, has supplied me with a translation, and according to his reading, no more valuable record of Biblically stated facts, made at nearly a contemporary moment with the events which it records, has yet been discovered. It may be, indeed, of more powerful interest than the Monbite stone, for it contains the name of Moses, who may have directed seen, and approved the inscription himself as memento of the conquest of Moab by Israel under their great leader, and in addition to the stone, so far as the inscription is concerned, is in a perfect state,-It was brought in here by Bedwin Sheiks from the ruins (or mound) of the city of Medeba, which is seven miles south of Hesbon, 15 miles north of Dibon, and about 45 miles due east of this place.— The characters, which are very clear and nearly perfect, are translated as follows :- "We drove them away-the people of Ar Moab at the Marsh ground, there they made a thankoffering to God their King, and Jeshuren rejoiced, as also Moses their leader."

21, verses 13, 14, and 15, and verses 21 to 30; Deuteronomy, chap. 11, and Joshua, chap. 13, verses 9, 15, and 16, a remarkable coincidence of narrative will be seen. The town of Ar Moab mentioned on the stone is in the delta formed by the two rivers which flow into the River Arnon. The "Ar Moab at the marsh ground" of the stone seems to be identical with "the city that is in the midst of the river" of the 9th verse of the 13th chapter of Joshua.

I have had made a copy of the characters, which I bring with me to England, together with copies of the declarations of people here who know the history of the stone.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. Jerusalem, Nov. 29. HENRY LUMLEY.

UNITED STATES.

THE ARCHEISHOPS OF BALTIMORE.-Most Rev. John Carroll was appointed first bishop of Baltimore in 1789, and was consecrated in England, August 15 1790. His diocese embraced the whole of the then United States. Four additional episcopal sees were erected, Respectively at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1808, and the same decree that created these new sees erected Baltimore into a metropolitan see, and raised Dr. Carroll to the dignity of archbishop. That prelate expired December 3, 1815, at the age of eighty. The following is a list of the seven archbishops of Baltimore who have filled the duties of that sacred office.

Most Rev. John Carroll, D. D., consecrated August 15, 1700, died in 1815, Most Rev. Leonard Neale, D. D., consecrated De-

cember, 1800, died in 1817. Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, D. D., consecrated

December 14, 1817, died in 1828.

Most Rev. James Whitefield, consecrated May, 25 1828, died in 1834.

Most Rev. Samuel Eccleston, D. D., consecrated September 14, 1834, died 1851.

Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D., trans-

ferred August 19, 1851, died in 1863. Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, D. D., transferred

In accordance with time-honoured custom, an archbishop or bishop has the privilege of nominating

May 12, 1864 died February 7, 1872.

his successor in office, it remaining optional with the Pope to confirm such nomination as he may see fit. Accordingly it is understood that Archbishop Spalding some years ago forwarded to Rome the names of two or three bishops of his archdiocese from which the Pontiff might choose his successor. It is said that among the names sent were those of Bishop Kenrick, of Louisville, and Bishop Whelan of Wheeling .- Baltimore Sun, February 9.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- A special London despatch to the Herald says that no English Government continuing negotiations in regard to the Treaty of Washington as the case now stands could hold office twenty-four hours. This is absolutely certain, and cannot be stated too emphatically. Should the Government go out on this issue, their successors from the nature of the case would be equally prevented from continuing the negotiations. Therefore the arbitration is ended, and the opportunity for accommodation will be lost unless some mutual educated physicians know how and when to use it. understanding modifying the point of indirect losses is arrived at. The English Government having

a proposition of that nature cannot now be advanced, but should the American Government renew its proposition made in March 8th, 1870, in a protocol. it could be arranged on the basis that England pay the highest sum named by America, thirty millions of dollars in gold.

Washington, Feb. 14th.—Sir Edward Thornton, in conversation with a gentleman of prominence yesterday; said he apprehended no serious difficulty between the United States and Great Britain.

ONE DAY'S CRIME IN NEW YORK .- The New York Tribune under this heading gives a list of offences committed in one day in that city. It occupies a column of our contemporary; but we can greatly abridge it. John Klump kept a tenement house, and insisted that one of his female tenants should adhere to the rules laid down by him for the management of the property. In the discussion Klump seized the woman by the hair, whereupon she took an axe and split open the old man's skull. Charles Garvin and Thomas Bennett drank lager beer and the quarrelled with the saloon keeper about the reckoning. This led to the drawing of revolvers by the two ruffians, one of whom pointed his at the bar tonder and the other at the proprietor. The latter was dangerously wounded in the abdomen. Two men walking in Broadway early in the evening, were set upon by two unknown men with slung shots, and had to be assisted to the Police Station, bleeding from wounds in the head, Mr. L. Cady, while riding on the platform of a car, was jostled by two men and prevented from entering the car by another who stood in the door. The two contrived to bend Mr. Cady's body back over the dash board, and in that attitude robbed him of \$5,000 in notes and \$50 in gold. He seized one of the thieves and held him by the collar, thus dragging him for some distance with the car; but the confederates of the thief helped him and he escaped. Two men one of whom had murdered a fellow prisoner while himslf confined in Sing Sing, were arrested for stealing \$1,360 from a afe which they forced open. Another man was arrested for setting tire to his premises, which were insured for \$2,000, and of the value of \$150; and patrolman McInerny was beaten almost to death. —Montreal Herald.

THE STORY OF A HOTEL BILL.-We find this amusing story in the New York correspondence of the Boston Herald:

We are quite familiar with the extortions practised by hotel-keepers in this country upon those of their pairons who, it is supposed, will endure anything. Not long ago a young lady, who had come here from New England with her mother, with a view to taking lessons in music, went to one of the up-town houses to stay for a week or two, until she could board in a private family. The morning that sho was to leave she sent for the bill for herself and mother-a lady of nearly sixty, who occupied a room, No. 45, adjoining that of her daughter. Misswas amazed to find that her bill amounted \$175, because she knew it ought not to be more than \$60 or \$70 at the outside. As no items were given, she returned the accounts to the office, with the request that the items should be inserted. The bill went back with two or three specifications, and the "sundries" set down at \$70. Once more she returned the bill, demanding to know what the "sundries" might be. The clerk explained, through the servant, that "sundries" was the polite term for "drinks," which so enraged the young lady that she demanded to see the extraordinary accountant in person. He made himself visible in due senson, and the delicate, spiritual-looking girl confronted him by asking him if he supposed she had drank, in eight or nine days, \$70 worth of liquor. As may be imagined, he was somewhat abashed, and said, with confusion, "I beg pardon, miss; it's a mero-clerical error. This is 44; the drinks should have been charged to 45-the next door, you see-a room occupied by an old fellow who drinks like a fish." Permit me to introduce to you the old fellow," replied Miss ---, pushing open the door, standing njar, and revealing to his confounded gaze one of the gentlest and saintliest looking old ladies he had ever beheld. The clerk said nothing, but dashed down the stairs, and in a minute a receipted bill was once more returned with the "sundries" omit-

On Wednesday evening, the 24th ult., Rev. Father Damien preached an eloquent address to a very large congregation at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, New York, where a mission is at present being held. The Reverend gentlemen spoke of the large number of "religious" denominations every day springing up on all kinds of pretenses, many of which were highly dangerous to virtue and morality, and said that probably the next new religion would be that founded by Victoria C. Woodhull and her admirers. He looked upon it as a bad omen for the morality of this city to see an audience of thousands of men and women sit—ave, even stand—and listen to the vile attacks made by such a woman on religion's holiest institutions, for two hours, and vehemently applied when she ridiculed what every Christian was taught to believe most sacred. New York society must be in a deplorable condition when men and women of wealth and genius, moving in the highest circles, paid homage to a woman who declared that she was "Free Lover" and gloried in the title, and grew enthusiastic when she called on her female hearers to pay no attention to what she called the "hollow unmeaning ceremony of marriage," but to declare themselves "Free Lovers," as she had done. The reverend preacher closed his address by warning his congregation against all doctrines so dangerous as those of Victoria Woodhull and the Free Lovers -U. S. Paper.

SMALL POX IN CHICAGO. - Small pox to the latest dates was increasing in Chicago, though the deaths there had not reached the number shown in our own mortality returns for the smaller population of Montreal. For the last week the number of deaths were nineteen, and the number of infected houses sixty-five. Each infected house displays a yellew card, on which the statement small pox is here, is followed by the appeal to the render, made more forcible by the previous statement "Are you yaccinated?" This appeal is further supported by the fact that in Chicago, as elsewhere, vaccination is approving itself to be an efficient preventitive of the disease. Notwithstanding that it has been epidemic for two months past not a single death is known so have occurred of a person efficiently vaccinated. The chief seats of the disease are the cheap boarding houses, and the victims are most numerous among the strangers who have come to Chicago for work, and who reside in these places. The proprietors, of course, do not interfere with their sale of lager beer, and the letting of their lodgings by hoisting the yellow card if they can help it; but the authorities enforce that precaution as much as possible. Acts of great cruelty prevail as usual in such cases. A person, perhaps, destitute of triends in the city, is driven out of his boarding house, because he has small-pox, an runs the gauntlet of hospitals and police stations, making several rides in the street cars, and coming into contact with scores of people, until he is at last taken care of in the Small Pox Hospital, only to die from want of previous care and shelter. In this manner he of course does all that can be done to spread the discase among the community, whereas little additional risk would have been incurred by retaining him in his lodgings until proper medical advice could be procured.

A Washingtonian has been fined \$5 for damning President Grant. If a similar penalty for the same offence could be enforced throughout the country, the national debt might be liquidated in forty-eight hours, and an immense surplus revenue accumu-

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBUARY 23, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1872. Friday, 23-Ember Day. Crown of Thorns. Saturday, 24-Ember Day. St. Peter Damian, B C. (Feb. 23.)

Sunday, 25-Second in Lent. Monday, 26-St. Matthias, Ap. Tuesday, 27-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 28—Of the Feria. Thursday, 29—Of the Feria.

LENTEN REGULATIONS .-- On Sunday last was read from the pulpits of all the Catholic Churches and Chapels of this City and Diocess a Circular Letter to the Clergy, from His Lordship, Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; to which was appended another Circular from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, announcing certain disciplinary changes, which by permission of the Holy See have been made in the regulations for the observance of Lent. To make these changes generally known and understood in this Diocess, Mgr. Bourget enjoins the publication of the Letter from the Archbishop of the Province. The substance of His Grace's Letter is this :-

On all days of the year without any exception, on which the use of flesh meat is prohibited, it is henceforward perfectly allowable, because of the scarcity of butter, to use animal fat, such as lard, or drippings, in the preparation of food; for frying fish, for instance, eggs, and other Lenten diet; but it is not permitted to eat the meat, or animal fat in its natural condition.

