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CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1872

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued.)

Darby Cooney rose up from a large stone, on which he had been seated; half limping, half running, he passed Molocth, and bending his head forward, glanced searchingly into the face of the other man, Finnigan. In evident alarm Finnigan stopped working.
"An' what do you say?" queried Darby.

"Faith, an' I hardly know what to say."

Darby Cooncy very slowly altered his position; stepping a few paces back, he stood firmly on his outspread legs, and propped himself with both hands upon his stick. The two men quailed before his regards. The Babby-we give him his new appellation-came close to his side, and folding his arms hard, contemplated his old preceptor, with the same steady and studious look he had worn, when watching the death-throes of the gibbeted hen. A pin could be heard to fall, where just before there had been a din of rasping, and hammering, and

"Do ye remimber the oath that ye took, and that I took, and thansho took, as well as the rest ov us? Answer me that question. Do ye remimber it? Paul Finnigan, do you remimber it? Dinnis Keegan, do you remimber it? Fach of the men answered his question aftirma-

"An' the oath was, that detah, by the hands wy the rest ov us, was to fall upon any thraiter or informer among us, wasn't that the oathwasn't it? Answer to me again-wasn't it?"

This question also was assented to. .. An' isn't she a thraitor, an' an informer-

isn't she? Isn't she?"

"If she was a thraitor," answered Molocth, alias Dennis Keegan, speaking, however, in a wavering tone; "if she was a thraitor, the spies would be on us by this time; I don't

think she is a thraitor, poor young crature.

Bee the black divil, bud she is, Dinnis Keegan. Didn't she sell my life—ay, my own life? Didn't she put the cord upon me?-Didn't she bid him to hould me fast, an' to keep me fast? Ay, ay—she did; and since I cum here, wasn't she a thraiter to every one ov ye? While I was in that place abroad, didn't I send the Babby to watch her? Tell him what you found out, Babby."

"I hard her tellin' th' ould woman everything she know; I was listening to her wid my ears, and I was looking at her wid my eyes, inporturbably answered the Babby.

deadly triumph; "and though for the last ing us, or following us to my father's -- I know fool of me in this way again, you young bagnine months or more, she was left to herself, you will not! Nor will you, by your appear- gage." an' had her own way, mustn't she be talked to ance in this town, to-morrow, run the same risk at last-mustn't she?"

The imperfect jury were obliged to admit the crime committed against their fraternity. "Poor young sowl!" sighed Moloeth, as he gave in his unwilling verdict, "poor young sow!! 'tis all over with her.'

"To-morrow evening week then, you promise to meet me at the close of the day; do ye promise? do ve?"

The men gave the promise required; Molocth stipulating, however, " if you don't want us very much intirely, we'd like not to put our hands to the work."

"I tould ye before," replied Darby Cooney, that if the Babby an' myself can do id, we won't ax your help; bud be near us at yer peril-ay, at yer peril. Ye know I have other hands to work fur me; an' take care how ye put me to id, or ye'll rue the day. Meet me afther the nightfall, to-morrow evenin' weekye know where-an' I say agon, at yer peril."

Darby Cooney's features quivered spasmodically, and even his head had a momentary shaking fit, as he held up his stick to eke out his threats. Without another word, he then hastily limped out of the workshop, silently and gravely attended by the Babby.

The next morning, the people of the neigh-borhood found the materials of the temporary hospital, near the gateway of the avenue, scattered about in every direction.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The bridal party proceeded homewards from joints enabled her to do. Father Connell's house; and a strange bridal party it was. Scarcely a word was interchangod between the three persons of whom it was composed. And their silence was not of that nature which is the result of an infelt happiness and content, too great for expression by
words; it was the silence of apprehension for

mature which is the result of an infelt happion her knees, and clasping her hands, oried—
good red herring—to try to humbug me, in my
house! Oh!" and Gaby flung the broken
forgive me! neither Miss Lauigan nor I noticed glass into the fire place—"Hah! there's his the present, and fear for the future; misgivings how the evening wore away—but I know I rap at the hall-door—but don't be afraid, I am punished already—oh, had I but waited of having done wrong, and a dread of overtaking have been out of the house too long—forgive Helen—hold up your chiu, my girl, and look one day! And my father has yet to know all!" punishment.

te had exposed Helen, should her father discover their clandestine marriage. He trembled, too, at the bare thought of what such a discovery must entail on his reverend and beloved friend, Father Connell; and his conscience now continually asked him-"have I not been too into this irrevocable step? Should I not have beautiful face was ghastly, almost haggard; to me."

he will curse me too! My dear -and after door of the parlor. all, my dearly loved and loving father! And do I not deserve it, even for my unmaidenly and undignified conduct, do I not deserve it?"

Helen did not indeed deserve quite so much; it was, she felt in common with Edmund and

Helen, a great terror of Gaby M'Neary; of his public exposure of ther amongst her numerous circle of little genteel friends; of his furious Gog alive, there is little difference between one anger; of his horrid abuse; almost of his stick. But then, Mr. Q. O. unexpounded! Was there not consolation in the very utterance of his name? They arrived at Miss Lanigan's hall-door. Lounging against one of its jambs, his hands in his cuffs, and turning up one eye and one side of his face to the young moon, stood Tom Naddy. On the arrival of the party, he saluted each in turn, and then, with-

out a word, knocked at the door for them.
"What brings you here?" asked Edmund.
"You have been sent here by my father to summon me home?" demanded Helen, much

"That's id, sure enough, Miss," answered Tom Naddy, composedly, "an' this isn't the tirst time to-night he sent me either; no nor the second time; he's like a mad bull intirely, rampagin' about the house, an' cursin', an' swearin', that when he lay hoult on Miss Lanigan-—'

"I vow and protest," interrupted that lady. "My God!" cried Helen. "Conduct me home at once, Miss Lanigan-or no, upstairs if you please, for an instant. Edmund," she continued, when they had all arrived in the minature drawing-room-" Edmund, good-night -and farewell too-and do not start or gainsay me in what I am going to advise, for both our sakes. I must appear at once before my him. father, so that good-night is best said at once -and the word that is made use of, even for a will write to you, and you will write to meand in perfect confidence we will consult each other on the best thing to be done, for the terrible future; dear Edmund, I implore you, if you love me, to comply with my wishes in another respect. Return this moment to your old priest's house-tell him what I recommend you to do, and see if he will not agree with me -and again and again, good night, dear Edmund!"

He stood stunned before her by his great affliction; seeing this, she fell on his neck, and added, in a trembling voice, and with sudden tears-" Dearest Edmund, farewell-dearest, husband?" . dearest Edmund! My husband-farewell!"

One most tender, and almost despairing embrace, the young pair interchanged; the next him, in ridicule of a long, strange letter which moment, Helen had nearly dragged Miss Bessy Lanigan down her own stairs, and cut of her own house. Edmund sat alone for some time. At length, he started up and walked rapidly in the direction of Father Connell's dwelling.

Arrived on the steps before Gaby M'Neary's hall-door, the ladies, when the door was opened. bid each other good-bye; in fact, Miss Bessy Lanigan would not, for the present, face Gaby M'Neary, if she got a thousand pounds for it, she said; and only leaving her best regards and long nose for him, the divil may box punch. compliments for him, hurried home, mineing Oh! ha! Dick Stanton, you were putting your oh, may the man that tries to do good to a pether steps, and pattering along the streets, as finger in my eye, were you? Oh! tare-anrapidly as a little rheumatic stiffness in her ages!" And Gaby M'Neary snatched up his

wild with agitation and terror. Without allow-

father, oh, most willingly!"

changes, of two or three days, might bring hair, was wildly dishevelled. Had she indeed flourished his arm over his head. The hall- sense of utter loneliness in the world. The He felt his young bride shudder, as she leaned | Stanton, that this effect was produced by it? | creaked across the hall, and entered the parlor. | in saving her from the effects of Darby Cooney's upon his arm. Cheeringly he tried to speak He brought to mind, too, that upon leaving to her, but in vain. The sentences came cold home that evening her step had been heavy, from his lips. She shivered again. Was she her hands and limbs trembling, her farewells so cold? he asked. No, no, she was not at all with him hurried and incoherent. Gaby cold—it was a fine night enough, Helen answer- M'Neary was now more than startled; he was ed. But still the wretched shuddering recurred. | frightened and alarmed for his child. Again "My father's curse!" was the internal thought he looked studiously at her. Her dry, glitterwhich caused it. "I know he will drive me ing eyes, as she still knelt, glanced every other from his door-that will not be much-but oh! | moment over her shoulder, towards the open

"Am I to return to my own room?" she

continued. "oh, yes, sir—do, do, let me go!"
"What's all this, Helen?" said Gaby, holding out his hand to her-" get up, child-get she soon had her punishment, however.

The only person of the party who had no fear for the future, was Miss Bessy Lanigan. True what's all this about? Tell me at once, you baggage - good child, I mean-don't go on frightening the life and the liver out of me .-Did you see a ghost, or Dicky Stanton?—By and the other; bring your chair closer to me; closer, child, come closer to me."

> She obeyed her father's command, but did not utter a word, only shivered through every limb. Gaby felt that the hand he held was like death's, clammy cold. He put his huge, fat arm round her little delicate neck; laid her head on his shoulder, and fondled her check with his hand, or twisted her golden curls round | Helen?' his finger, and resumed, in a voice exceedingly gentle for him-

"Helen, you d-d little hussey, don't you know you're the pet of the house, and the mouse of the cupboard—ch? Don't you know that, Helen?"

This show of affection, uncouth as it was, she was wholly unprepared for, and it went through her heart. She remained still unable to speak, but turning her head on his shoulder, until her cepting your proposals?" eyes were hidden in it. she wept and sobbed most miserably.

yourself; there, there now, girl, give over now, I tell you:" he gave her a father's kiss.

"Oh, dear, dear father," Helen could have said, "do not curse me when you know all;" but she only muttered these words within herself, twining at the same time her arms around

"Blug-a-bouns! girl, you'll put my shoulder out of joint, and I told you you'd make a fool longer parting, must also be said at once; we of me," and he shook his head indignantly. sho?" demanded Darby Cooney, in a grim and that has happened this evening, by accompany- turn you out of the house, if ever you make a Mr. Stanton half entered in.

> "()b, no, no, no, you will not-I am sure -so, good-night, dear Edmund!-and not a you will not-I am sure you never, never will word, I pray of you again, for the present; [| do that!" she united her hands, and looked a retreat out of the house. with brimming eyes fully into his.

" Well, I won't, poor girl, I wont." " Never, never, sir!

"Well, never, never, then, and be damned to

"God bless you, dear father, God bless you." "But, blug-a-bouns! I dont see what's the matter with you yet, at all, at all," Gaby became grave and contemplative; "oh, ay, I forgot." again he ruminated; "tell me, Helen, a letter of yours, in answer to one of his, in back! What's the matter with you now, which you accept him as your lover and future girl?"

"No, indeed, sir, he has not. On the contrary, sir, he has only a foolish note of mine to he wrote to me; but instead of that note euoouraging him, it is a decided refusal of him."

"Blood-aa'-thunder-an'-ages! let me see his Helen quickly ran up stairs for it, returned in an instant, and placed it in her father's

hands: he read it over rapidly. "Oh, Gog's-blug-a-bouns! The meaking mutton-headed ass! and does he call this riddle-me-ree a love letter! If I don't twist his last solitary glass of wine, emptied it in a jerk, Helen M'Neary flew into the parlor, where and stamped down the empty glass on the table, she knew she should find her father, almost thereby breaking off its shank, "Oh! of all the chaps in Christendom, that harry-long-legs ing him time to utter a word, she flung herself of a fellow, that's neither fish nor flesh, nor me, oh, forgive me! Never again will I give merry-blur-an-ages! 'twas no wonder for you Edmund shrunk from contemplating to what you cause to be displeased with me, in thought, to get the jaundice, which I see you have—at word, or deed! And am I to go to my room the notion of such a starved spider creeping ended Helen's bridal night. again, this moment? I will do so willingly, after you! Get out of the room now for a moment-first give me another kiss, and don't Gaby M. Neary was startled at this unex- ory any mere, I tell you-run away new-oli, plicable energy and passion; it was quite dis- blood-an-fury! Dicky Stanton, to think he beggar-girl, under her own roef, among the proportioned to the occasion. He looked at could humbug me to my face! off with you at

taken such a dislike towards her suitor, Mr. door having been opened, Mr. Stanton's boots woman's zeal and energy, and indeed success. Mr. Stanton had come to supper, on a most express invitation.

M'Neary.

"Sir-the-a-the-a-" and Mr. Stanton stood and stammered, the picture of surprise. "The-a-the devil, sir!" continued Gaby, so my gentleman, you came into my house to play your asses' thricks on mo, did you?"

"Mr. M'Neary - sir - the-a- I - the-areally—don't understand you, sir."

"If you don't then, I'll soon make you.-You told me you had a letter from Helen, accepting you for her husband?"

"And so I have, sir-the-a-"

"Let me see it this moment!" "I will, sir; I have it here, sir, lying next to my heart—in the-a—the-a—'

"Well, pull it out of the-the-a, and hand it here to me.'

made expressly for the treasure by his own hands Q. O. unexpounded drew forth the answer to his letter, from G. O. unexpounded, and protected by good people, and her misgiv-Gaby M. Neary snatched it from him, and read lings and her recollections told her, that the it twice over.

" And what the devil do you call this hodgepodge? Is this the letter, accepting you as a husband, that you told me you got from

"Yes, sir-the-a-the-a-that is the very letter."

"Phu! phu!"-this expression, or rather sound, of ineffable contempt cannot, we fear, be at all translated; "phu! phu! get out, you stupid brute! Oh, Gog-alive! what a purty fellow to come coorting into any man's house! And you had the damn'd assurance to tell me that you had a letter from my daughter, ac-

" And sir, isn't that the-a---

" No, it isn't! No, it isn't, you poor, creep-"Damn the blood of it, girl, don't cry that ling, crawling ownshuck! No-but it is a note, way, or you'll make as great a fool of me as refusing you to your teeth, and laughing at you to your face, you poor stuttering animal. Get out of my sight. this moment, and let me never hear your sugar-a-candy boots screeching within my doors again !"

"Mr. M'Neary—"
"Mr. Tom the divil!—go home, I tell you!" Mr. Stanton would have expostulated, but as unless it was to see you as my child, that I'd his late friend strode towards him he prudently come, to the ould priest's dour, little business retreated, shutting the parlor door between I'd have there. I'm not a good woman, my part, indeed, here—on this very spot, to await, but he also shook with the motion two large himself and his host, and holding its handle on cuishle, an' th'ould man wouldn't let me next wide asunder, better and happier dags, for our tears from his eyes, which fell into Helen's the outside. Gaby, still threatening and ex- or night you; an' I'm kneelin' here to-night. porturbably answered the Babby.

re-meeting. You will not, I know, he selfish bosom; be d—d to it! but I never thought claiming, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the prayers—the laining, reseated himself by the fire. In a not fur the confession, or fur the confession, or fur the confession, or fur the confession has a lain the laining and laining and

"Mr. M'Neary-" he began, when whirl and smack went Gaby's stick against his shins: the door was then quickly reclosed, and Mr. Stanton's boots were heard as quickly creaking

Gaby rang the bell. Tom Naddy answered it; and, indeed, this was no great trouble, as

he had not been far out of the way. "Tell Miss M'Neary to come here, you

Tom shouldered off. Helen soon appeared. "You needn't be much airsid of that creeping bug-a-bow any longer, Helen; I don't think he'll show his nose here for some time to come. But what the divil is this over again? hasn't that ship-in-porridge, that Dick Stanton | Why you look as if you wanted to get him | and more beloved by her new friends, again

> "My dear, dear father, I am thankful to you beyond what I can say."

"Why, then, a damned queer way you have you are glad ?"

"My dear good father, don't be augry with

"Blood-an-fury-an-ages, girl! I thought you'd be ready to dance cover-the-buckle for joy: havn't you even thanks to offer me?" "Indeed I am most thankful, sir-"

"And if you are most thankful, why do you look as if you were going to be hanged? Do you want to drive me mad again? Damned well for Stanton to get rid of you, I believeticoat, whoever may woar it, or whatever she may be to him-may that fellow be oursed by act of Parliament, I say!"

