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### VOL. XXIII.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1873.

NO.

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### WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Montreal.

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER V .- THE FIRST TROUBLE.

Marion sat in her bedroom, ailing with a sick headache, and miserable in spirit. She was a girl of brave heart, and sense beyond her years, but her organisation, though not delicate, was extremely sensitive, and the shock of Raymond's communication, with the efforts she made to bear up against it, ended in a reaction which prostrated her mentally and physically. The more she examined the situation the

more hopeless it appeared.

her. Though conscious how formidable a her father. She remembered, blushing and extant. sighing as she called to mind, how once in a jovial mood the Squire had gone so far as to declare, if only Raymond would pledge him in gladly call son-in-law.

That hope had fled. Creed was crime enough, but when to the crime of religion was added the house. that of rebellion, nothing she felt remained but

resignation in despair.

Sometimes she sobbed reproaches on Raymond for the Quixotism which had divided their lives. Then she recalled their last interview. She owned the truth of much that he ecute the vengeance of the law. had said, she saw him kindle with enthusiasm, and blessed Heaven that had given her a lover so gallant, so devoted,

One thought was too dreadful for her to dwell upon. Fortunately the young girl's fancy had not yet learned to shape into form the dangers which hemmed round the very existence of the man she held so dear. She had no the perils of the path on which he had entered.

There was mercy in this ignorance to soon to be enlightened.

Her reflections, however they wandered, always reverted to the one gloomy conclusionher dream of happiness was over.

She wept afresh to think how impassable was the gulf Raymond had voluntarily created be-tween himself and her. She tried to picture the effect of such tidings upon her father, and shuddered at the prospect of his fury and

Marion was not alone. Her own maid, Norah Donnelly, the orphan daughter of poor tenants of her father, and who, on the death of her parents, had been adopted as a playmate ed her but too correctly of the cause of his unfor the young child-heiress, now bore her com-

Norah, a pink of ladies' demoiselles, pretty and coquettish, with saucy graces, a pert tongue, and the quick wit of her country women, was more the companion than the servant of her

petted and spoilt her. It went to the soul of this faithful tire-

first time she had seen her mistress lose that him. gaiety of heart which belongs to her years.

She watched with rueful visage the poor young girl who, seated by the open window, looked with sad abstracted gaze upon the fair summer scene. The fragrant breezes toyed with her loose locks, and the woods were vocal with the song of birds, but Marion, who had a poetic capacity for enjoying the loveliness of Nature, seemed neither to see nor hear the various charms of the landscape.

North, who was wholly in her confidence, knew of her trouble, and had acuteness enough to percelve how serious it was. She had wept for company with Marion, and, now that tears distraction.

"Miss Marion," said she, as with deft fingers she proceeded to tress her lady's hair, "Blind Tim, the piper, has made a song about you. He taught me the Euglish of it, and, O, if it isn't beautiful—the words and the music."

She was about to add that the author and composer had chanted his effusion at Raymond Park, and had been rewarded with a ten-pound note by Charles. But she caught herself in time.

"Poor Tim," said Marion, smiling in spite of her great distress, "I wonder what his muse has said of me?"

"Let me sing it to you, my darling mis-tress," persisted Norah, and in a twinkling she had squatted on the carpet at Marion's feet, and in that inconvenient posture burst forth in a sweet and, thanks to her kind patroness, not uncultivated voice, with the following strain :---

> LOVE IS A TREASURE. Give gold to the miser, Give me a bright eye; And which is the wiser, The miser or I? His days are all care, While mine are all pleasure-For Marion is fair, And love is a treasure. Give meat to the glutton,

Give wine to the sot; For me not a button, I envy their lot-In loving I share A joy beyond measure: For Marion is fair, And love is a treasure!

Blind Tim was the last of the minstrels. She was Raymond's plighted wife, and loved A gentleman by birth and education, he had him with an affection equal to that he rendered dissipated his patrimony and with the loss of suffered to return home instead of being hurried sight lost everything but his genius; in this he to prison and punishment. barrier existed to their union in the religion of resembled Carolan; but his irregular and inher lover, she was not without strong confidence temperate habits, encouraged by a genial peothat his numerous good qualities would finally ple, rendered his ability without result, and prevail over the fierce unreasoning bigotry of only two or three of his compositions are now

Norah was about to offer another lyric from the same source, for the poetry and music of which the vagabond piper was capable were much to Marion's taste, when a sudden clatter enough at times. a bumper to the glorious, pious and immortal much to Marion's taste, when a sudden clatter memory, there was no man living he would so of hoofs along the avenue interrupted her purpose, and Mr. Harden came riding furiously from the shadow of the deep beeches towards

> He had never drawn bridle during his four miles, ride from the Castle! The citizens, seeing the booted Squire dash through the streets with a scowl upon his face, had pited the wretch upon whom they fancied him hastening to ex-

> He looked up to the window as he drew rein at the half-door, but his only reply to the kiss his daughter wafted from her taper fingers was an angry frown. It was with a heavy foreboding at her heart she descended to meet

They met in the hall, and as she approached he threw open the door of the nearest apartexperiences in a life of ease and elegance which | ment, and entering, sternly signed to her to would enable her to realise in all their gravity follow. Inside he confronted her with the same harsh countenance.

"My dear father," she oried, " advancing to him," what is all this? What has angered you with me?"

He warned her back with the whip he still

"Stay where you are, Marion Harden, till you have answered me!"

It was the first time in her life her father had shewn her the least unkindness. He was proud of his beautiful and accomplished daughter, and loved her with all the strength of his rough nature. In proportion to his affection Major Sirr. In the rear rides a solitary drafor her were the anxiety, anger, and determination that now possessed him.

For Marion, the instinct of her sex informwonted passion.

"Listen to me," he continued. "Have you encouraged in this house the presence of a rebel and a traitor, knowing him to be such, an never informed your father?"

His violence of manner and language roused mistress, whom she idolised, and who in return in her a spirit, which circumstances now called forth for the first time.

"I do not understand you, father," she re-

"You understand me well, girl. I demand to know from your lips whether or not your hero, and I now suspect your lover, Charles Raymond, is or is not a United Irishman?"

" Father forgive me; I cannot answer that question; she answered with the quiet of de-

"So Sergeant Bradley was right. Dhim," added the old man savagely, "This was well done for my daughter. You permit a sworn assassin to lurk about my house, to mark his victims and his plunder, and never utter a word to place me on my guard. Had you no fear of your own fate, no care for your own should reign in Castle Harden, and you, woman -you were at their mercy?"

She rushed forward and threw herself at his feet, "O, pity me, my father," she supplicated.

"Away with you," he cried vehemently. but let me tell you this man's race is run. I make his capture my special duty, and I take its responsibility upon myself. To-morrow night, and sooner if I can, he shall be on his road to the gallows."

As the squire, almost beside himself, rushed from the room, his daughter fell senseless on floor. In this condition the terrified Nora discovered her.

Exceeding great is the love of woman. Marion's first thought on coming to herself was of Charles Raymond. Now had the hour of danger come indeed, and now her noble nature rose with the emergency.

"We must save him, Nora!" she cried.

CHAPTER VI.-NEMESIS ON THE TRAIL. Night had tallen close and dark, a dense and thunderous sky shrouding the faint grey radiunce of the twilight, which at this season makes luminous the entire circle of the hours, The city lies in the obscurity, shapeless and gigantic, its outlines blurred and the greater masses of building which rose above the wider level made solemn and awful by the mystery and shadow of the darkness.

The few far-scattered lamps gleam dimly in the streets, which, though it is yet early, are almost deserted, for martial law is now the rule of civic life, and it is peril of transportation or the triangle to be abroad late into the night.

It depended altogether on the discretion or the temper of the officer with whom the civilian happened to fall in whether he should not be

If the officer chanced to be in an ill-humour, say that the weather was bad, or he had been obliged to forego an evening's pleasure-in that case the luckless wayfarer, whose loyalty or station was not beyond question had everything to fear.

When her popular condition was of this kind it is to be supposed Dublin looked dismal

Nor was this aspect of things in-doors much less triste. The routs and drums, the cardparties and fashionable promenadings which rendered the Irish metropolis famous for its hospitalities and the gaiety of its social life, all these had ceased. People could no more make festivity at such a time than if they lived on the slopes of Vesuvius and had heard the monitory rumblings of an explosion.

This was the state of the great majority of the population. Suspicion took so wide a range, and had indeed so ample a field of view, that no man, of what station however, if he were at all marked by religion and political belief, could hold himself safe. The breath of an informer was more potent than all evidence of aespectability and loyal sentiment which the suspect could offer.

All this while the insurrectionary movement was gathering head with a force which would have been irristible had its fury been well di-

If the citizens, well disposed or the contrary, slink apprehensively through their streets, we encounter some persons who traverse the public ways in other guise. This is the strong cavalry patrol which has issued from the Castle. The men are fully accounted, and have that look which soldiers wear when going on duty. At the head of the troop, in company with the efficer, rides a man whose costume is but half military. This is Town goon, who carries at his saddle-bow a sledge or axe, and other instruments by which an entrance or passage might be forced. With of handouffs.

As the patrol moves on through the city, panion-

"You see those two lighted windows-in that room I might at this moment seize the man who heads the Directory of the Irish Re-

woman to see Marion's distress. This was the plied with a calmness which confounded able to lay my hand on him elsewhere, when the time has come." "It seems unaccountable to me," observed

> unconsciousness of, or indifference to danger in which all these people appear to live.'

> "Not at all," cried Sirr, with some elation; "the fact is, our system is so perfect, and their's so piece-meal and full of blunders, we have got as it were to secover them completely. We have every stir of these men watched, and only wait our purpose to take them. For in-

He clapped a finger to his mouth and whistled. A man who had been walking slowly in the opposite direction stopped at the soundhad soothed her, determined to attempt a little honour, when this fellow and his rabble rout turned and followed the horseman to the end of the street. Here he mended his pace and ran up to them.

"Well, O'Brien," said the Town Major, in

terrogatively, "anything new from No. 24?"
"Nothing, your honor, only that at half-past eight a hackney car called and left with a woman and a box. The woman showed boots and spurs, when she was getting up, and by the make of the box, it held fire-arms." " Well ?"

"They have been practising the sword exer-

cise at 24, and they have written out a proclamation-"What?" oried Sirr, with eagerness.

"They have written out a proclamation. I

saw a piece of paper blow through the open window to-day. The eldest one looked out and made as if he would have almost jumped into the air after it. It fluttered away with the wind, but I managed to keep it in sight, and here it is, your honour."

The spy placed in Sirr's hand a narrow slip of paper, evidently the upper margin of a sheet which had been torn off. Sirr managed to read in it by the faint light of the nearest lamp, the words, " To the People of Ireland."

"This is beyond doubt the head of an address," cried Sirr, more to himself than by way of observation to those in his company. "It is now the 18th. To-morrow we must strike the blow."

He sent O'Brien to resume his wretched vigil. O'Brien was not, however, the only instrument in waiting. As the troopers cleared the city and entered on one of the suburban roads, they were joined by Sergeant Bradley, who had just quitted with that purpose a meeting of the Union held at Rackle's Rest. Bradley walked on by the stirrup of Sirr.

After a ride of some three quarters of an hour in silence, they entered on a part of the read bounded by a high wall pierced with a single narrow wicket. Bradley spoke to Sirr, who, addressing the officer, cried,

"Major Craddock, this is the place." Craddock, for it was he, ordered the men to

formed in front of the wicket. Bradley advanced and tapped once. The door was opened by Richard Raymond. He came forward and greeted Sirr, who shook his hand with vehemence, but shrank abashed when he recognised Craddock, with whom he he had, like his brother, a slight acquaintance, but whose character he knew sufficiently to

Raymond besought them to enter speedily, and returned hastily within the wicket. But he had remained too long in the exposure of the road.

During his brief interchange of civilities with the Town Major, a young girl, her face veiled by the hood of her ample cloak, passed swiftly by. She started at seeing the soldiers. who laughed at her fright and the speed with which she proceeded to leave their neighbor-

She would probably not have got off so happily had not Craddock been the officer in com-

The fugitive was Norah. She bore a warning from her mistress to Raymond, and had come to see how imminent was the need of the precaution.

Her quick mind at once took in the position. Raymond, whom she saw and recognised as she their betters, they fell in love, a catastrophe passed, was a prisoner in the hands of the sol-

Everything now depended upon speed; and Norah, active as a fawn, bounded along the demesne wall of Raymond's Park, towards the entrance-gate, some hundreds of yards beyond the wicket. She passed the gate and sped over the approach to the house at the same pace, panting less with the exertion than with terror lights in a room which she knew to be the library. This apartment opened directly upon Sirr points to a house and whispers to his com- the lawn. The large casements were now opened to the night air, only light curtains shading the interior.

Norah rushed straight towards one of the public, as they call it. But I shall find him as she drew near, saw the door opposite her eye siding of these sounds that a half had taken there to-morrow; or, if not there, I shall be open, and Richard Raymond enter the room.

In the pause of astonishment which this ineident caused her to make she heard the champ and neigh of horses outside the wall, and caught the officer, "the strange want of crution, or sinister sounds among the trees which lined it

> A sense of a new and horrible danger-a suspicion she could not have given a form to, but which in its intangible shape was treachery -seized her mind.

She threw aside the curtains and entered.

CHAPTER VII.-TRAPPED. The testimony of his own lips has shown with what ardour Charles Raymond embraced the national cause. He had hundreds of associates of his own class whose sympathies, however, unlike his, do not go the length of

The insurrectionary movement penetrated far more among the better classes than is known. Had the insurgents achieved but one substantial success numbers of the gentry would have flocked to their standard, some from sentiment, others from a more selfish

The plan of the rising is matter of history. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, heading the forces of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare, was to advance upon the capital, surprise the military at Loughlinstown and Chapelized, seize on the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and, in co-operation with the Imblin division, establish the Republic in the Irish metropolis.

Simultaneously the three provinces of Leinster, Ulster and Munster were to raise the banners of liberty. Three hundred thousand men were to have struck together for independence, and with many prospects of success,

By express desire of the noble Geraldine, who recognised in our hero the rudiments of a high military capability, he had been entrusted with an important part in the initial movement. This was the command of the brigades of Santry and Rathfarnham, numbering nigh two thousand men, the armed and most reliable section of the patriot army. It was a post of danger as well as honour, for Raymond's instructions were to check the Royal troops in any attempt to advance from the city to the relief of their comrades at a distance. Should the insurgents reach the city, according to the arrangements Raymond was to lead with his formidable band, acting as a forlorn hope.

The plans of the Union Chiefs had been comewhat disconcerted by the vigilance of the Government, and it was necessary to settle finally the order of insurrection before ing to carry it out,

A council, with this purpose, was assembled in the library at Raymond Park.

It included our hero, John and Henry Sheares, Alymer of Kildare, Keogh of Wexford, Captain John Hay, the chief d'Escadron Villemont, a soldier of the Grand Pre, and dismount and load their carbines. They Thomas Duigenan, a young alumnus of the University.

Richard Raymond was also present, and

shared in the deliberations. Charles had often chafed at his brother's lack of enthusiasm. which he attributed to his brief service in the British army, in which Richard had begun his career, but which he had quitted suddenly, ou the plea of distaste for the profession, an explanation not satisfactory to all people. Charles had not the same distrust of his brother that some of his colleagues felt, and was, therefore, never excited to suspicion by the hints and comments from time to time thrown out.

We must add to the above a personage who will reappear frequently in the course of our story, This is Ned Fennell, Charles Raymond's own man-in the phrase of that day, his "body-servant," who filled the places of valet, footman, and humble confident to his master. Charles had lighted on him at the Brazen Head Tavern, at that period the resort of the Catholic gentry of the capital, and taking a liking to the alert spirit and honest face of the waiter, had entered him upon his house.

In the relations between Charles Raymond and Marion Harden it was inevitable that Ned Fennell and North Donnelly should fall in She made one mistake; she believed Richard with each other. Following the example of which Ned often provoked the pretty waiting maid, by seriously declaring was brought about, so far as he was concerned, entirely by a wish to keep his muster in countenance, by showing him how to "coort a lady."

Ned Fennell's part in the council of the threeleaders was confined to serving to them the hospitalities of Raymond Park. In the intervals of leisure he refreshed himself by stepping these there is strung on an iron ring a number lest she should, after all, be late. She saw outside the open window and whistling in a whisper.

> While so occupied he had observed his master's brother crossing the lawn towards the wicket, which was near the house, and soon after caught the tramp of hoofs and the jingle of accoutrements on the high-road. The night windows, and, eagerly scanning the apartment was very still, and he perceived by the sub-

caught his ear, and, while deliberating whether he had not better slip out and see into the matter, he saw Richard Raymond reapper from the direction of the doubtful sounds and enter the house once more.

The valet returned into the room at the same moment as Richard, and just as another figure came in sight in the avenue. The hurrying footsteps alarmed him snew, and he stepped quickly on to the casement, in time to receive North in his astonished

Ned, a slightly superstitious fellow, had the instinct and impulse to drop his captive and bolt, but the startled exclamation he uttered, echoed as it was by the young girl, immediately restored him, and his recovery being accelerated by the pleasant sensation of a plump female form so close to his own, he managed to take a kiss with perfect secrecy and great presence of mind.

It was all the scene of a moment, and the salutation made him himself again. Norah did not resent the pleasant impertinence, but pushed him aside, and flushed and breathless, handed a note to Charles Raymond, who, with his guests had gazed startled and wondering at her extraordinary apparition.

The missive was from Marion. It ran thus :-"Dearest" My father has discovered all. You know how. For my sake do not blame him. I fear your liberty is in danger, and that every second now is an increase of peril to you. I can only advise you to fly without delay. Until I am assured of your safety I shall suffer as I do now. I pray for you. Forgive my father.—Yours whatever betide,

(To be continued)

### FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

ON THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE IRISH RACE, AS A REPLECTION OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

(From the New York Irish American.)

The following lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Burke, in the Church of St. Gabriel, New

My Friends,-Every nation, every race on the face of the earth, has its own peculiar characteristics, its sympathics and antipathics, its notions of things, its line of conduct, and so on : all of which go to make up what is called the national character of a people. They bear the impress of the race. We may find amongst the people a great many individual exceptions to the national character. A people,—as a race,—may be brave, and, yet, we may find a coward amongst them; a people,—as a race,—may be noted for their chastity, and, yet, we may find an impure man amongst them; a people, on the whole, as a race or a nation,—may be remarkable for their honesty, and yet we find a thief or a dishonest man amongst them; they may be remarkable for their fidelity, yet we may find a faithless man amongst them. But in this, as in everything else, the exception only strengthens the rule; and the man who is unlike his race, stands out in such relief amongst them, and makes himself so remarkable by being se unlike his fellow-countrymen, that Eternal God His sacred humanity. She was kept his deficiency only brings out the more strongly the virtnes or the peculiarities of the race to which he belongs.