"It is permitted henceforward" says His Grace:-"1st, to fry fish, or eggs with fat, or even pork, provided the pork be not eaten; 2nd. to beil pork in soup, to add to it fat or lard; 3rd. to cook pastry in fat, or to use the latter in the preparation of pastry.

"You may on this occasion remind your parishioners that they may without scruples on the mornings of fast days, 1st. take some mouthfuls of bread, and a little tea, coffee, chocolate, or other beverage; 2nd. that on the evenings of fast days, they may take soup made with flesh meat, standing over from dinners; and from this part, take note, that no one is excluded; the 9th article of the Indult indeed says " especially to those who give themselves to severe labor," but it excludes no one from the indulgence in question. Had it been intended to exclude anyone, its wording would have been quite different."

The Circular reverts to the fact that aged, and infirm persons are exempt from the laws of fasting as also those compelled to work hard: and that even on fast days, not days of abstinence, such persons may eat flesh meat if they please, thrice a day. In conclusion His Grace calls to mind the fact that, in making these disciplinary relaxations the Church has no design of removing the obligation which all are under, of mortifying the senses, of crucifying the flesh, and its lusts, and of taking up the cross to follow Jesus. "For if you live according to the flesh, you shall die; but if by the spirit you mortify the deeds of the flesh, you shall live."—Rom. 8, 13.

These regulations apply of course to this Diocess, as well as to that of Quebec, and are in consequence published by the Bishop of Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The "Alabama Damages" question had not, up to the moment of writing, received its solution, but excitement on the subject has somewhat subsided, and the tone of the public journals, treating of the matter in dispute is moderate. This, coupled with the fact that the funds have remained pretty steady, and that there is no panic in the commercial world -would seem to indicate that the affair will be amicably arranged. The question at issue seems to be simply this :-- Is the Geneva Conference competent to entertain, and adjudicate for compensation for indirect, or inferential than suicidal and tragical. This Synod turns out to

Confederate men-of-war? This question, might, it seems to us, be safely left to the Arbitrators themselves to determine. They form a Court, constituted by a special act-the Washington Treaty-in which their powers and duties are laid down, determined, and limited. It is for them, one would think, then to construe this constituent act, to which the Court they compose, owes its being; it is for them, afteren careful perusal and study of the Treaty to determine whether it was the intent of its framers, that they should hear, and determine upon, those claims for indirect damages which the U. States now put forward. Their interpretation of the meaning of the Treaty should be final; and would, if accepted, put an end to the difficulties that have arisen out of the two contrary interpretations put upon it, respectively, by Great Britain and the U. States.

The European news is of little general interest. The Ballot Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 109 to 51, on the evening of the 15th. Rumors of intrigues for a restoration of Napoleon are rife in Paris. It is also in circulation there, that the Alabama Claims of the U. States government have been bought upon speculation by a body of Congressmen and government officials; and that it is their frantic efforts to raise or bull the value of their stock, that lie at the bottom and are the cause of the late excitement on the subject. The Pall Mall Gazette reproduces the report of this smart trick worthy of the land of wooden nutmegs, and J. Fisk, junior.

A story, which apparently had its origin in Nova Scotia, is going the round of the papers, and is to the effect that a sort of secret Treaty has been entered into betwixt Great Britain and the Dominion; providing for the severance of the latter from the British Empire, and its complete national independence, in case of hostilities breaking out with the U. States. What grounds there may be for such a rumor we do not pretend to determine; but the policy that most probably would be pursued in the contingency of war, is perhaps truly, and not very dimly shadowed forth in the rumor above

The Opinion Nationale asserts that a conspiracy has been discovered in which three Generals under the late Emperor are leaders. This plan was to dispose of the Assembly by force and take possession of the Government, when they were to be supported by a large number of ex-officers and soldiers of the Empire from the North. The Opinion says in consequence of this revelation the Belgium frontier is carefully guarded, and no one permitted to cross into France without a passport. A slight demonstration was made before the residence of the Duke de Aumale on Sunday. The crowd uttered cries hostile to monarchy. Some arby Benapartists.

We published the other day the reasons assigned—as well as we could make them out by a Protestant minister, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, for his conversion, or rather translation, from the Unitarian or Liberal branch of the Holy Protestant Church, to a Congregational sect of the same Church. To-day we have to record the reason assigned for a conversion of a very different stamp; that of a late Protestant minister of the Anglican sect to Catholicity.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley, the convert in question, assigned those reasons in a sermon by him delivered on Sunday the 21st ult., on the text "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." The sermon was reported at full in the Daily News, and we propose to give

a brief sketch of it to our readers. Mr. Bradley began by formally recognising the many good things which Anglicanism still retains, in spite of its being cut off from all communion with the Catholic Church. He had, so he told his audience, till lately believed it to be even a branch of that Church, in spite of the suspension of all intercommunion betwixt it, and the so-called Greek and Latin branches of the same Church; but this delusion had been rudely dissipated by recent events, and more particularly by what transpired at a recent meeting at Baltimore, of ministers of the said Anglican sect, which meeting was dignified with the title of a Catholic Synod. What a scene did that meeting present to the eyes of one who fondly funcied that it was a reproduction of one of the grand synods of the united church! The first scance was inaugurated with what its members called "the celebration of the divine Eucharist" -- and its subsequent proceedings are by Mr. Bradley summed up as a formal repudiation of the two Sacraments which Anglicanism professed to retain.

My God! just think of it! The service over, the plessing pronounced, and bishops, with patens FULL OF CONSECRATED! BREAD,

and chalices of consecrated! wine are laughing, and talking and eating and drinking, while the body of the church is a scene of uproar, gossip and confusion. Such is the inauguration of the so-called Catholic upon, claims put forward by the United States Synod. The proceedings are on a par with its com-

damages inflicted by the Alabama, and other be an Episcopal attack on the two great sacraments of the Gospel-Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. Both are explained away in order to take to the Episcopal embrace, not Catholics, who are already sufficiently scandalized at our ecclesiastical attitude, but heretics, who deny all those truths which distinguish Anglicanism from other forms of Protestanism. The bishops, with that wonderful official selfimportance so innate in Anglican prelates, presume to define what the Catholic Church means, or rather does not mean, by the terms regeneration in baptism. They declare that baptism does not effect a moral

In like manner the Fathers of this selfdubbed Catholic Synod had formally repudiated the faith of the Catholic Church with regard to the Real Presence in the Eucharist; the faith, not of the Latin Church only, but of the Greek Church, but of the entire Catholic world before the great apostacy of the XVI. century. He, Mr. Bradley, could not therefore consistently with his principles any longer remain in communion with a church whose authorities thus repudiated the essentials of the Christian faith.

"I leave the Anglican Church," he continued, thanking God that there are so many sweet souls in her communion, striving after Catholic unity. Of all forms of Protestantism, Anglicanism is the highest. There is more good among Anglicans than among Presbyterians, more good among Presbyterians than among Baptists, and so on through the grades of Congregationalism, Unitarianism, &c., &c. But high above them all on the rock stands the Church of Peter. And if you ask me why I join the Roman communion in preference to any other, I will answer as Father Ignatius Spencer did, who, formerly an Anglican clergyman died a Catholic "Father why do you always travel third class ?" "Because," rejoined he, "there is no fourth." And so I join the Roman communion because there is nothing higher I can join. It is the genuine and perfect form of Christianity. For it was not without reason our Lord said to Peter "Satan hath desired to have you (the apostles) that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." And as a matter of fact, the faith of the Roman Church never has failed, never will fail, for He, who is the truth, has promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Diverse no doubt in discipline, as diverse as the characters and temperaments of Catholic nations, but one in faith, communion and obedience. There is of course nothing good which cannot be abused; but I am no more responsible for abuses in the Roman than in the Anglican pale. As a matter of taste and principle I had rather sec.

A DEVOUT OLD WOMAN,

bending her knee to a black-faced image of the Virgin in Spain, than go to the vestry cupboard of Trinity church, New York, and find a black bottle labelled consecrated wine." And if we are told of an old Irish woman who said a prayer for the sake of the indulgence attached to it, accompanied with curses for those for whom she prayed, this is not more amusing than the traditional old woman of Anglican fame, who presented herself the fourth time for confirmation, because, she said, " it was good for the

rhumatiz.' "I believe in one holy Catholic Apostolic Church. Ask yourselves is the Anglican Church one? It is neither one with itself, nor with any other body. Is she holy? She has not canonized a single saint since the Reformation. Is she Catholic? No merely national. Is she apostolic? No one accepts ner orders but herself; and many of her greatest lights do not believe in their necessity at all. One word more and I have done. It was not without some insight into the future of Christianity that our Lord spoke a parable comparing a house built upon the sands,

SHIFTING, CHANGING, RECEDING,

at the mercy of wind and wave, to the house built upon the rock. What is the rock? A council held infallible by your own Church teaches you, "Thou uttered cries hostile to monarchy. Some ar- art Peter, and on this rock," &c. In conclusion, do rests were made. It is said the affair is incited you not let my course, or the slanderous tongues that will lash me when this thing is publicly known righten you back into Protestantiam. If Roman Catholicism is so manifestly an error it will bear examination. Just exercise your common sense, and, as you would do in a matter of business speculation-search and look; consult teachers on both sides, and, like people of common sense, judge between them; never forgetting the necessity of prayer, and the fact that neither father nor mother, nor any social or worldly interests are to be preferred to the sweet will of our only Lord and God and Saviour,

> Mr. Bradley is spoken of as a man in the very prime of manhood, about thirty years of age, with a fine intellectual appearance, and captivating manners. He has always been what is known as a Ritualist, and his conversion is therefore not a marvel to Protestants, who never looking beneath the surface, funcy there is no essential difference betwixt a Catholic, and an Anglican High Churchman. Yet the Ritualist, who is so only in virtue of his private judgment, or because his reading of the Fathers, and his historical investigations, have convinced him that from the first centuries of Christianity, the faith and worship of the Christian world were what they are to-day in the Roman Catholic Church-is just as much a Protestant at heart, as far removed from Catholicity, as if he were still wallowing in the slime of Calvinism. Not the what a man believes, but the why he believes, is it that constitutes the formal difference betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism; and conversion, as understood by Catholics, signifies, not a mere change of opinion on the nature and efficacy of the Sacraments, or on the Eucharist-but the entire submission of the intellect in matters pertaining to the supernatural order-or order beyond the ken of natural reason—to the teachings of the Church, as the one divinely instituted, and therefore infallible, channel of communication betwixt God and man. That Mr. Bradley has undergone this change is evident from his text, and the recognition therein implied of the divine commission to Peter. We pray God to give him grace to persevere, and to devote his fine talents to the service of his holy mother the Church, from whom he has been so long estranged.