Gaby M'Neary was stumping off to bed; Helen called out after him to return, and say God bless her, before they separated for the night. Gruffly enough, he acceded to her request, and then left her alone. She looked round the cheerless parlor, clasped her hands, and whispered shudderingly to herself-"Oh, Trying to escape from her own thoughts, she

also hurried to her bed-chamber. And thus

CHAPTER XXXII.

shower of houses, that she was her mother, her own old tenement. She was still at fault precipitate, and too selfish, in hurrying Helen her steadily. She was not weeping; but her once, you little baggage, and leave this jockey Mary felt delighted at the disclosure. The But an occurrence, totally unconnected with novelty of finding horself claimed by any hu- him, now absorbed her whole mind and soul. addeed taken chance for what the prebable her eyes were distended, and her shining gold As Helen left the room, Gaby M'Neary man creature, was grateful to her previous She heard of Edmund Fennell's re-appearance.

visit, naturally aroused her gratitude also.-But Nelly Carty, by telling her that she had "Well, sir! do you want me?" began Gaby | yet to make sure of the fact of her parentage, caused to arise in Mary's mind a doubt, which helped to chill the further growth of these feelings. She afterwards instructed her to conceal, for the present, the whole matter from Father Connell, and the doubt grew stronger.

Mary went to live with Father Connell; and for some time hearing or seeing nothing of Nelly Carty, and gradually becoming inspired with new affections, to say nothing of her dwelling constantly on an eld and an overmastering one, almost allowed the circumstance to pass out of her thoughts. Time still went by, and she grew indifferent to it; and by degrees, as the improvement of her mental and moral habits progressed, Mary nearly wished that she might never hear anything more about it. In fact, she now felt a repugnance to being proved From a pocket on the inside of his waistcoat, to be the child of the unfortunate Nelly Carty. She had had opportunity afforded her, of knowing what good people were, and of being loved potato-beggar was not one of the good.

In about three months, as Mary knelt on an evening, with crowds of other persons, in the dusk of the little chapel, preparing to approach the confessional, she felt her cloak plucked gently by some one who knot close behind her, and was turning her head, when in a very cautious whisper, almost at her ear, she was thus addressed :--

"Don't stir, or say a word, ma-colleen-beg, but only listen well to the words you'll hear. I am Nelly Carty, your misfortunate mother; an' I tould you I'd make you an' all the world sure that you were my child; an' ever since you set eyes on me last, sure I was out of this town, far away, roamin' here an' there, to thry an' come across the man, that is the only crature on the face ov the earth can do it; but I couldn't larn tale or tidin's ov him; he's at none of his ould quarthers, widin thirty miles ov us, any how; bud he's off, a great way intirely, this time, fur a rason he has, I'm think-in'. Well, avourneen, don't be afeard but that I'll make him out for you, sooner or later; an' until I do, I'll never come an' disturb your and Gaby bounced up and seized his stick; pace an' quiet in the priest's house. An' aroch! only that I may have this talk wid you, unknownst to him, and to everybody. Ah, now the Heavens be wid you, ma-collecn-beg; I'll soon be on the thramp agen, after that man, am if mortial wit can de id, I'll make you sure. sure, sure."

Mary now heard Nelly Carty arise from her knees behind her, and walk, in her heavy, hobnailed brogues, out of the chapel.

This incident once more disturbed, for a time, the quiet of the beggar-girl's lot; she feared every day the return of Nelly Carty, with the full proofs she seemed so confidently to promise. But time still passed away; and the potato-beggar not appearing, and Mary being now more and more occupied, and more suffered the matter very seldom to occupy her mind. It was not till the very day of her first communion, that she caught another glance of her self-called mother. Mary was just arising from her knees, before the railings of the altar, of showing it. Why don't you look glad, if when the poor woman appeared, squatted, Turk-wise, among the crowd, straight before her, her hands clasped on her lap, her eyes fixed on her supposed child, and streaming tears, and her lips wide apart-agape in fact, with the great admiration and interest which will give to the human mouth that expression.

"God bless you, cuishla-machree," hoarsely whispered Nelly Carty, as Mary made her way through the crowd, to pray prayers of thanksgiving in a secluded corner.

"Amen-an' the same to you, good woman," answered Mary, raising her own moist eyes upward.

The next day, and the next, and the next, Mary again experienced disquietude, anticipating Nelly Carty's appearance at Father Connell's door. But she need not have been so troubled.

A second time the potato-beggar had indeed returned to her town, after a vain search for Robin Costigan. True, she had succeeded in ascertaining that he, and his gang, had recent ly been hovering about the old mansion, twentyfive miles off; but she had also made sure that none of them were at present in its neigh. borhood, nay, in itself-not even excepting its most secret vaults. And whither Robin Costigan had slipped away, she had no clue to conjecture. Upon the chance that he might be When Nelly Carty first announced to the found in Joan Plaherty's hovel, she had come back to the shower of houses, though not to

from Dublin, in his native city. Her licart misgave her as to the cause of this event. She watched him closely; she dogged him, and the rest of the bridal party, to Father Conneil's deor; through all their disguise, recognised who his companions were-and upon the discovery, though the woman had no reason to Noary.

Gaby M'Neary had, for a good portion of the summer, resided with his daughter, in a handsome cottage, about two miles from the town. There was little of architectural beauty or stateliness in the edifice, but it was respectable, and very comfortable; and though not surrounded by aristocratic parks or pleasuregrounds, still it had its accompaniments of garden, and orchard, and shrubberies, and groves, and hedge-row lanes; with its handsome lawn, sweeping before it. On particular business, he had been obliged to return to the town, during the days we have last met him there; but on the very morning after Helen's clandestine marriage, finding his business concluded, he returned to what ought to have been his happy country home.

Helen was glad of the change; glad of anything that could serve to divert her mind from serious thinking, of which, for the present at least, she was incapable. Arrived at the little villa, she wantlered about all day long, whenever she could escape from her father, walking fast in the open air, and searcely pausing a moment to rest herself or look around her. After dinner she was again out in the fields, or along the green lanes, and evening-almost night indeed-stole upon her, ere she thought of returning to her father's roof.

It was not a bright night, though there was a moon; for large masses of clouds, with woolly, silvered edges, sailed in quick succession across the beautiful planet, scarcely ever allowing her to give more than a flash of her magic light at a time, while only scraps of the deep blue sky ! were visible between their interstices. It blew a breezy blast too, and corn-fields were undu- me, to warm the ould heart widin me-she has lating and rustling all around her, and the the deep love for Edmund Fennell, an' Edlandrail was creaking, loudly and incessantly mund Fennell has the love for her-ay, ayin the late meadow; and the trees were waving you may start back, an' you may knit your to and fro, in the breeze, not violently, but | proud young eye-brows at me-bud she loves gracefully; and watch-dogs began to back at him, an' he loves her! An' no wondher that every side, and at different distances; while he should love my collect dhass-for you from afar the broken rush of the river, making couldn't look at, her widout loving her. An way in that direction over an uneven bed, my daughter, my colleen, shan't walk in her would have fallen pleasantly upon any ear but mother's road, if that poor wicked mother can

the bosheens, or green lanes just alluded to, stand between them. You must not thry to when a figure broke through the deep shadow, in which one of its sides was wrapped, and stood on the path a few paces before her.

Helen uttered a little low scream, turned and retreated, but the figure advanced quickly upon her, caught her by her dress, and detained her. She now faced round courageously, and confronted a tattered, middle-aged woman, whose black eyes, flashing in a momentary gleam of the moonlight, fixed upon hers and expressed much vigor and daring.

Miss," the woman said, "I come here to meet ures and figure, showing her eyes glittering you, fur your good, an' not fur evil to you; with anticipated fury, and her teeth clenched twas too free ov me to lay hold on you, I in determination. know-by far too free fur the likes ov me; bud to; an' if you'll stand an' spake to me I'll take my hand from your coat-will you stand an' spake to me?"

" Who are you?" "Nothin' more nor less than an unfortunate beggar, that thramps, on her bare feet, from mornin' until night, to seek the bit an the

sup." spake to me, Miss Helen M'Neary? 'Twill be Hence, our narrative has necessarily run more into useful for you to hear my words. Tell me her hear my words. Tell me her hear my words. that you'll stand and spake to me."

"And how comes it that you know me so

well?" "There is few widin twenty miles round, that I don't know, Miss; sure I see everybody, some time or other. But you'll make the promise to me, Miss, an' I'll take away my hand, as I ought to do? Promise me to stand an' spake to me." "Well, I do promise; and now, say what-

ever you have to say, good woman."
"Thankee, Miss. But I am not a good wowas ould. I was comely whin I was ov your age, Miss; but 'twould be betther to me than have a notion, that beauty will do all and everythind for them; but many a one lives to curse the face that brings only shame an' sorrow to its wearer; an' I know now, whin 'tis too late. that if there's pace for a woman, rich or poor, in her old age, 'tis by keeping herself from sin and shame when she is young; an' when once a young girl goes wrong, every one she knew afore is hard upon her; an' she is forced to take up wid people worse nor herself; an' she gods on from evil to evil, an' she never raises her head again—never—never." The woman drooped her shoulders for a moment and

groaned. "And," she resumed, "the poor crature can laugh an' shout too, afther a time: but it isn't joyful she is—no—" she looked straight but vaguely before her, as if taking a long retrospect of the sinful and mysterious past-" no, it isn't-joyful she is."

"This is all very shocking," said Helen, deeply affected, "but what can it have to do with me? What is your real business with me?" "Take care ov yourself, Miss Helen M'Neary," pursued the woman, not seeming to have noticed the interruption. "You're not sthronger against a sthrong temptation than

another wid a handsome face." "What, woman!"

the path that must lead you asthray isn't far from your feet."

"You are a bold and an impertinent woman," said Helen, walking fast away, now in the direction of her home.

"No matther about that," answered the suspect the private marriage, arose a further stranger, darting after her, and again catching ordeal of trial and punishment for Helen Mc. lady. I told you it would be useful to you to listen to me. I never was a wife, an' yet I was a mother. About eighteen years ago, I had a daughter as beautiful as the sun in May too beautiful for such a mother to have. I thought I'd never lay eyes on her agen. Bud of its vassalage, and the motion was defeated by a The better organized they were by Repeal wardens I found her since then and that Christian majority of thirty-four members out of 232. Such a and O'Connell's own "police," the more they were to I found her since then; and that Christian crature never lived, that is more comely to look at than she is. You are comely yourself, young lady, but she is beyond you. I thought my ould wicked heart was dead and froze widin me: bud at the sight of my lost and found daughter, I felt there was nature in id still; she brought the life and the love back to it agen. An' I remember times gone by; I remember my own misfortunes; an' if any The grand juries of the several counties, and also mother ever kep evil away from her child-evil the leading merchants and citizens generally, as to her body, or evil to her sowl-that evil will I keep from my child. Ay, by the sky above my head! Ay, an' by Him above the sky!-The man or the woman that puts hurt or harm. grief or sorrow, upon my child, must feel bitther vengeance come upon their heads for the deed. Are you harkenin' to me young lady?" "I am, indeed; but surely I have never

harmed or injured your daughter?" "You have harmed her, and you have injured her-though you didn't know you were

doin' id. Bud let you know id now from my mouth; and let the words of my mouth caution "Why, I do not even know your daughter."

"Bud for all that, you are the bittherest foe she has upon the face of the earth."

"I cannot possibly understand you." "Thin I'll give you the knowledge, Miss Helen M'Neary; an' forewarned forearmed, you know. My colleen, my child, that is left put a bar afore her. Bud you stand between She was hurrying homeward, through of the boy she loves and her, and you must not coax Ned Fennell from my colleen. Ned Fennell must be my daughter's wedded husband and-or my curse, an' my vengeance, will cling to whoever hindhers him! An' do you undherstand me now, my proud young lady?"

During the latter part of this speech, the beggar-woman raised her bare arm high above and a moral achievement worthy of the highest her head; her tattered mantle had fallen from fame. about her face, allowing her grey hair to be fluttered by the breeze; and again, as if expressly to give effect to her appearance, the "You needn't be in the laste afeard ov me, moonlight flashed for an instant upon her feat-

"You'll stand fur me now, I see," she re-I have words to say that you ought to harken to; an' if you'll stand an' spake to me I'll take Helen did not kear her, or at least, did not

heed her, and made no immediate answer. (To be Continued.)

"HOME RULE.-V.

RELAND BEFORE THE UNION. We are now approaching a period when events began to thicken, and the proceedings in the Irish "And what business can you have with me?" Parliament became more and more significant, from day to day, of the crisis which was near at hand. perfect as it is, will be found to have been a fitting prelude to the great act of the drama which will shortly open. On 19th April, 1780, public opinion being ripe, and the nation full of expectancy, Grattan made his first celebrated speech, when pro-posing the "Declaration of Irish Rights." Addressing the speaker, he said: "I have entreated an attendance this day that you might, in the most public manner, deny the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for Ireland, and, with one voice, lift up your hands against it." He boldly attacked the statute of William III., which destroyed the woollen trade; vehemently denounced the arbitrary act of George I., which subjected the Irish Parliament to that of England; and declared-" If I had man, Miss; I am far, far from id. I didn't lived when these acts were passed, I should have larn to be good whin I was young, and what I made a covenant with my own conscience to seize didn't larn thin, I didn't care about whin I the first moment of rescuing my country from the ignominy of such acts of power." Then, in lofty tones, which found a responsive echo in the newlyawakened patriotism of the House, he made a stirmillions ov money, that I was blind, an' broken- ing personal appeal to the members: "Your backed, an' fit only to be kicked out of the ancestors," he said, "who sat within these walls, lost way, by every passer-by. An' young cratures to Ireland trade and liberty. You, by the assistance have a notion, that beauty will do all and everythe kingdom liberty. She calls upon you to restore it." With scornful irony he swept away every argument that might be suggested in favour of the bad old system, and anticipating the reproach of ingratitude, often used then by the creatures of government, as well as now, he said, with manly independence, "I know of no species of gratitude which should prevent my country from being free; no gratitude which should oblige Ireland to be the slave of England." This should be the answer of every true Irishman to day to this same kind of reproach, now so freely bestowed by those who think Ireland ought to be happy and thankful because England is prosperous and repentant; in other words, that the country should submit tamely to national extinction for the sake of an empire of whose wealth they are not participators, and in whose glory they can feel no paramount interest.

The political sagacity, contained in the following extract from the same speech, is as true to day as when he uttered it: "As anything less than liberty is inadequate to Ireland, so is it dangerous to Great Britain. We are too near the British nation; we are too conversant with her history; we are too much fired with her example, to be anything less than her equal; anything less we should be her bitterest enemies-an enemy to that power which smote us with her mace, and to that constitution from whose blessings we were excluded." Again appealing to their patriotism, in language which ought to sink deep into the soul of every Irishman to-day, he exclaims: " Do not then tolerate a power - the power of the British Parliament over this land-which has no foundation in utility or necess- them their strength, but he never failed to deprecate orator, who assured them that England must yield.

"An' if you havn't already gone asthray, ity, or empire, or the laws of England, or the laws of he path that must lead you asthray isn't far Ireland, or the laws of nature, or the laws of God— 'do not suffer it to have a duration in your mind." Concluding his address in the same strain, Grattan moved: "That the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." He argued the whole question of Irish rights in a style of such surpassing eloquence, and with such impassioned grandeur of sentiment that his audience caught the fire of his enthusiasm, and when his speech was published, a new spirit seemed to have been breathed into Ireland; so that the change which immediately passed over the face of the country was like a resurrection from the grave. But still the Minister of England was too powerful, or the Irish Parliament had not sufficiently grown out. defeat, however, was only the prognostic of an early triumph. And the heart of Ireland now beat high with the hope of recovering her legislative independence. The volunteers, who in 1780 numbered 40,000, amounted in two years to an army of 80,000 men—the clite of the nation. Early in 1782 public meetings were held in almost every part of Ireland, and resolutions were everywhere passed, expressive of a firm determination to establish her parliamentary rights on a lasting and constitutional basis well as the various volunteer corps, and finally, men of every class, adopted the same principles, and joined in the same measures: a common mutual feeling united the whole country. On the 15th February, 1782, a remarkable convention of the representatives of 143 corps of volunteers, of the province of Ulster, was held at Dungannon, and, as indicative of the general spirit of the times, it may be useful to note here some of the principal resolutions which were unanimously adopted on that occasion: "That a citizen by Jearning the use of arms does not abandon any of his civil rights." "That a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, is unconstitutional, illegal, and a grievance."