Now, amongst the subjects that command the in-terest of the thinking man, or the philosopher, there is not one more interesting than the study of national character. How marked is the character of a people; how clearly defined are the national phenomena, the idiosyncrasies of a race or a nation. How different do we find one people from another. For instance, take an average Frenchman and an average German. They are as unlike each other as if they were not of the same species. The Frenchman is quick, impulsive, chivalious; ready to stand up and fight for an idea; lofty in his notions of things. more or less theoretical, easily aroused to anger, and as easily appeased by a word of kindness. The German, on the other hand, is cool, calm, deliberate ;-not easily roused to anger, but, if aroused, not casily appeased: not at all given to taking up ideas, but looking for realities; not at all ready to risk any important thing - not even a dollar of his means, much less his bloo l—for some great idea, that fills the minds and drives a hundred thousand Frenchmen into the field. Take, again, an Englishman and an Irishman. How different they are. The Irishman is open-mouthed, open-minded, freely speaking whatever he has in him. If he has any vice in him, out it comes on the surface. If he feels angry, he cannot hold his tongue; but out comes the expression of his anger. If you offend the Englishman, on the other hand, or insuit him, he will, perhaps, pass it over for the time; but he will remember it to you in twenty years after. If he wishes to drink he locks Limself up, takes his drink, gets drunk in his room, and nobody is the wiser for it.-If he is disappointed he knows how to keep it to himself. If he has a quarrel with a man, he will not go to meet him in open fight: but he will try to get behind him and give him a blow from behind. I say this not as if I thought well of this character or that. There is a great deal that is noble, mauly, and magnificent in the English character. It is the fashion amongst Irishmen to talk as though there is nothing good in the English. It would be bad policy for us to believe it; for if there was nothing good, or brave, or strong in them, why in the world did we let them overcome us? It is a bad thing for a man to say that his enemy is a coward, because he | told the Irish mother the tale of her maternity. And is making light of himself. It is an easy thing to i conquer a coward. No; there is much that is brave, from St. Patrick,—receiving the blessing that came strong, and magnificent in the English character; but still it is thoroughly distinct from that of the sister island, which is only sixty miles away (I wish to God it was sixty thousand!)

The thome on which I have come to address you to-night is—"The National Character of the Irish Race as a Reflection of the Catholic Religion." 1 need bardly tell you that I am not going to speak of irreligious Trishmen; of Irishmen who give up their faith and their religion, because, as far as the reflection of the Irish character is concerned, they are not Irishmen at all. Show me the Irishman that does not believe in God, and does not believe in the national religion, the Catholicity of Ireland: -show me the Irishman, that has no principle of Catholicity in him; and I will say that, as far as the not an Irishman at all. As far as regards the reflection of all that, we know he is not a fair specimen of the national character and peculiarities of the Irishman. Take an Irishman without religion, and he will be as big a rogue as any man on the face of the earth. Take an Irishman without religion,—having practically denied his creed and his God (for he may not have denied it in words);—let him go out among a strange people; and he will gather up all their vices to himself; he will make himself the very worst amongst them; because he is generally a quick-witted, keen, sharp fellow, who has more talent than the people among whom he lives; and the consequence is that he turns all his talent and shrewdness in the direction of wickedness. The cleverer a blackguard is, the greater blackguard he is. Give me, therefore, an Irishman without religion; and if he goes into a wild country, where he finds it the fashion to run away from his wife, he will run away from his, and would but marry one. Give me an Irishman without religion, and if he goes in to make money, he

come here to speak of the national character of our in the day of their oppression and their misery.

The control of the state of the control of the cont

He listened. The shooting of the lock race. Now, what does this race mean? It means a people that for fifteen hundred years have been Catholic to the heart's core. It means a people who have never renounced or changed the pure faith that they received from the lips and from the hands of their great Apostle, St. Patrick. It means a people that have never consented to see their religion outraged, or their priesthood and worship violated, without rising up and striking a quick blow in defence of their God and their altars. It means, too, a people who have their faults. Do not imagine, for an instant, that I am one of those who believe that every Irishman is perfection; or that the Irish people are perfection, and that I do not see their faults. I see them, and I know them well. It would be a strange thing if, after twenty years' of priesthood among my people, I did not know their faults. For the last twenty years they have been telling me their faults. People do not go to the confessional to tell their virtues, but to relate their miseries, their woes, their faults and shortcomings. It would be a strange thing if I did not know their faults-I, in whose veins runs nothing but pure Irish blood, and who am Irish in my body, my soul, my mind, and my heart. After my love for my God and His Church, comes my love for my country and my people. I tell you we have our faults; we are not without them. But I will assert this,that the very faults of the Irish character have been touched and ennobled by the Catholic religion.

Now, I ask you to consider the Catholic religion as reflected in the history of the Irish race in times past, and in our people of to-day;—a people that are so despised and calumniated, that if a man gets drunk, or does any brutal act, the very first cry is: Oh he is an Irishman!" But, when you come to see this so-called "Irishman," you will find he is some phleginatic German, or some other cross-breed, or that nobody knows whence he comes. The Irish race has been so calcumniated that the English Times newspaper could not get any better name for us than "bog trotters." And why? Because they, the villains, took the good land, kept it for themselves, and left only the bogs for the Irishman Put a gentleman out of his house, take his good clothes off his back, and put beggar's clothes upon him, throw him out upon the street, and take possession of his house; and you are the robber for all this. Then you can turn round and say: "Ah, you dirty beggar!" The Times newspaper called us " bog trotters; but the Times newspaper and the writers thereof may yet live to see the day when the "bog trotters" may take a fancy for something better than the bogs when Almighty God may give them strength to take back their own.

But, first let me say, there may be here to-night some friends of ours, who are not Catholics. There may be some here who are American-born citizens. I need not tell you, brothers of my blood and race; but for them it is necessary that I should speak. Our Catholic religion, my friends, puts forth prominently in her belief the magnificent figure of the Blessed Virgin, the mother of our Saviour, Christ. Our Catholic religion teaches us that, on the day when Adam fell, every child of Adam fell into the cesspool of sin with him, save and except one; and that one was the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God. She was kept pure that she might be worthy to approach, and to give to the pure, because it was written in the prophecies, "Nothing defiled can ever approach God." She was kept pure, because she was to give to the Eternal God, in the day of His incarnation, that blood which He shed upon Calvary, and by which He redeemed the world. That blood should be all pure which was worthy to flow in the veins of Christ. Therefore the woman who bore Him was conceived without sin. The Catholic Church, moreover holds up this woman as the very type of Christian womanhood. All that is fair and beautiful in woman may be gathered up in these two features; namely, the perfect purity of the Virgin, and the tender, magnificent, and loving heart of the mother. There is nothing grander than virginity; and next to virginity comes the magnificence of the maternity of the Christian mother;—the mother with her child in her arms, next to the virgin, consecrated to God and kneeling before Christ, is the most beautiful thing in creation. Our race depends upon her. Upon her purity and upon her sanctity the whole future of the world is built up. The English Protestant poet, Wordsworth, says there is more poetry, to say nothing of the truth, in the one idea of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as the Catholic Church preaches her, —namely, the woman who combines the infinite purity of the virgin with the love of the mother, than ever was written by the pen of man.

The Catholic Church teaches that the Virgin of virgins is the type of all Christian maidenhood, in her purity, and of all Christian motherhood, in her maternity. She alone brought forth the greatest man, the man Jesus Christ. She alone brought forth the Only One who was necessary to the world; without whom there was no salvation, and no Heaven for man. She alone brought forth the Sou of God. For the human and the divine nature joined in Him were so joined that He assumed the human nature into a divine nature; and the child that was born of Mary was God. St. Patrick came to Irgland fifteen hundred years ago. He came with the adorable Eucharist in one hand, holding it up to the people's adoration as their God. He came with the image of Mary in the other hand, holding it up for the people's veneration as their mother. He told the Irish heart and the Irish mind the beautiful story of Mary's relation to God. He told the Irish maiden the tale of her purity. He the womanhood of Ireland so learned the lesson from his lips, with the name of Mary,—and have so continued to send that blessing and lesson down to their daughters, that the Irish maiden has become the type of purity for fifteen hundred years, and the Irish mother the type of tenderness and highest love. For in Ireland, alone, of all the countries in which I have travelled, do we find the true type of womanhood. I have seen it even in the countrywoman by the road-side, with her infant folded in her arms, as she looked down with fond, maternal look upon the face of the babe, the fruit of her own The Irish mother alone is the queen of her wonib. husband's heart,—the woman that knows,—come weal come woe,-that she can never be removed from her secure position as wife and mother:-the woman who knows that come weal or woe, that man's history of our race and nation is concerned, he is heart is her's;—the woman that knows that her love for that man is consecrated by the sacramental seal of the Catholic Church-this weman alone, I must say, in all that I ever met, displays, by some supernatural grace, the virginal expression of maiden innocener, blended with the beautiful expression of a mother's love.

For this womanhood,-taking for its type the Blessed Virgin Mary,-the Irish Catholic man has been taught from his earliest infancy, to have the deepest veneration, respect, and homage. Going back into history, he finds that Ireland has produced more virgin saints than any other nation; that Ireland, for centuries, was peopled with monasteries and convents of holy nuns; that the traditions of sanctity inaugurated by St. Bridget at Kildaro passed to her daughters; and to this day it seems to be an instinct with the maidenhood of Ireland, to seek the sanctuary and the service of Christ in every land. The traditions of our race tells us of the bravery of our women; and they mention the name will marry seven other wives where another man of but one woman, in the long roll of noble Irishwomen, who brought a blush to her country's check. Our history tells us that the purity, the sanctity will be more close-fisted than a Yankee-Jew pedlar. the virtue of Irish women were the pride and the He would not give a cent to king or country.

But it is not of such Irishmen that I speak. I the consolation and sustaining power of our people

And therefore, the very Catholic religion that made the woman of Ireland what she is, has made the men of Ireland to be the most reverential, and most respectful, and the most faithful of men to her womanhood.

Look at the history of the Irish race in times gone by. Look at it to-day. What crime, oh, my countryment equals the crime of the faithless husband, who abandons the girl of his early leve? What crime is equal to that,—which (thank God) is utterly unknown in Ireland, or at least to every Irishman that deserves the name,—by which a husband is enabled to cast forth and to desert the wife of his bosom. According to English law in Ireland, any man can divorce his wife, if he only trump up an accusation against her, and support it by false witnesses. I was in Ireland some years ago when that law was passed, preaching from the pulpit in Dublin. I hurlell my defiance at the government of England. I told them that the Irish people would never accept, never obey or act upon any such infamous and anti-Christian law;—that no Irishman would ever acknowledge a law that tells him he can put away the wife of his bosom. This veneration for their womanhood is proverbial amongst the Irish race and the Irish people. Never, or scarcely ever, do we find a record of an instance of its violation. And of all the crimes that can be laid to the charge of an unfortunate sinner, there is not one for which the whole nation veils its face for shame, and for true heart-break and desolution, as when this unfortunate crime of impurity and infidelity is brought home to the Irish woman or the Irish husband. Do we not know of what class of women was the mother that reared us at her There are crimes that are committed in secret; and knee? Are we not familiar with that beautiful the man, all the time, wears a smiling face and a The very first man that I met I told him a lie image that rises before us, of the woman with the silver hair and the sweet voice; the woman with cloak of hypocrisy is thrown, and which is conthe old Spanish beads in her hand; the woman that coaled from public knowledge. Then there are taught us, when we were yet unable to appreciate crimes of another character, committed from imit, the sweet tale of the love of Christ for Mary, His | pulse, on the spur of the moment, not involving a mother, and the love of Mary for her child? Do we not all know the devotion of our womanhood and of our manhood to that type of all purity and of all gentleness, the Mother of God? It has impressed itself upon our race. And Henry VIII -when he came and called upon Ireland to separate from the See of Rome,-from the Rocks of Ages, from the Chair of Peter, from the Successor of the Apostles, and, through Peter, of Christ Himself—he came as a man to whom no Irishman would listen. He came to Ireland as a faithless husband; as the murderer of his wife. He came to ask the Irish people to spit upon the image of Mary. "No." they answered, in the voice of the nation as one man; "we would rather die,-yea ten thousand times rather die, than give up the Mother that brought forth the Son of God." For Mary and for Mary's cause Ireland drew the sword. And never was a more chivalrons sword drawn from its scabbard than the sword Ireland drew in defence of the religion that consecrated the Mother of Christ.

The third great feature of our national character, my friends, is the feature of national virtue; and I hold that that national virtue is derived from, and has been strengthened by, the national religion of Ireland. No man will deny to an Irishman,—no matter what else he denies him, - the attributes of courage. He may be a drunkard; he may be a very bad boy, indeed; he may, perhaps, have won the heart of that young woman only to break it; he may be false to a great many obligations; but put him on the battlefield, with a musket in his hand; put him in the thick of the fight, with a fixed bayonet; and, my faith upon it, whatever else may be wanting, he will do his duty there. Never in the long and disastrons history of our race, did the sun set upon the day that beheld an Irish army in the field, victorious or not, that was dishonoured. All Europe is covered with the battlefields that record the glory of our race and its courage. All Europe, in every tongue, repeats the continued story of Irish prowess. France, Spain, Austria, and Italy tell the tale on their battlefields; but never have they been able to say that an Irishman was found dishonoured upon the field of military glory. At home it has been alledged they were bad soldiers. At home, it has been alleged, the Irish never knew how to fight. Well, it is the saying of a man who denied God,the Frenchman, Voltaire. "Is it not strange," he said, " that a people who are able to sweep victorious over every battlefield abroad, should never be able to fight at home?" He lied. Who fought the Dane is that defended the banks of the "Boyne's ill-fated river," until King James of England was obliged to cry out "Oh, spare my English subjects! For God's sake don't slaughter them so!" Who was it that defended the bridge of Athlone, when they had not as much as an square inch of wall to shelter them, but stood upon the banks of the Shannon, and stemmed the whole tide of the English army, until they crossed the river and got at them behind? It was the Irish at home. Who stood three times in the breaches of Limerick and met the full brunt of the English army,—the best soldiers in the world,—repulsing them in the midst of death and glory and rictory? Who met them three times, burling them back, and sending them off like whipped hounds? It was the I rish at home. And it was the I rish women—the women of Limerick—who stood shoulder to shoulder with the men on the ramparts. and drove back the Saxon at the third and last assault upon its walls. This is all history. I am not drawing on my imagination. The English actually came with a flag of truce; and they made the treaty of Limerick, and signed upon the "Treaty Stone," because they were afmid not only of Sarsfield and his men, but they were afraid of the strong, modest, pure-minded women of Limerick, fighting in defense of their God and their country.

Now, this courage comes to us from our religion. What was it that animated the Irish during the three hundred years of the Danish invasion? It was the strength of their faith. Every man believed that, in hattling against the Danes, he was exposing himself in the best cause; and if he died he would have some claim to a martyr's crown. What thousands of Irish martyrs and missionaries there were, who strewed every battlefield in Ireland during those three hundred years? The Dane came to make war upon Christ and upon His religion. Ireland defended that religion. 'The Dane conquer-ed in England, in Scotland, in the north of France, and in every country in which he ever put his foot. In Ireland alone, when he assailed the Catholic faith or the Christian altar, he met an army of heroes because they were a nation of martyrs. And he was eventually routed, though it took three hundred years to do it.

What was it that kept up the spirit, strengthened the drooping courage of our down-trodden and persecuted forefathers, for the last three-hundred years, when to be a Catholic meant disgrace and exile, when to be a Catholic priest meant death, when for a Catholic to send his own son to school for educa-tion meant exile and confiscation. What was it that made us so strong and courageous that, in spite of England, we were Catholics, we educated priests and sent our children to school? It was our gloriour faith. It was our religion, the divine principle of supreme life that was in us. And, therefore, I lay claim to this, the great secret of that courage which has never yet failed in the hour of danger; which has never been found wanting, but true as steel, whenever the enemy had to be met, and wherever blood had to be shed in a just and noble cause.

Here, again, I grant you that, out of this very courage of our race spring certain defects; just as we see that fairies, ghosts, and superstitions of that kind may even spring out of the exaggeration of our

pugnacious. I myself have seen a fellow in Ireland trailing his coat after him through the streets of Galway, flourishing his stick, and asking everybody that passed, as a special favor, if he would only be kind enough to stand on the tail of it. But, after all, just as we see that there are some beautiful features attaching to their superstition, so there are beautiful features attaching to their courage, which often leads them to make a fight for the sake of the fight. For instance, nothing is more common in Ireland, when a row is going on at a fair, when sticks are seen in the air, and men are tumbling about on every side, than for a quiet, peaceable farmer, coming along with his scythe on his shoulder, to throw down the scythe, quietly take off his coat, roll it up and throw it on the roadside, and then taking his stick, and looking for a moment to see which side was losing, which was the weaker side, to rush into the thick of the fight and smash the first head that came in his way. At any rate it is a comfort to think that he hadn't the instinct to take the side which was winning. That is not an Irishman's way. When one side is winning, there is generally little fighting shown, as the other side want to run; but the ones I describe go in for

fighting and not running, The average Irishman, wherever he is, has a great many faults like other men, but if you look upon them with an unprejudiced eye you will agree with me that they are faults of a peculiar nature; and they are all on the surface. There are two classes of crimes that a man may commit. There are crimes that are characterised by meanness, by grasping avarice, filthy lust, and defiling impurity fair exterior. There are crimes over which the deep dishonor, although, perhaps, involving great disgrace, but which the unfortunate culprit did not from that sort of Protestant confession, which says, know how to conceal or how to throw the mantle of hypocrisy around to hide them from the eye of the world. Now, of these two classes of crime the Irishman goes in for the second,-the open ones, the things that everybody sees and knows. If he gets drunk, he does not lock himself up in his room, in order to have a quiet bout of two or three days, ending in delirium tremens. No. He goes out to the public-house, invites a few friends around him, and gets into company. If he has a grudge against a man, he will not dog his steps in the dark, with a knife or pistol, but will go and smash that man's head in open day, and in the street, in fair fight.