The Mormons it seems are making progress in U. Canada, at least so says the London

A SLANDER REFUTED.—In the Nouveau so that our Society has even greater difficulties than Monde of the 14th inst., appears a letter from Baptist Mission in Rome, writes: "It has pleased our heavenly Father to bless abundantly his work in this city and the surrounding provinces and the reverend parish priest of Lachenate con-taining a flat contradiction of the story told taining a flat contradiction of the story told open a wide and effectual door for the dissemina-tion of the truths of the Gospel. It is below some days ago by the Witness—and commented tion of the truths of the Gospel. It is highly inupon in this paper—about the lately deceased portant that we should take advantage of this favor. M. Mathieu, and his attempts to defraud his wife, and the dishonesty of the said parish priest. The writer of the letter in the Nouveau Monde bears high testimony to the noble and upright character of M. Mathieu and of his sister, whom the Witness implicates in the pretended frauds attempted on Made. Mathieu; and gives an account of the gentleman's sudden fered the presidency of the meeting, proclaimed to attack and death, which completely disposes of in Italy of a new religious referention. and gives an account of the gentleman's sudden the tissue of untruths published by our evangelical contemporary.

"In reply to his attacks upon me," says the priest, "I formally and unrestrictedly reply that never did Miss Mathieu say one word to me about the disposal of her property; and that neither directly nor indirectly did I ever speak with her upon the subject; that M. Mathieu never, either in my presence or elsewhere, said one word implying doubts as to his sister with regard to the donation of which he is accused; that on the 4th of last month M. Mathieu paid me a New Year's visit; that after a few moments of general conversation he complained of a numbness in his right leg; and that in trying to rise, he fell to the ground. I raised him at once, and placed him in an arm-chair; a moment afterwards I asked him if he were any better, to which he replied-'Yes, and that he wished to get up.' He fell a second time; and I then carried him to the sofa, and sent for the doctor; M. Mathieu retained his senses. Always in full consciousness he was carried home, and laughed on the way. During his sickness I visited him daily, and never in my presence did he speak of his sister saying 'she would not sign!

"This is the truth, the entire and exact truth. have nothing to say to the Witness, I think he has been imposed upon; but I add that if any one be inclined to contradict me, he should think well of it. for I have told the truth, and nothing but the truth."

We want to see if the Witness will either adduce proof of the story he originally toldor retract it. We suspect he will do neither the one, nor the other; though one course or the other is morally obligatory upon him. To act honorably however, is not what we expect of the Witness. As the sweet singer of the conventicle would say :-

"Tis not his nature to."

A STRANGE STORY,-The following, credited to the Baltimore American of 8th inst., and with the caption A Roman Catholic Priest Joins the Episcopal Church, appears in the Montreal Witness. It is strange that to the events therein narrated we have seen no allusion in any of our Catholic exchanges from the U. States; and there is something suspicious in the "M. A. (University of Paris); LL. D., (University of Nashville)" attributed to the reverend convert; neither the University of Paris, nor that of Nashville being the places where candidates for the Priesthood generally make their studies. We give the story however as we find it, hoping that should it meet the eyes of any of our Catholic contemporaries in the U. States, they will throw some light

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST JOINS THE EPISCOPAL Church.-On Sunday, the first of the Epiphany, the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, witnessed the submission of a Roman priest to the authority and jurisdiction of the American Episcopal Church. The candidate was Rev. Richard Nelson Newell, M.A., (University of Paris), LL. D., (University of Nashville, Tenn.,) now in his seventyfifth year. After the Litany had been offered the candidate was presented by Rev. George C. Harris, priest of the Cathedral, who said: "Right Reverence Father in God, I present you Rev. Dr. Newell, a priest ordained by a bishop not in communion with this Church, who desires to make his declaration of faith, and he assumes the obligation which shall bind him to the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The Bishop, rising from his chair, made a short statement to the congregation explanatory of the occasion, and read the canon provided for such cases. He then caused Dr. Newell to read aloud the declaration of faith required in the constitution, and to subscribe the same in the presence of the congregation, every member of which rose, as with one motion, at the first sound of the venerable man's voice, and remained standing until he returned to his place. Other clergymen present besides those named already were Rev. David L. Goodloe, of Kentucky, and Rev. W. L. Spiers, deacon. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, who also administered the Holy Eucharist .- Baltimore American. Feb. 8.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY - WHITHER IT is Drifting .- In one and the same column of the Witness of Feb. 17th, we find amongst the selected matter of that journal, two paragraphs on the subject of the Protestant Reformation in Italy; and which, when put in juxta-position, and read, as they should be read, in connection with one another, show clearly that Protestantism in Italy means simply "Sociaian Rationalism," or the negation of Christ, and the supernatural order. This is what Catholics prophecied would be the only result of the labors of the Bible and Tract pedlars; that this is the result, even the Protestant evangelical press now admits to be true. To our readers we say, compare carefully the two annexed paragraphs-both from the Witnessand see if this be not the case :--

ROME ACCESSIBLE.—The Secretary of the Italian Publication Society, writing for additional aid, says; The work of colportage continues to make progress in Italy. Rome is now porfectly open to us and any of our books can be sold openly in that city. We have a depot quite close to this church of the Jesuits, and colporteurs are busily employed in other parts of the city and the Campagna, and their labors are accompanied with much success. We have just such as Harper's Magazine, &c., which should finished the printing of our Evangelical Almanac, and already 30,000 copies have been ordered. Onr paper for children has a circulation of 3,000 and we olio home, might well afford to subscribe for hope it will be largely increased. We have now the Dublin Review, and the excellent Catholic depots in Rome, Florence, Turin, Gença, and Ancona. Some of the rents of these are very heavy, periodicals published both in Great Britain and

formerly in carrying on its work." Dr. Cote of the able condition of things, and sow broadcast the seed of divine truth. We desire your hearty and effectual co-operation in this blessed work, and with this view I venture to ask you for a large grant of Italian tracts and publications for distribution in this city and the towns in the Roman Campagna

(2.) A Unitarian cloud, as yet no begger than a man's hand, seems rising over Italy. This incipient man's name, seems many fat a municipal anniversary gathering, held in Empeli, near Florence. Professor S Scarbaro, of the University of Modena, being of in Italy of a new religious refermation, not a more copy of the Protestant reformation, but according to the principles of Liberal Christianity; in a word " a free and wise return to our traditions of Societan rationalism, the glory of our country."

PROTESTANT MINISTERS AND SPIRITUAL. ISM.—At the annual Meeting of the Liverpool Psychological Society on the 17th ult., an ad. dress was delivered by a Mr. Morse, a medium, or priest of this nevel form of devil worshin, of high repute. He spoke of the great spread of this diabolical superstition in England, as evidenced by the large and constantly circula. tion of its journals; and "he added as a fact worthy of remark, that most of their subscribers were ministers of the Gospel." This confirms what we have always heard, and might easily have anticipated: That the best stuff, or raw material out of which to make a medium is a minister; if he should chance to have been a Catholic priest, and to have apostatized, to much the better.

DR. RYERSON'S CHRISTIAN MORALS, - A very funny report is going the rounds of the press. It is said that Dr. Ryerson has written a little book on " Christian Morals," and that he intends to have it used, as a text book in the schools of Ontario!!! Just imagine, the man of casual advantages, an author and an authority in "Christian Morals !! !" What cruel fun-what hard jokes-are poked at the dear sweet old man. I wonder who has got this off on him-perhaps George Brown or some other wicked Grit. The poor Dr. may write books on "Christian Morals," on "Agriculture," on "Civil Government," and "Poli tical Economy," or any other subject you will,

"The trail of the scrpent is over them all;" And all the waters that flow by the City of Toronto cannot wash it out, or remove from the character and name of the unfortunate Dr. the stain of his casual advantages.

WILLIAMSTOWN .-- On Sunday, 18th in St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father MacCarthy solemnly blessed and creeted the "Holy Way of the Cross."

Few churches in Canada can boast "Stations" superior to these fine oil paintings, purchased in Paris by our Pastor, on his way from the Eternal City, at the celebrated house of Daniel et Cie., Place St. Sulpice.

The style is gothic, admirably corresponding with the Church, and encased in handsomely carved frames of purest gilding, they add very materially to the beauty of the already beautiful Shrine of Our Lady of Williamstown. A very large Congregation assisted at the imposing Ceremony and seemed deeply grateful for the privilege accorded to the Parish-through our good Bishop-by Our Most Holy Lord, Pius the Ninth.

The City mortality is steadily increasing .-Last week there were 150 Deaths, of which 32 are put down to the account of small-pox, How will it be with us when the summer heats set in? It is fearful to contemplate.

We have been compelled from press of matter to hold over several articles, and communications with which we have been favored.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. — It is affirmed that on the 11th of April the Legislative Session will open at Ottawa,

THE PITTSBURGH CATHOLIC .- We notice with pleasure the change in form and increasing dimensions of this long established, and most excellent Catholic paper. We trust that it may prosper, and meet from the Catholic public the support and encouragement which so good a paper well deserves.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW-New Series-January, 1872.—We should be glad to learn that this able exponent of Catholic principles, and zealous champion of the truth, and of the rights of the Holy See, were extensively circulated in Canada. All Catholics who can afford to take it, should have it on their tables; and there are many who by merely retrenching on the sums by them spent on anti-Catholic publications, never be admitted within the walls of a Cath-

were we to compare their literary merits with those of the trashy, and often immoral publications that Catholics frequently patronize. We give a list of the contents of the current number of the Dublin Review:-1. Liberalism, Religious and Ecclesiastical; 2. Nature and the Poets; 3. Mr. Mill on the Foundation of Morality; 4. Fictions of the Future; 5. Imperial and Republican Diplomacy in France: 6. The World Turned Atheist: How it has become so; 7. The Pope and Europe in 1872; 8. Notices of Books.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW - January, 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

This is an organ of the evangelical branch of the Protestant Church; as the Westminster is the organ of the Liberal, or more advanced Branch of the same Church. Its articles are good. There is one on Lanfrey's Napoleon the First; a sketch of the career of Beethoven, followed by an amusing gossiping kind of article, "An English Interior in the Seventeenth Gentury," made up of extracts from the Latin diary of a non-conforming divine, engaged in an English family as chaplain or kind of spiritual servant, who, though a married man, flirts with the maids in the servants' hall; delights in the perusal of Bacter's Saints' Rest; gets occasionally jolly on strong liquors; toadies to the gentry visitors, from whom he takes thankfully a fee at parting, like the other servants; makes long prayers, with which he fearfully bores his master, who occasionally bids him "solummodo precari," as wanting none of his wares; and who in short is, we must suppose, a fair average specimen, morally and intellectually, of the low church Anglican clergyman of the days of Charles II. The other articles are a review of Catullus-Mahomet; The Speaker's Commentary; The Working of the Education Act; Last Words on the Ballot Question; and Contemporary Literature.