And, after reciting various encroachments of the English Parliament, they further resolved: "That it is our decided and unalterable determination to seek a redress of those grievances; and we pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, as freeholders, and fellow citizens, and men of honour, that we will, at every ensuing election, support those only who have supported and will support us therein; and that we will use all constitutional means to make such pursuit of redress speedy and

effectual." It is gratifying, too, to notice that the first use they made of their liberty, as Protestants, was in favour of the Catholics-so true is it, that, when a spirit of patriotism is once roused in a nation, all sectarian antipathies are swept away; and the mutual love of country embraces and binds together all those who are children of the same soil in one common feeling for the common good. If ever the day should come again-and may its glorious light soon dawn-when such a bond of brotherhood shall unite Irishmen of all creeds, and classes, and parties together, there is no power under heaven that could stand in the way of the attainment of their highest hopes and aspirations as a nation. "Resolved that as men, and as Irishmen, as Christians, and as Protestants, we rejoice in the relaxation of the Penal Laws against our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; and that we conceive the measure to be fraught with the happiest consequences to the Union and prosperity of the inhabitants of Ireland." If the volunteers had no other continue justices of the peace. The dismissed victory but this to inscribe on their standards, it was imagistrates were appointed "arbitrators" by O'Cona glorious triumph over ancient bigotry and prejudice,

These proceedings were received with universal applause and approbation. The spirit of the Dungannon meeting was diffused throughout the whole kingdom; and its resolutions were copied and adopted by every volunteer corps in Ireland. Such, indeed, was the cuthusiasm of the times, that Grattan, who was gifted with a dauntless, daring soul, was again induced, a week after the meeting at Dungannon, to bring forward his motion on the rights of Ireland. His argument on this second occasion was more legal and less declamatory than on the former occasion. The question, as he now proclaimed, was not whether Ireland had a right to be free, but whether the English Catholics of that day generally con-Great Britain had a right to enslave her; and, after delivering a speech which sectored to have exhausted the subject, he again moved an address to the king: -"To assure his Majesty that the people of this country are a free people; that the crown of Ireland is an imperial crown, and the kingdom of Ireland a distinct kingdom with a parliament of her own, the sole legislature thereof. To assure his Majesty that by our fundamental laws and franchises (laws and franchises which we, on the part of the nation, do claim as her birthright), the subjects of this kingdomcannot be bound, affected, or obliged by any legislature, save only by the King, Lords, and Commons of this, his Majesty's realm of Ireland; nor is there any other body of men who have power or authority to make laws for the same. To assure his Majesty, that, next to our liberties, we value our connexion with Great Britain; on which, we conceive the happiness of both kingdoms intimately depends, and which, as it is our most sincere wish, so shall it be our principal study, to cultivate and render perpetual; that under this impression, we cannot suggest any means whereby such connexion can be so much improved and strengthened, as by a renunciation of the British Parliament to make laws for Ireland-a claim, useless to England, cruel to Ireland, and without any foundation in law."

Government again used all the means at its command to defeat the motion, and again succeeded which however, made Grattan's triumph, a little ater on, only the more complete and successful.

When Irishmen shall have again thrown off the habits of serfdom, and learnt the manly sentiments of freemen, they will find, in the public speeches and declarations of this period, the amplest and ablest materials for expressing in thoroughly loyal, legal, and constitutional language, the feelings, and wants, and wishes of the entire people of Ireland. HIBERNICUS. -Catholic Opinion.

"THE REPEAL YEAR"—THE MONSTER MEETINGS.

The year 1843 was announced by O'Connell as the tepeal Year. He declined going over to London to till his sent in Parliament, and he held meetings in every part of Ireland with a view of enrolling three millions of repealers. He moved in the Dublin Corporation for a petition demanding a repeal of the Union extinguished in 1800; and reminded his hearers of the wholesale bribery by which the Irish legislature had been cozened into an acceptance of its own ruin; how martial law had been in force at the time; public meetings suppressed; and discussion overawed by the presence of 129,000 soldiers. He then detailed the grievances of Ireland since the Union; her slackened trade and crippled manufactures: her absentee rents and surplus taxation her disproportionately small number of members in Parliament; and the much higher qualification for voting required in Ireland than in England, though the former was the poorer country. The petition having being adopted, O'Connell began his progress through the island, assembling in every convenient spot vast open-air meetings, and gathering together from 50,000 to 400,000 Irishmen at a time. Powerful as his voice was, it could not reach a tithe of his audience; but his presence and the reports which they heard of what he said, were enough to inspire them with fresh andour in the cause. He taught

violence and to counsel peace. He had often he said, in the midst of some monster meeting like that of Tara, the materials of a greater army than both the armies that fought at Waterloo combined. "But take heed," he cried, "not to misconceive me. Is it by force or violence, bloodshed or turbulence, that I shall achieve this victory, dear above all earthly considerations to my heart? No! perish the thought for ever. will do it by legal, peaceable, and constitutional 1. ans alone—by the electricity of public opinion, by c moral combination of good men, and by the enrolment of 4,000,000 of repealers. I am a disciple of that sect of politicians who believe that the greatest of all sublunary blessings, is too dearly purchased at the expense of a single drop of human blood." But the absence of outrage in these assemblies did not prevent their causing great alarm. be dreaded in the event of the Government refusing to yield to their demands. Demonstrations of physical force, are always a formidable menace; and in this case the Catholic priests, bishops, and archbishops were favouring the dangerous movement, Suppression of the Repeal agitation was talked of in Parliament, and some steps were taken by Ministers to increase the means of defence in Ireland. But these symptoms of coercion were treated by O'Connell with ridicule, and had in the first instance no other effect than to swell the maks of the Repealers. At a meeting of the Association in Dublin, on March 11, 1843, he denounced the Duke of Wellington, Peel, and Brougham, for their vindictive hatred of Ireland, and promised that when her Majesty visited her Irish subjects she would hear of nothing but Repeal from one end of the country to the other, Such attacks provoked counter-declarations from the heads of the Cabinet, to the effect that all the resources of the empire would be employed to preserve the union, and that even if all the members for Ireland should be in favour of Repeal, they should still feel it their duty to resist the measure. In the actual temper of men's minds, it was believed that if Repeal were carried it, would be followed by a dismemberment of the Empire.

In the meantime the establishment of the Nation

by Mr. Thomas Davis, a young Protestant lawyer, of the County of Cork, added strength and consistency to the Repeal movement. It was edited by Mr. Duffy, and it afforded to many young and ardent spirits the means of propagating their favourite doctrines. They were called "Young Ireland," and their great aim was to combine Irish Protestants and Catholics in a national struggle for independence. They were not altogether with Daniel O'Connell, for suspected their proclivity to military organization trained army, have no better success than in the outbreak of 1798. Additional regiments were sent citement,-London Tablet. to Ireland; war steamers and gun-brigs cruized round the coast; barracks were loop-boled and forgratings. England was not likely to be taken by surprise, and this CConnell knew full well. He continued to preach peace; but his allies of the Nation school were not so scrupulous about shedding blood. The Government did not, however, always make nice distinctions between the leader and the led. They dismissed O'Connell, Lord Ffrench, and some twenty more Repealers from their office as magistrates, while several others, who sympathised more or less with the Repeal movement, declined to nell's influence, and in many places they were, in their respective districts, resorted to by the people instead of the Queen's magistrates. This attempt at local government was ill-judged, and certain to entail disastrous consequences. England was not prepared to grant Repeal as she had granted Emancipation, and her ministers, therefore, had no choice but to concert measures for the overthrow of Repeal agitation. The general conviction in Parliament was, that if the Union were repealed, "the glory of the country,"-to use Sir George Graham's words-"was departed, and England, all-conquering England, must be classed with those countries from whom power has dwindled away, and present the

best means of securing it

Foreign nations looked on with interest to see what would be the issue of the monster meetings .-They were anxious, as usual, to see England involved in dificulties; and neither at home nor abroad was so peaceful a solution of the repeal question experted as that which actually took place. Repeal meetings were held weekly in America, and attended by natives as well as Irish, while the French press teemed with articles expressing sympathy with the impending struggle. "It was clear, says Mitchel, in his history of this crisis, "that the Irish people then expected, and longed, and burned for battle, and never believed that O'Connell would adhere to his 'peace policy' even in the last extremity." But the mighty masses assembled in the monster meetings-the 200,000 at Mallow, the 300,000 at Tara and at Mullaghmast-looked up to the Liberator in vain with eager eyes, expecting that he would give the word. He would not go beyond the demand for a Parliament in Dublin; that was his ultimatum. The meeting on the hill of Tara carried the enthusiasm of Repealers to its highest pitch. The numbers present on the occasion are variously computed .-One who has whistled at the Plough" wrote, "At two o'clock, when, as I may say, the tide was at its height, when thousands yet arriving were about to he driven back by tens of thousands leaving, at that hour on and around Tara there were about 1,000,000 of people, probably 1,200,000. Taking into account the throngs that filled the roads, and never got within miles of Tara, there were certainly 1.500,000 drawn from their homes by the business of the day." The power of O'Connell had grown colossal, and the possession of it appeared to augur something astounding-men knew not what-it might be in the way of success—it might be in the way of disaster. "Old Iteland," he exclaimed on the hill of Tara, "is a lovely land, blessed with the bounteous gifts of nature: and where is the coward who would not die for her? (Cheers.) These cheers will penetrate to the extremity of civilisation, for your movement is the admiration of the world. His next step was to propound a plan for a Council of 300 delegates to assemble in Dublin. It recalled the Convention of the Dungannon Delegates in 1782, and the recovery of independence under the auspices of the Armed Volunteers. Monster meetings were held at Roscommon, Clifden, and Loughrea, with overy demonstration of a fixed and united purpose; but at the Rath of Mullaghmast, where the massacre of the Irish chiefs by the treacherous English of the Pale took place in 1577, the proceedings of former meetings were repeated with circumstances of new and grave import. Robes and ornaments are not without their effect even in democratic assemblies. O'Connell took the chair in his scarlet alderman's cloak, surrounded by town corporations in similar attire. John Hogan, the Irish sculptor, came forward and placed on his head a richly embroidered cap, resembling an ancient chieftain's crown, and addressed him in the words: "Sir, I only regret that this cap is not of gold." "I will wear it," O'Connell replied, "while I live, and have it buried with me when I die." The responsive voices of 500,000 spectators proved at all events

before such demonstrations; that the Union was virtually annulled, and that he had already made arrangements for the new Parliament in College Green.

There were three courses which the English Gov. ernment was free to adopt in this emergency. It could grant the demands of O'Connell and the monster meetings in full, and repeal the Union; but it was felt in England that to do this would be to shiver the British sceptre and let its crown, like that of King John, be lost in the waves of the Wash. Secondly, it could take the grievances of Ireland-commercial, political, and religious-into serious and kindly consideration, with the honest intention of dealing even-handed justice. Thirdly and lastly, it could prevent the further Repeal meetings by force, proclaim them illegal, and arrest the leaders of the movement. The last of these methods was the casiest, and it was that, in fact, which the Ministry of Peel, Lyndhurst, Graham, and Aberdeen adopted. On Sunday, the 8th of October, immense masses were to assemble on the shore of Clontart only two miles from Dublin; but late in the ufternoon of Saturday a proclamation posted on the wall. of the capital, and signed by all the highest authorities, commanded all whom it concerned to abstain from attending the projected meeting, and to prevent it being assembled. 4,000 soldiers in the garrison with abundance of field-pieces, were ready, with 1,000 policemen, to carry into execution the orders of the Castle, whatever they might be. The menaces of countless Repealers were now confronting the breast-works of English force; and it needed the skilful guidance of a leader like O'Connell to prevent a most sanguinary and disastrous collision. There was no time for the Irish to arm, nor was arming what he desired. But thousands were already on their way from the counties of Meath, Kildare, and Dublin. The Committee of the Repeal Association, therefore, wisely resolved on preventing bloodshed, and sent out gentlemen on horseback to turn back the people on the several roads by which they were approaching. The troops were marched out and stationed on the shore and on the hill; the cannon were planted so as to rake the place of meeting; but no meeting took place. He fore a week had passed, O'Connell and eight others were held to bail to take their trial for conspiracy and other misdemeanors. The names of the eight were John O'Connell, M.P. for Kilkenny; Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the Nation; Richard Barrett editor of the Pilot; Dr. Gray, editor of the Freeman's lournal; Messrs, Tyrrell and Tierney, priests Thomas Ray, Secretary of the Repeal Association and Thomas Swele, "Head Pacificator of Ireland." their devotion to him had a limit, and he feared and Repeal agitation did not come during the eight months of the legal proceedings. The open-air and the use of arms. The Disarming Bill which was | meetings, indeed, were discontinued, as it had been under consideration in Parliament proved that the intended that they should be, during the winter Government shared the same apprehensions, and that months, but Conciliation Hull in Dublin was made the cause of insurrection would, in the face of a well without interruption, under the auspices of Smith O'Brien and other leaders a locus of national ex-

tiled; police-stations were strengthened with iron; IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Dunin, Dec. 6 .- The Home Government Association held its quarterly meeting last evening in the small hall of the Antient Concert Rooms. There was a tolerably full attendance. Mr. Macartney, D. L., occupied the chair. The chief speakers were the same as have appeared at previous meetings the only noticeable change being the addition of a new member, whose accession was hailed with satisfaction. Mr. W. Vesey Fitzgerald, J.P., a gentleman of property and station, who enjoys considerable popularity, has thought fit to join the standard of "Home Rule," and made his first appearance in the ranks. His presence further illustrates the heterogeneous character of the society, for his theory of Home Rule differs widely from Mr. Butt's plan. He advocates the holding of triennial Parliaments in Dublin, the building of a Royal residence, and the formation of a committee to revise and prepare Irish Bills, as suggested by Mr Pim. He thinks that would be better than Mr. Butt's scheme, but considers the latter "practical, safe, and feasible," and therefore supports it, though he does not consider it the best A resolution was given to him to move, which called upon Irish constituencies to require candidates seeking their suffrages to declare themselves in tayour of the principle of Home Rule, and to reject curred; and heartily as they desired a redress of them if they refused, no matter what their personal Itish grievances, they did not think that a legislative or political claims. It asserted that Home Rule was a thing of vital importance which had comseparation from the mother country would be the mended itself to the judgment of the immense majority of the Irish people. He thought the passing of the resolution would be the turning point of the movement, and that only those who were in favour of Home Rule could look with complacency upon the political prospect. He declared his determination in the counties of Clare, Louth, and Kerry to adopt the advice given in the resolution, although in doing so he should have to sacrifice private friendships. It seemed to him a very original idea for Mr. Gladstone to lancy that he could coerce a people into attachment. He thought the game was in their own hands, and however some might denounce "Home Rule," instalment after in-stalment would be given. Mr. Butt, in seconding the resolution, reminded the meeting that Mr. Fitzgerald's grandfather, Prime Sergeant Fitzgerald, resigned the highest legal office under the Crown rather than vote for the Union. He warned Irish constituencies of the danger of returning memhers to Parliament in whom they could not place confidence, and warned Irish members to "look to it." He believed the triumph of the cause was mot far distant, and that the indications of it were every where. A Scotch member, for instance, demanded Home Rule for Scotland, though only in a modified form, such as Mr. Pim's, who advocated the formation of a grand committee for Ireland." Such a committee would be accepted as a halting-place on the road to Home Rule. He said it was not the in-terest of Ireland to seek for a separation from England, but it was her interest to enter into a league with England upon terms of perfect equality. When he saw that accomplished he would be a friend of England. He did not say what he was now, but he believed he was a far better friend than the counsellor who would tell the Monarch that she could retain Ireland by crushing it. He regarded it as a miracle that at the end of 70 years of broken Treaties and of the crushing of Irish independence, the Irish people were willing to say to England. "We are your friends if you will do us justice." At the next election he would be disappointed if Ireland did not return 80 members pledged to Home Rule. and it would be then impossible to refuse their demands. He believed the day was not far distunt when there would be an uprising of Protestant power in support of the cause. He had no doubt that in the next Session a proposal would be made for establishing local tribunals, but that would be more revolutionary than any measure which the Associa-) tion proposed, for that would take from Parliament the power conferred on Parliament alone. Referring to the Education question, he asked what right had Englishmen or Scotchmen to talk of Irish education. He complained that they had not a British Constitution in Ireland; for if they had they would have the right of carrying arms, they would have trial by jury, and liberty of the Press. He recounted what a Protestant Parliament had done for the benefit of Roman Catholies, and characterised as absurd any apprehensions of either party receiving injury from the other The Rev. Professor Galbraith and Rev. W. G. Carroll commented upon Mr. Fortescuo's speech at Bristol, and called on the electors of the county Louth to do their duty at the next election .- Times' Dublin that the crown of popular favor was worn by the Correspondent.