There are some classes of crimes utterly unknown in Ireland. Ireland produces no female criminals. That is a strong assertion. Irishwomen, at home in the old country, never commit crime of any kind. You may tell me I am saying too much for them; but I am saying what I know to be true. Look at our criminal annals. Look at the record of crime in Ireland, and where do you find a femule criminal? Where do you ever see a female in the criminal dock, under sentence of death, or a woman in Ireland accused of some dreadful, hidden sin, or of murder? Never. There is no such thing known. Nobody ever dreamed of such a thing. Again, there is another class of crimes that are not found in Ireland at all. There is a crime which is very popular in England, and it is called garoting. Let me explain it. Two or three fellows stand at a corner of a street, by which a decent man has to pass. Presently they hear him coming. They walk up softly behind him, and one puts his arm around his neck and half chokes him to death, while the others, after he is insensible, take the money out of his pockets, and tenve him more dead than alive. This is called garoting. Don't you perceive the meaning of it? They half strangle a man in order to get the few pennies he may have in his pockets, or his watch. The meanness of it is that they attack him from behind. For the last ten or twelve years this crime has been very popular in the English cities. It was never heard of in Ireland until we were told by the Irish papers, that, a short time since, two respectable gentlemen were garoted in the streets of Dublin; at which the people were much frightened. But what does it turn out to be? A lot of Englishmen came over from London to try their hands there, and were captured at their vile work. Look at the records of the criminal courts in Ireland. I for three hundred years? Who met him in every have been examining them at the various assizes. glade, in every glen, and in every valley in the land? You scarcely ever find a man placed in the dock to that I mean for an instant to say that these virtues Who shook him off, upon the plains of Clontarf into be tried for robbery, for mere plundering, for steal-the sea? It was the Itishman at home. Who was ing, or for attacking a man and taking his money. So sure as a man is tried for attacking a man in Ireland, you will find that it was for some grudge he had against him, and that he went out to fight him. You will find it was some injury he received. and he wanted to avenge it promptly and quickly. You will find it was some faction fight or other, in lie expression of purity in maid and mother! Is which there was plack; not like the dirty, sacaking robber that would knock a man down in order to take his watch.

But there are crimes. There are murders; and they are to be deplored. We preach to our people, and ask them for God's love not do it. A landlord is sometimes shot down. I remember detailing a case of an Irish tenant, and how he was treated, to an English gentleman whom I met in a railway carriage. He said to me, "You are a priest?" "Yes, sir," said I, "I am." "You are an Irish priest?"
"Most certainly." "Well-now with all the influence that the priests have in Ireland, why do you not try to keep your people from murdering each other in that dreadful way? Just fancy, you know, murdering a landlord because he is a landlord!" went on in that scrain for some time, I said, "Look here, sir; here is a case that I met with last week and I will give it to you just as it happened, and will vouch for its truth." I told him of a man who did not owe a penny of rent; who had drained a piece of bog which he held at thirty shillings. He had cultivated it at considerable labour and expense. The landlord came and told him he must give it up. He asked where he was to put his wife and children. He told him he didn't care ;—that he must leave the house and give it up. The tenant replied—"I have made this place worth a great deal. I have put my labor and capital into it. I hold it under a rem of thirty shillings: but I am willing to give you anything that any other man will give you."
"No," says the landlord, "whoever gets
it you won't have it?" To my surprise,
this gentleman said—"And didn't your friend shoot the landlord" I said: "No, sir, he didn't: he took his wife and children to the next town, and is living there in poverty. Said the gentleman-"It is a very a strange thing the didn't shoot the landlord: for, by this and by that, I'd have shot him my-

selí!" Now. God forbid that I should justify these offences. No; the very men who do these things do not justify them, or themselves either. They are heart-broken afterwards, when they see the evil they have done. On the spur of the moment, when they see their most sacred rights trampled upon, and they are not allowed to live on the land they have tilled, these crimes are committed. But, my friends, the Irishman's crimes are on the surface. One thing is certain, that if there is anything bad in the man, out it comes. You need not be a bit afraid that he will go behind the door to do it. He will go out and say anything that he has got to say. It is a bad thing, of course, to commit a sin at any time. But I may say, if we are to have sins, give me the sins above board, not the sneaking sin of the is all before God and man. At least, I am proud of garoter, not the sin of the man who locks himself up to drink, not the vile sihs of the men who are leading impure lives, endeavouring all the time to make things as nice and fair as possible.

Now, that very faculty and propensity of our nafaith. I grant you that the Irishman is a little too | tional character-to be above board, and to say, | to warrant me in congratulating you and myself

right out, whatever is to be said, -comes from the Catholic religion. The doctrine of the confessional teaches a man that he is responsible to God, and that, compared with that responsibility, the responsi bility to his fellow-men is nothing. The Catholic religion teaches a man that if he commit a sin, no matter how hidden it is, it must come out in confession; he must bring it to the surface, and lay it down there with shame and sorrow, at the foot of the Cross. The Catholic religion teaches a man that there is a far higher standard and a more dread. ful judgment than that of society;—that God sees him, even in the darkness of the night; that God watches him closely everywhere and that it is a very little matter to a man what his associates may think of him if God has reason to think highly of him. Therefore it is that this very doctrine engenders a certain kind of contempt for the world's opinion. The Protestant man has no other tribunal than society. He is afraid of his life as to what his fellowmen think of him and of the judgment they will pass upon him. He is never taught by his religion to bring himself and his sin before a higher tribunal. He never has been taught to speak his sins out. He has never been taught to give the evil that is in him shape and form in the words of confession. The most he has been taught is to go now and then to the Lord and say, "O Lord, I am a sinner! We are all sinners!" That is very easily said. But a Catholic is obliged to come and say:—"On such a day I stole ten dollars from a man; that very evening I used some of that ten dollars, and committed dreadful sins—such and such things. Also that on such and such a morning I went out without saying my prayers, or bending my knce to God. about a fellow-laborer. I told him a mean dirty lie," Now, you see it is quite a different thing when you have to shape and form each individual sin, to look it in the face, say are you ashamed of it, and then lay it down at the feet of our Lord, breathing it into the ear of your fellow-man; quite another thing "O Lord, we are all sinners!" The Catholic Church enforces this doctrine of confession, making the man guilty of sin look into himself, bring himself out and lay himself down in all his ulcerous sores and spiritual deformity and filth at the feet of Christ. It teaches a man that the opinion of the world is not to be valued, that he need not care what men think of him if he knows that he is right before God, What profit would it be to me if you thought something I had done was blameless and praiseworthy, if I knew in my heart that it was sinful and wrong? -what consolation would it be to me? I declare to you, as an Irishman and a Catholic, that if I had any such thing in my heart now, it would be a positive relief to throw it out before you all.

Such, my friends, is the Irish character; and I think in these salient traits I have not exaggerated it. I did not come here to flatter, nor did I come here to exaggerate the virtues of Irishmen; but I think that you will all recognize that there is a reality in these traits that I have put before you, You see them in the men we meet every day. This is the kind of man we have to deal with, whenever we meet a thorough Irishmac.

Now, is there not something grand and noble in all this? Is there not something magnificent in the power of mind that is able to realize the unseen things of God? I know nothing more magnificent than the Calholic man bowing down before the blessed Eucharist. I admire the man's power of mind. I say to myself, "what a magnificent intelligence is there, that is able so easily to rise above the mere evidence of the senses, and to realize the hidden God on the altar!" I admire the magnificent religion of that man, guided by faith, that is able to thrill him with fear and love. I ask you, if the Blessed Sacrament were there on the altar this evening, do you imagine that I could speak to you as I have done? Why! I would be afraid of my life to make my jokes and make you laugh. If the Blessed Sacrament were exposed there, is there one among you who would not have a feeling of reverence that you have not now, as if you saw the Saviour with His hand uplifted before you? Is not this grand? Is it not a noble trait of mind, this Irish faculty,this Catholic faculty, if you will, -of realizing things we never saw?

Again, is it not grand to have that veneration, that respect and that homage for holy purity, as reflected particularly in the chaste Irish Catholic woman and mother, wherever she is? Do not imagine everywhere; for I am willing to believe that in all beams the purity of the Virgin and Mother. But this I do say : I om sure of it in my Irish countrywomen. Is it not grand to see the homage that our race has paid for fifteen hundred years to the Cathonot this national courage of Ireland grand and magnificent !- a courage that is invincible, that has never been crushed! This courage has kept alive the belief for eight hundred years that we are a nation, and we shall be a nation unto the end of time. I can imagine Ireland crushed to the dust; but I can never imagine this nation speaking to England, and saying: "I will be a province or anything you like; only give me leave to live, and take off this horrible persecution from me. Give me an acre of land, and I will be called anything you like—West Britain' or some such name. We will be like the Scotch (who once had such a glorious nationality, and have none now)." Crush and trample on Ireland as you will; to the last day of the world's history Ir land shall be a nation in spite of all. Is not this grand! And I say that the soul of Ireland's nationality is Ireland's religion. I say that every Irishman that does not love his nationality is not worthy of his religion. And in proportion as he loves his religion with all his heart and soul, in the same proportion will be feel the strong Irish traits of his race and his nation.

Is not also their feeling of reverence for the dead a beautiful trait? There is nothing more distasteful than to see one from whom those around him received the blessings of education, the means of support, and perhaps a handsome fortune, buried and forgotten. How grand is the memory that cherishes the dead; that makes them present in their absence; that follows them upon the wings of prayer into the tomb and beyond it, and lives

as much for them after their death as before. Finally, is it not a grand thing in our national character, that whatever vices we have-and the Lord knows we have a great many—they are all on the surface? There is no hypocrisy about it. If an Irishman is a little worse for liquor, everybody knows it. In England they take advantage of this openness of character. Everybody who has had a little something to drink is pointed out with-"There is one of them again; look at him!" And this is, perhaps, said by a fellow that locks himself up in his house, gets drunk for a week, and nobody is the wiser for it. He would drink the poor Irishman blind. Since I have been in New York I have got anonymous letters from people giving extracts from newspapers, detailing a row in a saloon where an Irishman broke another one's head; and I was asked if these were the people I was glorifying and whether they were the countrymen I was so proud of. I am free to say I am proud of them; but not in their drunkenness and sin. God forbid! But I say that their drunkenness and sin are all on the surface, which every man can see for himself. It them in this, that they do not care to hide their short comings, and put on a smiling face; like a fine-looking pear with a rotten core, that has been lying in the sun under the tree.

And now, my friends, I think I have said enough

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB.

upon our religion; that we are Catholics. We come of a race of Catholic martyrs; we are the descendor a secondaries of catholic heroes; we are the descendants of men who fought, and who knew how to fight, for their country and for their religion. Although we have cast our lot in a far-distant land, we are still Irishmen. And when you and your descendants have been in America five hundred years,—in Australis, or any other country, even to the end of time, the best drop of blood in your veins will be the drop of your Irish blood. The best, purest, grandest, and highest sentiment that will ever throb in your hearts will be your love for the Catholic religion and for the great Catholic country from which you have come. Therefore, I ask you to remember that both that religion and that country have their eyes upon you. The Catholic Church asks you to be her missionaries in this great new country. The Catholic Church asks the rising generation of Irishmen not to forget the sanctity of their religion, but to protect it and to live up to it, in order to be all that I have described, as the leading features of our race. The Catholic Church, your mother, appeals to you to educate yourselves and your children, so as to make them come up to the level of any in the land. You must use the brains that God Almighty has given to us all, Irishmen; for, whatever else He deprived us of, He gave us plenty of brains.— Give fair play to these brains by education. Above all, abstain from the abominable sin of drunkenness. The Catholic Church asks you to help her by helping yourselves. The citizens of the world are looking about for a religion; and in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, if we Catholics are only what we ought to be (and in that name I ask you'to be what you ought to be), the example of your religion in each and every one of you will bring hundreds into the Catholic Church. It is in vain for me, or the like of me, to be preaching and ministering, if you do not rise to the grandeur of your national character, by the exercise and practice of your holy religion; by confession and communion; by loving obedience to your God; by your sobriety, your peaceableness, and your obedience to The Gospel will be preached in vain, if every word that the priest utters be contradicted in your lives. The Church speaks that you may listen to, and apply, her doctrine in your daily lives. Ireland looks to you. We are few now at home. I remember when we were nearly nine millions. I remember seeing nearly 250,000 around Daniel O'Connell. You would scarcely find that number now in a whole province of Ireland. They have decimated the land. The bone and sinew of Ireland are in America. Therefore the hopes and the heart of Iroland are with you here. These hopes are built upon your virtues, upon your sobriety, your temperance and your self-respect. Ireland hopes that her children will become a power in this land. And if Irishmen in this land are only faithful to all that God gave them in their religion, and to all that He gave them by nature, the Irish-American will always take part in the political action of America; and, as long as the political action of America says to England: "Let Ireland alone; do not be oppressing that land," so long will the poor old mother be protected by her strong sous; for it America should raise her little finger, England would stop the work of oppression, and she would think twice before she provoked the mighty right arm of the young Republic to dash her to the ground.

And in fulfilling the hopes of your holy Church, and of your motherland, there is another reward that will be before you, which you can clutch (and I hold it ought to be the ambition of every Irishman in America to seize that reward); and that is, that you will have the esteem, the respect, and the good will of the native-born citizens of America. I know that the American citizen of to-day, like all other men, has his faults; but I have been in the country for some months, looking at things with an unprejudiced eye (although I landed full of prejudice and suspicion); and I hold at this moment, as an Irishman and a priest, that, if there is a man on the face of the earth whose good will and esteem I would value and try to have, it would be the good will and esteem of the genuine American. And thus, enjoying the same liberty as the citizens of your adopted country, you will have full play to develope yourselves. All that Catholicity made you in Ireland, will it make you, and more, in this fair, beautiful, and free land of America; and you will be able to vindicate your religion, your nationality, and your country, and build up the hopes that God and man has as sons of Irish martyrs and Irish heroes.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic Union, and of which Lord Granard is President, has warmly taken up the Education Question, and issued the following declaration, a

copy of which has been sent to the Premier:—
"It is generally looked on as certain that Parliament will, in the coming Session, be called on to consider the necessity of making important changes in the conditions of University education in Ireland. This subject being one of vital import to the spiritual and temporal interests of Irish Catholics, we think it is the duty of the Catholic Union of Ireland to declare once again the principles on which the coming legislation should be based, if it be intended to meet the just and reasonable requirements of Catholics. Those principles have been affirmed again and again in authoritative declarations of the Catholic hierarchy, and in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland held at Maynooth in August, 1869. Only two years ago they were endorsed by the signatures of the largest body of educated Catholic laymen which have over been attached to any public document in Ireland. The two documents referred to are appended. The principles embodied in them are unchanged and unchangeable.

"GRANAUD. "President of the Catholic Union of Ireland." The resolutions of the Catholic prelates in 1869, and

the declaration of the Catholic laity of Ireland in

1870, are appended to the document. Dublin, Jan. 29 .- Lord Leitrim is still battling in the Land Courts with evicted tenants, and has sustained another defeat. The decision recently pronounced by the Court for Land Cases Reserved on the question of tenant-right in the case of a farmer named Friel has ruled another claim brought under similar circumstances by a relative of the same tenant, who had a farm of 13 acres, at the annual rent of £4. He had signed an agreement in 1861 binding himself by stringent provisions not to sublet or assign his holding. In October last he was evicted, and claimed compensation under the tenant-right clauses. The defence was that the tenant-right custom did not exist on the estate, and that even if it did it was ousted by the agreement, the condition not to assign or sublet striking at the root of the custom by taking away the ownership from the tenant. On the part of the claimant it was alleged that the custom did exist on the estate, and that a former agent, who was not examined to contradict the statement, had recognized its existence. The Chairman of Donegal, before whom the case came, followed the authority of the recent decision in the Appellate Court, and gave a decree for £50. He was of opinion that the allegation that the respondent had purchased or acquired the tenantright should be proved by positive and distinct evidence in relation to the particular holding, and that the tonant surrendered his right for some consideration. This decision and the judgment on which it was founded have given great satisfaction to the tenants and their advocates, but they are condemned

by others as acts of confiscation. Though the policy of the Government has not Inquest to be held,—Ib.

intends in the coming session to oppose the Government, and to make the question of Irish University Education the ground of opposition. The Daily Telegraph, when alluding to the rumor, makes the following comment upon it: " If report speaks true, Mr. Disraeli is going to marshal all his followers in their full strength against the Irish University Bill of the Ministry, and, no doubt, he has some hone of snatching a victory by stratagem, if not by force. There is no doubt the demand of the Irish Catholics for educational equality must be either granted or refused. If Mr. Gladstone be turned out, the difficulty will still remain to be settled by his successor, so that the question the Radical Left have to decide is, whether or not they wish that a new Conservative Ministry should be the framer of the measure of educational reform which Irish Catholics imperatively demand." The Daily News, as representative of the "Radical Left," takes up the subject, and hopes Mr. Gladstone will not adopt a course " which would go far to alienate so large an amount of support that, even if he were not placed at the mercy of his antagonist, he would, on a division, lose enough votes to deprive his measure of that moral authority which is indispensable for its successful working." All parties are expecting eagerly the first hint of the "educational equality" which the Government is prepared to offer to the Catholics of Ireland. - Catholic Opinion.

THE PROTESTANT PRESS ON THE IRISH UNIVERSITY Question.-The feasibility of settling the question of University education in Ireland by the creation of a National University was discussed last week in the Baily News, and the writer sought to prove that any solution of the kind would be impracticable, inasmuch as the several religious communities could never be got to agree as to the text books out In the Spectator of last Saturday we find an elaborate reply to this objection, in which it is shown that the difficulty deemed by the Daily News to be insurmountable has been overcome already by the latter do not prescribe any particular text books; they simply indicate the subjects in which the examinations will be conducted and leave the student free to acquire the requisite knowledge of facts and principles from whatever sources he thinks fit. The Spectator is of opinion that a similar system would not be rejected by the Catholic bishops. "So long as the teaching of Catholics is left in Catholic hands, and no formal function is lent to writers of suspected tendencies, there would be no more difficulty in acquiring evidence of knowledge traceable chiefly to Protestant and even to what Catholics would regard as prejudiced Protestant sources, than the University of London finds now. The Catholics are not, as far as we know anything of them, so childish as to expect that their young men can get the distinction of men of culture without knowing the leading principles-whether false or true-of the intellectual world in which we live." THE INVASION OF IRELAND.-It is not improbable

that we shall behold during the ensuing autumn a warlike drama rehearsed upon our shores, in the shape of an invasion and defence of Ireland. Foreign strategists, discussing the feasibility of a direct assault upon the British Empire, have strenuously advocated a descent upon the Irish coast, as the most fatal thrust against the integrity of the insular power. Everybody knows that Napoleon the First was convinced of the successful issue of such a movement, and counted his not having attempted it as amongst the gravest of his missed opportunities. The complexion of affairs more recently may have led other able masters of the wind-pipe-slitting art to turn their thoughts in this direction. As it is not by any means an unlikely event, in the case of hostilities occurring between England and a Continental or other enemy, that such an attempt would be made, we understand that the army authorities have arranged to anticipate the steps which would be necessary in such an emergency. With a view to the completer study of the complication, both the attack and defence are included in the programme which it is proposed to enact. For the purpose of instructing both the land and sea forces to co-operate in case the contingency should befall, it has been suggested to the War Office to despatch an expedition of 15,000 men, fully equipped for a campaign, from Plymouth, to effect a landing on the Irish coast, where they would be opposed by an army twenty thousand strong. The invaders to be allowed to choose their own point of debarkation, and the defending force to find out and oppose it as best they might. If this scheme be acted upon, we shall see the Autumn Manceuvres transferred this year to Ireland. We recommended such a change some months since. If the manœuvres be carnestly intended to teach the army its business, and in that portion of the realm where these duties could be put in practice with most advantage, we say again that Ireland is the true campaigning ground of these kingdoms. Apart from the chief end which the holiday warfare would most assuredly serve, there is no doubt but beneficial results-not, perhaps, immediately apparent-would result from the temporary relations which would exist between the soldiery and a people who take a natural interest in military movements, and would be singularly intelligent to comprehend the lesson to be drawn from such a spectacle as that contemplated. We hope the project is no idle rumour, and that we shall see next nutumn the forces of the empire rehearsing in this country upon a grand scale the campaign which, we hope, will never become a reality, but which, for all that, may be but " the pageant preluding the clash of hosts,"-Dublin Freeman.