ALBEM DE LA MINERVE, DUVErnay, Frores & Dansereau, Montreal.

The February number of this publication has been received. It is a monthly magazine in French, devoted to Fashions, Domestic Economy, Literature, Art, Needle-work, and Music. A large number of contributors lend their aid to its columns in the various departments we have mentioned. The magazine is handsomely got up in quarto form, comprises 48 pages of reading matter monthly, and is embellished with a beautiful colored fashion plate.

The N. Y. Freeman entertains a good opinion of our Catholic institutions in Canada for the education of the deaf and dumb; he says: /. "So far as regards the needs of Catholics, or of those that Catholics have charge of, it seems to us that the institutions for deaf mutes in Montreal have a decided advantage, at present, over anything in the United States. The care of the deaf and dumb is a charity restricted to a number comparatively small, and, of necessity, isolated from common life. Under the "blessing" of high "protective" tariffs, here in these highly privileged United States of ours, while manufacturers, and the privileged classes, grow enormously rich, for the great masses of the people the means of living are exorbitantly dear, compared with the remunerations of active and legitimate industries. As there are sufficient institutions in Canada, where the people enjoy the benefits of an almost unrestricted free-trade, and, so, can live cheaply; we do not see that, in our present necessities, there is any call for promoting Catholic institutions for the deaf and dumb in our own country, at present. Others may see more wisely than we do. We only speak of the matter as it appears to us. Here is the letter we spoke of above:"

": DEAR MR. MCMASTER: There is a male deaf and dumb asylum in Montreal under the charge of the Brothers of St. Viateur. It is situated in St. Lawrence street near the toll-gate. It is in a flourishing condition, and has done a great deal of good .-One of the most intelligent deaf and dumb educated there joined the community some time ago, and is one of the brother instructors. There is also at Montreal a female deaf and dumb asylum under the charge of the Sisters of Providence. Also a blind anylum under the charge of the Grey Nuns. The terms of all these institutions are very moderate in Canada. Your remarks in a late Freeman made me think that this information would be acceptable.-The deaf and dumb institution for girls under the care of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, recently established at Fordham, is not known as it ought to be. D.' "

Among the Temperance societies of the Provinces, the address of the State Union Presidents, calling the Baltimore National Convention, is excising considerable attention. They want to be "counted in." A correspondence to that effect has elicited the following response, which shows that the leaders in the United States movement are disposed to meet their Canadian brothers in a fraternal and Catholic

New York, Jan. 15, 1872.

Dear Sm :-- A word in response to "Teetotaller." "Have political institutions anything whatever to do with religion or total abstinence? * * * Shall political boundaries prevent their (the Catholics) uniting in matters which have not the least connection with politics? • • • If a National Temperance Union is good, would not an International (North American) Temperance Union be better?

' If a Union of all the Catholic Temperance Societies of the United States would prove of great advantage to all these bodies individually and collectively, would not a Union of all these Societies in North America confer great advantages on a greater scale?" Answer: It would, with the blessing of God; and if the Canadian department could summon to its standard many such men wise, far seeing, and strtesmanlike orators as I take your New Brunswick contributor to be, the alliance would prove, for the United States division not only an advantage, but a positive boon. Our hearts go "over the border" to our co-religionists engaged in the cause of Temperance; let theirs come to the Baltimore Convention. In the spirit of the flesh they will receive a ceade mille failthe from the "sons of the Gael" there gathered. We send you greeting "Teetotaller." Rally your co-laborers. Send your voice into our councils. Your local societies may name their delegates or their proxies at once, and be enrolled as peers, the same as local Societies of our unorganized States will be. time to prevent an accident."

the U. States; and which it would be to insult to be devised. Have a voice in the rules there rules. Then array your hosts, under the national Constitution, in your own time—the sooner the better. For territorial canvass, and purely local developments, Provincial unions with you, State unions with us, will be invaluable, perhaps indispensable. But for the object of general transfer from sea to sea, from the Gulf to the Polar Oceau, our national Catholic Union may for the beginning, suffice. Under "the Green" and the "Starry Blue" of Columbia, ourselves, full well know that

"Many a loyal Irish heart Beats 'neath the English red,'" Happy New Year to you and your cause, Tectot-

WHAT SHALL OUR CHILDREN READ?-We have now such a number and variety of Children's Papers and Magazines for Catholic youth, that the tastes of all are sure to be met by one or other of them. There is absolutely no excuse left for the presence in Catholic families of periodicals injurious to faith or morals, nor for the absence of Catholic magazines; neither can parents escape just censure whose homes are left destitute of such useful aids in training the

aller!-Irish American.

young.
While it is so easy to procure either The Young Catholic's Guide, of Chicago; The Guardian Angel, of Philadelphia; The Young Crusaden, of Boston; The Little Schoolmate, of New York; The Catholic Child's Sunday Companion, of Baltimore; The Young Catholic, of New York, or the Sunday School Companion, of Chicago, it is painful to see the licence which some parents allow their children of reading anything and everything that may full into their hands. Nearly all of the papers above named are handsomely illustrated, and each has its own special merit. The youths' magazine that seems to us to combine the greatest number of good qualities is THE Young CRUSADER. It has the great merit of giving at a very small price such a quantity and variety of interesting and edifying reading as would almost by itself suffice to fill up all the time that children should be allowed to devote to such reading. THE YOUNG CRUSADER furnishes reading sufficiently interesting to entertain the young during an occasional leisure hour, without being of that absorbing or sensational character which would draw them away from their studies and make their ordinary duties distasteful to them. It can therefore be safely introduced into the school and the family. It aims to strengthen the faith, to improve the mind, and to purify the heart; and its lessons are conveyed in such a pleasing form that they are sure to be read. That it will always give safe reading is guaranteed by the fact that it is edited by a clergyman.

The subscription for twelve months is only one dollar, which may be sent to the editor, Rev. WILLIAM BYRNE, Boston, Mass., or given to any Catholic bookseller. If you want to see a specimen before subscribing, enclose a postage-stamp in a letter to the editor and you may be sure of having one by return of mail.

Weekly Report of the St. Bricaturday, 10th inst.:—	lget's Refuge, endir
Males	300
Females	94
	394
England	
Ireland	
Scotland	
F. Canadians	50

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

WELL PUT.-Bishop Horan, of Kingston, has recently well said :-"If it is a small sacrifice to give up the use of wine, then do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice, then do it for your own sake." Where is the flaw in the logic of the above? Ca any one point it out? If not let it be generall acted upon, and society will be much the bette

A CANADIAN PETITION TO CONGRESS .- A strang netition has been forwarded to Boston to be pre sented thereafter to Congress by the instrumentalit of a Congress of persons calling themselves "liberal ists." It comes from Lindsay, Victoria County, Ont. and sets forth that the present American Constitu tion, which guarantees religious liberty and ample toleration to people of every creed and sect, has been an inestimable boon to the American nation and an inducement for the persecuted of other land to escape from religious tymnny; that any change having for this object the supremacy of any cree inculcated by the Shastras, the Bible, or the Koran would be a breach of faith and source of future dogmatism and oppression in the United States .-That the Heathen, Mahometan, Jew, Spiritualist and increasing thousands of intelligent unbelievers are entitled to equal liberty with all others; and that the present effort by Christian Priests and bigot to compel the recognition of God as the source of authority and Jesus Christ as the ruler among the notions, are dangerous to human rights. Wherefore believing in the brotherhood of man, they pray that the Constitution of the United States may not be altered. This is signed by fourteen persons-several apparently Germans, and one woman .- Herald.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb, 14.-It is feared that the Canadian surveying party, under Colonel McNab, and numbering persons, which left Duluth in open boats for north of Lake Superior about a month ago have perished in some storm. They were last heard from on the 24th of January making for Isle Roy. The lake was full of ice and a storm was pre-

Our worthy contemporary, the Western Catholic, until lately published in Detroit, is now located in Chicago. We understand that besides the change of location, its ownership has been changed, having passed into the hands of The Western Catholic Publishing Company. The Catholic has also underkone a change in its appearance, upon which we heartily congratulate its proprietors. Its transfer to Chicago,

is, we think in every respect advantageous. INDEPENDENT TESTIMONY REGARDING THE GRAND TRUNK. -A traveller gives the St. John (N.B.) Telegraph an account of a journey from Brainard, Minnesota, to Ottawa. Of the Grand Trunk Railway he writes "The Grand Trunk junction being reached, which is three miles out from Detroit, I get out and find comfortable quarters at the Pacific House, and at 7.30 aboard for Huron, which I reach by 10.30. distance 60 miles. Ferried across the Huron, into the cars, and away we go. The trains on this line (the Grand Trunk) make good time, and since I went up before, there has been a large number of steel rails laid, the benefit of which is clearly apparent to any one that likes railroading. Night finds me securing a sleeping berth, and at 9.50 we reach Prescott, having lain over 21 hours at Kingston on account of a broken rail having been discovered—in November, 1871:—

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

We give the amount of the several monthly collections taken up during the months of October, November, and December, 1871, in the severa