Dunias, Dec. 7 .- The Commission of Over and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 5, 1871.

rminer was opened yesterday in the Court-house, en-street, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice O'Brien, lendar. There was comparatively little interest in ne case evinced by the populace, the charges now onding against him being so much less serious than hat upon which he has been tried. Mr. Justice Tirien charged the Grand Juries, and explained the nature of the principal cases. There were two indictments against Kelly. The charge in each is varied in different counts, some of thom alleging an intent to murder the constable, others only to maim or do him grievous bodily harm, or to resist and prevent his lawful apprehension. If one of the counts which laid the charge in the most serious form were proved, the prisoner, his Lordship observed, would be morally guilty of murder, although death did not ensue. He directed attention to the question which they might have to consider, whether the constables were justified in attempting to arrest Kelly without a warrant, and informed them that, as a general rule, if a constable acting in the discharge of his duty believed, and had reasonable grounds for believing that a felony had been committed, though he did not see it, and that a particular person committed the crime, he would be justified in endcavoring to arrest him even without a warrant. He thought it more judicious not to go into the details stated in the information, but as the offence charged was a serious one, affecting the public security, the administration of justice, and the protection of life and property, it required the most careful consideration. His Lordship observed, in reference to the prosecution of the two constables, Moony and Shannon, for assaults committed in the affray in the Park, that the jury should be satisfied as to the identification of the accused, and the question whether the assaults were, in fact, committed, and were unjustifiable. After an hour's deliberation, the Grand Jury found true bills in Kelly's case, and siterwards in the police case. The prisoner Kelly was then placed in the dock. He was respectably dressed, appeared to be in good health, and maintained the same self-possession which he evinced when on trial for his life. His counsel (Mr. Molloy) applied to have the indictment by the City Grand Jury in August last, for the same offence, quashed. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., on the part of the Crown, declined to state what course would be taken with respect to that indictment, until the prisoner was arraigned and had pleaded. The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded " Not Guilty." Mr. Murphy stated that the Crown would proceed with the trial this morning before a county jury, and in the meantime would consider what course should be taken with respect to the other indictment. Mr. Molloy announced that he would apply to have the trial postponed, and Mr. Murphy that he would resist the application to the ntmost. Several of the jurors whose names appeared on the panel applied to be released from serving on account of age or illness, and in one case applicant said he was a barrister. The Court refused to discharge them, as they ought to have applied to the Recorder when the panel was revised, but said when the jurors were called on tines, any reasonable excuse which they had to make would receive attention. In the case of the two constables against whom bills were found, the trial will be held in the Queen's Bench, having been removed into that court by vertiorari. Mr. Molloy applied that recognizances should be entered into for payment of the costs, Mr. Justice O'Brien remarked that the application was imprecedented, and the Court would dispose of it in the morning.-Ibid. Duning, Dec. 8,-Yesterday forenoon, on the trial

of Kelly on a charge of attempting to shoot Constables Mullens and Grimes. Mr. Butt applied for a postponement, on the ground that the prisoner could not have a fair trial, on account of the comments on the result of the late trial of the prisoner for the murder of Talbot which had been published in various English and Irish journals. Counsel read extracts from the Dublin Daily Express, The Times, the Forkshive Post, the Pall Mall Grante, Daily News, Daily Telegraph, and Saturday Review, some of which, he contended, threatened the abolition of trial by jury in Ireland. He contended that the violence of the writing and the threat to abolish trial by jury in Ireland had produced their effect, and in continuation contended that the circumstance that the facts inagain to drink of the invigorating waters of that volved in the last trial and the proofs to be brought sacred fountain. Is there any other fact has those against the prisoner in the present proceedings form part of the case upon which those journals had declared him a murderer plainly indicated the necessity for a postponement of the trial. The papers which published these articles would have been brought up for punishment if it were possible. But it could not be done, and for this reason, because the old evidence of the Stamp-office on which a publisher might be convicted was taken away by a recent Act. If he could bring the proprietor of The Times into court-he said nothing of the Dublin papers-he had no doubt their Lordships would deal with him. But it would be wrong, it would be oppression, to bring the innocent agent and make him liable. The Attorney-General opposed the application, and denied that the jury were at all likely to be influenced by the articles in question. The Solicitor-General having spoken on the same side, and Mr. Koogh having replied, Baron Fitzgeral said that unfortunately the Court were divided in opinion, the result of which was that the trial would be postponed till the next Commission. With one exception all the articles relied on were published out of Ireland, and looking at the articles in the only Irish paper referred to, without expressing any approval of them, he would say that if the case rested on them there was not a shadow of ground for the present application. Those appearing for the prisoner had, in his opinion, disproved their own case, for the only possible inference he could draw was that either there had been no discussion of the matter here, or, if there had, it was such as could not be relied on as prejudicial to the prisoner. Mr. Justice O'Brien said he had arrived, with some doubt, at a different conclusion from that of his learned brother. There could be no doubt of the circulation of the Irish papers in Ireland, and applying the rule of Lord Kenyon in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph. he felt bound to say that, in his opinion, the motion should be granted. The trial was accordingly postpored.-Ibid

The Irish Catholies of to-day, conscious of the many inevitable dangers attendant upon the mixed or godless system of education, which the Clovernment has vainly sought to impose upon them, now demand from the Imperial Parliament, as their right, perfect freedom of education-a system of education purely Catholic in all its branches, primary, intermediate, and university. They demand tor themselves as Catholic parents the legal right, and, as far as it is afforded to others, aid from the State, to discharge the solemn duty of educating their children in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and the teaching of the Catholic Church. They are conscious that education separated from religion is the vehicle of that infidelity and indifferentism, which are at present seducing and corrupting the youth of the principle countries of Europe, and shaking to its centre the whole fabric of social life. They are mindful of the solemn warning addressed a few years' ago to the Catholic Bishops of Ireland by Edmund Burke, the eminent Protestant statesman already mentioned "If you consent," he says, " to put your clerical education, or may other part of your education, under the direction and control of the Government, than you will have sold your religion for their money. And there will be an end not only of the Catholic religion, but of were granted. It is Protestant teaching which the all religion, all morality, all law, all order, in your Protestants wish to secure for their children—why unhappy kingdom." Moreover, the State has no then is it unreasenable in the Catholics to insist on

right to seek the control and management of the Catholic teaching for theirs? It is with pleasure education of our youth. This is admitted even by a remarkable Protestant philosopher, Mr. Stuart columns of the Saturday Review. As regards primary education, it says, the only point in which the demonstration of Kelly (for firing at constables prosecution of Kelly (for firing at constables prosecution of the County jurors, owing to the transfer of Mill, where he says—"It is not endurable that a government should, either in law or fact, have a complete control over the education of the people. To possess such a control and actually to retain it, is to be desnotic."- Wexford People.

Last week, at the Protestant Synod held in Armagh, there was great lamentation over the conduct of one of the body, who had sold his house and farm to a Catholic Priest,—Dundalk Democrat.

The Kilkenny Journal says :- "Richard Kelly, Esq., of Feethela, in the county Kilkenny, has been recently received into the Catholic Church, and baptized by the Rev. J. O'Hanlon, P.P., Gowran. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and his conversion is the result of a long course of reading and investigation of the doctrines of Catho-

There can be no good effected by endeavouring to hide the fact that small-pox is very prevalent in the city. It has made its appearance in places where it might be least expected, and the localities which have done their most in popularising the disease are not a whit more dangerous than some of the cleanest districts in the city. Much has been said of the possibility of catching the terrible enemy by driving n cabs; and it is said these vehicles are declining in popularity. And this is a reminder that the hospital cab system is far from perfection. In the poorer districts there exists a sharp prejudice against using that mode of conveyance. We know of several cases in which patients absolutely refused to be taken to hospital in these cabs. The two drivers in their white shirts are a terror. There is no reason in the world why these startling overalls should be worn. The men should be attired in ordinary costumes. It is hard to discover why such people should be frightened by these theatrical effects; and as there is no sense in the arrangement we hope it will be speedily given up.-Dublin Freeman.

The Confessional.—The powerful and efficacious influence of confession in preventing sin especi-

> "That sin-The sin of all most sure to blight. The sin of all that the soul's light Is soomest extinguished in "-

is not merely a theological dogma, or a theological conclusion to be reasoned out. It is a fact. Nor is it a fact, local or occasional, or obscure or discoverable only by a few select witnesses, however respectable and weighty. It is a fact, plain, tangible world wide, and ages long; existing wherever a Catholic congregation exists on the face of the earth everywhere witnessed, through every day that dawns and declines, through every generation that comes and goes, by every priest that sits in the tribunal of confession, by every penitent who kneels there; witnessed by millions and millions of every clime. of every race, of every profession, of every state and condition and line of life, from the king on his throne to the beggar in the street, from the polished courtier to the rectained savage, from the learned thologian and philosopher to the unlettered clown; witnessed by married and unmarried, rich and poor, by the father and mother of many children; by their daughter, a girl at school; by their daughter, about to become a bride; by their daughter, a cloistered nun; by their son, a Zonave in the army; by their son, a student at college; by their son, practising at the bar; by their son, a judge on the bench; by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; conviet under sentence of death; by the soldier on the eve of battle; by the ovicted peasant about to leave the land of his fathers for ever; by the youth who has sadly lost it; by the matured man, after years of dissipation; by the hoary sinner on his dying bed. Of the millions who in every quarter of the Catholic world are every day of every year crowding round the confessional, is there one who, going there with a sincere heart and upright intention, does not feel on leaving it that he has received a new principle of life, a new strength to fight the good fight, a new love of holiness, an odour of paradise scenting his soul, his youth renewed like the eagle's? He may fall again, as many do-that is poor human nature but well he knows, as all who have tried know well that his only hope of rising again is in returning ever been any other fact, on the face of God's earth, attested by such a body of such witnesses, who themselves have felt, and seen, and known, stretching out from land to land, from generation to generation? Yet there has ever been, as there will be, that infinite number of fools, of whom the wise man speaks, and who have ears and hear not, who have eyes and see not. Where these thing are, is surely the city on the mountain, the City of God. Here surely is fulfilled, though it is but part of the fulfilment of the prophecy of old :- "O poor little one, tossed with tempest, without any comfort, behold I will lay thy stones in order, and will lay thy foundations with sapphires, and will make thy bulwarks of jasper, and thy gates of graven stones, and all thy borders of desirable stones. All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of the children." Aye, and the children of that church, who frequent this hely institution, this the great means of sanctification entrusted to her, feel that peace of God which surpasseth all understanding, that peace which the world can neither give nor take away, and feel it in the deepest depths of the soul. Ask them, you who are not of them, and with one voice they will tell you it is so. Then, "Why stand you here all day idle? Go you also into My vineyard."-Dublin Review.

Education for IRELAND .- We were glad to notice last week in the Pall Mall Gazette the admission that in "the extreme case," that, for example, of, "a large Roman Catholic population so poor that it cannot maintain schools, and so bigoted that it conscientiously objects to unsectarian schools-our contemporary is of opinion that 'it would be better to support a Roman Catholic system of learning than none at all.' However, adds the writer, that is a difficulty which has not yet arisen, and probably will never arise." The obvious answer-that in Ireland it has arisen-has been well put by Sir Edward Strachey in a letter which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette of Monday last. There are, he says, no doubt, many persons-if he understands his arguments, Professor Huxley is one of them-" who hold that Popery is so detestable a superstition "that it would be better to teach the Irish poor nothing than to educate them as the Catholic clergy would have them educated; but he believes that, instead of "this impracticable doctrine," that of concession where concession is necessary will be adopted by the people of England and Scotland, and he remarks that "no single statesman has any doubt upon the point from the moment he comes into official relations and responsibilities with Ireland. Be it Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, Lord Mayo or Mr. Chichester Fortescue, they all know well enough, and with no difference of opinion, what the Irish want," "Let us not," he concludes, "shut our eyes to what those feelings and wishes are, because they are so opposed to our own." Sir Edward Strachey, at any rate, looks the question straight in the face; but it will be observed that when at the recent Protestant demonstration at Armagh, a strong line against denominational education was taken up, it was on the express ground of obtaining for Protestant children immunity from hostile teaching,-a condition which might be perfeetly well secured, even if the Catholic demands

that we note another admission—this time in the clusively Catholic. It questions whether this request will be persisted in. None of the others, the vriter thinks, are of a kind to which any consistent Liberal ought to object, or which are not implicitly sanctioned by the English Education Act. If the question of higher education should prove equally manageable, the Government, concludes the Saturdan Review, should have no great dread of taking it in hand .- London Tablet.

It is absolutely certain that no class in Great Britain fully understands the Irish Education Question, not even all British Catholies. Most of the latter suppose that it is a mere matter of religion; which it is, mainly, but with a large infusion of nationality and antipathy against English State domination. History is totally ignored by the British Press in discussing this question. It is forgotten that, since the earlier portion of the 16th century, the Anglican Church, the Anglican school, and Anglican political domination, have been synonymous in Ireland. While the adoption of the principles of the Reformation by the English and the Scotch established a homogeneity of creed, as there had been generally of race, between the two peoples of Great Britain, William 111, founded the Scotch parish schools as porches of the Kirk. The Anglican clergy had sole charge of the parochial schools in England Dissent, which was a small minority, crouched and trembled under both Establishments; all education from the parish school to the University, being ruled by the Established Church in either kingdom. Primary, intermediate, and University education thus grew up in England and Scotland in close association with the Church of the majority of the nonulation. Neither Dissent nor Catholicity has one ancient foundation, one great school, in the whole of Great Britain older than the present century. It we now turn to Ireland, we find these conditions actually reversed. The people clung to the old faith with desperate tenacity. Yet all their ecclesiastical and educational endowments were wrested from them, and alienated to a small minority of imported planters; the natives never having conformed to the new creed of the Tudors. All the educational foundations of Ireland, up to the close of the last century, were Protestant and alien in character and object. Nor were they religious and educational institutions only, they were openly and actively political intended to eradicate Irish usages and habits, and to enforce English ways in Ireland. To wear his beard, to allow his flowing locks to hang over his shoulders, to mount a horse on the un-English side, to hurl, to send out his children to nurse, to play the harp, to deal in minstrelsy—to do anything Irish, in fact to woo or wed an Irish girl, was death. To these were added, the "Mead Act" of Trim, which authorized any "mere Trishman," not found in company with an Englishman of good repute, to be put to death and a tax to be levied on the locality to reward, the party who brought such head to the nearest English station. Add to these, the borrors of the religious penal laws, and we stand face to face with the present Education Question. May we ask, is there anything in kind or degree in the Education Question in England or in Scotland analogous to that in Ireland? Nothing whatever. All State education in Ireland, from 1537 to the opening of the present century, has been thoroughly, openly, and exclusively Protestant—that is, for a small fraction of the population, and these alien and imported. If the natives were savages, having had no anticedents, no culture, no civilization, then, indeed, the external agencies to evangelize them would have been intilligible, though herrible. But when it is recollected that, so far from being savages, they had a history anterior to that of Britain, and at one time a higher culture; and that all their property, ecclesiastical, educational, and secular, was wrested from themthe matter assumes a new aspect. The alternative of Catholicism and poverty, on the one side, or Protestantism and property on the other, was offered. Ireland had no difficulty in deciding. She emerged from the darker clouds of the Penal Laws, at the opening of this century, poor and ignorant, yet one of the noblest nations on earth,-Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Charles Dilke has brought definite charges of scandalous extravagance and waste of the public funds against the Court and successive Ministries. These are intermixed with general criticisms on Monarchical institutions, which are not capable of being brought to an issue, but in themselves they admit of direct verification or disproval. Significant Charles Dilke maintains them: Mr. Lowe defies them. We do not know the extent of the denial and the character of the future explanations, for, as Mr. Lowe justly observed, to enter into the subject before the people of Halifax would be to fall into the error for jwhich he had consured his opponent; but if Sir Charles Dilke will repeat his statements on the meeting of Parliament, he has the assurance that the Government will not endeavor to smother discussion. This should be sufficient to direct his zeul into a more decorous channel. Instead of prevoking breaches of the peace in Provincial towns and endangering the very cause of Administrative reform in his own person, had he not better seek the retirement of Chelsen, and, amid a pile of books of reference, occupy the next two months in framing his indictment against the British Monarchy? The time is not too long. He has himself told us of the variety of the abases which extends from the Life Guards, "whose cumbersomeness and unsuitability to war were amply demonstrated in my presence on several occasions during the Hampshire campaign," down to the able-bodied seaman who is maintained all the year round to paint the lion and the unicorn on the fire buckets of the Royal yacht. The Clerk of the Check, the Clerk of the Closet, the Exons in Waiting, and a hundred others have all been roused by his attack, and are ready to make a stout fight for their salaries and perquisites, whatever they may be. Now, all these people will be glad to catch the Member for Chelsea tripping in his facts, and he may depend upon it the array of officials in the House of Commons, with such a champion as Mr Lowe to lead them, will be as bold as merciless So, as, after his little blunder about the Queen's Income Tax, he cannot afford to make any more mistakes, he had better set to work with his Blue-books

at once.—Times. Perhaps one of the most unhappy signs of the times is the decline of maternal affection. In a generation not a little distinguished for wrangling almost the claims of women to this and that privilege, it is rather awkward to find women giving up a delight which has won her real reverence almost since the beginning of the world. We have had songs, and ballads, and poems, and tragedies, and novels without number founded on this one issue of human feeling. But we doubt if the testimony will hold for our time. The better classes have almost entirely given up directly rearing their children .-Then buby-farming is one of the most startling facts of our time. Here we have a deliberate well-regulated plan for the murder of young children; and we have indutitable evidence that the crime is not confined to one particular class. The latest device of murderous impecuniosity is really more horrible than baby-farming itself. We find a woman now charged with poisoning three of her children. She has had twelve; of these but two survive, and one is dying. The rest have all expired, forward at once and deliver himself up.

showing symptoms of having been poisoned. The secret of this terrible mortality is, that the children time, he will take him into custody, and consign their own game.—Lames City Times.

were in burial clubs, and the mother, of course, received a few pounds at their death. Some of the unfortunate children have been exhumed, and poison has been discovered. The child now lying dead had had sufficient poison to kill it, and in this case there is no doubt whatever of guilt. He had reached the age of cleven, an age at which children become almost more dear than ever to their parents. Such cases we do not know to be common; but even one shows the increased ferocity which has grown up by degrees in England in the maternal mind,-This woman is the wife of a puddler; her case suggests questions at once socio-economic, moral, and religious .- Dublin Freeman.