ALLEGED AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN LONGFORD .- A few nights ago a party of men fully armed, entered the dwelling house of a man named John M'Enertney, of Darycassan, in this county, took him outside his door and putting him on his knees presented arms at him, when one of the party said, "Come forward, Rory of the Hills." Then a man came over from the party, produced a book, and tendered an oath to M'Enertney in the following words :- "That he should for the future treat his father-in-law better, and allow him full possession of a farm, of land, Also that he would not reveal the proceedings to the police or any other person. The man was compelled to comply, and the party took their departure, firing several shots on going away. The man immediately got up off his knees, and as soon as he possibly could gave information to the police at Granard. Head-constable Gorman at once instituted inquiries, which led to the arrest of a man named Dolan, from the county Cavan, about eighteen miles distant from the scene, and upon his being marched among others in presence of M'Enertney, he at once indentified him as the man that stepped forward as Rory-o'-the-Hills. The parties were then brought before Major R. A. Dopping Hepenstall, J.P. M'Enertney again upon oath confirmed his identification of the prisoner, who now stands on remand until next Monday, when he will be brought up at the petty sessions in Granard, to have further evidence on the matter. The man is at present in Longford goal, bail being refused .- Dublin Freeman.

A Mysterious Dearn.-On Monday morning the body of a young man named Black, who lived about four miles from Portadown, was found near his home. Life was extinct, and the body bore marks of violence. The constabulary having been informed of the occurrence, the two young men last seen is company of deceased were, under the direction of Superintendent Warre, arrested, but after some investigation, discharged. As far as can be ascertained, deceased was, not under the influence of drink when leaving home, and falls would not account for the marks the body wore. Except by his clothing, his father could scarcely recognize him.

been disclosed, there is a report that Mr. Disraeli The REPRESENTATION OF LOUTH .- In consequence

of information received here that Mr. Fortescue had this latter view was borne out, while the majority been created a peer, and that Mr. Palles would offer himself for the representation of Louth, preparations have been made in Dundalk to defeat his candidature and return a Home Ruler. The names of Sir Geo. Bowyer, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and Captain Nolan are mentioned as the probable candidates. The electors are resolved to kick over the traces of denominational education.

DEATH OF MAJOR KNOK.-This popular and esteemed gentleman, founder and proprietor of the Irish Times, died on Friday afternoon, of fever which supervened on a cold. He was only 36 years of age. He served in the Crimea; started the Irish Times in 1858; sat for Sligo borough 1868-9, but was unseated on petition; contested Tralee and Mallow, unsuccessfully; was a J. P. for Co. Dublin, and a D. L. Act, for £1,000 compensation for the loss of her husfor Middlesex. A Conservative, of a moderate type, with strong national leanings, Major Knox was very popular, and had many genial qualities to recommend him. His funeral, on Wednesday, which was largely attended, indicated the high esteem in which he was held.

The Inish Pore Law -in the workhouse in the City of Armagh, the majority of the juvenile immates are Catholics. A vacancy having occurred among the school staff, the Catholic chaplain applied to the board of guardians to appoint a Catholic teacher, but they refused, and appointed a Protestant, upon which the chaplain tendered his resignation. It is said that the Local Government (late Poer Law) Board disapproves of the action of the guardians, in refusing to appoint a Catholic teacher, and that they will interpose. If so, it will have been the first act of the kind, as in many of the Ulster workhouses. where Catholic children are a majority. Protestant of which the examinations should be conducted, teachers alone are appointed. In the Sligo Union the poor-law officers, on inspecting the infants sent out to nurse, found some of them barbarously neglected, without bodily clothing, without beds, and in a state of wretched emanciation from want of London University. The examining beard of the proper nourishment. One of them died, and a coroner's inquest held on Wednesday returned a verdict accordingly. The sum allowed for the support of the children, aged six months to eight and a half years, was two shillings and sixpence a week each in summer, and three shillings in winter.

An eviction has just taken place in County Clare, under circumstances of a somewhat unusual charactor. The evicted tenant is Mr. Bryan Carney, the occupier for the last twenty-one years, under lease, of a farm of thirty-eight acres at a yearly rent of £42. The lease recently expired, and Carney was served with a notice to quit at the instance of the landlady, a Mrs. Creagh, whose son, Mr. Arthur Gettin Creagh, is desirous of obtaining the farm for his own occupancy. In the interval between the service of the notice and the actual eviction Mr. A. G. Creagh was fired at, but not wounded, by, it is believed, a man named Carney, said to be an illegitimate son of the late tenant. The younger Carney was arrested at the time, a severe injury to his hand-the bursting of the blunderhuss, while firing the shot, having led to his detection, and to his detention at the workhouse hospital under charge of the police. Some opposition to the carrying out of the eviction of Carney was anticipated, and a considerable body of police accompanied the bailiffs. No opposition was made, however, Carney and his wife, and five or six children having vacated the place before the arrival of the officers of the law. Carney has served a notice of a claim for compensation for eviction, the amount claimed being 1370.

REMODELLING THE CONSTABILLARY .- The Globe says. -The Irish Constabulary has always been eminent for its loyalty and bravery, and for the discretion it has shown under the most trying circumstances. It has more than ence rooted out dangerous conspiracy; and, in spite of what its enemies may say, has been tolerably successful in the detection of crime. The duties of the armed constable and the detective are, and ought to be, distinct; but it is a question whether a hold and able fellow, armed and disciplined like a soldier, but more accustomed to act on his own responsibility, may not be simply keeping his eyes and ears open, find out as many things a the spy policeman, who becomes a marked man it he be seen three times in the same place. Half a dozen men of the Irish Constabulary can ston a faction fight, overawe the boisterous gathering at a lair, and protect the property of a parish. This is the functionary the Ministry are about to remodel! The first step in the process is to take away his arms and give him a baton. The sale of the carbines will, it is thought, cover the expense of the new equipment, and a great reduction of the officers of the force will swell Mr. Lowe's surplus by a few pounds. The reform will also fling a halo round the Church and Land Acts, for it will certainly " seem' that Ireland has really been pacified.

GRAND JURY CASE .- A deputation will wait on Lord Hartington, Chief Secretary, in a few days, calling attention to the undue pressure of the county cess, which amounts to about £1,200,000 a year all of which, unlike the poor-rate, falls on the oc upier; while the landlord class, through the grand uries, have almost a monopoly in the appropriation of its expenditure. The tenant-farmers demand a change in the law, so as to have no taxation with out representation; and they particularly complain of the expenditure upon lunatic asylums and pri sons, upon whose Boards the cess-payers have no representation.

FUEL AND THE POOR .- Coals are selling at Dundalk at 34s to 40s per ton, and turf at three sods per penny. During this severe weather the destitute oner must be enduring dreadful suffering, net only rom cold, but from want of fuel to cook their victuals. It is to be hoped that in the rural districts every effort will be made to provide the poor cottiers with brushwood, and furze, that they may be helped over the winter, Mr. Piers Murphy has called upon us to state that a number of kind-hearted men have taken his advice, by cutting branches from trees on their farms and giving there to the poor, and he hopes those who have not done so as yet, will follow this example. There are 40 tons of coal to be distributed in Dundalk, and they should be given to the poor as soon as possible.-Democrat

THE SEARCH FOR COAL .- The wet weather which has prevailed for some weeks, has prevented the search for coal at Lurgarkoel from being prosecuted with energy, but during the last few days the work has been resumed with a determination creditable to the men engaged at the enterprise. The pit has been sunk more than forty feet in depth, and at length indications appear that there is coal beneath. Some of the stones turned up have been burned and although the heat they produced is good, they do not give a bright flame. It is confidently hoped that success will reward the labours of the miners.—Ib.

SUDDEN DEATHS AT CASHEL .- Within the past few days three sudden deaths have occured in Cashel. one a man named Byrne, was attacked in bed at midnight with a fit of coughing and expired immediately. He was at his usual employment the day previous, and went to bed in his ordinary state of health. Another was a young married woman named iFtzgerald, who, while sitting in company with her father at the fire, not answering some in-terrogations put to her by the latter, was found to be dead. She however, had been in delicate health for some days before. The third was a man named Garrett Moore, a master sweep. He was cooking his breakfast when he complained of feeling unwell, and went into bed, where he died in a few seconds. In the Land Court, the case of Stephenson v. Lord

Leitrim has been decided in favor of the claimant. The petitioner claimed Ulster tenant custom, which respondent declared had been abrogated by an agreement. The minority of the Court held that urgent necessities being relieved.

maintained that an agreement could not override the clause making such custom without an express stipulation.

The Drogheda Argus says the high price of materia's and of labor to which newspaper proprietors are now subjected is causing them a good deal of anxiety. How to mise the price of the papers seems Whiggery, and return a supporter of Home Rule and to be a difficult question to solve. Before the sheets are taken out of the bales they cost the proprietor more than he gets for them when printed, and the expense of carrying on the papers is thrown entirely upon the advertisers.

> THE LATE AGRARIAN MURDER NEAR DUNNASWAY .-The widow of the man Houraham, foully murdered at Ardcahan in September last, is about to apply at the spring assizes, under the Peace Preservation

> THE LATE DERRY ELECTION.-Mr. Riordan, conducting agent for Mr. Palles, Attorney-General for Ireland, who contested the representation of Londonderry in November, has published the election expenses of the learned gentleman. They amount to £1,213 118 5d.

The Hollywood Murders.-After a portracted inrestigation, the coroner's inquest has resulted in a verdict of witful murder against the two sisters charged from the first, with this dreadful double murder.

Sir Richard De Burg died at his residence, near Mallow, on the 27th ult., from the effects of a fall he had while hunting a few days previously. He was the fourth baronet, and was in his 52nd year,

Small-rox is Trailer. - The magistrates at the sons for refusing to allow small-pox cases to be removed to hospital. The dis-use is very rife in Tralec at present.

Small-pox has reappeared in Clonmol and Tralee, and already a Major Jones of the 20th regiment has fallen a victim in the latter town.

The manufacture of peat into a valuable form of fuel is being stremously urged forward in Dublin, and will no doubt soon affect the present high price

Faction fights have been very frequent in East Limerick of late.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A rumour is current that Viscount S. Asaph, the ddest son of the Earl of Aslsburnham, has embraced years of age,-Cath. Opinion.

Recruiting for the various corps and depots at Chatham garrison during the last few months has been far from satisfactory; if for some corps a tolerable addition of men has been obtained, in other cases the recruits have been few. For one depot only seven men have been obtained in four months .- Times.

The London Telegraph says: Muscular Christianity was once so popular that Mr. Kingsley and his imitators presented us with a vast number of clerical heroes each of whom was six feet high, could preach three sermons, walk twenty-five miles, administer thirty-three baptisms, visit seventeen sick persons and thrash thirteen impenitent bargees in the course of one Sunday's work. Ritualism has altered the type; but, if the Lord's Day Rest Association has its will, pedestrian parsons may come into vogue Vehicles are to be discontinued on Sundays; and the sight of the Bishop of London walking from Fulliam to St. Paul's-not, we hope, with peas in his shoes-is to convert a cab driving and carriage using generation from the error of its ways.

THE COLLIDING STRANER MURILIO LONDON, Feb. 18.—The owners of the steamer Murillo have brought an action for libel against the Lloyds clziming £10,000 damage.

WIFE-BEATING IN THE BLACK COUNTRY .- At the Dudley Police court, a collier, named Brownhills, of New Dock, was charged with assaulting Maria Brownhills. Defendant quarrelled with his wife about one halfpenny, knocked her down, kicked her all over the body, bit her twice on the arm, and finally tore a piece out of the woman's neck. The bench sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and gave the wife money from the poor box.

"Scapy Sam" will very shortly again be up to his elbows in ecclesiastical lather. The Southampton clergy have, says the Hampshire Independent, inten-tion of introducing the practice of confession, and a complaint of the same has been made to the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, Protestant Bishop of Winchester, and (until he found it necessary to bow to emoluments) sometime Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Wilberforce, as in duty bound, has promised an enquiry into the matter. That enquiry is safe to lead to bitter polemical warfare; so that, taking into consideration the Porter case elsewhere alluded to, there is every prospect in the ensuing year of a few more great "religious" trials as further instances of the " unexampled success" of that moribund affair called the Established Church,-Catholic Times.

A suit in the Court of Admiralty in England has just/been instituted against the alleged owners of the Murillo to recover damages for the loss sustainby the collsion with the Northfleet. The action is on a claim of £14,000. When it was ascertained that the steamer had arrived at Cadiz, a suit was commenced against the vessel for £15,000; but it has been altered to a proceeding against the alleged owners, living in London, and they have been cited to appear. The usual course is to arrest a ship for damage, and the owners to be required to put in bail. In this instance the proceedings are against the alleged owners, and they are called upon to appear to the citation.

The actual result and operations of the Strike, as affecting individual families, are strikingly shown by a welsh clergyman, who says:-

"A month ago I asked one of my Welsh people if her husband carned 6s, a day, 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and somstimes 10s, a day.' He is an ironworker, and a great Unionist, Last Saturday he had 10s. for his three weeks' strike-for himself wife, and seven children. When at work this man earned £2 per week. For three weeks it would have been £6. Deducing 10 per cent., he would have had £5 8s, left. That is sacrificed, and he now takes 3s. 4d. per week,

THE DISTRETS IN SOUTH WALES .- A correspondent of the Western Mail writes :- From the best informed sources I receive hourly confirmation of the terrible story of distress which your Welsh correspondent has so pathetically related. The destitution prevailing in some of the lower parts of the town is literally appalling. I mean lower in the sense of least respectable. Famine is stalking with prodicious strides through the miserable hovels which these people call "homes." The resources which many of them have possessed are now exhausted. In scores of houses the last rag which the pawnbroker will accept has been pledged. The portable property has long since disappeared, and having ived for a week on a chest-of-drawers, the hungry inhabitants are now keeping body and soul together upon a chair a-day. In many, the children are literally naked, and are kept huddled together under a mass of rags in order to preserve them from the cold - such wretchedness - such want-such squalor abound as to make the very heart sick; and deeply as we must deplore the habits of drunkenness and extravagance which have made these poor wretches an easy pray to famine, I cannot but rejoice that there is some prospect of their most formalities of acquittal in the cases of seven mur-

Suspicious Death.—On Monday a report was current in the village of Heston, about a mile and a half from Hounslow, that the wife of an owner of ome little property in the village met with her death by violent means. The women, it appears, was taken home in a state of intoxication on Saturday night by her husband, who was hoard by a policeconstable to say that he would pay her out in the morning. Nothing more was seen of the woman till Monday, when the husband alarmed the neighbours by the information that his wife was lying dead on the sofa. Dr. Whitemarsh, of Hennelow, was immediately sent for, who ascertained upon external examination that she had sustained a fatal wound at the back of the head. The husband was taken into custody .- Dublin Freeman.

#### UNITED STATES. One of the most remarkable developments grow-

ing out of Credit Mobilier frauds is the effect of the exposures upon the morals of public men. Our advices from Washington inform us that every conversation upon this question is tinged by the moral or, rather, immoral hue of official bribery as compared with other vices, which the world unites in condemning. Men who were not accustomed to vaunt their virtues have become the loudest of the Pharisees. A Senator noted for his profanity is often heard to say that though he sometimes swears he has not yet learned to steal. A Representative who frequently yielded to the rosy god congratulates his boon companions on the triviality of their offences in comparison with the offences of the rinners whose masks have just been torn from their faces. The illiterate men, and the valger men, the Traine Petty Sessions have imposed fines on per- bad men are now the ones who make broad their phylacteries and thank God they are not as other men. The Senate and the House are the same this year as last, but the relative positions of Senators and Representatives difler. Before, Colfax and Patterson and Dawes and Garfield and the rest looked down upon their struggling brothers from the lofty devations of public probity and private virtue. The poor chaps underneath looked up to them as upon the dizzy heights of honor and honesty and touth Now, those who were above are below, and those who were below regard the erring ones with coutempt. Men not nice in their affiliations hesitate to take the Vice President by the hand. All of those who, like him, yielded to the temptations of Oakes Ames, go about with the collar of the Evil One round their necks, and are shunned as the ministers of evil. Some are begging their associates in Conthe true faith. His lordship is about thirty-two gress not to allow them to be utterly cast down. Their punishment is greater than even the strongest can bear. If they had simply been corrupt they would be laughed at; but, having added perjury to corruption, they are scorned by the dishonest as well as the honest. Even the sycothants who basked in their smile in the day of their power, wear an appearance of horror when they approach, and are the loudest to cry " Hypocritet" when they depart. The scoundrels who are daily bought and sold in the Capitol put on faces of injured innocence and go about gently sighing, "I never would have suspected such villainy in these good taen!" If this were all the country neight regard their degradation with the joy that comes of the knowledge that their punishment is deserved. But religion suffers from that crimes of its profeszed followers. The mention of the Young Men's Christian Association raises a laugh, "The Sunday school business is played out" is heard duily from a hundred lips, Temperance and all the virtues are pointed out as the covering for corruption. There is nothing good. except evil, and nothing evil except being caught at crime. The want of private virtue indicates the possession of public worth. The order of things has been reversed and the unbelievers are load in their thankfulness because the "good men" lave come to grief. The "good men" can never again be their former selves, for, like the woman who was happy in the love of her children, yesterday a wife and to-day a courtesan, they carry their shame in their faces. Three of the men whose connection with the Credit Mobilier has been definitely fixed were preachers in early life. These are Patterson, Harlan and Garfield. They were liberally educated and trained in all good ways and works, Patterson graduating at Dartmouth College, Harlan at Asbury University, and Clarfield at Williams College. They were not, like Adam of old, ignorant of good and evil, and they not only knew the difference between legitimate expenses and a bribe, but they knew how to make the one look like the other. Besides these, Colfax and Wilson were temperance and reform lecturers, and better men were deceived into applauding their superior virtue. Even a few nights ago the outgoing Vice-President lectured on the temperance issue. It is not possible that the multhe will of God as regarded very much increased tilude which listened to him would be instructed by his teachings, in view of the cloud that overhangs his reputation. To make the picture complete the incoming Vice-President should have appeared with him, and thus the way would have been paved for Harlan and the rest of the elergymen.—New York

> BRAZEN IMPURENCE.-Two days after Vice Presidents Colfax and Wilson were convicted before a Congressional Committee of perjury and wholesale fraud, they turned up in Philadelphia and delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association. This equals the impudence of the Devil, when he took the Saviour upon the mountain, and offered to sell him the whole world, when he did not own a foot of its territory. We suppose that if there had been any Credit Mobilier stock in the market at that day, he would have thrown it in, too. It is not known at this distance whether Oakes. Ames, Wm. D. Kelly, John B. Alley, Glenni W. Scofield, or any of the other Hon. Credit Mobilier agents have been engaged to lecture Philadelphians on " grand moral ideas." Credit Mobilier agents and patrons are considered rather hard Christians in this neck of woods, but they may pass at par in the city of "brotherly love," since they talk of removing the State Capital to that city. However, we should suppose that a few more Oredit Mobilier doses would prove sufficient for the Young Men's Christian Association. Will some refined mortal inform us what the difference is between the department of Victoria C. Woodhull and Vice President Colfax, in a moral point of view? We make it the same-damuable .-Clearfield Republican.