	November, and December,					6 6	eve	ral
١	churches and chapels in the	Die	ces	s :	-			
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l			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
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i	B. Alphonso	• •		10	1	75	3	37
۱	St Ambroise of Kildare St Andre d'Argenteuil	• •	-	00	-	50	2	50
l	SS Anges Gardiens of Lachine	••	1 6	50 80	6	40 02	1	50 25
ľ	St Anicet	c.	-	25	1	50	1	25
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l	Ste Anne de Montreal		26	08	12	50	22	10
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Į	St Antoine Abbe	٠.	2	30	2	25	2	45
	St Antoine de LaValtrie			40		65	2	30
	L'Assomption	••	4	03	3	05	5	02
	St Augustin	• •	2	05	2	00	2	00
ı	St Barthelemi	••	2	25		00	2	00
١	St Basile	• •	ļ	10 30	1	50 25	1	50
ı	St Benoit	• •	1	00	0	75	0	45 75
1	St Bernard de Lacolle	•••	3	46	1	35	2	52
۱	Ste Brigide de Montreal	•••	6	04	6	04	6	00
١	St Bruno		2	00	1	50	ì	65
l	St Calixte		ī	00	î	20	ī	10
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l	St Charles de Lachenaie		3	15	2	75	2	25
١	St Clement de Beauharnais		4	25	4	35	, 4	25
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St Gabriel de Brandon	2	50	2	50	2	2
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St Joseph de Chambly	3	25	2	75	2	7
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St Joseph de Montreal	5	00	5	25	5	7
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St Julienne,	}	00	1	00	1	0
Ste Justine de Newton	1	15	1	16	1	0
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-	St Lin	4	44
!r	St Louis de Gonzague	-2	36
	St Louis de Terrebonne	9	75
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ا ـ ف	Ste Magdelaine de Rigand	3	50
v	St Marguerite de l'Acadie	2	85
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t.,	Ste Marthe	1	50
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le	Ste Martine	1	25
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d	St Nom de Marie de Montreal.	24	80
n,	Notre-dame de Grace	3	90
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1	St Patrice de Rawdon		78
t,	St Patrice d'Hinchinbrooke	1	50
s,	St Patrice de Sherrington	i	50
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St Raphael de l'He Bizard	1 30	1 25	1 43
St Remi	4 41	5 10	2 05
St Roch de l'Achigan	1 75	2 00	1 25
St Romain d'Hemmingford	0.50	0.50	0 50
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St Sauveur	l 15	1 10	1 25
Ste Scholastique	3 00	1 42	1 50
Ste Sophie	1 50	1 62	1 68
St Stanislas Kostka	2 50	2 60	2 25
St Sulpice	1 50	1 32	1 68
Ste Terese	2 75	2 00	2 25
St Thomas de Joliette	1 00	1 50	1 50
Ste Trinite de Contrecœur	4 50	3 50	4 50
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Ste Terese	2	75	2	00	_	25
St Thomas de Joliette	1	00	1	50	1	50
Ste Trinite de Contrecœur	4	50	3	50	4	50
St Urbain	-1	UO	4	00	4	00
St Valentin	2	40	2	Ű5	2	80
St Vincent de Paul	3	30	3	25	2	45
Visitation de l'Ile Dupas	7	05	ົວ	00	5	00
Visitation du Sault-au-Recollet.	6	60	4	85	3	60
St Zotique	1	50	1	50	5	02
La Cathedrale	37	88	31	50	30	27
St Pierre (RR. PF. Oblats.)	12	50	00	00	00	00
N. D. des Anges (Con. des Hom-						
nics.)	12	00	5	62	7	83
N. D. de Bousecours	2	20	2	50	2	20
L'Eglise de l'Hotel-Dieu	6	53	7	21	3	13
L'Eglise de l'Hospice St Joseph	0	20	0	14	0	16
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Chapelle des Petites Servantes 2 00 2 00 2 75 des Pauvres.... Chapelle de St. Gabriel (Par. de St. Henri des T.).......... 1 75 2 10 2 15 Cong, des Hommes, (Par. de St.

Jacques de Montreal)..... 5 96 5 98 5 10 Offerings for the Cathedral made by the pupils of the several Institutions of the Diocess since 16th The pupils of the Convent of St. Cyprien,

Little School of St. Laurent..... 7.21 of the Visitation..... 14.00 of St. Antoine..... of St. Felix.... of Bonsecours..... of St. Patrice..... of St. Anne..... of St. Joseph.....

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directed by the R.R. Sisters of St. Anne. \$12.00

Orphans of the Providence....

Children of the School of Cote St. Paul, in

Model School of Notre Dame....

Little School of Notre Dome.....

the Parish of St. Henri des Tanneries....

of St. Gabriel Proceeds of a literary sceance given by the pupils of the Seminary of St. Therese . . . Proceeds of a Bazaar by the pupils of the Academy St. Antoine, directed by the

Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame 25.00 Pupils of the Convent of Mont St. Marie under the Sisters of the Congregation of

CHURCH OF THE GESU .- The announcement that the Irish prima donna Rosa D'Erina would assist in the musical service last night attracted an unusually large congregation, the entire area being literally filled and numbers unable to obtain admission. The preacher, the Rev. Father Langeake, delivered a cogent and impressive sermon on the Day of Judgment, portraying with the skill of the practised orator and the tenderness of the man of feeling the scenes of the day of account. The solemn feelings inspired by the sermon were heightened by the musical service which followed, and in which the almost heavenly voice of the prima donna thrilled every heart with devout emotion. The rendering of the Anthem "I know that my Redeemer liveth" bailles description.—Herald of Monday.

THE WATER SUPPLY .- Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the water in the St. Lawrence been so low as at present. It has now fallen below the level of the wharves, and men have cut their way through the ice and are repairing them. Nearly all the mills on the Lachine Canal, worked by water-power, have been forced to stop, or perhaps work two or three hours a day, and a large number of men are consequently thrown out of employment. At the Water Works considerable inconvenience is experienced. Not even in the winter of 1867 was there so little water in the Aqueduct. The water wheels have entirely ceased to work, and the engines have to be depended upon entirely.

LARCENY.-On Friday afternoon a man named Joseph Jobin was arrested on a charge of stealing \$1.45 from Francois Soucisse, undertaker, St. Hubert street. It-appears that Soucisse, on the 12th of the present month, engaged the services of Johin, and sent him to the Tanneries for two loads of sand. He gave him two dollars to buy the sand, which he did, but failed to make his appearance. The prisoner was brought up at the Police Court, and remanded for trial on Tuesday.

STEALING A Horse.-On Wednesday night, a horse belonging to Dr. Wanless of this city, was stolen from his stable at Point-aux-Trembles. The matter having been communicated to the Police authorities, Detective Cullen, on Thursday, succeeded in arresting him at St Vincent de Paul. The name of the prisoner is Alphonse Aubet, a native of Belgium, and only lately arrived in this country. The prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate and fully committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter

A petition has been circulated by a number of TION. Apply at this Office. ladies of Belleville, exclusively among themselves, which has received the names of 1439, asking the Town Council not to great licenses to any saloons in the town,

FIREWOOD FOR THE POOR.—Representatives from the various charitable societies of the city and organizations of similar character met on Saturday evening to discuss the subject of a supply of fuel for next winter. The meeting resolved to co-operate in procuring 600 to 1,000 cords of wood, and the following Committee was appointed to make arrangements and report :- Messrs. Simpson, Mercer, A. McGibbon, J. Howley, Haeusgen, and Alderman

engine, manufactured by Messrs. Shand Mason & fied List of Catholic Books. Co. of London, England, for one of the cities in Upper Canads, arrived at the Central Fire Station on Wednesday night, week. The engine is a secondclass equilibrium one, having a capacity of 670 gallons per minute, and from a 11 inch nozzle will throw a stream 185 feet high.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Renfrew, F. Devine, \$2; Renous Bridge, N. B., Rev. W. Morrissey, 3; Eastwood, J. Slattery, 2; Panmure, J. Muntil, 2; Pakenham, M. C. Ryan, 5; Clayton P. Hogan, 2; Sarnia, T. Hewitt, 4; Woodham, T Nagle 2; Melbourne, J. Phelan, 2; St. Andrews A. K. Melbonell, 2; Muddy Branch, Rev. F. S. Mancip, W. T. Scott, 4: Milton, T. Hackett, 2; Clinton, Iowa, J. Neasy, 2.25; Kars, J. McSweeney, 4; Alexandria, D. A. Chisholm, 1; St. Philomene, J. Burgoyne, 4; Shamrock, P. Fitzgerald, 2; Thamesville, M. Black, 5: Coulson, J. Dissette, 2; St. Pierre de Broughton, Rev. L. Faurnier. 2; New Richmond, Rev. F. M. Fournier, 2; Almonte, W. Riordan, 2; M. Foley, 2; Peterborough, H. McMartin, 2; Whitby, D. O'Connor, 2; Vankleekhill, D. Hurley, 2; Riviere Raisin, D. F. McPherson, 4; Kars, J. Doyle, 2; Port Stanley, P. Doyle, 2: Strathroy, Rev. J. Scanlan, 2: Bexley, J. Shaver, 2.

Per J. Gillies.—Trenton, A. McAuley, 2; D. R. Murphy, 4; J. T. Forest 2; Port Dalhousic, Mrs. O. McMahon 9; Dr. Considine, 5; J. Kelly, 5.80; Port Colborne, P. Gibbons, 10; Thorald, J. Simpson, 4; M. Hennessy, 6; St. Catharines, J. McLaughlin, 4; Rev. Mr. Mulligan, 8; W. Hynes, 6; Hamilton, A. Doyle, 2; Amherstburg, Miss O'Madden, 4; Very Rev. Dean Laurent, 4; Windsor, Rev. J. T. Wagner, Rev. Dean Laurent, 4; Windsor, Rev. J. T. Wagner, 2; Rev. Mr. Fauteux, 4; P. Conway, 4; London, Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, 4; Very Rev. Mr. Beuyere, 4; R. Phillips, 3.50; P. McCann, 4; J. McLaughlin, 5; J. P. O'Higgins, 4; J. Egan 8; J. J. Hanratty, 2; Dr. Hagarty, 2; W. T. Bermingham, 1; Ingersoll, E. Comiskey, 8. Per T. Stewart, Ingersoll-Mount Elgin, P. Kir-

Per J. Murphy, Quebec-J. Archer, 4; J. Lane, 2 Per J. Murphy, Queuec—J. Archei, 4; 3. Lane, 2; P. Dwyer, 2; H. McHugh, 2; R. W. Behan, 2; T. Duhig, 2; Mrs. Velden 2; Sillery, J. Rockett, 4. Per W. Kennedy, Warkworth—M. Connell, 2. Per F. Brady, Alnwick—Self, 2; T. McManus

Per Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou, N.S.-Lismore, N.S.