A LANDMARK OF PROGRESS .- Twelve months since ve, in common with all Catholics, were pleased with a sign that heresy was dying out amongst us, and that no power but the Catholic church was fit to step in and cope with evils that seem, unfortunately to be inseparable from the condition of the poor .-The event we speak of was the transformation of a Methodist conventicle into a Catholic Church. henceforth to be known as St. Bridget's, Bevington Hill, Liverpool. Nowhere was such a building more needed than in the midst of such a teeming popula-tion, of whom the great majority are Catholics. The anniversary of the opening is to be celebrated tomorrow, and a great and meritorious work will be done, if as many of the Caiholies of Liverpool as possible will gladden Father O'Donovan's heart by being present.—Liverpool Catholic Times Dec 2.

German Seies .- A correspondent sends to the United Service Gazette the following from Portsmouth: -"A gentleman presented himself on board the B - a short time since and requested to be allowed to look over the ship, which request was granted. He made minute enquiries, particularly as to shells, fuses, charges. &c. : but for this information he was referred to the Excellent, as there alone could his questions be satisfactorily answered. He replied with a half smile, Oh, never mind: I see there is nothing new; I have in my pocketbook, [producing it] the most minute particulars of everything connected with your ship; I only came on board to see if there were any fresh improvements or aftertions since you were in dock! The visitor proved to be a German naval officer. He had visited every part of our Government establishment at Portsmouth. Our correspondent adds that, 'unknown to ourselves' we are under a constant and regular supervision by such visitors."

Mn. WHALLEY AND MR. GLADSTONE .- That gentleman has been writing to Mr. Gladstone to put himself point-blank the question to which some of his riends have already failed in obtaining an answer. Is Mr. Gladstone a Catholic all the while that he publicly professes himself a Protestant? That is the question. To which Mr. Gladstone replies, that, if he were, he would be the basest creature in the kingdom which he has a share in ruling, and instant ejection from office would be the smallest of the punishments he would deserve. But the gem of Mr. Gladstone's letter is the assurance-with which Mr. Whalley is delighted—that he is centirely convinced that while the question is a most insulting one, you have put it only from having failed to notice its true character"-in other words that Mr. Whalley is to be excused his rudeness on the ground of his deficiency in delicacy of moral pereption-"since," he adds, "I have observed during an experience of many years that, even when you undertake the most startling duties, you perform "them in the gentlest and most considerate man-" ner" If the writer were anyone but Mr. Gladstone, we should almost suspect him of poking fun at his correspondent. But the cruellest cut of all is delivered by the Daily News, which calls the attention of Mr. Whalley and his friends to the fact that the direct question remains, after/all, unanswered. Any one, indeed, capable of porting the original question would be capable of looking for an evasion in the answer .- Tablet.

A TURKET SHIP IN A GALE .- The Telegraph announces that on Monday night and Tuesday morning the turret ship Hotspur encountered a severe gale in the Channel. The vessel put to sea from Plymouth at dusk, for fortland, but had not proceeded many miles when a terrible storm arose so alarmingly that Lord John Hay, viously, with others, put on a cork jacket, to be prepared for contingencies, ordered her, when off the

Start, to go about and put back for Plymouth. It may well be said that "our ships won't doat."

Favorential -It is not easy to understand why a few vices are peculiarly selected as more worthy of condemnation than others, and why the efforts of philanthropats are confined chiefly to the reforma-tion of one or two classes of sinners. Charity is the greatest of all virtues, yet we have no reformate ies for the uncharitable. An elderly lady who backbites he neighbours, is rarely, if ever, followed by a city missionary with earnest remonstrances against the error of her ways, and appeals to her to forsake her sinfu habits. She is never teld that if she will lead a new life every facility will be given her to regain her position in society, simply for the reason that an exhortation to penitence on this ground would be treated by her with contempt, inasmuch as, so far from having forfeited her position, she probably owes it to the amusement society has derived from her ill-natured remarks. Yet there can be no doubt that she requires remonstrance and oxhortation quite as much as her erring sisters whose conduct has brought down upon them complete expulsion from society, and who are considered fit inmates for reformatories. Again, what vice can be more odious or inconvenient to society than dishonesty, yet how generally is it winked at? There are no " midnight meetings" held to which directors who float bubble companies and tradesmen who adultorate their wares are invited. No tea and coffee and cake are prepared for these poor sinners. No touching address is delivered to them. They are not asked to join in singing a "Sunday School hymn," with the view of recalling to their minds the days of their innocence. No discriminating eye fixes itself on a young grocer whose expression is innocent and sad." Nor do any amiable and well-intentioned persons bring him back by kindly words to the path of virtue and then carry him off in a cab to a home where he may learn to appreciate purity of food, and acquire a taste for unsauded sugar. Even the clergy-man in the pulpit rarely troubles himself to remind the respectable members of his congregation of their pet vices, but confines himself to denouncing the errors of those who are not present to derive any benefit from his discourse. It is almost time that this favouritism should cease. To reclaim but one erring director or tradesman would be a great feather in the cap of society, even though the lost sheep on coming back to the flock found himself alone in his glory .- Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 27 .- The Tribune, this morning says, that it appears that late in the afternoon, Terence Bailey, one of Tweed's bondsmen went to the Sheriff's office with an order, in the usual form, surrendering bail and authorising the Sheriff to arrest Tweed in exoneration of himself and surety. I'weed was at once hiformed of Bailey's treason towards him, and disappeared. Up to this hour he has not been seen by those who sought him, and the efficers declare they cannot find him. It is still believed that if bail can be obtained Tweed will come

him to prison, or place a watch over him at his

Tweed's property will be attached, probably at an early date, on the application of the the People. One of those prominent in the prosecution of the Ring Rogues, yesterday applied for a list of his property, from the official records. This list is minus real entute owned by Tweed to the amount of \$4,474,000, purchased since 1868 in fact, nearly all of this has been transerred to hi relatives, but no such fraudulent sales will hol good,

GOVERNMENT FRANCES IN THE UNITED STATES .- EVERY body in the United States who has had a chance t rob the public or the people whose interest he wa appointed to protect, seems to have availed himsel of the opportunity. Municipal, State and Federa officers have all gone the same way .- Mont. Herald.

The Roman Catholic clergy throughout the country are displaying a commendable activity in the cause of temperance. In the Eastern States nearly every parish has a temperance organization, and the most beneficial results have followed the efforts of the clergy to banish drinking usages from all circles within the reach of their influence.-New York Ecening Mail.

THE STOLEN PASS .- An editor lost his pass on the railroad, and requested the officers of the road to secure the arrest of any man who should present it, The next day he found the pass in the pocket of his Sunday trowsers, and proceeded to take a trip upon it. As soon as he offered it to the conductor, that faithful officer knocked him on the head with his lantern, called in three brakesmen and the baggagemaster, dragged him, despite his frantic struggles, along the floor into the bargage car, where a brakesman sat on him while the conductor buttered him up a lot to keep him quiet; and then they searched him to ascertain what other thefts he had been perperpetrating. With the exception of a ticket to the circus, that man had upon his person absolutely nothing but railroad passes! He had passes all over the main roads and branch lines and feeders and sidings, in the State of Pennsylvania. He had free tickets over all the railroads in the Eastern, Southern, Middle and Western States, and in four of the Territories. He had a pass over a railroad from Yeddo to Yokohama, and mother from Calcutta to Bengal. He had a letter premising him one on the new road which is proposed in Terre del Fuego, and a manuscript puff which be but written for a man who had assured him he should baye a pass over the road, which the man southe was about to run under the Mediterranean from Africa to imly, as soon as it was built. The conductor concluded that he had caught the greatest kleps manner than the world ever saw. But when he got oned, to Harrisburg the affair was explained. And now if there is any one editor in the State who is complete be sick of a gentlemanty conductors," that editor it is at the State capital.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the causel for the defendendant in the celebrated The aborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to not shahim all the information in his possession cone ming the whereabouts, in certain months in 1000, of all registered vessels of the United States be wing the name "Osprey." It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estates was a possenger in an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered off Rio, on the South American cosst, and that he was picked up, among others, by the Coptoin of an American vessel named the "Osprey,"

A record of railroad disasters in the United States from the beginning of November, 1870, to the end of October, 1871, comprises returns of 107 accidents. The total shughter was 170 killed and 254 wounded. Forty of the accidents were collisions, which under thoroughly ficient management, ought to be ranked as almost impossible occurrences. The foremost place in the list is held by the Revere disaster on the 26th August. Although most of the so-called accidents have been traced to negligence of officials, yet in no case has the punishment due to manslaughter been dealt out to the offenders.

NOT SO SHARP AS THEY THOUGHT .- The other night Her captain, Lord Joyn Hay, persevered in spite of an elderly and clerical-fooking individual came the seas, which washed the ship from stem to stern, aboard a Pullman car at a point about two hundred and drenched everyone on dock. The ship did not and eighty miles east of here, and engaged a berth rise to the waves, and continued to dip and plunge for this city. He took the lower borth of a section, the upper part of which had been engaged by two dapper-looking individuals, who, shortly after the brain started, came back from the smoking car and took seats in their section. The trie soon struck up a travelling acquaintance, and, judging from the pleased expression of the three countenances, this acquaintance was mutually agreeable-and, as will presently be seen, profitable. The elderly gentle-man, whom for the sake of identification, we call Mr. Greene, was a retired merchant, from Central New York, who was on his way to these parts to inyest in corner lots and Kanses lands. His two companions, whom we will call Messrs. Sharpe and Setchmin, med no minute description. By-and-by the conductor of P. P. C. came around

to collect his fare for berths. The elderly gentle-

man being first in order, produced a pocket-book, at once well worn and well filled, and paid his little

fare and then came the turn of the other two. Now,

Shape had plenty of money, while Ketchum, though

laden with exchange on New York and Buffalo, had

run out of currency. Sharpe paid his small bill, but Ketchum ransacked his pocket-book and vest peckets in vain. Sharpe very generously offered to pay his companion's bill, but the latter wouldn's hear of any such sacrifice on the part of his friend. He would, however, gladly accept cash for one of his drafts, if Sharpe would be so kind, but under no circumstances would be accept any other favor. It transpired that Sharps would be so kind. So Ketchum produced a draft purporting to be drawn to his order on the "Commercial National Bank" of Buffale, amounting to \$157,40. But Sharpe could not make the change. Would the elderly gentleman te so unutterably gracious as to break a fifty for him. Of course he would—but he couldn't. But a happy thought struck Sharpe. If his companion had such delicate scruples about permitting him to pay his bill, perhaps the elderly gentleman would purchase the draft. Certainly he would do that, but investigation revealed that he had nothing smaller than a one hundred-dollar bill, except some desultory change the conductor had given him for a five when he paid his bill. Finally Sharp and Ket-chum laid their heads and their finances together and succeded in making up a purse of \$203.40, including the draft for \$157.40 and \$40 currency, wherent the elderly gentlemen gave them two one hundred dollar notes and his three dollars in change they generously "throwing in" the forty centswherewith Ketchum paid his bill, and the conductor went on his way rejoicing, while the financiers prepared to retire by having their bunks "made up. Morning came and revealed the fact that Sharpe and Ketchum had found it convenient to stop at some casual station during the night, though the elderly gentleman was found in his birth all right. The conductor, fearing from the indications that his passenger had been swindled, approached him and said, "I am afraid that that draft you got last night. is a fraud." "Well," was the bland response of the imperturbable Greene, "I presume it is, but if it's any bigger fraud than the two hundred dollar notes were, why then I aint forty-three dollars in good money shead—which I think I am." The elderly

gentleman then said that he was not in the habit of

passing counterfeit money, but he happened to have

them with him, and having taken a somewhat exact

measure of the two chaps who attempted to swindle

him, he had quietly determined to beat them at

CHRONICLE.— THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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tinue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be The figures after each Subscriber's Address Three Dollars. every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid

mp to August '71, and owes his Subscription PROM S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, and Gao. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1872. Friday, 5-Vigil of the Epiphany. Saturday, 6—Eppenant Obl.
Sunday, 7—Sunday within the Octave.

Monday, 8-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 9-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 19—Of the Octave. Thursday, 11—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The bulletins as to the state of the Prince of Wales issued during the past week, have been quite reassuring; he is regaining his health and strength, and public anxiety on his account has quite subsided. His royal mother has published a letter in which she desires to express her deep sense of the sympathy expressed by her people during her son's sickness, towards herself and her daughter in law, the Princess of Wales, who in like manner desires also to give expression to the same sentiments of gratitude.

Assassinations, or attempts to assassinate German soldiers are still of frequent occurrence in France. An attempt was made on Sunday night, 24th ult., in the town of Chareville, in ledge. the Department of Ardennes, to assassinate a corporal and soldier belonging to a Bavarian Regiment quartered in that place. The wounds received by the corporal it is believed, will result in death. The German military authorities commenced a searching investigation into the affair, with the object of discovering and punishing the would-be assassin. Reported outrages upon German troops in the occupied Departments have caused the issuing and tens of thousands of intelligent, and hones of orders yesterday for the severe chastisement | Protestants, sincere enquirers after truth. of all persons guilty of such offences. The should happen to find that Christ is not God master of a college in Vitry Le Francois has been seized and held as a hostage, because some | teachings must of course be tinged with his of the students under his charge manifested their disapproval of the presence of German will be giving "denominational" religious

The elections to fill the places in the Ontario legislature vacated because of the recent Ministerial changes, are proceeding quietly; the result is looked forward to with much interest. It is probable that the Blake Ministry will be sustained by the popular vote.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR.—The Journal of Education for November contains an article on Discipline and Religious Iastruction, written by "The principal of a very suc-cessful Boys' School in New York," and which the Editor of the Journal suggests may prove instructive o the teachers of Ontario.

In giving his idea of Religious Instruction, the writer says: I consider it my most important duty to instruct my pupils as I would my own children. And in another place: "Anything denominational is omitted. The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is my religion."

This is the Religious Instruction that every teacher in Ontario is recommended, by the Journal of Education, to give to his pupils; no matter what their religion may be, "the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible," should be the only means by which they are to try to gain salvation I wonder what this "very successful principal"whose Religious Instruction is set down as exemplary-thought of all the Christians, who lived and died before the Bible was printed in 1450. Before that time it took at least six hundred dollars to purchase one. From his mode of instruction it would appear, that all those who could not affort to pay down six hundred dollars should perish, since they could not have the Bible to read; and cousequently could have no religion. But the learned gentleman must remember, that these were all good Christians, and many of them eminent for the sanctity of their lives. He must also admit; that if the people of New York or Ontario had each of them to pay six hundred dollars to get to heaven, many very many of them would that Celestial City. I am, Mr. Editor, yours, etc., A TEACHER. very many of them would never enter the portals of

A Teacher is quite right in his criticism upon the contents of the November issue of the Ontario Journal of Education. From the extracts from that Journal, given by our correspondent, it is obvious that the system pursued by the New York school teacher, is one which school teachers in Ontario are by authority recommended to adopt; but one against the adoption of which, it is the duty of the Catholic people of that Province to be ever on the alert. The Journal, we say, by quoting approvingly the salvation. The very reading of the Bible then Temperance Societies and Prohibitory Liquor Deacon on the Rev. M. Decelles.

most dangerous principle.

the teacher in a State school, to instruct his pupils as he would his own children. His rights over those pupils are not the rights of a cepted with much discrimination? father over his child; therefore neither are his duties towards them the same. The first duty of a mere State official, of the State paid differences obtain as to what God has revealed -is carefully to abstain from obtruding his religious opinions upon any of his pupils, lest by so doing he run counter to the views and religious opinions of their parents. Why! it is the boast of the advocates of State-schoolism that, as it is not the legitimate function of the State to teach religion, so all positive religious teaching is out of place in the State school.