The terrible and widespread ravages of that exraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are alarming the whole nation. The epizootic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epizootic, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. 10

According to the newspapers of Tennessee that: State offers a large number of vacancies for young, medical practitioners. If a patient survives an illness he usually shoots his physician for presenting a bill, and if he die the bereaved family shoot the doctor for killing him.

"You can't do foo much for your employer, man," said somebody to a big fisted, strong-backed man-ofall-work, on the wharf. "Arrah," replied Pat, with great emphasis, " neither will I."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says :- The initiative derers occupied the New York courts yesterday.

# The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1873. Friday, 28-Of the Crown of Thorns. MARCH-1873.

Saturday, 1-Of the Feria. Sunday, 2—First in Lent. Monday, 3—Of the Feria. Tuesday, 4-St. Casimir, C.

Wednesday, 5—Ember Day. Of the Feria. Thursday, 6—Of the Feria.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT

All the days of Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of Fasting and Abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, Palm Sunday excepted.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgence allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday.

On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

On all days of the year without any exception, on which the use of flesh meat is prohibited, it is perfectly allowable 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 - 1st. to fry fish, or eggs with fat, or even pork, provided the pork he not eaten; 2nd. to boil 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.

It is also permitted on the mornings of fast days-1st. to 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.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The report of the renewal of love betwixt the two branches of the French Bourbons has just received a rude contradiction, and the long standing feud has, so the Univers tells us, broken out again with more bitterness than ever. It is very gratifying to see that the head of the elder branch keeps aloof from the miserable quarrels and petty intrigues with which all the other parties and political pretenders in France are more or less mixed up. There is also whr, bitter war, raging in the bosom of the Assembly. The Committee of Thirty have it seems presented their report and draft of a constitution, in which is advocated a responsible Ministry, with a Second Chamber as a sort of counterpoise to democratic ascend. ency, or political buffer to deaden the ever recurring shock betwixt the Executive and the people. This proposition was vehemently opposed by the Left side of the House, but supported by the Right. Betwixt them a complete rupture has occurred.

The republic proclaimed in Spain, and recognised by all the great Powers, has a formidable opponent to deal with in the Carlists. It is impossible from the conflicting telegrams that reach us to arrive at the real state of af. fairs. There are continual skirmishes in which the revolutionary party always represent themselves as victors, but still the Carlist bands turn up again where least expected, and do not seem to know they are beaten. This kind of querilla warfare may last for years. The situation remains unchanged in Rome, and amidst the conflicting reports that reach us as to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, we scarce know what to believe. On the whole we are inclined to think that the Holy Father will not quit Rome. In the meantime the Catholic Church throughout the world ceases not to pray for the speedy discomfiture and humiliation of his enemies.

The fearful Credit Mobilier scandals brought to light in the United States; and the almost universal corruption of the leading politicians, especially amongst the "godly" and Repub-

infinite amusement to the profane, and furnish which having renounced the faith, has now bean apt illustration of the peculiar blessings of come the prey of Liberalism and Modern Prodemocratic institutions. The Southerners Press! must chuckle with delight at the everlasting infamy with which their chief enemies in the man killed the other day by the explosion of Senate are enveloped as in a mantle. Such a set of unprincipled rogues, such mercenary not given in its verdict at the time of going raocals never met together in a Court of Legis- to press. lature. What they are thought of by their own fellow-citizens-now that they have been detected and exposed-may be gathered from the subjoined extract from a United States paper, the Lancaster Intelligencer. It's capital fun to the onlookers :---

What a nice set to be sure, these canting snivellers of the "God and morality" party. What a charming mingling of the "Praise God Barebones" type of New England Puritanism, and that lovely shepherd," the Rev. Stiggins. "It's all wanity, but if there is one less objectionable than another it's "that particular wanity" known as "Credit Mobilier." We can almost hear these lively cusses chant, after the fashion of the saintly Stiggins, as with unctious groans and upturned eyeballs he passes his tumbler behind his back for a replenishing with his favorite "wanity" of "hot pineapple rum and water." The case is before the country and all the asseveration in the world, all the falling back upon their immaculate characters cannot whitewash this batch of Congressional saints. The willtewash this batch of Congressional saints. The bold, frank Kelley, honest, bluff old Glenni Scho-field, the amiable Colfax, "Rock of Ages" Wilson, our two Vice Presidents—present and prospective— Puritanical Patterson, and a host of lesser Radical lights, have been drawn in as by a net in this investigation, and now lie high and dry exposed to public gaze, squirming and wriggling pushing behind each other, trying to hide from the light, which is intolerable to them. Well may we ask if this is the stuff of which your leaders, your "noblest and greatest," are made. Oh, "God and morality party," what manner of men can we expect in your rank and file. Their share of "all the decency and nearly all the intelligence" of the country which is absorbed by the Republican party, must be small indeed.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

It is remarkable and is also commented upon by the United States press, that Harper's Weekly of New York, of which scarce a number ever appears without some dirty nusty libel upon Catholics-and whose special duty it was during the late Presidential contest to lampoon Mr. Greely, has preserved a discrect silence upon the all exciting topic of the Credit Mobilier villainy, entertainining no doubt a fellow-feeling with the scoundrels therein implicated, which makes him wondrous kind. The Chicago Tribune thus comments upon this silence of the Harper journal:-

"The failure to improve this opportunity is not at all to the credit of Mr. Thomas Nast, still less to the credit of his employers, the Messrs. Harper. It shows that Mr. Thomas Nast and Messrs. Harper are guilty of sneaking hypocrisy. It shows that they stand ready to malign and outrage the character of every man who presumes to think differently from them in matters of politics and religion, and to cover up the crimes of those who are political or religious friends. It shows that Mr. Thomas Nast's talents can be hired for very dirty work. It shows that corruption and malfessance in office stand in no danger from Mr. Nust's pencil, so long as they are committed by his friends.

We may be permitted to say, en possant we trust that there are no Catholics in the Dominion so mean as in any manner to encourage the circulation of any of the, to them, insulting Harper publications.

In England the great question of the day is 'Coal." When it is said that this, a prime necessary of life, and the source of all Great Britain's wealth, the basis of all her material greatness, has risen in price from about 20 to 50 shillings per ton since 1871, the gravity of the crisis may be-not estimated indeed, for it surpasses calculation, but,-dimly guessed at. If truly, as some think is the case, this fearful increase in cost of coal is partly due to the giving out of the coal fields, as well as to the deterioration in the value of money, and the suicidal strikes of the colliers, a worse misfortune than the " Battle of Dorking" has already fallen on England. Universal bankruptcy, and social revolution, that is to say the slaughter of the rich minority by the starving majority are imminent. Without cheap coal, England will cease to be the great manufacturing shop of Europe. Her great industries will be suspended; the millions employed therein, and dependent thereon for their daily bread, will be turned out to -not starve we may be sure; for millions will not starve quietly whilet thousands around them are wallowing in luxuries. Without cheap coal, England's navy must be paid off, and her fleet of iron · clads laid up as useless. Torn by social war within, and an easy prey to the stranger from without, she will soon cease to be reckoned even amongst the natious of the earth. Men talk of the horrors of '92 and '93 in France; but the horrors that must inevitably follow the giving out of the coal mines in England, will afford matter for greater wonder to the last generation of man that may live on the face of the earth .-Whether the coal fields are becoming exhausted? as some pretend is the case; or whether, the present scarcity be owing to mere temporary causes? are questions which cannot yet be answered; but the situation is sufficiently serious to make us remember the words attributed to Dr. Arnold. "Woe to the generation that shall see the coal of England fail, and the

The latest news from Spain is to the effect that the Carlists are becoming more formidable; and that at Barcelona the red flag of the Com- save the lives of the women and children under mune, ominous of plunder and throat cutting, his charge.

national debt unpaid."

lican members of the Senate, afford a fund of has been displayed. Alas! for unhappy Spain

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the the boiler on the Grand Trunk Railroad had

A very interesting case as to the legal custody of an infant has just been determined in London before the Court of Queen's Bench, but in a manner by no means satisfactory to the Protestant public. The Times is quite indignant about it; the facts are these.

The infant, whose legal custody was in question, was a girl, the issue of a mixed marriage betwixt a Catholic father, and a Protestant mother. The father died, making a testamentary arrangement in virtue of which he committed the custody of the infant to his brother, also a Catholic. The girl, however, was in the hands of her maternal grandmother. by whom she was detained, and brought up in the non-Catholic faith. Under these circumstances the Catholic uncle applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to enforce his rights in the custody of said infant, in accordance with the testament- former?" ary dispositions of the deceased father.

The case was heard before a Court composed of the Lord Chief Justice, and Messrs. Justice Mellor, Lusk, and Archibald. For the defendants, it was pleaded that at the time of the marriage it was arranged that the issue of the said union, should be brought up, the sons in the faith of the father that is to say as Catholies; the daughters, in the faith of the non-Catholic mother. On the other hand, the testamentary disposition of the father was pleaded, in virtue of which disposition the enstody of the infant was assigned to the Catholic uncle.

On the 5th inst., Mr. Justice Mellor delivered the written judgment of the Court in this case, which has excited as we said much interest. The decision was to the effect that, if the fact of the testamentary disposition in virtue of which the uncle claimed be established, the will of the father must be carried out, and the custody of the infant transferred to his brother, her uncle. The question of fact, that is to say of the existence, and validity of the alleged testamentary disposition, is to be submitted to a jury; but the question of law, to wit, that the custody of the issue of a mixed marriage belongs of right to the father —unless cruelty or immorality can be established against him-has been determined by the great English tribunal.

This decision seems to us in harmony with the law of God, as well with the law of the land. By the law of God, the man is the head of the wife, the ruler of the family, to whom the wife has deliberately promised obedience; and this we say in spite of all the infidel trash spouted now-a-days about "Woman's Rights" and the equality of the sexes. When a non-Catholic woman takes as her husband a Catholie, er a Catholic woman contracts marriage with a Protestant, she with her eyes open, of her own free will and choice, accepts him as her head, and the ruler of the entire family, and has no right afterwards to complain of the consequences. This is the law of God, "for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church-quoniam vir caput est mulicris; sicut Christus caput Ecclesiæ"-Eph. 5, 22; and it is also the law of England, as we see by the unanimous decision of the Court of Queen's Bench.

BISHOP STROSSMAYER AND THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN .- The London Tablet of the 1st inst., publishes the following item from Rome transmitted by Reuter's Telegrams :---

"Jan. 29.-The Pope has given an audience today to Baron Hubner. His Holiness has also received Bishop Strossmayer, who opposed the dogma of Infallibility at the Coumenical Council, but who has this month formally proclaimed the decrees of the Vatican Council in his diocess of Diakovar."

This telegram, if true, finally answers the aucstion we have often heard put, as to the actual position of Bishop Strossmayer. We may here mention that the Montreal Witness has never answered, or in any way noticed our reply to his challenge to convict of falsehood the author of the pamphlet, published in the Witness office, and purporting to be a faithful report of the speech delivered by Bishop Strossmayer before the Council. Our contemporary by his silence must be supposed to allow judgment against him, and the author of the pamphlet in question, whom we tax with gross and deliberate falsehood.

The public will be gratified to learn that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of giving a pension of £50 for life from the Civil List, to Mrs. Knowles, the widow of the brave captain of the North Fleet, in recognition of the valor of the man who stuck so nobly to his post; and perished gloriously whilst trying to

GREAT PROSPERITY .- The prosperity of Great Britain during the past year is said to have been great, indeed unprecedented. Some sceptical persons, who do not feel elated in spirits by the rise in price of all the necessaries of life, and the ever increasing pressure on the means of subsistence, ask: "wherein does prosperity consist?" This question we do not propose to answer; but here are some of the outward and visible signs of commercial prosperity as described by the Witness of the 18th

"The condition of the poor in different parts of England is described as heart-rending. It is hard for us to realize the accumulation of evils to which they are exposed. A winter of unusual severity the coasts lashed with storms; fuel at famine prices -coal being double what it is in New York-add to all which, the agricultural and mining strikes, and we have a perfect picture of misery. It is no wonder then that we hear of multitudes perishing from cold and want.

AN HONEST VINDICATION .- The London Times having ventured to make some remarks upon the French Canadians, not complimentary to the latter, the Montreal Gazette of the 19th inst. makes the following excellent rejoinder:

"The French Canadian population is chiefly engaged in agriculture. Does the Times suppose that any comparison can be instituted in point of intelligence and self-reliance between the habitant of this Province, and the agricultural hind of England, which will not redound to the advantage of the

Our contemporary might have added "in point of morality" also; only it would be to insult the French Canadian habitans to institute any comparison betwixt them, and the rural classes of Great Britain.

God's MILL GRINDS SLOWLY, BUT VERY FINE .- Of this old truth we find an instance in the annexed paragraph, which we clip from the Montreal Gazette of Wednesday of last week :--

"The royal family of Italy seems to be in a bad way. King Victor Emmanuel has felt the first blow of the malady with which he has been so long threatened-apoplexy: Prince Humbert is menaced with a still worse disease; the Princess Marguerite is ill with a hopeless disease; and the young prince, her son, is paralyzed in all his limbs."

We learn with pleasure that the Temperance cause is making great progress in Alexandria. In the three parishes, St. Raphael's Alexandria, and Lochiel, into which the district is divided, there are above sixteen hundred teetotallers. This must be very consoling to the clergy who have worked so earnestly in the cause.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS. - His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. Hippolyte Morcau, as Vicar General of the Diocess of Montreal in the place of the late Very Rev. A. F. Truteau, deceased 28th December last.

The health of Sir George Cartier, it is said in the journals, continues to improve. This will be good news to his many friends in Canada, for he is one whom it could ill spare. It does not appear yet whether he will be strong enough to take part in the coming Session of

The Hon. M. Chauveau has been appointed Speaker of the Dominion Senate. It is confidently asserted that Sir Francis Hincks is about to retire from office, and that his place as Finance Minister will be taken by Mr.

D. A. Unisuolm, Esq., Alexandriq, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in his neighborhood. We hope our Catholic friends there will assist Mr. Chisholm in his efforts to extend the circulation of the

Mr. JOHN LEE, Perth, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in his neighborhood. We hope our friends in the locality will keep Mr. Lee busily employed.

We would remind our readers of the Concert in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. See advertisement:

TAMWORRH, Feb. 18th, 9 a.m .- On Friday last a most brutal murder was committed and lynch law carried out in the Township of Abinger, in Skead's shanty. It appears there were two men working in the shanty who have been quarrelling with one another all winter, and on Friday night they fought it out. In the night, the man who got badly beaten got out of his bed, found a butcher knife and stabbed his opponent. The other men sprang up, and seeing this conduct it roused their feelings, and they took him and lashed him fast till morning, when they formed a jury, tried him, and then took him out to a tree and hanged him till he was dead. then cut him down and buried him. Twelvo of the party were arrested and taken to Belleville yes-terday for trial. The man who was stabbed has since died. We have not been able to get the names of the parties or full purticulars yet of the murder

[Note.-As the Township of Abinger is situated in the County of Addington, the despatch would seem to be in error in stating that the men will be sent to Belleville for trial. Napance is the County town: and there probably, they will be sent.]-Beller ille Intelligencer.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 16 .- Mr. C. W. Weld, counsel for the separate school party, has moved for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Supreme Court on the School Act, and leave has been granted.

The St. Johns News understand that Mr. T. K. Ramsay will be appointed Judge of that district. As a jurist Mr. Ramsay won high commendations while acting as Judge in the Districts of Bedford and St. Francis, and stands well in the estimation of the bar of this District.

We had proposed to ourselves, pending the issue of the action for libel instituted by the Brothers of the Reformatory against the Wit. ness, to allow no allusions to the subject to appear in our columns. The Gazette, however, having published some remarks on the merita of the case, which the Witness has reproduced we, to keep our readers posted up, publish these comments of the Gazette, together with a rejoinder thereunto that the Gazette, when re quested to do so, honestly published; but which rejoinder the Witness, though reproducing the article in the Gazette that provoked it, care fully suppressed :---

(From the Montreal Gazette of the 21st.)

The second libel suit against the Wilness is in the nature of a civil action for damages. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case to know whether it is justified or not. The Reformatory institution is a public institution, and therefore a fair subject for public criticism. Undoubted. ly, our contemporary might, when the letter making very serious charges against the Belgian Brothers was brought to him, have instituted inquiries, before its insertion, into the truth of the charges. But we are too well acquainted with the difficulties attending the publication of a daily newspaper, not to see that this might be neglected without any evil intent. The Witness has, since the charges were made, inserted the explanations offered by the Belgian Brothers. The public, therefore, had the fullest opportunity of knowing, through the same medium as contained the original charge, the explanation that was given of it, and in this way all that could be done to remedy the wrong done to the Reformatory was done by our contemporary. The essentially public character of the institution will. we are inclined to think, take from it all sympathy in the proceedings which it has instituted. A frank insertion of the explanation ought to have sufficed but if these proceedings tend to make us all more careful in the insertion without due enquiry and investigation of an ungenerous attack, even upon public men and public institutions, they will not have been altogether without good effect.