A. McIntosh, 2.

Per Rev. M. Byrne, Eganville—R. Sharp, 2

Per W. Harty, Lacolle—J. Turner, 7.50. Per T. Hanover, Bennic's Corners-Clontarf, J. Hay, 2

Per F. S. Bourgeault, St. Anicct-P. Curran, 1. Per L. Whelan, Otter Lake-M. Daly, Clarendon, 2; D. Dubois, 2. Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-J. Gillies, St. Andrews, 6.

THE POPULAR LIFE OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, by Miss EMILY V. MASON, is for sale at this Office. Price, \$3. Sent free by mail on receipt

Married.

At Quebec, P.Q., on the 12th inst., John Jordan Esq., Advocate, to Miss Mary Roche, both of Quebec Died.

At the "Hotel Dieu" Montreal, on Sunday morning the 18th February, Maria Eliza, the kind, gentle, amiable and devoted wife of John O'Brien Scully of Montreal, aged 50 years. A sincere and practical Christian, regular in the performance of her religious duties, and with a firm and unwavering faith in the saving doctrines of the Holy Roman Catholic, and Apostolical Church, she died as she lived penceably and calmly .- Requiescat in pace.

In this city, on the 10th inst., at 30 Brock Street, Redmond Cummins, native of Co. Galway, Ireland, aged 55 years.—R.I.P.

(Boston Pilot please copy.)

At Port Dalhousie, Ontario, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, Owen McMahon, Esquire, in the 55th year of his age.—Requiescat in pace.

At Richmond, on Sunday 4th inst., John Bernard Donelly, aged 17 years, eldest son of the late Andrew Donelly Esq., J. P .- Requiescat in pace.

At Stratford, Out., on the 1st of February, Mr. James Scanlan. He was strengthened with the Sacraments of our hely Mother the Church. He leaves a large family to mourn his demise. The deceased was uncle and godfather of the Rev. James Scanlan of Strathroy, Ont .- Requiescat in pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

		~	•
	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{c}}$	b. 1	19.
Flour # brl. of 196 lb Pollards §	33.25	W	\$3.50
Middlings	4.00		4.10
Fine	4.75	W	4.85
Superior Extra	0.00	ω	00.0
Extra	6.17	ω	6,25
Fancy	6.00	æ	6.10
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	5.80	w	5,85
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.80	æ	5,85
Strong Bakers'	5.90	w	6.10
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland			
Canal	ne	niac	ual
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	ĺ		
Fresh Ground		do	
Canada Supers, No. 2	5.30	ω	5.33
Western Supers, No. 2	5 30	(iv	5.33
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	-2.75	100	2.83
City bags, [delivered]	0.90	Ω	3,00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	ne	mi	nai
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 Hs		a	5.00

WANTED.

Com, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.65 @ 0.70

Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.85 @ 0.871

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, $\frac{1}{i}$ IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal $\frac{1}{i}$ In Re. No. 985.

JAMES MCCARTHY,

PHILADELPHIA.

ISSOLVERT. ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the un-

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE,

an Insolvent. ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Insolvent by his undersigned attorneys will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

DOUTRE DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attorneys ad litem of the Insolvent. MONTBEAL, 15th February, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. DAME ISABELLA ANNIE JOHNSON, wife of ISAAC EBBITT of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, hereto duly authorized by Judicial authorization for

ISAAC EBBITT aforesaid of the said City of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, Defendant.

the prosecution of this suit,

The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against the said Defendant. Montreal, 22nd January, 1872

L. N. BENJAMIN, Att'y for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC,)

SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of Leon Hurtean, of the City and district of Montreal, Trader.

On the twenty-sixth day of the month of February

next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. LEON HURTEAU,

By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attornies ad Litera MONTREAL, January 15th, 1872,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 14.-La Patric reports the police are searching for arms in suspected quarters of the city.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is reported here, on good authority, that the United States will not waive their claims on England for indirect damages, but may be induced to moderate them. The Hon, Charles Francis Adams, American member at the Geneva Tribunal, will return to Europe in May. The Journal des Debuts, commenting on the controversy, declares that England and America are both wrong, and fears a protracted misunderstanding may lead to a rupture.

A Paris letter states that Louis Napoleon is selling much property, and that the proceeds are finding their way all through France. One rumor is that the ex-Empress's jewels have been converted into 350,000 chassepots taken by the Prussians, any way those arms have proach the Holy Father show signs of the greatest been conveyed to the Communists.

The National Assembly at Versailles has been discussing the Bill imposing duties upon foreign ships and materials imported in foreign bottoms into France. An amendment excepting guano from the operation of the Bill was adopted, but another conferring a like exemption upon cereals was rejected. The report of the Committee upon the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain has been presented, but not read yet. The discussion will probably commence to-morrow or Wednesday. It is expected that the French Government will shortly give formal notice of the denunciation of the Treaty, but the British Government has consented to receive it later than the 4th February, the prescribed date, in order to allow the question to be fully considered by the Assembly. M. Thiers has expressed his disapproval of the proposed appointment of a Vice-President. M. Valentin, the Prefect of Lyons, has been removed from his post by the Minister of the Interior, and the Republican party has de- The case will be tried at law. termined to question the Government respecting that fact. The subscriptions to the fund now being raised for the payment of the War Indemnity are very large, and the Bishops have urged their flocks to contribute. Several in the Franco-German war. According to them, of propositions for raising the remaining three 3,453 Germans wounded before Metz, no fewer than milliards have been submitted to the Government, but their consideration has been deferred. The relations between the German military commanders in France and the local authorities in the occupied districts are more satisfactory. A rumor that Count Von Arnim had been recalled is untrue.

There is reason to believe that another rupture between the President and the Chamber cannot be long postponed, and that men will be less ready to meet it this time than they were the last. There is a general feeling that for M. Thiers to resign again, and the Chamber again to refuse to accept his resignation, would be too monotonous to suit the taste of the public, and that it is absolutely necessary some new form of political crisis or coun detait be invented which shall satisfy the progressive spirit of the age .- Times.

THE ARRE LOYSON OF THE SORRONNE.-A great deal of interest and sympathy has been elicited by the act of the Abbe Loyson, professor at the Sorbonne, brother of the ex-Pere Hyacinthe; who had just declared in his opening lecture, before an immense audience, his full submission to the decrees of the Vatican Council, disavowing with evident emotion the acts and doctrines of his brother: "for what is for you," he said, "a public misfortune is for me a "domestic affliction" ("un deuil de famille.")

COLLAPSE OF PROTESTANTISM IN MADRID .- The Pensemiento writes thus on the 8th ult .:- For the last week the heretical chapel in the Rua de la Liberta has kept its door closed, an explanation of which fact was given to us yesterday in the church of St. Isidore. The pastor of the Protestant temple and three other persons attached to his ministry there publicly and solemnly abjured their past errors. and made their profession of faith promising to submit humbly to the doctrine of the Church and to the teaching of her visible head. The Church was decked out most sumptuously, and the ceremony was presided over by the Bishop of Madrid, the Patriarch of the Indies, and the Bishop of Havana. The abjuration and profession of faith of the new converts were received by the Bishop of Madrid, clad in full pontificals. The church was crowded by the people, and several of the most illustrious men of Catholic Spain testified to their faith by their pre-

PORTUGAL.

Lisson, Feb. 13-An earthquake occurred here last night. The shock, however, was slight, and no serious damage was done.

PIEDMONT-A NEW YEAR'S ODE TO VICTOR EMMANUEL. -An immense placard was found affixed to the walls of the Quirinal on New Year's morning with the following bold inscription :-Accidente al Plebiscito!

A Margarita e suo marito! E se viene anche il Re Accidente a tutti tre! Evviva il Papa, Nostro Re! TRANSLATION. Confounded be the Plebiscite! Be Margaret and her spouse!

And if the King come here, Confounded be all three! Long live the Pope, our King!

The anti-Catholic party in Holland intend celebrating the 300th anniversary of the taking of Brielle on the 1st of April next. As the capture of Brielle brought about the death of the martyrs of Goreum, the spoliation of the Catholic churches and political and civil to all, as well as actual death to many Catholics, our Dutch co-religionists are disposed to look upon this as an additional insult offered to their religion by the Masonic and Protestant parties. They have therefore, resolved to take no part in any celebrations on the occasion, and have refused to be appointed on the committees of inauguration.

RETURN OF VICTOR EMMANUEL TO FLORENCE -Letters from Rome, dated the 7th instant, state that Victor Emmanuel has again hurried away to Florence from the Capital, whose acquisition has cost him so much sin and crime. The reason assigned for this precipitate retreat is a want of rest after the fatigues of the New Year's galas. But a more probable supposition is that King Honestman's known aversion to residing in Rome, has been intensified by the hisses that greeted him in the streets of Rome, and by the fact that whilst the descerated chambers of the Quirinal are almost empty, crowds

throng the halls of the Vatican to testify their love and loyalty to its august prisoner.

THE ROMAN SOCIETY FOR CATHOLIC INTERESTS. This association, whose only aim is the support of Catholic principles, both social and political as well as religious, has become a powerful organisation. It consists of more than 1,100 members, belonging to every class of the community, and is divided into thirty committees, one for each parish. These form, as it were, the advanced posts of the Catholics of Rome, and on every occasion press forward to frustrate the intrigues, repulse the attacks, and unmask the perfidy of the Italian party. The society has also put itself into communication with similar Catholic associations in other countries, and is always anxious to enter into relations with such associations, wherever founded, in order that all may act together, and gain mutual strength by mutual assistance.

ROME—Deputations.—Deputations are being received by his Holiness every day, and testimonials of fidelity and affection arrive from every part of the world. And not only are persons from all nations presented to the Holy Father, but I may almost say from every creed. Never before have the halls of the Vatican been so filled with Protestunts, Russians, and other aliens to the Catholic religion. No doubt curiosity has its share of influence, but all who aprespect; and no one leaves the Vatican without experiencing feelings of deep veneration for the Pontiff, who now, almost alone in the world, displays the standard of justice, right, and order.—Tablet.

SWITZERLAND.

According to a report current in Paris, Russia and Prussia are about to make remonstrances to the Swiss Federal Council upon the subject of the excessive toleration accorded to the Internationals in Switzer-

AUSTRIA.

THE LINZ SCANDAL.-The Austrian press has been good deal occupied by a scandalous accusation brought by the mother of a girl at Linz against a Carmelite monk of that town. The affair has been noticed in some of the English papers, and the correspondent of the Evening Standard expresses his disbelief in the story. The Vaterland states that the antecedents of the mother throw considerable light on the part which she has taken in the affair, and that the whole story resolves itself into a "wretched slander" and a "low speculation." An address of sympathy to the calumniated priest has been signed by 400 men, and a protest in the same sense has been sent by the mothers of families to the papers.