• (2.) The fundamental principle upon which the New York school teacher bases his religious instructions is false and essentially sectarian. That principle is, " The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible." But this is sectarian, as it involves two, to say the least, propositions repugnant to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and the direct contradictory of the very principle upon which the Catholio religion is based. In the first place it assume8 that the Protestant or King James' Bible contains the "whole" of God's inspired word written; in the second place it assumes, falsely, that the Bible is the only source from whence men can learn their duties as Christians. Of these two propositions, the first we, as Catholics, do not believe to be true; and the second we know, from the study of history, to be false. We do not accept the Protestant canon of Scripture as the "whole" Bible. We know from history that Christianity existed before the book called the Bible was complete, before any portion of the New Testament was written: therefore, unless an effect can be antecedent to its cause, we know that the book called the Bible was not the source of Christian know

(3.) In the third place it is impossible, in the very nature of things, that there can be any positive Christian teaching which is not "denominational." If our religious school teacher for instance funcies that he finds in the Bible that the person therein spoken of as Christ, be God, he will no doubt endeavor to convey the same impression to his young pupils; if on the contrary he, as do thousands but merely an exalted creature, his religious peculiar religious opinions. In either case he teaching; denominational, if his teachings convey to his pupils the idea that Christiis God "denominational," if they do not convey that idea. Offensive to the Unitarian or Liberal Branch of the Protestant Church in the first case; offensive to the so-called Evalgelical Branch of the same Church in the second And if then, even as betwixt Protestants and Protestants all positive religious teaching cannot be other than "denominational," how must it be as betwixt Protestants and Catholies? In short, if we do but bear in mind the fact that there is no one distinctively Christian doctrine, which all Protestant denominations hold in common," we cannot fail to see that all religious teaching, which is not more or less denominational." is necessarily non-Christian

(4.) The very first thing a teacher must do when he opens his mouth to read the Bible is essentially "sectarian" or "denominational." As a lawyer, when he produces a document in Court, must assign to it some character or other, before it will be received, so must the school teacher assign the some character to that which he proposes to read to his pupils. In short he must read it to them either as the Word of God, that is to say as inspired and infallible; or as not inspired, and as therefore—though the word of good and wise men-fallible. But amongst Protestants-and not only amongst Protestants of different denominations, do great differences of opinion as to the inspiration, and consequent fallibility or infallibility of the Bible obtain, but the same vital differences obtain amongst Protestants of one and the same sect. Not only do Unitarians differ from Calvinists, Liberal Protestants from self-dubbed Orthodox Protestants on this fundamental question of inspiration, and infallibility; but Anglican differs from Anglican, and by one learned member of that seet you shall hear denounced as an untenable proposition, that which by another learned member of the same sect is advanced as a doctrine, belief in which is essential to

down, or at all events endorses, a false, and a involves the questions which Protestants have yet to settle-Is the Bible the inspired, and (1.) It is not the duty of a State official, of therefore infallible Word of God? or is it merely the word of good honest and intelligent | ing ground, surrounding us, and advancing but still fallible, men, and as such to be ac-

It is we think, and with this we will conclude, not a slight thing, not an unimportant for instance of a parent is to teach religion to | "sign of the times"—of which it is meet that of the plague :his children; to make them know, fear and the Catholics of U. Canada should take heed, love God, and to serve Him in the manner and against which, or rather, that which it dethat He has been pleased to reveal as that in | notes, they should be on their guard—that in a which He will be served. But the first duty quasi official document such as is the Journal of Education, the giving in the State-Schools of teacher of a State school, supported by a tax on | religious teaching based upon the Protestant the public, and in a community in which great | Bible, and that alone, should be indirectly recommended. We hope that no design of abridging the liberties of the Catholic minority in the matter of the religious education of their children is actually in contemplation; but, remembering how hard a battle we have had to fight before winning for them such official recognition of their rights as they now enjoy; and calling to mind the difficulties with which, in the case of their separate schools, Catholics in U. Canada have always had to contend-we cannot but exhort our brethren to be always on their guard, always vigilant, always pre- subject. pared to resist aggression, and to assert their rights as parents, for the due exercise of which they will one day have a strict account to render to Almighty God.

> Whether "Communism" be a "phase of Protestantism?" as the TRUE WITNESS pretends; or whether it be "begotten of Popery?" as the Witness asserts is the case—are questions that can hardly receive a satisfactory answer till we determine, what is the meaning of the term "Protestantism?"

Now, as we employ that term, we mean simply to denote that system which rejects, or Protest against in the moral and religious order. the authority of the Catholie Church, and asserts the right of private judgment. If our definition be imperfect, we are open to correc-

As a matter of historical fact, we assert that the thing, "Communism," in modern times, is the legitimate offspring of the Protestant Reformation; and, "ill-favored brat" as it is and as the Witness well qualifies it, we assert that it first saw the light in a Protestant land. As an organised system in modern times-for we remember that in Rome in the days of Catiline, "communistic" ideas were rife; and we speak not of the wild desultory efforts of the followers of Wat Tyler in England, or the French Jacquerie-" Communism" dates from the Reformation, and the rebellion of the Munster Anabaptists; who, claiming the right to interpret Scripture for themselves, just as Luther claimed the same right for himself, came to conclusions with respect to property, and the family, in many respects identical with those of the Communists of our own times.

But the great apostle of Communism, and its evangelist, was Jean Jacques Rousseau, himself a Protestant. He it was who first in modern times laid down in plain language the doctrine that property was theft: who argued that he who first enclosed, cultivated, and reclaimed a piece of land, and called it his own, was the first enemy of the human race; and that he who was foolish enough to recognize the claim, was the second. Later writers may have given an ampler development of the system, and a more logical coherence to its several parts; but, as in the sermon from the Mount, is to be found the entire moral code of Christianity, so in the Gospel according to Jean Jacques, a Genevan Protestant, is contained, in germ at least, the entire system of what we call Communism."

Thus the relation in which it stands to, what the Witness calls "popery," is not that of child to parent, but of rebel to sovereign. It was "begotten of popery" in precisely the same sense that Protestantism was begotten of the same parent; and if it would be incorrect to speak of Calvinism as an "ill-favored brat" -what in the opinion of many Protestants it is-" begotten of Popery"-because it had its birth-place, and first made itself conspicuous in France previously a Catholic country, so is it equally absurd to attribute a Catholic parentage to Communism.

THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY ON TEM-PERANCE. — We have received and perused with much interest, an address on this subject, issued by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bayley to the flock committed to his charge, and which address is now published in a pamphlet form at a very low price. We trust that it may have a wide circulation, and that its important recommendations may be taken to heart. It is issued by the New Jersey Catholic Total Abstinence

It is indeed a sad thing to find it recorded by such high authority as is the writer of the Address before us, that, in spite of all that has been said and done of late years, in spite of

language of the New York school teacher, lays is a sectarian or "denominational" act, since it Laws, intemperance is actually on the increase in the U. States. "In our own country " says the Bishop," notwithstanding all that has been done to impede its progress, it is rapidly gainupon us from all sides, like a great fire on the prairie, striking fear into our souls" The Bishop has but little confidence in the efficacy of legislative enactments to arrest the progress | Toronto.

"I am sorry to say that I have little couchecking this evil among us. Prohibitory Laws have been found to be of little benefit. In Scotland, where all places of recreation, and all taverns, are strictly closed on Sunday, there is John N. B., M. J. McLoughlin of St. Louis. more drunkenness on that day, than on all the other days of the week put together." p. 3.

Still His Lordship is of opinion that "a strict regulation of licenses, and a real inspec- M. A. Kelleher, J. F. Mundy, W. A. Kenealy tion of liquors would do a great deal for temperance;" but as he does not expect that these measures will be adopted, he exhorts to individual efforts; and above all to the diligent use of the means which religion places within our reach and which if faithfully resorted to will prove efficacious against intemperance, and all the other moral diseases to which man is

THE "CHURCH TIMES" ON DISSENT .- The Church Times is an organ of the Anglican denomination, and entertains a very poor opinion of the other branches of the Protestant Church, especially of that branch which it calls Dissent. We suppose that under that title it does not include the Unitarian and other Liberal Branches of the Protestant Church, but only those seets which arrogate to themselves the title of evangelical. Of these the Church Times, quoted by His Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool, thus expresses its opinion :--

"We have only to run our eyes over any parish register in England, and we shall find that the progress of dissent and of bastardy is concurrent. we know the date at which dissent entered the parish, we know that from that date the number of illegitimate births will steadily increase. The cause of this is in the teaching of the Lutheran doctrine of faith, preached so seriously in the Methodist and Independent chapels-a doctrine which, from an priori view, we should suppose calculated to ruin the morals of those who embraced it, and which statistics have proved to be pernicious in the extreme. What indeed, can be expected from rude, ignorant people who are bidden

Cast your deadly doing down, Down at Jesus' feet, and are assured, in the words of the hymn they

roar forth, that

Doing is a deadly thing.

Doing ends in death, but they will put in practice what they hear and sing, and cheat, swindle, and fornicate without compunction, knowing that they are justified freely with out the works of that law which bids 'Thou shall not steal; thou shalt not commit adultery,' merely to convince a man of sin, and not by any means as laving down a rule of observance 2"

as our readers may be aware, is made up of ex- ed families. tracts from the "goodie" stories, and literature of the conventicle, wherewith the Montreal rich in its way, and we reproduce it from the evangelical modesty. The subject is how a "cullerd pusson" was recognized on board a steamboat as a saint by his head marks :---

On my passage up the Mississippi River from Devenport, I observed a neatly dressed old colored man, whose saintly appearance induced me to accost him with the question, "You are journeying, my friend, to that good land of everlasting rest, are you

His dull-eye kindled, as looking up, he replied with emphasis, "Dat is my daily occupation." Satisfied with that comprehensive answer, we con versed together of the kingdom, when again Insked. How did I know you were a Christian? Though a perfect stranger to me, I felt sure you were a disciple of Jesus. How do you think, I knew it ?" "You know'd it by the mark," he replied. "De

Scriptur tells of de saints having a mark in dar foreheads. You knowed it by do mark,"

We understand that arrangements have been entered into by His Honor the Mayor, and the Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, for bringing wood to Montreal. The wood will be purchased near Acton; and a depot for its reception will be established near Point St-Charles whence it will be sold at a low price for the use of the poor; the arrangement will come into operation within a few days. The thanks of the community are justly due, both to our excellent Mayor, and to Mr. Brydges for their consideration of the poor.

To what a level of degradation the drinking of intoxicating liquors may reduce its victims, we have an example in a story that our readers will find in another column; and which records the hideous fact, that the other day, a woman, a slave to the beastly habit, was found in a cellar, dead, and her body partly devoured by rats: whilst living in the same vile hole were discovered, her brother-in-law and his wife. both beastly drunk. If facts like these, and they are by no means rare, suffice not to inspire a disgust for liquor drinking, we know not what will accomplish that object.

ORDINATION.—On Saturday last His Lordship, the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, conforred. in the Hotel Dieu of that city the order of

ORDINATIONS.—In the Grand Seminary, on Saturday the 23rd ultimo, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred the following orders: •

The following received the Tonsure-M. M. A. Cherrier, G. Whittaker of Montreal; M. J. McMillan of Charlottetown; W. Hines of Hartford; J. Egan, F. F. Rohledor of

MINOR ORDERS.-M. M. A. M. Bedard. M. J. D. Cherrier, J. J. Macdonald of Charfidence in legislative enactments as a means of lottetown; J. M. G. Munning of Hulifax; P. Wadel of Hamilton; P. F. Doyle of Hart. ford: J. Bowes, P. Lemon of London; D. F. McGrath of Springfield; J. Murray of St

SUB-DIACONATE .- M. M. P. O. Chagnon dit Larose, M. A. Valois, P. Godin dit Chattillon, L. T. A Doin; J. Brennan of Albany; of Boston; W. J. Brennan of Hamilton, D. J. Cremin of Hartford; L. J. Casey of Kingston. F. J. Connolly, C. J. Cronin, J. T. Shechan of Hartford; H. J. Gibney of Toronto; C. F. Locher of Varennes.

DIACONATE.-Rev. M. M. D. C. Levesque, M. J. Callaghan; J. Keehan of Hartford; H B. Lotz of London.

PRIESTHOOD.—Rev. M. M. T. A. Thibault. T. M. Carroll, P. Peissant, S. Rouleau of Montreal; A. J. Brady of Hartford.

On Saturday, 23rd ult., Mgr. de Rimouski, conferred the order of Priesthood on the Rev. MM. St. Laurent and Gague; Minor Order on MM. Fortier and Vigent; whilst at the same time the undernamed received the Tonsure, MM. Cote and Dube.

The justly celebrated Dr. Marshall, author of the work "Christian Missions," and to whom is attributed the " Comedy of Convocation," is at present lecturing in the U. States. It is much to be desired that he would visit

PRESENTATION .- After Grand Mass on Sunday at St. Patrick's Church the members of the Choir assembled in the Sacristy of the Church and presented Mr. Fowler, the Organist. with a very handsome and valuable ring accompanied by an appropriate address. Mr. Fowler returned thanks to the members of the Choir for this unexpected token of respect for him and hoping to still continuo in their esteem.

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Brockville, was presented by his congregation on Christmas day with a denation of \$450.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- The charitable Committee of this Society met on Saturday OUR OLD WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.-This, night, and distributed relief to over 60 distress.

THE MISSION IN OTTAWA. - The holy ex-Witness edifies its readers. The subjoined is ereises of the mission were opened on Sunday Dec. 10th, and brought to a close on Wednescolumns of our contemporary, as a specimen of day the 20th. Four sermons were preached daily, and the Cathedral-by far the largest sacred edifice in the city-was crowded to cacess at each service. With the exception of the late Doctor Cahill, Father Damen is undoubtedly the ablest preacher who ever visited Ottawa; his arguments are numerous and persussive, his style easy, natural, suited to the learned and un-learned alike. His great controversial sermon "The Catholic Church the only true Church," has been printed in a neat pamphlet and is now distributed all over the country. In this lecture, the fallacy of private interpretation is clearly shown, and the orthodoxy of the Church established from reason and the Scriptures. Nine converts from Protestantism and a large number of wanderers brought back to the fold are the result of the labors of the Jesuit Fathers. Besides Father Damen and his companions, the following clergymen were employed as assistants during the exercises: Revds, J. O'Connor, M. Molloy, and R. Faure of the Cathedral, Revds, J. Collins and J. Sheeky of St. Patrick's, Revd. J. Lavin of Pakenham and P. Casey of Amprior.

The Irish Catholies of Ottawa return thanks to the Society of Jesus for sending three of the most renowned missionaries to their assistance. and also to the Revd. J. O'Connor D. D. who was the main promoter of the mission.

WILLIAMSTOWN .- The young ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame, gave on St. Stephen's night, a highly amusing and successful Soirie.

The programme was well chosen, and the various pieces of vocal and instrumental music were rendered with a taste and brilliancy seldom surpassed in similar Institutions. Two very pretty dramas, a Gælic song and a gorgeous Tableau Vivant added much to the charms of this delightful evening.

The Rev. Clergy of the surrounding parishes, and a large and lighly respectable audience honored the entertainment with their presence, and frequently testified, during the Concert, the pleasure afforded them by the talented per-

formance of the accomplished, though very youthful, pupils of Notre Dame. COM.

LOGICAL. - Mr. Principal Howe, a prominent speaker at a late meeting on the question of Education, whose proceedings are reported in the Guzette, is logical and quite consistent. He is in favor of "compulsory" education; and therefore would, as far as possible, prohibit home education. He has the good sense to see that the system he favors is incompatible with the recognition of any rights in the family. We give the words of the speaker as reported in the Gazette:-

Principal Howe said that if the compulsory system were introduced it would not do to allow parents to exade the law on pretence of educating their children at home, as such a system would require too expensive a system of inspection. He believed in having a compulsory system of education and that

We have no doubt that Mr. Howe is a terrible fellow on civil and religious liberty; an out and out Liberal in short. From such men and their counsels good Lord deliver us.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. January 1872. This excellent monthly comes to us as usual filled with a large amount of very interesting reading; it has the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and requires only to be had to be appreciated; with this number it commences its seventh year of usefulness. We give below a list of the Contents:-The Paradise of God; St. Blasius and his Companions; Historical scenes of the Fourth Century of the Church; The Sacred Heart in the Manger, (Poetry); Paneies, Reflections for the beginning of the New Year; A few passion flowers (Poetry); General Intention; General view of Graces obtained.