(From the Montreal Gazette, 22nd inst.) To the Editor of the Gazette:

Sir.-I was painfully surprised at seeing in today's issue of your paper, generally so liberal, some comments upon the merits and claims to the sympathy of the public of a case actually before our Courts of Justice; and on which, therefore, until those courts have spoken, it is incumbent on all to be silent. I allude to your comments upon the action instituted by the Brothers of the Mignonne street Reformatory against the Montreal Witness.
You pretend that the "essentially public charac-

ter of the institution will take from it all sympathy in the proceedings which it has instituted." Why Were the Witness, or any other journal, to publish an accusation of hellish cruelty against the warden of the Provincial Reformatory, attributing to him the vilest motives and describing him as one at whose heart the canker worm of the devil was gnawing (see Witness), would not the maligned official have some claim on the sympathy of the public, should the charge turn out to be untrue? Nay, would not Calcraft, if taxed with needless cruelty to the subjects who came under his hands, be entitled to such sympathy, if falsely accused? Your logic here is surely at fault.

You also pretend that the Witness, and here you prejudge the merits of the case, has done "all that could be done to remedy the wrong dene to the Reformatory," in that it has "inserted the explanation offered by the Belgian Brothers." Here, again, I think that you are at fault.

The Witness first published-not as a report that, in the public interest, should be investigated, but

—as an "incontestible fact"—I pray you to weigh
well the words—that the Brothers had been guilty of a specified act of hellish cruelty; and this was accompanied by severe remarks on the devilish cruelty of the said Brothers, at whose hearts, the public were assured, the canker worm of the devil was gnawing. So much for the wrong done. Now, about the ample reparation. In a subsequent issue the Witness, it is true, pub-

lished the version of the affair as given by the retract or modify the original charge? Did he publish the Brother's version as "an incontestible fact," as he did the charge of crucity against them? Not in the least. "If," said the Wilness, the version of the brothers be true, then our informant was in error; and even this was qualified with the assurance that he (the editor) had been most "cxact" in assuring himself of the truth of the original charge, thus leaving the public to believe that the credibility of that charge had not been destroyed. Did the Witness express one word of sorrow for having attributed the vilest motives to the Brothers, for having succeed at them as a " holy order," unmindful of the precepts of the religion of Jesus? Not one word of the kind has ever appeared. Contrast, Sir, I beg of you, the assurance, the "incontestible fact" of the accusation, with the "i'" of the ample reparation.

And what single step did the Witness take to verify

the charge of cruelty against the Brothers before giving it to the world as "an incontestible fact?" By his own showing the evidence of the "incontestible fact" was the bare unsupported assertion of a lad, whom his social position and domestic relation with the victim of the alleged cruelty of the Brothers, made a most insufficient witness. Do you think, sir, I put it to you in all candor, do you believe that upon such testimony the Witness would have pubiished as "an incontestible fact," a charge of a similar nature against the Directors of any Protestant, or even of any purely secular, institution? Would you, sir, publish as "incontestable" such a charge against any one on such flimsy grounds? Ah, sir, if your conscience, as I am sure it will, answers these questions in the negative, you must perforce admit that the attack in the Witness on the Belgian Brothers savors more of the odium theologicum, than of an honest zeal for the good management of a public institution.

I trust, sir, to your love of fair play for the insertion of the above remarks on your editorial of to-day. It would have been better had no comments been made on either side, pending the action of our courts of law; but as you have had your say on the matter, and have therefore to a certain extent prejudged the case as before the public, it is but just that the latter should hear

ALTERAM PARTEM. Montreal, 21st February, 1873.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND SUNDAY LABOR -The Stratford Beacon learns that a few days ago an order was issued by Mr. Spicer, local superintendent of the Grand Trunk, to the different agents to use every

means in their power to prevent the necessity of despatching trains on Sunday, and to endeavor to diminish Sunday labor at the various stations as much as possible, with the view of finally abolishing it altogether. This is a move in the right diection. Honest farmers in Iowa fill ducks with water and

let them freeze before taking them to market .- Ez This is only equalled by some of our Nova Scotia farmers, who bring turkeys to market stuffed to weigh heavy. A gentleman purchased a turkey in one of the country markets a few days ago, which weighed rather heavy for its size. On taking it home he found that it was stuffed wit's three gisards, two livers and three necks !

"THOU SHALT NOT RILL." LOVE THY ENEMIES. We come now to the third error into which men are apt to fall with reference to the forgiveness and love of their enemies.

We are prepared, they say, to hate our enemics no longer and to give them all proper proofs of reno lough proper proofs of remake all suitable submission and all necessary make all suitable and we shall not discontinue on that account the legal proceedings we have commenced against them. This is the third point on which many subtle illusions are apt to insinuate themmany submo the heart of man. I am willing to admit Christian soul, that there are occasions, when you are obliged to demand and enforce satisfaction for a grave injury, and that in some cases you do nothing contrary to the law of the Gospel in so A parent towards his child-a master towards his servants—a prince towards his subjects towards his servance brings towards his students is often obliged in duty to his station of life to exact stisfaction and is exempt from the obligation of making the first advances; nay, I will even admit that in these cases it would sometimes be offering a premium to vice to forgive to readily. But excepting in these cases which are indeed rare, I would warn you, Christian soul, that in exacting satisfaction in all its rigour, you are not fulfilling the precept of loving your enemies! in effecting a reonciliation with so many checks and guarantees, you are not performing an act of charity but merely of human prudence; your act is a civil act, a profane set, if you please but not a religious act; not an act set, if you press do very well for this world, but it will not do anything for the world to come. A peace so concluded is a peace of diplomatists not a peace of saints. Divine charity admits of no rules in its amnesties; and surrounds itself with no saving clauses; it looks to one thing only, the love of our neighbour, and the pardoning the injuries he has inflicted on us. Hence Jesus Christ tells us plainly in the Gospel that as soon as we discover that our brother has anything against us we must "go first to be reconciled to our brother" even though at the moment we are about to offer our gift before the altar. "If therefore thou offer thy gift upon thy altar and there thou remember that thy brother hath anything against thee, leave there thy offering before the altar and go first to be reconciled to thy brother; and then coming thou shalt offer thy gift (Mat. V. 23) here Christian soul, are no checks and guarantees—no saving clauses—no warnings to be on your guard against too prompt an advance lest your brother should abuse your too great readiness to forgive; Christ does not instruct you to require advance for advance: nor to be sure to exact reparation. He says in plain and precise terms, "Go first to be reconciled;" "go first," do not wait—go immediately—go quickly—go to be reconciled—at all cost be reconciled; at every sacrifice be reconciled. The reconciliation which He exacts is a Christian reconciliation; and a Christian reconciliation makes no account of these satisfactions and these human considerations. Nor indeed in that great commandment which I have so often quoted; in that great commandment given in the plenitude of His authority. is there any restriction or reserve. Christ does not say forgive those who are disposed to atone; love those who will repair the injury they have done. No; His command is absolute and unrestricted. "Love your enemies," (all your enemies); "do good to those that hate you" (all those that hate you). "and pray for those" (all those) "that persecute and calumniate you." Hence even though your enemy be at this very moment doing you evil; even though he still bear you a mortal hatred; even though he still persecute and calumniate you, if you, under the pratext of not having received satisfaction, do not love him, you are a transgressor of this most sacred precept; you disobey Jesus Christ, who as God has a right to be obeyed; and who as your Redcemer has a right to a far greater sacrifice at your

Oh! but you say, you are speaking to us now of charity not of justice. Are we always obliged to make the first advances? If you have been insulted without having given any occasion for the insult, you are not bound (in justice) to make the first only counsels and advises it. It is however true, that the more you are at liberty not to do it; the more glorious before God will be your doing it; the difying before men; the more merit will you have towards eternal salvation. It is for you, therefore, to determine whether you will be actuated by justice or charity. If however it be you, who are the aggressor; if it be you, who by your harsh conduct have kindled the fire of hatred in your brother's heart, I tell you, Christian soul, that you are bound to fulfil the command of God-to be not slack in seeking reconciliation with your adversary and even though you be at the foot of God's altar about to offer your gift; leaving your gift upon the altar to go first to be reconciled with your brother-to give him the kiss of peace and to assure him of your sorrow for having offended him and your desire to make reparation. And even where your advances would only add fuel to a fierce and brutal heart, you should seek by all prudent favours to recover his good will; and to shew, that you sincerely desire his friendship. There is no state or condition which can exempt you from all this; there is no pretext that can demand a dispensation. God has ordained it; God has a right to ordain it, and there is no course open to you, but to obey or incur cternal damnation.

But are we not allowed to recover damages in a Court of Justice, and to let the law at least look after our interests? This is a delicate subject and one full of illusions. If your adversary is willing out of Court to repair the injury he has done; you sin against charity in dragging him before the tribunal. But if you cannot obtain reparation except through due process of law, I would warn you, Christian lest the devil of hatred deceive you under the appearance of an angel of light. If you act solely and purely from a love of justice-in order to obtain what adversary may never again injure any one-then says the great theologian St. Thomas, you are permitted to uo so (2. 2. qu. 108, art. 1). But beware Christian soul! Although there is no law which sake; beware! I say, lest under a flimsy veil of and revenge. If needs must be, that you seek justice, pray heartily that you may renounce beforehand all resentment, and all desire of revenge. And in order to be assured of this, forgive at least some part of the debt. Have ever before your eyes, that God, who though infinitely just, has yet forgiven Lord also has given to you, so also you" (Colos.

Learn then, Christian soul, from what we have seen, the vital importance of a true idea of this love have offended us; on this kindness towards those cute and calumniate us, our eternal salvation depends. The Great God and Sovereign Lord of all assures us that He will treat us as we treat our encmics-loving us as we love them-hating us as we hate them-remembering our offences as we remember theirs-forgetting ours as we forget theirs. What a consolation at the hour of death, when all our sins, like horrid and ghastly spectres will flock around us, to feel that we have indeed truly and really forgiven and forgotten all the affronts and injuries and injustices which our neighbour has Education.

offered us. Then, says St. Gregory of Naziansen, we shall be able to cry out to the just Judge, O Lord! I come to render an account of all the actions of my life. When I cast my eyes upon the multitude and enormity of my sins, I am affrighted | and more especially when I recollect the rigor of thy justice, and my want of penance! But when, on the other hand. I call to mind that you are faithful to your promises, and that you have promised to use mercy towards those who have used mercy towards their enemies-to pardon those who have pardoned others -however terrible your justice, I yet hope all from your mercy. Pardon me then, since I have pardoned sincerely and from the bottom of my heart. Be merciful to me, that-overshadowed by thy grace-I may quit this miserable world to enjoy the cternal inheritance of the next.

But is not the Christian doctrine of love of enemies revolting to reason, and humiliating to human nature? I am not talking, Christian soul, to you as a human being or a rational creature, but higher still—as a Christian and therefore as a super-human soul. If you would have your question solved, take it to the philosopher or the man of science; they may have some solution for your doubt. It is too grovelling for the Church of God. "Love thy enemies," God has said. What matter then however revolting to reason-however humiliating to human natureit is at least ennobling and elevating to the Christian

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

On Thursday, Feb. 13th, a telegram appeared in the daily papers to the effect that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick had decided in favor of the legality of the School Act of 1871. This announce ment took us by surprise, because we were not aware that the opinion of the said Supreme Court had been called for. Last May, if we remember aright, there was carried in the House of Commons, a motion directing the constitutional question to the attention of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. Since then no answer has been received from the Judicial Committee, and we would like to know what importance can be attached to the decision just arrived at by the Supreme Court mentioned above. The School Act in Itself is a local question to be discussed within New Brunswick alone; but the legality of that Act, or, in other words, it's adaptation to the constitution of Confederated Canada, is not a local question but a general one, a question to be considered by the Dominion as a whole, represented by the Federal Government. When the Federal Government cannot determine the constitutionality of a doubtful Act then the case must be referred to the guardian of the constitution, the Imperial Privy Council. Now, the question, the N. B. School Act of 1871 legal or not legal? was, as we stated above, referred last May to the said Privy Council, and until the opinion of that body shall be made known, we cannot see what authority a lesser court has to interfere in the matter. Certainly, the united provinces do not look to a mere local court for a correct interpretation of the constitution; and the general opinion is that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick has exceeded it's bounds.

On Sunday the 9th inst., four days previous to the promulgation of the uncalled-for verdict, a meeting of Catholics was held in the Cathedral, Saint John, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese in the chair. Of the resolutions proposed and carried on the occasion, the following three deserve particular notice:

By C. Doherty, Esq.:—
"Resolved, That we hope that the Government and Legislature of this Province will, at their approaching session, having regard to the almost unanimous expression of opinion of the Federal Legislature, amend the School Law so as to remedy the great injustice done to Catholics, or otherwise repeal it."

By T. W. Anglin, Esq., M.P., the leading spirit in the crusade for religious liberty:—

"Resolved, That our faith and religious principles being as immutable as the God we worship, we can never accept this School Act or any modification of it which does not enable us to secure a religious education for our children, and that we will uso every legal and constitutional means in our power to prevent the operation, in our regard, of a law so advance. The Gospel does not oblige you to it; it | unjust and oppressive, and to procure its amendment or reneal.

By B. Travers, Esq., M.D.:-"Resolved, That we appeal again to the Catholics of the Dominion, and to the just and truly liberal of all denominations to aid us by their sympathy and moral support in our efforts to obtain justice for ourselves and our children."

The first resolution will not produce the desired effect, because the bigoted organs of the N. Brunswick administration and the fauatics of the province generally are loud in their support of those pet godless schools. There are Protestants in N. Brunswick who favor a denominational system, and who oppose the present Act, but they are either unwilling or too cowardly to join with their Catholic fellow-citizens

in the demand for a change.

Mr. Anglin's motion speaks for itself; it proclaims to the world that "no surrender" is the motto

adopted by our co-religionists.

The last resolution embodying an appeal to the Catholics of the Dominion and the truly liberal of all denominations, should be responded to without delay. Our's should be a practical sympathy. Deeds are far better than words. Let the subscription ball started in the commercial metropolis, be rolled through Quebec and Ontario, so as to give every Catholic an opportunity to contribute his mite towards the support of the separate schools founded by our maritime brethren.

It is the intention of a certain province to demand better terms" at the approaching session of Parliament. We wonder whether this is the same province that persists so stoutly in refusing "better terms," justice and equal rights, to its Catholic soul, first to sound well the depths of your heart, minority. Will some evangelical journal please say?

In 1863 Count de Montalembert in Europe, and Four just due; in order that being punished your in 1864 another distinguished literary artist and philosopher in America, drew a gaudy portrait of a free Church in a free state," in order to pulliate, if not to justify, the proposed unification of Italy and the consequent spoliation of the Pope's temporal can forbid you to punish your neighbour for justice rights. At the close of a long article reflecting on the views held by the Order of Jesus and the justice, there be lurking the odious reptiles, hatred Oscurantist Ultramontanists, the American writer said :--

"It seems to us, therefore, as there is no reasonable prospect of resisting permanently the movement and retaining the Principality, at least without grave detriment to the highest religious and social interests, it would be wise and prudent to abandon it you so many debts, that is, so many sins. "As the for a reasonable ransom and proper guarantees for civil and religious freedom-for a free Church in a free state, as offered by Count Cavour."

The unification of Italy has come to pass, and with it "a free Church in a free state" promised by of enemies. Learn that on this love of those who the lying Cavour and the lying Victor, as witness the insults offered daily to the Holy Father, the who hate us; on this praying for those who perse- plundering of churches, the confiscation of conventa, and lastly the prosecution of the Bishop Pietro Rosa who offended the Crown in a sermon pronounced within the walls of his Cathedral on the feast of the Epiphany! And yet the men who in years past ventured to predict this state of affairs were condemned as "incapable" brainless," "behind the age," &c. Comment which would be sad is unnecessary .- MARK.

> Le Courrier du Canada says Mr. Ouimet will replace Mr. Chauvcau both as Premier and Minister of

> > F. P. 1. 7

PRESENTATION.

On Monday, the 17th inst., the boys of St. Bridget's sehool, 97, Dorchester street, one of the numerous schools taught by the Christian Brothers in this city, and numbering 850 pupils, took cocasion, on the birth-day of Rev. Mr. Campion, of the Society of St. Sulpice, their pastor and special patron of the school, to present him with a fine portrait of himself, accompanied by appropriate addresses.

The ceremony took place in the upper story of the schools fitted for the occasion with appropriate the mill, where one of his men was working, went emblems and devices. Addresses were read in both up stairs, and it is supposed he was oiling some part French and English. The one in English we here present. It was read by Lawrence Landers.

To the Rev. Augustine Campion, Parish Priest of St. Bridget's, Montreal.

Beloved Paston,-This beautiful festival calls upon us for an expression of our gratitude and

Amongst all the days set apart to celebrate great events, to recall to mind the grand and glorious memories of other days-of times long gone bythere is not one more impressive, more solemn, or better calculated to remind us of the rapid passage

of time than our birth-day.

To-day we thank kind Providence for having given us in your person a pastor worthy of the es-teem and affection of all. In the discharge of your noble and arduous duties, we have constant occasion to admire the remarkable combination of qualities that adorn your person, whether intellectual or social, but above all, for the nobler virtues which it is above the province of nature co engender, and

which Irish Catholics love to regard in a priest. Beloved pastor, we return you our most grateful thanks for your past kindness, your anxious solicitude, your fatherly care, making yourself all to all that you might save all.

How can we feel but affectionately grateful, when we look upon the venerable man who cheers our youthful, fultering steps on the path of virtue, pointing out the narrow way that leads to a better world.

Another year, beloved pastor, of your valuable life has glided swiftly by, and with it many of the joys and sorrows of life. As an old friend we join with you in bidding it adicu, sincerely hoping that He who preserves you to see another will likewise give you the grace to spend it well.

The bright sun of the coming year has yet to shine; may it shed its most genial rays on the home of our dear pastor. "May it every day, when it rises, find him well worth himself, and at its retting, leave him happy with his friends and God."

Our prayers shall ascend morning, noon, and night, to the throne of the Almighty for your welfare during the coming year, and that you may be long spared over the parish of St. Bridget,-meanwhile we beg of you to accept the accompanying gift as a very trifling memorial of those feelings toward you, which we have in those few words, so inadequately expressed.

Rev. Mr. Campion replied in suitable language, thanking his young friends and giving them such good silvice as one would expect from a divine and, scholar. The pertrait was taken from its easel and exhibited. It is from the brush of Brother Meses and offers a faithful likeness of the zealous and popular pastor.