GERMANY.

COMPARATIVE DRADLINESS OF WEAPONS .- The Etherfeld Gazette publishes some curious statistics of the comparative deadliness of the different weapons used 95.5 per cent, were struck by Chassepot balls; 2.7 per cent. only were wounded by projectiles from heavy guns, and there were only 0.8 per cent. of wounds from cold steel. As to the French wounded, it is calculated that as high a proportion as 25 per cent. were wounded by artillery projectiles, and about 70 per cent, by the fire of the zundnadel-gewehr. No fewer than 25,000 Frenchmen in all were struck by the projectiles of the German artillery. This gives an average of one effective shot in every three fired from the German batteries, a result which appears to us to be hardly credible. The losses in the different branches of the German army are estimated as follows by the Elberfeld Gazette:-Of every 100 men put hors de combat, 90 per cent. were in the infantry, 5 per cent, in the cavalry, and only 3 per cent, belonged to the artillery. The total number of cartridges fired by the Germans in the late war is said to have been 25,000,000, or about 30 per man. The war having lasted-for fighting purposes-just six months, this gives only an average of five cartridges per man per month for the whole army. the total number of French killed and wounded at 100,000, this would give an average of 250 cartridges fired to each man struck .- Pull Hall

community or neighborhood from Maine to Oregon where this saying is not used almost every day in the year, and altogether too truly. A subject of this kind is to be found in almost every town. The merchant has failed, and whiskey has done it. The lawyer, with his brilliant talent and a large business. has fallen below the range of respectability and confidence, whiskey was the cause. The politician, with bright prospects before him, has played out, and the account is charged to whiskey. The judge of talent, age and respectibility, is the subject of private and neighborhood talk. His enemies point with derision, and his friends hang their heads with shame, and whiskey has done it. That kindhearted neighbor and hard workingman has become a pest in society and trouble to his family, whiskey has beat him. Whiskey will beat any man living, and that is just what it was made for.

Justice in Wyoming has been interrupted in a manner hitherto unknown in the annals of courts. A female justice of the peace was recently compelled to retire for a few weeks from the bench for reasons not wholly unconnected with the next census of the Territory-in short, on account of twins. Resuming her seat in due course of time she was again compelled to adjourn her court in consequence of the unwillingness, not to say the inability, of her husband to minister to all the wants of the newly arrived strangers. The husband still maintains this position, and the justice hourly adjourns the cases on trial before her in order to attend to her maternal duties. Wherefore the clamorous suitor whose case is thus daily postponed is fiercely indignant, and claims that the statute does not authorize any court to place twins upon its calendar in preference to other cases of undoubted priority. This is a new complication of the woman question; and the priority of twins over all cases on the calendar of a court presided over by a female judge will probably have to be affirmed by legislative enactment whenever female suffrage is recognized.—New York World.

CHARLES DICKESS. — As, in another column, we shall have occasion to speak of the literary merits of John Forster's first volume of his "Life of Charles Dickens," we may here say a few words about the moral it teaches, and of the severe lessons it gives to the literary vagabonds, or "Bohemians," of the present day, who, though few, are still numerous enough to throw discredit upon a noble profession. Those who have known Dickens only in the height of his fame and success, when wealth rewarded his genius and his labors, can scarcely realize to themselves that there was a time whon his life was hard ly more to be envied than that of the street Arab who lived in the gutter by day and slept in any corner he could find at night. There was always a vague suspicion among readers that in " David Copperfield" he was describing a portion of his own life: but until Mr. Forster's book appeared, they had no conception (even his best friends had no notion) how large a portion of his autobiography it contained, and how much of his own youthful experience was mixed up in his descriptions of the Marshalsea in "Little Dorrit." Before he was twelve year of age, he was carning his own living at "Murdstone and Grinby's," in company with "Mick Walker and Mealy Potatoes," for six shillings a week. These days in the blacking warehouse, near old Hungerford Stairs, were such days of bitter sorrow, that he could

sion that fell from his biographer, the world might never have known of them.

It was a hard school in which the sickly boy was trained; but it was a wholesome school after all. We have no desire to force our men of genius through such an apprenticeship to their art, but we see how it nerves the strong to the battle, while the weak succumb. From these experiences of his early days, we have no doubt that Charles Dickens imbibed much of his occasional hardness of character, as well as much of his hatred of oppression of every sort, and of his sympathy with the poorer classes. He had felt as they feel, and he tried, so far as in him lay, to interest the world in their sufferings, and to display the virtues that were hidden beneath their dirt and rags. His books came from his heart, and therefore went straight to the hearts of his renders.

It is no uncommon thing for mon of letters to be poor. Poverty and literature too frequently go hand in hand. We have all rend of Johnson and Savage, of Goldsmith and Chatterton, not to refer to more recent days; but their troubles came in later life, and were partly their own fault. But the sufferings of Charles Dickens came upon him from the fault of others. Yet he did not sink into the mire; he kept himself above the level of his rude companions, and in the graveyard. And a little busybody has rewas known as the "young gentleman." When he emerged from this ordeal, he carried with him nothing but the memory of days of sorrow and nights of pain. The soil of low associations clung to him no more than the dirt which he washed from his hands. This lesson of his will teach more than any of his novels. In this little fragment of autobiography, we are not reading a mere work of imagination, we are looking back, as through an inverted glass, upon a poor sickly, half-taught boy, fighting the battle of the world with a heroism that almost moves to tears. When better times came, as they did before it was too late, Dickens became a hard worker in another way. He was a "glutton for work," and by persevering labor prepared himself for the coming riumphs. He had "learnt to labor and to wait." He lived to show that genius is a poor and thriftless thing, unless wedded to labor. He left a lessen to others as well as to men of letters:

"Lives of great men all remind us, We should make our lives sublime; And departing, leave behind us, Footsteps on the sands of time." -London Exchange.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS .- A paper of un-

usual interest, both from a purely technical point of view and from a Catholic aspect, was read the other evening before this learned society by Mr. H. W. Brewer, a son of the eminent member of the Record Commission, and one of a not inconsiderable group of young men of remarkable artistic attainments which has entered the fold of the Church within the few past years. The remarkable revival of medieval architecture which, beyond question, owed its earliest impulses amongst us to two Cathoics, the admirable Mr. Milner and Augustus Welby Pugin, has had its awakening in Germany also, and it is a most interesting fact that it is in the hands of Catholics, and under the fostering influences of the Catholic Bishops and clergy, that it has attained to an extension in that country we English Catholics can hardly realize. The Protestant bodies, on the other hand, seem hardly to have emerged from the "four walls and pepper-box" period, whilst the ancient churches which by evil fortune are in their hands have suffered from "neat repairs" worthy of churchwardenism in its most palmy days, as for example at Utrecht, where the sculpture in the typanum of a cloister door has been chipped away, "and its place filled in by a representation in stone of a neatlybound Bible surrounded by rays; or at Breda, where the week's washing of the pastor and his family was displayed on a clothes-line suspended across the transept." As we said above, we in this country can hardly realize the scale on which our Catholic brethren in Germany and Holland are rebuilding their churches. At Cologne, amidst all the glorious crown of ecclesiastical buildings which surround the cathedral, a new church, 220 ft. long, by 160 ft. wide across its transepts, has risen up: at Linz, a cath edral, 400 ft. long by 200 ft., has been growing up for the past 12 years; at Aix la Chapelle, Muhlhaus, Kevelahr, and Eupen, there are also large churches all in the early pointed Gothic style, and all by M. "WHISKEY HAS USED HIM UP."-There is scarcely Stadtz, architect, of Cologne. At Paderborn, the noble old cathedral, happily in Catholic hands, is being excellently restored by Mr, Guldenpfenning, a man of eminent capability according to Mr. Brewer's judgment, and the same architect has four or five churches in hand besides domestic chapels, a most picturesque seminary, &c. Mr. Denziger is restoring the noble Cathedral of Ratisbon, and Mr. Denzel the Benedictine Church at Fulds. In Holland, Mr. Cuypers is building numerous fine Gothic churches, all of a large size, as that at Vechel which is 245 ft. long, Emdhoven, which is 237 ft. long, both richly decrated in color, beautifully fitted with altars, &c., and vaulted in brick, and with lofty spires ; and some seven or eight similar structures. Other Dutch Catholic architects have built numerous other churches, and in Holland as in Germany " the Catholic churches are all built in the Gothic style, whilst the new Protestant churches are in the genuine old, conventicle style, or the more objectionable churchwarden's 'Gothic' of 80 years ago." Mr. Brewer concluded his interesting paper by an eloquent passage as to the architecture "of the future," which he rightly concluded must be an "eclectic style," evolved out of a profound study of ancient art by carnest and devoted disciples of the architecture of past times .- London Tablet, Dec. 16.

> MISTAKES OF THE TYPES ILLUSTRATED .- The amusement afforded by ludicrous typographical errors will be inexhaustible while printers are fallible and editors write with abominable indifference to legibility. One of the most astonishing blunders of this kind was committed some years ago, in the Bulletin. The writer, who had cautioned his renders against "casting their pearls before swine," was amazed and grieved to preceive that the compositor had warned the public against "carting their pills before sunrise." This was corrected in the proof; but the reporter who declared that a certain new store had "sixty fancy windows," was even more indignant than the storekeeper, when he saw in his paper the statement that the establishment contained

sixty faded windows." The poets suffer most deeply. Nothing could be worse, for instance, that the misery of the bard who asserted, in his copy, that he "kissed her under the silent stars," only to find that the compositor compelled him to "kick her under the cellar stairs." A certain Jenkins, also, was the victim of an aggravated assault, because when, in his report of a wedding, he declared that "the bride was accompanied to the altar by eight bridesmaids," the types made it that "the bride was accompanied to the altar by tight bridesmaids." These things are particularly unpleasant when they occur in remarks on death; as in the case of the editor who, while writing a sympathetic paragraph, observed that "Mr. Smith ly bear such a boss for a wife."

Housekeeping .- John and Mary Jane looked at each other during sermon time; shook hands with unusual tenderness on parting Sunday evening; and in a few days all the neighbors knew they were engaged. John began to lay aside a little money. Mary began to make a few things. And this went on until one day there was a wedding with cake and

The day after the wedding the new unity had a

going to get a house and keep it. They looked over the papers that evening to see how many and what houses were to let. Next day we saw them walking happily and weddingishly up and down the streets where the houses that were advertised are to be seen. The choice fell at last upon a house that tions, and often great distances, in regard to the looked very fresh outside and new within. The rent was not very high, and they thought they could keep the house and the house would keep them.