CANADIAN MONTHLY AND NATURAL REVIEW -January, 1872.-Adam Stevenson, Toronto: Messrs Dawson Brothers Montreal.

We have received the first number of this publication, which promises to be a valuable addition to our Canadian literature, and of which judging by the specimen before us, the Dominion will have good reason to be proud. We give below a list of the contents :-- Introductory; The Treaty of Washington, by Charles Lindsey, Esq.; Marching Ont, a Poem on the Departure of the British Troops from Quebec, by York; Anne Hathaway, a Dialogue, by Daniel Wilson, Esq., LL. D., Professor of History and English Literature, University Gillege, Toronto; January, a Poem by S. J Watson, Esq.; Marguerite Kneller, Artist and NEW Music.-L'Omnicure, Reverie pour la Woman, by Miss Murray, Author of "The Cited Curate," (Chapters i., 1i., iii.); The Two Cities, a Poem, by J. C. Hamilton, M.A., LL. B.; Man's Place in Nature, by H. Alleyne Nicholson, Esq., M. D., D. Sc., F. R. S. E., Professor of Natural History, University Cellege, Toronto; The Mocking Bird, a Poem, by Charles Sangster, Esq., Ottawa; The Cavalry Charges at Sedan, by Lieut. Colonel G. T. Denison, Junr; The Consolations of Science, a Translation from the opening of the Second Book of Lucretius, by Goldwin Smith, Esq., M.A.: Curiosities of Canadian Literature,-Washington and Jumonville-by W. J. Andercon, Esq., LL. D., Quebec; Paolo and Francesca, a Poem, by John Reade, Esq., Montreal, author of "The Prophecy of Merlin, the Old Canadian Parliament, by S. J. Watson, Esq.; Love in Death, from a Poem of Catallus; Translations and Selections:-The end of Bohemia, From the French of E. Caro; The Last Tournament, a New Idyll of the King, by Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laurente; Book Reviews; Literary Notes.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. - Dec. 1871.—Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

By means of their cheap, but clegant re- to have the body deposited there until this morning prints of the leading periodicals of the British Empire, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company make easily accessible to all on this Continent, the best productions of the best writers in the He did not know from what she died. She had been English language in the Old World. The several Reviews reproduce every shade of political and religious opinion, from those of the more advanced Protestant party, represented by the Westminster, to those of the old fashioned Conservatives, of whom Blackwood and the London Quarterly are the organs. The present number of Blackwood contains articles of of filth and straw and the stench was almost insufferamuch interest, and of which we give a list:-The Maid of Skev-part 5; More Roba di Ronk .- conclusion; The Two Mrs. Seudamores part 1.; Cornelius O'Dowd; What the Pope Might Do; The Heads and the Hands; Our Quacks; Unreflecting Childhood and Age; Gerty's Nocklace; French Home Life; No. 2. Children; Illustration; The House of

Cornelius O'Dowd is of opinion that the case of the Pope is by no means desperate, and hesi-

Emmanuel, and his mercenaries packing. He says:--" The Pope's case is by no means so been spoiled, and deposed, may, one day be used to restore him. * * * If one day universal suffrage should become law, the whole Left of the Chamber would be Papal; and I am by no means sure but that they might become powerful enough to sway the Chamber by their numbers, and seize the reins of govern ment."-p. 730.

Not a doubt of it. If ever the people of Italy be able to throw off the yoke of military despotism, which now represses every free act, every free word, and which for the moment bas crushed all manly sentiment out of them; if ever they recover their freedom, the first use they will make of it, as the Protestant writer in Bluckwood anticipates, will be to restore the Sovereign Pontiff to his rightful throne, and to purge the Holy City of the foul vermin by whom it is at present defiled. Let us pray that the day may come quickly.

Mr. THOMAS HANOVER of Bennie's Corners has kindly consented to canvass for the TRUE WITNESS in the Ottawa District and he is hereby authorised to receive subscriptions and grant receipts therefor. We hope our friends in that quarter will give him a warm reception in his efforts to extend the circulation of the TRUE

Father's Stafford's Christmas offering this year was \$167 - the largest ever made in

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-December, 1871. M. E. Schecal, St. Vincent Street.

We give below a list of the contents of the current number:-1. Helika, Memoire d'un Vieux Maitre d'Ecole, (Roman Canadien) suite; 2. Les Canadiens de l'Ouest; Joseph Larocque, suite et fin; 3. L'Homme Public; 4. Louis Joliet; 5. Chronique du Mois; 6. Bibliographies: Causeries du Dimanche, par A. B. Routhier.

L'UNION MEDICALE DU CANADA. - This is a monthly medical journal, edited by M. Rottot, M.D., with MM. Dagenais and Desrosiers for assistants. It is also the first medical journal ever published in this country in the French language. We offer its editors our best wishes for its success.

Pianoforte, par F. Boscovitz, Montreal; C.

We have to thank the publisher for this very pretty and sparkling piece of music.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD - January 1872 .-Hardy and Mahony, Sansom Street, Phila-

The several articles in this excellent Catholic periodical are of great merit, and its low price, \$2.50 per annum, puts it within the reach of every Catholic family.

A WOMAN DEAD IN A CELLAR, AND EATEN BY THE RATS .- An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones this morning on the body of a woman named Ellen Donnelly, who was found last evening in a cellar, at No. 46 St. Paul street, under the following circumstances: A person named James McNiece, who lives next door to the premises in question, had just and other Poems"; An Historical Night in returned from Lachine, when he heard cries proceeding from the house next door. He went in and found that a young woman (a consin of witness) had fainted in consequence of going down a cellar, where lived a man named Nolan, his wife and sister-in-law, and seeing the body of the sister-in-law partly eaten by rats. Mr. McNiece said to a boy who came in at the moment, "let us go down and see." They went down, and, after forcing open the door which was fastened by a piece of wood, they saw a body covered with a quilt, from which a hand protruded, which was

EATEN BY THE BATS

They withdrew the covering and found that the greater portions of the body were eaten in the same manner. McNiece covered it up again and went and notified the police immediately. The Coroner was notified and procured permission from the authorities of the Medical Institute on Craig street

Nolan, the brother-in-law of the deceased woman, testified that deceased was sixty years of age, was unmarried and had lived with himself and wife for about twenty years. On Thursday last she died, and his wife (he supposed) covered her with the quilt .accustomed to drink, as they all were. He did not notify the Police of her death because he expected to get money enough to buy a coffin for her himself. She had in consequence lain there from Thursday until last evening when the body was discovered in the above manner. Both Nolan and his wife were during the greater portion of that time in a state of beastly intexication, as they were last night when the body was found. According to the evidence of Detective Murphy, the room was nothing but a mass ble. The premises are owned by a person named McNicce, who keeps a crockery store there and is a relation of the witness above mentioned. Dr. Rottot, who made an examination of the body, stated that part of the inside was ossified and the liver was softened. He was of opinion that death was caused by congestion of the lungs consequent on the ossification of the arteries. A verdict was returned in accordance

with the evidence. - Daily News 26th ult. A Coroner's jury sitting at Quebec yesterday had a enrious case in hand. Human remains, frozen and cut up into short pieces, constituted the subject of the inquest. These remains were found in a box, unaddressed, which appears to have been handed in at the receiving office at Quebec for shipment to under it on both sides, so as to puff out the tallow Point Levis, freight being paid. The keensightedrates not to avow that, were the people of Italy ness of a porter and a Mr. Muir, who perceived a carcase are plastered with the blood warm fat, which human hand through a crack in the box when ship-

the hustings, they would very soon send Victor discovery which yesterday occupied the attention of the jury. The police are endeavoring to fathom the mystery.-Gazette Dec. 27.

How RENFORTH CAME TO DIE SUDDENLY DURING THE nopeless as it appears. The very weapon—of ST. John Boat Race—According to a so called relicionstitutional government—by which he has from St. John NR the death who dates a judgement from the Lord, not for any sin that he had committed, at least so far as this intimate acquaintance of Providence thinks it discreet to make known the facts, but for those of the people of St. John .- Montreal Herald.

> IMPROVING .- McLaughlin, the man who was stableed some ten days ago by two sailors, McKenna and Fletcher, is steadily progressing, and will soon be able to leave the hospital.

Quarke, Dec. 27.-Last night about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the back part of Messrs. fire soon rendered the inside of the building and the stock a blackened and charred mass. The fire communicated with Mr. George Hall's grocery store and destroyed a large amount of provisions. The building, formerly dining room of the Russell House and latterly occupied as a billiard hall also fell a prey to the flames. The Russell House was considerably injured, and the total value of the property destroyed Milk).

| Address, JOHN MURPHY & Co., Publishers, Baltimore. cannot fall short of \$80,000. Messrs. Guay & Co's stock of dry goods was insured for \$10,000 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe office, and for \$5,000 in the Etna. The store is owned by Mr. Hall, and insured in Quebec for \$8,000. Mr. Hall's grocery store is insured in a Quebec office for \$6,000, and his stock is covered by \$5,000 in Quebec, and \$6,000 in the Royal. The billiard hall, which is also owned by Mr Hall, is insured for \$4,000 in the Royal. Two billiard tables were buint, and a piano owned by Mr. Larne. The old Russell House was somewhat injured, but is covered by \$16,000 insurance in the Liverpool, London, and Globe. Messrs. Bergevin & Gosselin's dry goods store, adjoining Mesers Guay & Co.'s store, was filled with smoke, and the contents were spoiled thereby: this is covered by insurance in the Queen.

It is said that in Britain, there are 120,000 cases of typhoid fever every year, resulting in about 20,000 deaths, and in Canada we are sure the number of such is anything but small. Last fall, in Toronto alone, there were occasionally from two to three hundred cases at the same time, and a good many of these were fatal. This year typhoid is not so prevalent, but other fevers are more so. And why? That is exactly what we want to know. Medical kinds are somewhat prevalent in the Queen city of Ontario, for certainly our bad smells are many, and Fancy 6.10 @ the pollution of much of our drinking water unquestionable. Toronto Gloin.

Scott at Holmes Hotel, Wingham, on the body of one Robert Dickson, hostler, in the employ of Godfrey Holmes. Deceased was found dead, lying on his face, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th December, in the bar-room of the hotel. After a thorough investigation the Jury returned the following verdict: " Found dead; death caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks."

The Belleville Outario records a fatal accident, directly traceable to the curse of intemperance. Sometime on Saturday afternoon, a man named Fletcher, who was employed as a blacksmith at Messrs. Brown's agricultural works, while passing up the Canifton road, under the influence of liquor, fell from the sidewalk into the ditch and was killed. His poor, neglected wife, who had been tremblingly watching at home for his return, was the first to find him. Not suspecting that he was injured, she procured a handsleigh on which she drew his inanimate form to the house, and endeavoured to prop him up in a chair in order to restore him to consciousness. Failing in this, she called in some of her neighbours, when it was found that the man was dead; and the failure of the poor wife's kindly efforts were then Indian Meal, (Ohio) 0 00 " 0 00 made manifest.

Losnos, Ost., Dec. 28.-Cyrus Pickard, the mur-jail yard in the presence of the Sheriff, jail officials, and about twenty other spectators, consisting of magistrates, physicians and citizens. This was the first private execution under the Act of 1869. The prisoner admitted the justice of his sentence, and said he respected the dignity of the law, and was willing to die for the offence. When the drop fell the knot slipped round under his jaw, and he died after a fearful struggle. One of his arms was loosened, and he made effectual efforts to seize the rope by which he was suspended in order to release himself. He died by strangulation in about a quarter of an

The Ottawa Citizen publishes, for the benefit of the ladies during leap year, a list of "the eligible and well preserved backelors of Ottawa who should have been married years ago, but from bashfullness, unrequited love, impecuniosity, and various other causes | Turnips still remain single.

Belleville has been the scene of a good deal of Woodcock, rowdyism this holiday season, and the Ontario ex- Snipe, plains the fact by the statement that, "More liquor Plover, has been consumed in Belleville this week than during the three months previous, and a correspon-ding amount of sorrow and loss has been occasioned

much a Conservative, and as thoroughly hostile, to George Brown and the Globe as ever, he will not be opposed. The Times claims that Mr. Boyd's retiring from the contest in Prescott County, after what Mr. Hamilton had said, settles the question as to the

An English clergyman tells a story illustrating the way some persons read the Bible, looking upon it as a kind of charm or fetich. He was called to visit a dying woman, and when he went he found her husband, his eyes streaming with tears, reading to her a list of genealogies from the Book of Chron-

A woman named Jane Thompson, was found frozen to death last Wednesday week, behind a fence on Burlington Heights, Hamilton. She had been greatly given to drunkenness.

A young man was arrested at Kingston on Tuesday week, for passing a counterfult \$5 bill on the Oil Springs City Bank.

Toroxro, Dec. 26 .- The dead body of a new-born female child was found yesterday morning at the corner of Peter and King streets, with a string tightly drawn round the neck.

PRINTICAL JOHING .- Some person or persons it is said have been playing a practical joke at the expense of the Roman Catholic Priest of Aylmer by sending him anonymous letters, in which he is threatened with being shot if he does not leave Aylmer. Such jokes are highly reprehensible, and the perpetrators are liable to a severe punishment if found out.-Ottawa Citizen.

A Shane Trick.-Some farmers who sell beef on the market have adopted the following practice to obtain high prices for their meat. When dressing a carcase after taking the entrails out, the kidney fat is slit with a knife, and blocks of wood are shoved to four times its natural size. The lean parts of the free, and at liberty to express their feelings at ping it on board the steamer, led to the startling fifty per cent better than it really is. Ottawa Citten.

Saturday, 30th inst.:-

Males 322 F. Canadians..... 45

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-NG.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine proper-Guay & Co's dry goods store St. John street. The ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." and honored. -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-" "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. Also,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Railton, M. Keys, \$4; Grand River, T. Carbery: J.P., 2; Almonte, H. Stafford, 2; Lake Termiscaminque, Rev Father Pian, O.M.J., 2; St. Margarets, N.B., Rev. T. J. Bannon, 2; Picton, D. O'Shea, 2; Trenton, Rev. H. Brettargh, 5; St. Raphael, D. J. McDonell, 2; Bouchette, J. Roney, P.L.S., 2; Marysville, P. Kilmurray, 2; Argyle, J. McKey, 1; De Cewsville, M. Walsh, 2; Cobourg, M. Gormely, 2. Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings-J. Smith, 2; D. Smith,

2; J. Armstrong, 2; Dartford, T. O'Reilly 2. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Atherly—T. Kelly, 6; Woodville, K. Campbell, 2; Brechin, P. Mangan, 1 Per J. Clancy, Hemmingford—Mrs C. Connell,

Per J. Harris, Guelph-Self, 2; Marden, J. Gillis,

Per Rev. B. C. Bochet, St. Patrick's Hill-Self, 2 Williams, 2; T. Williams, 2; M. Gleeson, 2; J. Gleeson, 2; E. Goggin, 1; P. O'Brien, 1; Castlebar, W. Johnson, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

men tell us that typhus fever is commonly produced | Flour # brl. of 196 th.—Pollards....\$3 00 @ \$3.50 Extra 6.40 @ 0.00 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 5.85 @ 5.90 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).... 5.90 60 Fresh Ground 5.90 @ Canada Supers, No. 2...... 0.00 @ Western Supers, No. 2........... 0.00 @ U. C. bug flour, per 100 lbs..... 2.70 @ City bags, [delivered]..... 2.90 @ Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs...... 1.42 @ Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 4.75 @ 5.00 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.65 @

Cheese, per lbs..... 0.10 @ 10%c MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETPRICES.