GITY CONCERT HALL.—ST. BRIDGET'S TO-TAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY'S CONCERT AND BALL.

The success which attended the St. Patrick's Secicty's festival was repeated last night in the case of the first annual concert and ball of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society. The dingy hall was made as gay as possible for the occasion; the platform being tastefully decorated with flags, banners. &c. An immense audience had assembled when, to the inspiriting strains of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," performed by the Society's band, the President, Mr. J. Conway, and guests marched in from the ante-room and took scats upon the plat-

Among those present we noticed His Worship the Mayor, Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Mr. L. A. Jette, M.P., Hon, John Young, M.P., Mr. F. Cassidy, M.P.P., Mr. A. McGibbon, President of the St. Andrew's Society Mr. Howley, President of the St. l'atrick's Society, Mr. Robert Irwin, representing the Montreal Temperance Society, Mr. Fox President of St. Patrick's Young Men's Society, Mr. J. Ford, representing a Temperance organization, Mr. McNally, President of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, &c., &c. Among the invited guests were also a number of clergy, including Rev. Father Campion, Honorary President of the Association.

It will be seen that the sister societies were well represented; indeed there was quite a display of regalia, and what with gold and silver and volvet collars, the handsome toilettes and smiling faces of the fair sex, backed by the bunting, the platform presented quite an imposing appearance.

The President opened the concert with a short address in which he set forth the advantages which accrue to society from total abstinance, and congratulated the members of the St. Bridget's Society upon the success which had, from the first, attended it and the prosperous future which was opening up. The Society has been established about four years and the treasurer reports a balance of over £400.

The concert was then proceeded with, and each and all did their very best to please, which we are happy to say they succeeded in doing, as nearly every item was encored. The "hit" of the enening was of course, the singing of Miss Sallie Holman. who, with Mrs. Holman, as we have before announced, most kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. The people were taken by storm and seemed as though they would have liked to have kept the petite warbler singing all the evening. However, she was very accommodating and responded to the encores most willingly. The programme included several lady and gentlemen amateurs, Messrs. Putman, Bain and Kelly and the Harp Choral Union.

During the evening, His Worship the Mayor, Dr Hingston, and Mr. J. Howley were called for by the audience and delivered short addresses. The latter gentleman congratulated the Irish people upon the election of an Irish Mayor-a point which

brought down the house.

At the conclusion of the concert the seats were cleared away, and dancing was engaged in until an early hour this morning. - Evening Star. 19th inst.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his father, ANTHONY OSSELIN, Lafoutaine P.O., Ontario.

INFORMATION WANTED Of Patrick Gaffney, a native of Fougney, Ballymahon, county Longford, who sailed from Dublin to Quebec in 1832. When last heard of was in the timber trade in Miramichi, New Brunswick. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister. Mary Gaffney, No. 30 John-street, Great Ancoats, Manchester, Eng-

It is proposed to abolish the present section School Boards and substitute township Boards in their places in Ontario. It is also proposed to abolish School Boards altogether, and confer their functions on the ordinary municipal councils. These are sweeping alterations, and will need careful consideration before being adopted.—Kingston Whig.

. The demand for laborers in the Ottawa Valley continues unabated. Emigration agent Wills has received letters from Mesers. Hamilton Bros. and

single men and five families, for which they contribute to each single man \$21.25, and for each family \$85. Gilmour & Co. ask for forty-five single men and twelve families. They contribute at the same rate. .Mr. Wills is also about to forward to England on behalf of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society two bills of exchange for £101 15s 7d and £61 1s 5d to assist immigrants to this country.

Mr. Peter Gillespie, owner of the flouring mills at Vernonville, township of Haldimand, met with an awful death last week. It appears he entered of the machinery near a revolving shaft when his coat was caught, and in a few seconds he was in eternity. The space through which he was passing was so narrow that the pressure stopped the mill. When found by his servant, who turned the water off the wheel, when the mill stopped, knowing something was wrong, he thinks he uttered a groun. His neck, back, in two places, arms and legs were broken. He was a man highly respected.

An Ekfrid correspondent of the London Advertises informs that paper, that owing to the scarcity of hay strawin parts of that township, cattle are dying of and starvation. The construction of the Air Line has proved very beneficial to the farms along the route, draining many pieces of property and generally enhancing the value of the land. The price has been raised on an average of \$5 per acre. Lumbering operations are lively. One gang, known as the Ansley gang, have got ont, ready for shipment a splendid lot of rock olm timber, some of the "sticks" contain two hundred cubic feet each. Cordwood sells along the line at \$2 per cord, but is scarce at that price. Walnut timber is also getting scarce. A recent sale was made of ten trees at \$18 per tree, standing.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Edwardsburg, P C, \$1.25; Grafton, H G, 2; Granton, Mrs J, 2; Sault au Recollet, S S H, 1; Vyner, J L, 2; Lochiel, M M, 2; Line Road, Lot 45, P E I, E G, 2; Whitby, D O'C, 2; Oka, Rev D, 6; Alexandria, A McK, 2; Maynooth, J G, 2; St Monique, Rev C Z R, 4; Broad Cove Marsh, N S, D McL, 2; Lochiel, Rev A McD, 4; Almonte, J O'H, 4: Sheenborough, E C, 2; Perth, H R, 2; Owen Sound, G S. K, 3; Valleyfield, J Mol, 5; Alexandria, A McK, 2; Egerton, J.P., 2; St Malachi de Durham, Rev. A.J. 4; Jordan, J. W.K., 4; Glennevis, A. R. McD, 2.50 Sillery, J McK, 6; Muddy Branch, Rev F S M, 2; Whalen, D H, 2; New Glasgow, P S, 2; South La Graisse, H R McD, 3; St Sophia, E H, 2.50; Portage du Fort, J & P C, 2; Buckhorn, T D, 2; Melbourne Ridge, Miss C M, 2; Hemmingford, J R, 5; New Glasgow, B G. 2; Spencer Cove, Mrs M L, 2; Sorel, J M, 2; Aylmer, B D, 2; Shanrock, P F, 2; Thames-ville, M C, 5; Milford, P McM, 2; Margaree, N S, J D, Jr. 4; Asphodel, P O'N, 4; Cobourg, T W, 6 North Onslow, P McD, 6; Carronbrook, L K, 2; Chambly Canton, W McN, 4; Point St Charles, E McL, 2; l'eterboro', M McM, 2; Buckingham, W K, 2; Vankleek Hill, D H, 2; Dickinson's Landing, Mrs M C. 2; Boston, Mass. J A S, 2.25.

Per W C, Dalhousie Mills-D McD, 2. Per J O'N, Lachine-J N, 5. Per T McD, Morrisburg-H B, 2

Per F L E, Kingsbridge-Self, 3; J McK, 2; EK, 1 Per D McE, Moulinette-Self, 2; Dundee, R McK,

Per S L, St Eugene-Rigand, J M, 1.50; Little Rideau, W B, 1.50.

Per P L, Escott-Caintown, M A, 2: T M, 2; M , 1; Farmersville, N S, 2. Per Rev A W S, Rockburn—Self, 1.50; W H, 1.50; J L, 1.50; J McC, 2.

Per Rev B C B, St Patrick's Hill-M G, 2; Warwick, D N, 2.

Per D A C, Alexandria—A G, 2; D McM, 2; D McG, 2; J C, 1; St Justine de Newton, Miss M E

McD, 2 Per J L, Loughborough—J H, 2. Per J C H, Read—T E, 1; Marysville, J McG, 2. Per E McG, Danville—W C, 2; Castlebar, J McN,

Per D W, Lindsay-J K, 2, M M, 2; Readboro',

Per B E R, Eganville-Self, 2; D McG, 3. Per T D, Marysville-Lonsdale, J O'S, 2. Per P L, Allumette Island—Waltham, M D, 3. Per J O'B, Inverness—Rev J C, 1.50; J Q, 2; M

M, 1.50; F D, 1.50; J M, 75c.

Per P N, Thurso—W K, 1.50; M O'L, 1.50; J McD, 1.50; Mayo, J McA, 1.50; A B, 1.50. Per J C, Hemmingford—E K, 1.50; J M, 1.50; Covey Hill, J C, 3; Hallerton, P McC, 1.50.

Per C J McR, Sierra—A C, 2.
Per Rev I J McC, Williamstown—J H, 2; Riviere Raisin, J. D., 3; Summerstown, W. B., 11.75. Per C. H., Ferguson's Falls—P. Q., 2.

Per M O'C, Kars-J O'C, 2.
Per A B, Antigonishe, NS-East Bay, Rev N McL, 2. Per P O'D, Goderich—Self, 1; J L, 1.

Per C D, Hamilton-J F E, 6; F E, 2.

In this City on the 23rd Instant Mrs. D. Rooney of a son.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 19th Feb, 1873, by the Revd P. Dowd, S.S.S., Patrick Dormelly to Mary Ann Esther Shannon, eldest daughter of the late Neil Shannon, Esq.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Flour # brl. of 196 B .- Pollards .... \$2.25 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra ...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra ..... 7.00 @ 7.25 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) .... 5.95 @ 600 Canal 0.00 @ 0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]
Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No, 2 5.70 @ 5.80 Western States, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine ..... 5.00 @ 5.10 

 Middlings
 4.00 @ 4.25

 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs
 2.80 @ 2.90

 City bags, [delivered]
 3.20 @ 0.00

 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs
 0.00 @ 1.40

 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.45 @

Lard, per lbs..... 0.83 @ 0.91

#### Cheese, per lbs. 0.10 @ 0.11 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.30 @ 0.33 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs. 5.00 @ 5.20 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.571@ 0.60 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.77100 0.80 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs..... 5.25 @ 6.37 KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR.-An active market; Pastry XXX \$7,50 per barrel. Spring extra \$3, wholesale; \$3,20 retail per 100 lbs. Spring Extra per barrel, wholesale \$6, retail \$6,50.

slowly. Rye 60 to 61c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 66 to 67c. Oats 33 to 35c. POTATORS are plentiful, at about 55 to 65c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c

GRAIN.-Barley selling at 60 to 62c. comes in

per bushel.

Burres-Ordinary 16 to 17c, packed by the tub Gilmour & Co. requesting him to provide them with or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh laborers as follows:—The former requires twenty sells at 20 to 21c for lb. rolls. Eggs scarce at 25c. AM ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTEMPED TO

Cheese, no change on market, 12c; in store 13 to

MEAT.—Beef steady at \$4,50 to \$6,50 per 100 lbs. : killed, fresh selling at \$6,50, best quality. Pork sells mostly at \$6,00, but may be quoted from \$5,50 to \$6,50. Mess Pork \$16 to \$17; prime mess \$14 to \$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 6 to 8c. Hams 15c to 16c. Smoked shoulders.

POULTRY.-Turkeys from 75 to 1,50 upwards Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 80.

Hay \$13,00 to \$16,50 a ton; Staw \$9.

Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,00

to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,59 delivered, per ton.

Hines.—Market has declined, \$71 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First class pelts \$1,40 to \$1,60; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 12 lc. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 41 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 60c. Pot Ashes \$6 per 100 lbs. -British Whig.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will take place in TOUPIN'S BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 3rd

By order,
WM. E. DORAN,

WANTED.

A MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 3, Gratan, County Renfrew. Applica-

tion stating salary, to be made to
THOMAS FOWER.
DAVID BEHAM.
JOHN POWER. Trustees

S. HOWARD, SEC.-TREA.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JEREMIAH McCARTHY, Blacksmith and Machinist, who left Cork, Ireland, in June '44 in Her Majesty's Ship "John Bolter" bound to Cape Town. Was in Publa, Mexico, in May '45; in Kingston, Canada, September of the same year; in Quebee in '46, when last heard from he was in Souris, Prince Edward Island, working at his trade. There is £2,000 left with the undersigned, being the proceeds of his property left in the keeping of James E. Barry, lately deceased, which will be paid to him if alive or to his heirs if he be dead, duly attested.

JAMES WALLACE,

JOHN B O'CONNOR. Millstreet.

Co. Cork, Iteland.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCK HOLDERS in the above ASSOCIATION to receive report of Committee named at last annual meeting, and for other purposes, will be held in PERRY'S HALL, Craig Street, on THURSDAY the 27th inst.,

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

### MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,

at 7:30 P.M.

Under the high patronage of HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL

and the distinguished presidency of HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BIRTHA. In behalf of

THE DEAF AND DUMBINSTITUTION.

in the

CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSIAL.

Thursday, 27th February, 1873.

The Musical Part is intrusted to a numerous Choir and to the excellent Orchestra of M. A. J. Boucher.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Sanger's Lust": Opening March, Orchestra.... Herrmann.
2. "Une nuit en Grenade": Opening, Orchestra...

Krentzer. 3. The Flood and Ps. II, in mimetic language by

Prof. Young.

4. "Le Chour du Fantome" de la Somnamb, Choir

and Orchestra....Bellini. 5. English Oration, by Rvd. Father. W. Moylan, S.J. 6. "Jugend Feuer": Galop, Orchestra...Herrmans.
7. Fables; Pantomimes by the Deaf & Dumb Pupils. 8. "Le Beau Danube," Orchestra......Strauss.
9. French Oration, by his Lordship Bishop of Birtha

10. "Chœur des Enclumes," du Trouvere.... Verdi. Choir and Orchestra, accompaniment with Anvils. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors opened at 7 o'clock P.M. The Concert will begin at 8 o'clock precisely. Admittance, 50 cents; Galleries, 25 cents. Tickets for Sale at the Book and Music Stores and

in the evening at the doors of the Hall. The Piano for the circumstance has been generously lent by MM. Laurent, Laforce & Co.

ST. PATRICK'S MANUALS.

Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, for the use of young persons. A splendid edition of the above Manual in 32mo (648 pages) carefully compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

It contains the Mass Prayers, Vespers, the Penitential Psalms, Practices of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Most Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Patrick, &c., &c.; the Gospels of the year, Way of the Cross, a collection of choice sacred hymns,

RETAIL COST. " Extra Ornaments and clasp..... 3 75 The work may be had at Messrs D. & J. Sadlier-

& Co., Montreal, also at the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Cotte Street, Montreal.

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFF-MAKER . AND

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

Montreal,

And I have been a

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ELECTORAL LAW.—PARIS, Feb. 5.—At the interview of the President with the Commission of Thirty to day, the two great questions dwelt upon were those of the Second Chamber and the Electoral Law. It will be seen that, according to the President's speech, these two points were treated in an exclusively Conservative spirit. The Government having accepted in that sense a modification of the Electoral Law, which the majority strongly favoured it may be expected as certain that the majerity will make material concessions to him in respect of the points debated in his previous speech, and that in the end some satisfactory arrangement may be

M. Thiers was accompanied by M. Dufaure. The President said:-"I had not consulted the Council upon the 4th Article, and at your last sitting I was not in a position to acquaint you with its views upon that subject, nor my own. To-day I can do so, and I will proceed to state those views as concisely as possible. I think it quite natural that, as you are seeking to give vital power to the Government, you should deal with the Electoral Law. If the Chamber consents, we readily agree that you should be charged with everything, having due regard to the other Commission. That is for you and the Chamber to decide. Upon the question of two Chambers, this is my opinion: I believe that it is impossible to establishing two Chambers, with different functions. As to their organization, that you will decide upon. The most reasonable plan appears to me to seek the requisite guarantees less in the electors than in those who are eligible. By seeking to change the electoral basis of the Second Chamber you would deprive it of strength. It would only be necessary to decide what classes of persons should be eligible. Thus it might be said that Deputies who had been such for five years, or members of former Assemblies, or Presidents of Tribunals and Chambers of Commerce, or men having filled superior positions in public departments, should be eligible. In this way an essentially Conservative Chamber might be obtained. I say this to you without pledging myself in any way, and without asking you to do so. M. le Garde des Sceaux will lay before you a very clear draught plan, and it will be well understood that you should continue your task, but should deal in the first place with that which is personal to myself, because that is all ready, and the other part of the work will be prepared very speedily. Upon that condition we are ready to effect an arrangement. Let us speak, if you please, of the Electoral Law. It could not enter into the mind of any one that new elections could be held with the existing law. On this head everybody is agreed. I think that impossible. A new law is therefore necessary. Universal suffrage is the existing law of the country. I was, it is true, one of the authors of the law of the 31st of May, but I then publicly said that the results of universal suffrage had been less terrible than I at first thought. In fact, it had produced one of the greatest, wisest, most patriotic Chambers which the country has had, —the Constituent Assembly of 1848. When the election of Vidal, De Flotte, &c., happened, we were frightened, and the law of the 31st of May ensued. It was in that discussion that I uttered the phrase, which has been so often repeated, "The vile multi-

elections. I think that will be wise .- Times Cor. M. THIRRS AT CHURCH.-At the prayers which took place in the chapel of the Palace at Versailles, at the time of the meeting of the Assembly, the President of the Republic was received with all the honours due to his position. A priest was at the entry of the chapel, and held out a brush (goupillon) dipped in holy water to M. Thiers. The president seized on this, and set to work to sprinkle holy water over all around him, making the sign of the cross, as if he was at a funeral. After having thus officiated, M. Thiers turned to M. Grevy, who was just behind him, and handed him the brush. M. Grevy, a still greater stranger than M. Thiers to the usages of the Church, but not daring to refuse to take anything offered him by the Chief of the State, was much embarrassed when he found himself in possession of the brush. He followed the President of the Republic, brush in hand, to his place, and there being much exercised as to what he should do with the brush, he discreetly hid it under his chair, where the sacristan found it after a long hunt, next morning. -Univers.

tude." In 1851, however, we saw that we had put a

terrible weapon into the hands of a man who, intro-

ducing despotism into France, could tell the country that it ewed to him its sovereignty, which the law

of the 31st of May had snatched from it. That made

me reflect a good deal, and I believe it would be im-

prudent-yes, very imprudent-to lay a finger on

this great institution of universal suffrage. I have nothing to condemn in my past ideas, but I believe

it is necessary to be very prudent in all matters of organization like universal suffrage, for we should

do ourselves more harm by the discussion of them

than we should do good by the reforms applied to them. In my belief, it is very necessary to localize

SPAIN.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.-MADRID, February 20.—General Sickles had intimated to the Spanish Government that the United States were not disposed to press embarrassing questions relative to Cuba, desiring to place no obstacles in the way of the Republic.

MADRID, Feb. 20 .- In the Assembly this afternoon Senor Castelar explained the apparent refusal of the United States Congress to vote congratulations to the Spanish Republic, by Showing that Parliamentary rules prevented the consideration of the resolutions when they were first proposed, and read a despatch from Secretary Fish declaring the American people welcome the Republic.