 $(x,k) = (x+k) \cdot (x+k) \cdot (x+k) \cdot (x+k) \cdot (x+k)$

In about month, John had a bad cough, and Mary was down sick with a fever. Soon there was a funeral and a widower. The widower went into consumption, and there was another funeral -The minister of each funeral spoke about the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence. An old physican who was present had a very knowing look. After he got home he said that ministers might be enlightened a little more upon one of the ways of Divine Providence, if they knew that houses plastered directly upon stone or brick walls will neither allow people to keep them, nor keep people a great while. He knew that the dampness from the wall was the occasion of Mary's fever and John's consumption, and that is the one reason why they are not housekeeping to-day, instead of being laid away ported the whole affair as a warning to all who contemplate housekeeping.

During the Franco-Prussian war a great deal of fun was poked at the New Jersey editor who read in the cable despatches that Bazaine had moved twenty kilometres out of Metz." He theroupon sat down and wrote an editorial, in which he said he was delighted to hear that all the kilometres had been removed, and that the innocent people of Metz were no longer endangered by the presence of those horrible engines of war-standing upon a volcano, as it were. And then he went on to describe some experiments made with kilometres in the Crimea, in which one of them exploded and blew a frigate out

Another editor clipped from an exchange an obituary poem, which he sent to the composing room with some introductory remarks. He said: "We publish below a very touching poem from the pen of Miss M-. It was written by her at the deathbed of her sainted mother, and it overflows with those expressions of filial affection which are the natural outgrowth of a pure untutored genius that has developed beneath the sheltering influences of a mother's love. The render will observe how each line glows with ardent affection and tenderest regret." Somehow, in attaching this introduction to the poem, the editor turned up the wrong side of the clipping, and the consequence was that the Editor's lines led the reader gently into an article upon "Hog Cholera in Tennessee."-Philadalphia

THE IRISH POPULACE .- The Irish are a very religious people, and have all kinds of pretty pious salutations always at hand. If they pass people at work in a field the regular form is, "God bless your work!" and the answer, "Save you too!" If one praises a person, or even a thing, or more especially a child, one must never forget to add, "God bless it!" for praise always seems suspicious to an Irishman, and unless accompanied by the invocation of God's blessing, it appears to him to indicate a desire either to possess it oneself or to destroy it by calling towards it the attention of fairies and bad spirits, who are always upon the look out for what is beautiful. An Irish mother would rather hear a stranger say, "What a nasty, screaming, disgraceful brat your child is!" than "What a charming little angel you've got there!" unless he instantly warned off the bad spirits by adding "God bless him!" And as they never forget to ask a blessing, they are also most diligent in returning thanks. "Thanks to the great God!" is a phrase often in their mouths, and certainly, I believe, in their hearts also. They often utter this thanksgiving even when speaking of a misfortune, as "I've lost my poor dear little child, thanks to the great God!"

OUT-DOOR CELLARS .- A writer in the Practical Farmer, in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, gives the following as a plea for making out-door sellars, two of which he had used for upwards of twelve years, and ever found them sure depositories | sincere thanks for the inexpressible benefit received for fruits and vegetables in winter, and for milk, butter, etc., in summer :- In the first place, I selected the most elevated spot of ground conveniently near to my dwelling house, measured off the ground the size I desired my cellar, threw out the dirt to the depth of two feet. Commenced a double brick wall at the base of the excavation, leaving a vacant space of six inches between the walls, which were tied at the corners, and several places in the sides, being careful however, to leave vacant places or vent holes to admit a free circulation of air thoughout the length and breath of the walls. The height of the walls when completed, nine feet from base to top. The surplus dirt, banked up on outside four feet in height. Floor over head, two thicknesses of well seasoned, matched flooring, and the whole covered with good pine shingles, double doors and windows, with a flue extending upwards and at the top of the building, to allow the impure air to escape, completed my buildings, all but plastering. For this I used or rather put on, two coats of cement coating the entire floor, extending up six feet on the walls,for balance of walls and overhead I used lime and sand. The last one constructed leaked or rather let in some water, owing to the wet nature of the ground where it stands, and I ran a pipe through it and extended the drain to a small ravine not far

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGNUM VITAEE EYE CUPS.

Spectacles rendered uscless, Chronic Sore Eyes cured, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated (cure guaranteed) by the greatest invention of the

DR. J. BALL & CO.S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated well-known Patent Eye Cups, for the restoration of sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidence of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best Physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philoso-phical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton Ohio, writes, they are the greatest invention of the

Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae Eye Cups:—

CLAYSVILLE, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- I have now thooughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups they are the ne plus ultru of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. 1 have could hardly bear the loss of his wife," only to find in the last few days entirely cured several cases that the printer had made it "Mr. Smith could hard-both of acute and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit but on the contrary detrimental, and great expense.

My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometime expresses herself.-Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune, without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the of loyal and faithful subjects, in spite of the soldiers never venture to think of them; he never spoke of sudden change and humanity of mind. Instead of effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can posed of. Send for Par of the usurper and the daggers of Freemasonry, them even to his wife and but for a change expression boarding with either set of the old folks, they were now read every portion of the Tribune, even the list, sent free of charge.

small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all direcnature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them, they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience anywhere th people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours, HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

FENTON, MICH., July 17, 1871

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations, but work on a sure plan. People are afraid of been humbugged, but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success, They have restored my son's Eye Sight who was blind in his right Eye since he was a lad, the obtic nerve was injured; after applying your Patent a few times he can read with that eye unassisted. He can shoot as many birds from the cherry tree, with his right eye that was blind, as any other person.

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups, with Myopic attachments, to two persons eyes who are Near Sighted; their sight is improving at an astonishing

My old eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

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

I remain, most respectfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4, 1871

DR. J. BALL & Co., OCCLISTS,—Cents.:—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondebush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they are pur-

After wearing glasses for 19 years, for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can, therefore, recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very respectfully yours, REV. J. SPOONER. Blooming Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CHICHESTER, Sussex Co., England, Dec. 15, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co.-Gentlemen .- On the reception of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first application, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say unhesitatingly, from my own practical experience, that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest boons that ever God bestowed or man received (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted).

Over 12 years I have worn speeks, and to my own

wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles.

I cease to wonder at once why people are so anxious for them, now I have tried them myself, and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They are simple in construction, and could not possibly, I think, be more suitably adapted for the Eyes, besides, being Harmless, Painless and Pleasant. I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of the fact that the present treatment, in the cases of Myopia, or Near Sightedness, Dimness of Vision, Cataract, Partial or Total Blindness, is a failure in ninetcen cases out of every twenty when they resort to the knife, and am sorry to say I know cases that have ended in total blindness, which cannot possibly oc-cur in using the "Patent Ivory Eye Cups,"

And now in conclusion, I beg to return you my by using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups. Yours faithfully,

REV. J. FLETCHER.

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

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

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

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

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

DEMORESTVILLE, C. W., Ang. 10, 1871. DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- I have this morning returned from visiting an old lady that was

almost totally blind for several years.

She was totally blind in one eye, and could not see a person standing before her with the other eye. After I had made one application with the l'atent Ivory Eye Cups, of two and a half minutes, she could see her hand and fingers with the eye that was totally blind, and the other eye was greatly im-

We remain, Yours truly, Rev REV. JOHN HUL

Render, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations use less. See our advertisement in another column of this paper.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of fortyfour pages, free of charge, by return of mail.
Write to

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No. 91 Liberty street, New York City, N. Y. P. O. Box 957. Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars, and price MONTREAL May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. 4D Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his and Produce business would respectfully inform his and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for this age a general stock of provisions suitable to this Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for 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, Oltheal, Cornmarket comprising in part of Flour, Oltheal, Cornmarket comprising in part of Floure, Land, Herrings, Land, Botter, Chiefes, Ship Bread, and every Daile trusts that from his long experience in huv-

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

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

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June 14th, 1870.

LOTTERY

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

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

position.

The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr.

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

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

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

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

the benefactors of the Cathedral. The following is a summary of the many valuable

prizes i	to D	c ummi.			s	c.
125 act	res (of land, cl	ose by Aston 1	lailway,		
120	line	lot			. 500	υυ
75	46		и	,	. 300	00
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		b	undred dollars			00
A fine	nor	se, or a m	ison fur		. 50	00
Muu ai	na t	tpher or v	18011 1011		45	00
Box w	ith	precious	topaz		•	00
Two ge	old	watches.				00
Comple	ete (course of	Theology ; 25 v	01. Migi	10	00
! ed	lit	valued at			. 40	
Calder	hir	redets. Vi	ilued at		. 30	00
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90 "		11171115	\$10 to \$ 5		560	00
975			\$ 5 to \$ 1	"	2,640	00
2,875		41	\$ 1 to \$0.	25 "	1,154	
-; - , - , -						

1,000 prizes altogother......\$6,300 00

RATE OF TICKETS.

56 Tickets for..... 12 00

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

ED. LING, Pr., Secretary.

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DRAWING OF PRIZES.

Will take place in Renfrew, THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, 1872. In aid of the Catholic Church, now in course of con-

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

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A Splendid Cow, (gift of Rev. P. Rougier,)

A new Set of Double Harness,

" 80 50 40

A new Cooking Stove, Six prizes of \$5.00 each, in eash, Fourteen yards of Dress Silk, A new Saddle, valued at 24 One Cattle of Tea, Two prizes of \$10.00 each, in eash, valued at 10

30

15

A new Saddle, One Plough, One Irish Poplin Dress, And hundreds of other prizes.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH. Winning Numbers, together with the Numbers of all Tickets sold, will appear in the Renfrew Mercury, the True Witness and the Irich Canadian Newspapers,

in their Second Issue after the Drawing. All communications and remittances to be made to Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., Renfrew, Ont.

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6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H: ROUTH,

gent, Montrea

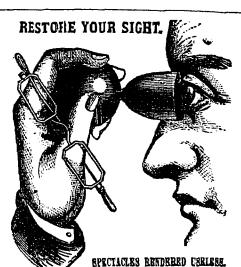
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Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or,t using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants some of them the most eminent leading professions and political men and women of education and re-

city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
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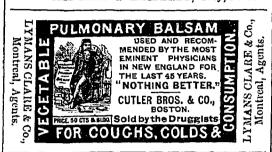
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