Madrid, Feb 20.—The new elections for members for the Municipal Councils in the Provinces will be held within a fortnight. The National Assembly will adjourn sine die in 6 weeks.

THE HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATURE, MADRID, Feb 20. -The Imperial says there is ground for belief that several leading conservatives are intriguing for the renewal of the Hohenzollern candidature for the Spanish throne.

ITALY.

ROMAN APPAIRS.—The present state of things here will last nobody knows how long. The Romans are constantly abusing the Italians in an undertone; the misery and povorty of the poor have augmented tenfold since the occupation. All silver has been withdrawn from circulation, and nothing is current but copper and paper. In fact silversmiths com-plain of the extreme difficulty of getting silver for their business. Nothing can adequately describe the condition of many of the poor. The comfirts of a London or Liverpool cellar far superior to theirs. In one case I know of fifteen sleeping in one wretched room, a room so small that half the number use beds the first half of the night, and the other half after midmight. 'A common pillow in the centre of the room is for all heads, and the bodies of men and women radiate out from it as spokes from the box of a wheel; these wrotches pay three soldi a day for such lodging. I have said that nobody knows how long this state of things will last. I will, however. tell you as a mere matter of curiosity that there is a common impression abroad that it will not last be-Lataste corresponds with that of Maria Cherubina ball, and added much to the venerable character of Chiars, who died in February, 1871, in the odour of his appearance.

sanctity. Her life has been published in Rome, and is very interesting, as being full of experiences of the you?"

interior life. This holy soul has appeared several times since her death; and on one occasion she said that the Pope would visit Assisl within a year or so, and that a change might be expected before long in the position of affairs in Reme. Another curious fact is connected with the death of the Seneral of the Order of the Precious Blood, which took place this month. The Ven. Gaspar del Bufalo, founder of the Order, predicted to him some thirty years ago the manner of his death, and told him that it would be during the persecution of the Church; that they "would try to destroy all the Religious Orders, but would not be able to do it in time," and that then the triumph of the Church would take place, but that he would not live to see it. I mention these facts to you for what they are worth. They certainly excite interest in Rome, though I do not know that any great importance is attached to them by any one. However, they show that people have their eyes turned towards the sky, looking for a break in the clouds.

TOTAL CONT.

The following remarkable coincidence is suggestive :- Thirteen years ago, on January 8, 1860, the present Pope wrote a letter to Napoleon III., in answer to one which the Emperor had written asking the Pope to cede the Romagnas to Victor Emmanuel. Plus IX. answered him without ambiguity; and after declaring that he could not cede the property of the Church "without violating solemn oaths, without doing a wrong to all Catholics, and without weakening the rights, not only of the sovereigns of Italy, but of the whole Christian world," he concluded with the following words:—"Sire, I beseech you, in do anything that would satisfy men of order without the name of the Church, and also for your own sake, so to act, as not to justify my apprehension that you are contributing to my spoliation. Certain docu-ments, which are said to be private, have made me aware of the fact that Napoleon I. left to his heirs useful advice, worthy of a Christian philosopher, who, in adversity, found consolation and tranquility nowhere but in religion. It is certain that we all must in a short time appear before the tribunal of God to give a strict account of all our actions, and of all our words and thoughts. Let us take care, then, to appear before this tribunal of God in such a manner as to be found worthy to be benefitted by His mercy, and not to feel the effects of His justice. I speak thus in my position of Father, which gives me the right to speak the bare truth to my children however high in the world their position may be.'

Thirteen years afterwards on January 9, 1873. Napoleon III. passed away from this world, and appeared before the judgment seat of God. To us thirteen years appear a long time, but to God they are but as a brief space; the warning of the eighth succeeds the ninth. Pius IX., in 1860, was a true adviser of Napoleon III. Everybody now sees that the Emperor did himself more damage than the Church harm by assisting Victor Emmanuel in his unjust and sacrilegious robbery of the Church. A monument is to be erected at Milan to Napoleon. and the following inscription might be placed upon it, to remind us of the end of all, viz., that we shall have to render an account of our actions to God :-"Napoleon III., cited by Pius IX. on January 8 1860, before the tribunal of God, appeared before it on January 9, 1873."-Roman Corr. of Tables.

GERMANY.

REDUCING THE NATIONAL DEBT .- BERLIN, February 20.—In the Prussian Diet to-day, the Minister of Finance reported the surplus of last year to be 200,000,000 thalers, and proposed measures for reducing the public debt.

Mgr. Reers, Bishop of Strasburg, has issued a pastoral, calling upon the Catholics of his diocese, to resist to the last the encroachments of the State on the liberties of the Church. In bitter words, also, he denounces the imperial tyranny in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and in conclusion exhorts his clergy to spurn the gold of the Empire, and to cherish the poverty and to obey the commands of His Holiness Pius IX. It is needless to add that the anti-Catholic journals are demanding condigue punishment for such disagreeable truths.

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA .- The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia are adopting measures of defence against the legislation with which they are threatened. The Westphalian Mercury announces that the bishops are now preparing a memorial to the king on the subject. Already a protest has been forwarded to the Council of Ministers by the Bishop of Paderborn. The bishops hold the same uniform language. "We are determined," they say, "to remain faithful to the oath we have taken to the king; but none the less shall we remain faithful to our outh to the Church. This latter outh does not allow us to obey the laws which the Berlin Parliament is now discussing. However severe may be the penalties by which we are menaced, we cannot, as we ought not to, conform to these laws."

WHAT AILED DEACON BANGS?

(From the Chicago Times.) I.-THE LAMP-POST.

Last Wednesday evening I attended the special meeting of the committee on prayer meetings of the Young Men's Christian association. We had a good deal of business to transact, and, in consequence, we did not separate until midnight. The last car had gone, and I had to walk home.

When I had entered that comparatively unsettled portion of the West division in which my residence is situated, I heard, a block or two away, a series of singular yells. Thinking that somebody might have fallen into the hands of some ruffians. I burried in the direction of the sound. As I turned the second corner, I discovered the cause of the uprear. A man was clinging to a lamp-post, and every half minute,

or so, he gave voice to an unearthly howl. There was something so singular about the person and his yelling there all by himself, that I stopped to contemplate him. He was a man of scarcely medium height, but of immense breath.— His abdomen was prominent, his legs short and thick. His face and jaws were heavy and bare of whiskers. He were a stovepipe hat, which was set so far over in front that it rested upon his nose and revealed an immense bald opening on the back of his head, beneath which there hung a thin fringe of gray hair. His vest was open, one of the legs of his pantaloons had caught on his boot-top. His necktie had become pulled around till its knot was well behind his ear. His hat was badly battered, as though it had been sat by some heavy weight, and his whele appearance was that of a man who had been roughly handled.

All the while that I was thus studying him, he

kept moving in a zigzag line around the lamp-post, which he held on to with desperation, with his fingers interlaced on the opposide side. Now he would lunge heavily against the post, and then would surge back and sidewise most alarmingly. His legs would occasionally, with great suddenness, sink from under him, whereupon he would fall to the post like a planet dropping to its central

All the while he jabbered incoherently, then endeavoured to sing something, and would break off in order to vell. I comprehend the situation. It was a short, fat,

elderly gentleman, who was very drunk. Inspired by sympathy for his condition, I resolved to offer him some assistance. I advanced toward him, and as I did so, he saw me, and gave a grand lurch that threw him half way round the pivot he clung to, and at the same time, with a jerk that threw his hat half way across the street. The top yond this year. The singular prophecy of Marie de of his head revealed itself like a huge white billiard

He swayed bimself around with great difficulty, all civilization, but says :- The murder of Williamand finally brought himself tight up against the lamp-post on the opposite side, against which he glued himself, with his head thrust past, on the side nearest me. I saw that his face was not an unpleasant one, albeit red as a boiled lobster, while his eyes were swollen and bloodshot.

"Wat you want?" he ejaculated with difficulty. "My friend, I am a Good Samaritan, and I wish

to take you home."

"Won't go home till morning," commenced he, in a style that convinced me that he was trying to sing a popular song to the tune of Old Hundred. "Bet ye twoanaf," he suddenly interrupted his song with, "bet ye twoanaf I'm sicker enyouare."

"I never gamble, my friend."
"Bet you five dollars I'll feel worse in the mornin" than any man in this ward.

"I have no doubt you will, sir. The sting of sin is always venomous. But come, let me get you

His only answer was another yell, followed by lurch that brought him half way around the post, leaving him with his broad back toward me, with his shoulder tight against the post, while his body started outward like an immense inclined plain. His legs were spread wide apart, and he stood like a

leaning and stumpy Colossus.

He now began to sing what appeared to be snatches of hymns, which he interspersed with mutterings and an occasional yell. Then he essayed a regular hymn:

"From Greenlan's gollen mounans Tafric's izee strans, Big pig liddel big

Root pigurdie," As I was behind him he had evidently forgotten my presence. I was almost in despair. Just then I happened to catch sight of his hat, which lay in the middle of the street. I picked it up and examined the lining, with the hope of finding some clue to his identity. To my satisfaction I saw there was an address, which upon nearing the gas light I was enabled to decipher as being, "Francis Baugs, 804

A light flashed over me. The man before me was no other than the Deacon Bangs who had lately written a couple of communications for the Times. was horrified at the discovery; but there was no time to lose. I hurried around to a livery stable, routed up the proprietors, procured a back and drove back. We found him still there. He was scated on the ground, one leg on each side of, and his arms clasping the lamp-post. His shoulders lay against it his head had fallen forward, his hat had rolled into the gutter, and he sat there fast asleep, with ne covering between his venerable bald head and the distant stars.

We hoisted him into the back with a good deal of difficulty, for although limp and lifeless, he weighed not less than three hundred pounds.

The number written in the hat was reached. I was that of a fine brick house in a wealthy portion of the city. The house was lighted up and our ring brought to the door a pleasant-faced middle-aged lady, whose eyes were red with weeping, and whose face wore an expression of great alarm.

I entered, and hastily explained affairs to the matron. She was inexpressibly shocked at the condition of her husband, but was collected enough to express her thanks for my trouble.

A few moments later, and there lay breathing stertorously on the sofa, 300 pounds of the head of a very respectable family.

After promising to call around in a day or two, and learn the condition of the invalid, I came away.

To be continued.

HOW THE GREAT NAPOLEON DIED, AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.-The following incident from the pen of the celebrated ecclesiastical historian. Abbe Roublacher, is one which has been seldom seen by the general reader, and will prove of great interest to Catholics, as it at once contradicts the absurd and irreligious stories that have begu circulated with reference to the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, by a certain class of historians: "We have seen a man who in the history of the world, walked in the foot-steps of Nimrod, Cyrus, Alexander, Caesar, and Charlemagne. We have seen Napoleon the incarnation of military and political genuis. We have seen him turn his dying eyes towards Rome, and ask of her a Catholic priest to receive his last confession, and to sanctify his last moments on the rock of St. Helena. On the 27th of April, 1821, he found himself irremediably attacked by the malady of which his father died. From this moment, says the universal biographer, he only occupied himself with the duties of piety, and the priest Vignali was almost constantly with him. 'I was born in the Catholic religion,' he said, at different times, 'I wish to fulfil all the duties which it imposes, and receive all the consolations, all the assistance which I hope for from it.' One of the companions of his captivity, the count Montholon, adds: 'On the 20th of April, I had passed thirty-nine nights at the bedside of the Emperor, without allowing me to be replaced in this plous and filial service, when in the night between the 29th and 30th of April, he ap-peared to be concerned on account of the fatigue I was suffering, and begged me to let Abbe Viguali take my place. His persistence proved to me that he spoke under the pre-occupation foreign to the thought he expressed to me. He permitted me to speak to him as a father. I dared to say what I comprehended; he answered without any hesitation. 'Yes it is the priest I ask for; take care that I am left alone, and say nothing' I obeyed and brought directly the Abbe Vignali whom I warned of the holy ministry he was about to exercise. Introduced to Napoleon, the priest fulfilled all the duties of his office. After having humbly confessed, the Emperor, formerly so proud, received the Viaticum and Extreme Unction, and passed the whole of the night in prayer, and in touching and sincere acts of piety. In the morning, when General Montholon arrived he said to him, in an affectionate tone of voice, and full of satisfaction: 'General, I am happy; I have fulfilled all my religious duties; I wish you, at your death, the same happiness. I had need of it; I am an Italian; a child of rank of Corsica. The sound of the bell affects me—the sight of a priest gives me pleasure. I wished to make a mystery of this, but that would not be right; I ought, I will render glory to God. I think He will not be pleased to restore me to health, but give your orders, General, let an altar be prepared in the next room; let the Blessed Sacrament be exposed, and let the Forty Hours' Prayer be said. The general was going out to execute the order, when Napoleon called him back. 'No,' he said, 'you have many enemics; a noble, they will impute the arrangement of this to you, you will say that my senses are wandering. And from the orders given by Napoleon himself an altar was arranged in the adjoining room, where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed. The Emperor had still some lucid moments, and he called to mind the good he had done in his life for religion. It is a service which no one can calculate the consequences; for what would man become without relixion?' Then he added, 'There is nothing terrible in death : it has been the companion of my pillow for the last three weeks, and now it is on the point of seizing on me forever. I should have been glad to see my wife and son again; but the will of God be done. On the 3rd of May he received the Viat-icum the second time, and having said adieu to his Generals, he pronounced these words, 'I am at peace with all mankind.' He then joined his hands, saying, 'My God!' and expired on the 5th of May, at

CARRYDIG FIREARMS.—The New York World refers to recent murders as a disgrace to American and to | Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

six o'clock at night."-The Lamp.

son, or the affray which ended in the death of Wil liamson, is a special disgrace to American civiliza-tion. That two men of reputable callings and decent names should be found, upon caspally encountering each other, fully armed and ready to do each other to death, is an exhibition of barbarism which could not be made in any captital of Europe. If the men had not been armed the encounter would never have had its fatal results. It is simply shocking and scandalous that men should feel or fancy themselves forced to carry firearms for their own protection while they are under the protection of the police and the law, as it is still more shocking and scandalous that they should carry firearms without such an apprehension. The adoption, and much more the enforcement, of a more stringent law against carrying deadly weapons is a delicate and difficult task, but until it is done there is no chance of the checking of such crimes as that by which Williamson lost his life.

COOKING VEGETABLES .-- Why should vegetables be washed in rather warm water first, and then in cold, to cleanse them from the sand and insects. The hot water, which must be hotter than tepid, causes the sand and insects to fall out at once. Insects do not always dislike cold water and salt, but the hot water kills them. It must be understood that only a small handful of greens or one head of cabbage at a time must be washed, and then instantly thrown into the cold water, which crisps and thoroughly cleanses them. Spinach, leeks, colery and seekkale are thus rendered very clean, and, moreover, are very rapidly cleansed. It is worse than useless to attempt to cleanse vegetables in salt and water. The hardness which salt creates in the water prevents all cleansing properties. The salt may kill the insects (it does not always do this) but they stick on hard and fast; the hot water makes them fall out at once and the cold water crisps and also blanches them .-Mrs. Warren.

How DID SHE DO IT ?-- A Dublin chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the cleven bedrooms:

11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

" Now, said she, " if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom, and wait there a few minutes. I'll find a spare room for one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms."

Well now, having thus bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she puts the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eight in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to No. 1, where, you will remember she had left the twelfth gentleman along with the first, and said, "I've now accommodated all the rest and have still a room to spare, so if one of you will please step into No. 11, you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his bedroom. Of course there is a hole in the sauce-pan some where but I leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with a warning to think twice before deciding as to which, if any, of the travelers was the "odd man out."

EXPERIMENT IN GROWING POTATORS,-Mr. James Wells, of Chicopee, Mass., plowed deep and harrowed a piece of green sward, designed for a garden; dug deep holes three feet apart each way, put sods in bottom, grass side down, and on them cow stable manure, about two quarts on each hill; cover this lightly with soil, cut one bushel of early rose potatoes so as to have but one eye in a piece, and put two pieces in a hill, six to twelve inches apart. The ground was kept free from weeds, and the hills made "high and large." The product was 51 bu-shels of potatoes, 48 of which were of suitable size for the table. The ground measured 4,280 square feet or a fraction less than one-tenth of an acre: and, therefore, the crop was at the rate of over 500 bushels per acre.

ABOUT COLD ROOMS.-It is an old notion, but a foolish one, that it is better to sleep in a cold room than in a moderately warm one. Given good ventilation, and a fire in a sleeping room in cold weather is healthy. There is no gain in the chillness of dressing and undressing in temperature near the freezing point, but the shock to the system is positively injurious.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR CROCF.—A lady correspondent of the Maine Farmer, says the following is an effect their children will deposit with the Superior of the tive remedy for croup: "Half a teaspoonful of house a sum proportionate to the clothing repulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always at hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it

Some people say it is dark-haired women that marry soonest, but elderly spinisters maintain that it is the light headed ones.

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

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messra James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if required.

By order of the Directors, J. B. LAFLEUR. Sec.-Treasurer

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873. 26-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

INSOLNENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of NAPOLEON CHAQUETTE, Trader

of Montreal, The Insolvent has made an assignment of his

estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 264 St. Joseph Street in Montreal, on Wednesday the fifth day of March 1873 at 11 o'clook a m to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assigne. L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Interim Assigne. Montreal, 13th Eeby 1873

JANUARY 1873.

GREAT OLEARING SALE OF FURS

R. W. COWAN'S,

ALL THIS MONTH AT

### DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicant and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short 

lent for fixed periods of over three

months ..... 7 " " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are non selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at

par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in. vested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME. COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

### PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada besides, its proximity to the city will enable parent to visit their children without inconvenience

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youth. ful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS: 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of Sep-

tember and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation.

3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money.

4. Washing, bod and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.

5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs.

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. '7. A music master is engaged in the Institution.

The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid

entire without any deduction. 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for

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10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct. assiduity and improvement of their children .- 3m2?

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LUDGER STEBEN, Grocer Trider Montreal.

An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as it quired by law, that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice said three days expiring on Monday the third of March 1873 the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 13th Feby 1879.

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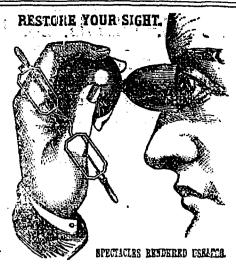
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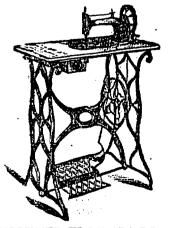
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be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which Mysenzery or Starrhous, but one

cause it.

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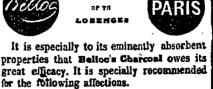
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Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 5:30 a.m., and 1:50 p.m., for Peterboro, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — TOBONTO TOR Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge st. Station.

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