Onts, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.31 @ 0.34 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs. 0.52 @ 0.55

Lard, per lbs..... 0.10 @ 0.101

Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.79 @

Dec. 29, 1871. RETAIL WHOLEHALE Se Se Flour # 100 lbs 0 00 to 0 00 0 00 to 0 00 Oatmeal, " " 0 00 " 0 00 9 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 000 45 " 0 50 0 00 4 0 00 Buckwheat ..0 65 " 0 75 Indian Corn, (Ohio)...0 90 " 0 95 0 00 0 00 Rye, 0 00 " 9 00 Flax Seed " 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 · 0 00 " 0 00 Timothy, 0 00 " 0 00 MEATS. Beef, per lb 0 07 " 0 15 0 00 " 0 00 Lamb, per lb...... 0 9 " 0 10 0 00 " 0 00 Veal, per lb0 10 " 0 12 0 00 " 0 00 Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00 4 50 " 7 00

Pork, fresh " 0 00 " 0 00 5 50 " 6 00 MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes, per bag (new)...0 50 " 0 60 0 00 " 0 000 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 000 20 4 0 25 0 00 4 0 00 Hares, ...0 00 " 00 0 0 00 " 0 060 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 000 00 4 0 00 0 00 4 0 00 DAMY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per 1b0 30 " 0 35 0 00 " 0 000 18 " 0 20 0 00 " 0 00 salt,0 00 " 00 0 0 00 " 00 0 00 Cheese, OTPAWA, Dec. 31.—The Hon. Mr. Scott having Onions per minot 0 00 " 1 00 0 00 " 0 00 declared in the most explicit manner that he is as Maple Sugar, per lb 0 10 " 0 12 0 00 " 0 00 Honey, per 1b......0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Lard, per Ib 0 12 " 0 14 0 10 " 0 00 Eggs (fresh, per doz 0 25 " 6 30 0 00 " 0 00 Eggs per dox, by brl 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Halibut per 1b0 13 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER. MONTREAL, Dec. 29, 1871

Hay 0 00 " 0 00 10 00 " 14 00

Straw 0 00 " 0 00 5 00 " 8 00

Heml'k Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 to 27 No. 2 23 to 25 do Slaughter do No. 2..........00 to 00 Waxed Upper, light and medium.......42 to 44 do heavy......40 to 4340 to 43 do small ... 20 to 30 Kips, Canada, (whole) ... 50 to 55

 do
 ordinary
 00
 to 00

 Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs, per dozen)
 65
 to 85

 do
 (18 to 26 lbs, per dozen)
 60
 to 70

 Pebbled Cow, do 15½ to 17½ Enamelled Cowdo 17½ to 18

TEACHER WANTED.

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

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending | WILL BE SUPPLIED TO SUBSCRIBERS

NOW READY.

In one volume, Demi, octavo, price in Moroccocloth bevelled, black and gold, \$3. Library style, Marbled edges, \$3.50. Half Morocco, \$4. A POPULAR LIFE OF GENERAL ROBERT R

BY BUILT V. MAEON.

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

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

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

EXPERIENCED AGENTS wanted in all parts of the country to sell the above-and other Important Works. Exclusive territory given.

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

style, Marbled edges, Sc. Half Morocco, \$7.
A MEMOIR OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. By SAMUEL TYLER, LL. D. this Work will be of Extraordinary Interest and Permanent

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

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

J. MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

WANTED

Immediately for the Male Separate School of Belleville, A FIRST CLASS R. C. MALE TEACHER. must be of good moral character, and be well recommended by his Priest. Salary \$400 per annum. Application cit by letter, post paid) to be made

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustoes. Relleville Ont., Dec, 18th 1871.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagancheticre Str.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts,

AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. J. O'BRIEN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS.

IN the matter of FRANCOIS FOREST, in the Town

The insolvent has made me an assignment, and

the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the said town of Joliette, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December instant, at ten a'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his Affairs, and to appoint an Assignce.

A. MAGNAN, Interim Assignee.

JOLIETTE, December 5th, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COM-PANY, (composed of John Sutherland and An-

thony Force), Insolvents. ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of February now next the undersigned will apply to the said Court

for a discharge under the said act. JOHN SUTHERLAND, By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. ANTHONY FORCE, By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing December 4, 1871.

DAY Express leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m.

Train for Waterlog leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Beston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m.; arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Grout's Corner at 9,00 p.m.;

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

Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. . Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-

tween Montreal and Boston. For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermont Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street.

G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent

Sr. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 25 .- The members of the Right Centre in the National Assembly having made overtures to the Legitimists for a coalition, the latter, in reply, say they will usually coalesce, but at the same time will reserve their independence. They also announce their disapproval of the Orleanist Princes as leaders.

PARIS, Dec. 26 .- M. Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly today, in opposition to levying an income tax. The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people. It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded Departments.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Minister of the In terior, to check the license of public journals, proposes to increase the stringency of the laws and regulations for the control of the Press. It is understood that the Minister's intentions have the approval of the President, and that the journals most offending will soon be made to feel their effect.

Goulard, the new French Minister to Italy will leave for Rome on the 10th January.

In the National Assembly to-day the proposed income-tax was again under discussion. The Minister of Finance spoke in opposition to the measure, which he denounced as arbitrary and inquisitorial. The speaker cited Lord Brougham and President Grant in illustration. In the course of some allusions to England, the Minister asserted that she was only a freetrader where there was no competition. Waleski's proposal for the imposition of a general income tax was finally voted upon, and rejected by a large majority.

PARIS, Dec. 28 .- The Mot d'Order is authority for the report that Prince de Joinville is about to resign his seat in the Assembly to strengthen the position of Duke D'Aumale.

Considering the strong sympathy which Rossel's fate has called forth in England, it is only due to those who condemned him to death to recall some of the documentary evidence upon which they acted, and which has been recently republished in justification of his

sentence: -Times' Corr. "Reference is made to the trial by courtmartial of a Chef de Bataillon Giraud, who, on April 19, was charged with refusing to march' against the opposing troops. At that trial Rossel was one of the Judges, and the most active. Giraud sought to excuse himself by alleging the impossibility of inducing his men. weakened by hunger, to march, but Rossel met march.' In vain did Giraud appeal to his indisputable Kepublican antecedents and his -'In a state of civil war, the application of martial law is a strict necessity. It is impossible to take into account the political or personal antecedents of the soldier in order to prevent such application. The Chef de Bator against the rebels who were attacking Paris, and gane!" the deserting officer who uttered it? A few days later Rossel replaced Cluseret at the Dele-Citizen Laperche - Mayor of the trenches before Fort Issy,' in which he announced to his 'dear comrade that the first bearer of a flag of truce which he might venture to send talk Scotch? The short And then came the following "Perhaps he's got a cold," suggested 1; "but I the short and then came the following the short and then came the following the short and the short are short as the short are short order :- 'It is forbidden to interrupt the firing during a combat, even if the enemy should reverse arms or hoist the flag of truce. It is forbidden, under penalty of death, to continue liring after the order to cease has been given, or to continue to advance when an order to halt has been given. Fugitives and those who rehave during the combat full power to order officers and their troops to march and to cause their orders to be obeyed.—Paris, May 9, 1871.

—The Delegate of War, Rossel. These rehe was during his passage to the chief command. and give an idea of what he would have been if sought in its ranks a chance of revenge against the Prussians? But it was on April 3 that he

gressive against the Germans. The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the department of Ardemnes, France, because of a quarrel dismally as long as I remained awake. between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people.

accomplished in Paris was in no degree ag-

accepted the military direction of the revolt.

and from March 22 the Commune had very

BELGIUM.

There are, strictly speaking, no political parshould more properly be called Catholics and all this was a triffe to what was coming. For about could not read a letter or letters as large as her? Sintes and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed unti-Catholics: They were "friends in youth;" this time our corps was detached to meet a Russian thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain of.

they constituted only one patriotic party at the time that the country carried on its successful struggle for emancipation against the Protestant Government of the Netherlands. The Church and the people were one, as they would be in Poland if that Catholic nation could take the field against schismatic Russia, as they would be in Ireland if the Papist Celt could rise in arms against the Protestant Saxon. But in Belgium the people had fought in the name of religion and liberty, and a State had been formed in which those two principles were expected to go hand in hand.

Most certainly the Belgian Liberals cannot complain that a fair field has not been allowed them. They made their own Constitution, and the Clericals urge them to improve it in a still more Liberal sense. "You state," said a member of the Clerical party, "that public opinion is not fairly represented in the Chamber. Very well; I am quite willing to open the way for more popular institutions; quite willing to refer our differences to the arbitrament of manhood suffrage." With the ascendency forty years of assiduous work have given her over the Belgian peasantry, the Church has every reason to lean for support on an unlimited popular vote. - Times.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 27 .- Cardinal Sasso, Bishop of Palestine, and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is dead. He was elevated to the office of Cardinal in 1867, and has died at the age of 78.

ST PETERSBURG, Dec 27-An imperial decree appears to-day, fixing the conscription for the Russian Army for the year 1872, at six men in every thousand.

It's a venerable story, but it may as well be told again. Somebody in Connecticut sold a bottle of the best brandy, and Prof. Silliman of Yale College, having analyzed the same, finds in it alum, iron, sulphuric acid, essential oil of some kind, tannic acid, Guinea pepper, burnt sugar, lead, and copper, with a basis of whisky. This is the delicious though some-what miscellaneous mixture which, by the aid of a pretty label and a little sealing-wax on the cork, passes for Old Hennessy, London Dock, Martel, or leignette brandy in New York. The marvel is that it does not instantaneously kill the first deluded wretch who swallows a mouthful of it; and in some cases perhaps it would be better if it did. It seems to be about as well established as most things in this world, that nobody drinking spirits or wines can be sure of their purity. The imbiber opens his mouth and shuts his eyes, as the children do in the nursery play. If we could but analyze what we cat and drink—but we cannot.

Newspaper Bonnoweas .- This wretched class of small parasites is again hit off by one of our exchanges, as follows:- Of all things contemptible, a man who will read a paper at his neighbor's expense is the most contemptible; especially if that man esteems it his duty to lower papers collectively, and him always with the reply, But you did not editors generally. They always meet the carrier first, snatch the paper, and after greedily devouring every morsel of news it contains, throw it aside, saydisputable Republican antecedents and his ling, with a contemptuous curl of the lip: What lidelity to the cause of the people. The trial thrash; it is really fit for nothing but waste paper. resulted in a condemnation to death, pronounced | And yet day after day they seem as anxious to gain by Rossel in the following characteristic terms: possession of the paper, and seem as disappointed at its non-arrival as the good paying subscriber, who ever welcomes it as a pleasant visitor. Strange

THE SCOT ABROAD .- "And sao I am a Turk the noo, my braw chiel," retorted the irate Glasgow aillon Giraud was at the Place Vendome, where Mussulman: "and a better ane than we'll ever mak," the force destined to defend Paris and the forbye, for yo ken mie nair o' their ways than my Commune was drawn up. He received regular faither's auld leather breeks, that ne'er trawvelled further than jist frae Glasgae to Greenock, and banck would most with the Porte Maillot, when he would most with the Porte Maillot, when he would meet with the enemy. There was a re- if it be God's wull) I'll jist be Wully Forbes, son o during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at fusal on his part to march against the enemy and Daddie Forbeso the Gorbals, for a that's come

orability of the Judge is added to the inflexi- from the other bank of the stream that separated bility of martial law, fall with full force upon our outposts from the enemy's, "Wully, mon, there's true the noo for two hours; jist come wi' me, and we'll hae a glass o' whusky theither?"

" At this second miracle, the interpreter's face asgation of War. Having by virtue of the sumed a look of undefined apprehension, wonderful position the supreme control of the military and edifying to behold-exactly the look of Molicro's operations, he began with the famous letter to I "Malade Imaginaire' when he began to wonder whether there was really anything serious the matter with him.

" Isn't that fellow a Hungarian?" said he in a low horror-stricken tone: "what on earth makes him

must tell you that some of our servants hold a theory that Scotch was the original language, to which all nations will one day return; and this looks rather like it, doesn't it?"

"Scotch the original language!" shricked my companion; and breaking off in the middle of his sentence, he subsided into a silence more expressive

than words. "A few days after this, a scouting party of which main singly in the rear will be sabred by the I had the command took a Russian officer; and in calvary; should they be numerous they will be order to cheer him up a bit under this misfortune. I shot down with artillery. The military chiefs asked him to dine with me, the party being completed by my friend the interpreter. Luckily our prisoner was a good hand at French, of which we both knew enough to go on with: so the conversation went smoothly enough, except that my Englishman, who thought no small beer of himself as a collections suffice to paint the man, show what philogist, would keep bringing out scraps of what he imagined to be Russ, making the disconsolate captive grin like a fox-map, whenever he thought no one was looking at him. At last, after we had victorious. Where else shall we look for an drunk each other's healths all round, and finished argument in his favour? Shall it be in the what little wine we had, the Russian called upon me manner in which he attempted to explain his for a song; and as I didn't know any in Russ, I gave adhesion to the Commune by alleging that he a French one instead, which I had picked up on the voyage out. Then our interpreter followed on with an old Latin drinking song (which our new friend seemed perfectly to understand); and when he had tinished, turned to the Russian, and said very politely, "Won't you oblige us with a song yourself? it ought to go round." The Russian bewed, leaned back a little, looked at us both with an indescribable respectfully notified the German chiefs, through the official agency of M. Paschal Grousset, the grin, and burst forth in the purest native dialect Delegate of Foreign Affairs. that the revolution with " Auld Lang Syne."

"Bless my soul!" cred the agonised Englishman, starting up. "is everybody on earth a Scotchman? Perhaps I'm one myself, without knowing it!" And thereupon, overwhelmed by this appalling idea, he slunk away to bed, where I heard him groaning

" From that day there was a marked change in my rollicking companion. All his former joviality disappeared, and a gloomy depression hung over him, broken by constant fits of nervous restlessness, as if he were in perpetual dread of the appearanc of some Turkish, Austrian, Greek, or Tartar Scotchman. In- expense ties in Belgium. The parties which there go Turkish, Austrian, Greek, or Tartar Scotchman. In-by the name of Conservatives and Liberals and Liberals of the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties which there go deed, what he had already seen was of itself quite sufficient to unsettle him, as you may imagine; but siastic advocate of the Cups. Three mouths ago she

upon our flank, or to come round our rear, or do something else which he ought not, according to our view of the case. We fell in with the enemy sooner than we expected, and had some pretty sharp skirmishing with him for two or three weeks together, after which (as usually happens in a fight when both sides have had about enough of it) an armistice was agreed upon, that the two generals might meet—to arrange if I recollect aright, for an exchange of prisoners. After all the trouble Tarassoff had given us, and all that we had heard of him before, we were naturally rather anxious to see what he was like; so I and three or four more (among whom was his Excellency the Interpreter) contrived to be present at the place of meeting. We had to wait a good while before the great man made his appearance; but at last Tarassoff rode up, and the l'asha came forward to receive him. The Russian was a fine soldier-like figure, nearly six feet high, with a heavy cuirassier moustache, and a latent vigour betraying itself (as the 'physical force' nevelists say) in every line of his long muscular limbs.— Our Pasha was a short thickset man, rather too round and putly in the face to be very dignified; but the quick restless glance of his keen grey eye showed that he had no want of energy. My friend the interpreter looked admiringly at the pair as they approached each other, and was just exclaiming, There thank God, a real Russian and a real Turk, and admirable specimens of their race too! when suddenly General Tarassoff and Ibrahim Pasha after staring at each other for a moment, burst forth simultaneously. 'Eh. Donald Cawmell, are ye here?'-Lord keep us, Sandy Robertson, can this be you?" "Involuntarily I glanced at the Englishman.

"I thought an much," he said with a calmness more dreadful than any emotion. "It's all overflesh and blood can bear it no longer. Turks, Russians, Hungarians, English—all Scotchmen! It's more than I can bear—I shall go home!"

"Home!" echoed I in amazement; "why, vou've hardly been out six months yet!"

"What of that!" groaned the victim, clutching his forehead distractedly with both hands; "there's nothing left for me to do here. I came out as an interpreter; but if all the nations of Europe talk nothing but Scotch, what use can I be? I shall go home at once, before I lose my senses altogether. I shall be talking Gaelic myself before long."

"I never saw him again after his departure; but I have since heard, that to the day of his death he remained firmly convinced that the Turkish conquest of Constantinople, and the subsequent rise of the Ottoman Empire, were a malicious invention of distorians, and that all the inhabitants of Eastern lurope were in reality Scotchmen in disguise,"

A shout of applauding laughter greeted the conclusion of the Colonel's story; and it being now long past midnight, we dispersed to our respective apart-

THOMAS CARLYLE AND THE LADIES.—Thomas Carlyle, in his recent visit to the far north, put the mirliegoe : on his aristocratic travelling companions. The railway carriage was comfortably seated with many ladies anxious to record their having been the road and rail companious of the great man. The subject started was Dr. Darwin and his theory. The ladies argued the pros and cons in a womanly manner, looking to Mr. Carlyle for approval. He gave every Ivory Eye Cups three nights, and this menting I fair ladge the same kindly nod and smile, no doubt remembering Josh Billings' saying, "Wooman's in-thooence is powerful—espeshila when she wants ennything." One of the party, after she had given out, said—"What do you thing, Mr. Carlyle?" H's F. Mason, enough for recommending to me your cool reply was-" Ladies, you have left nothing to Patent Eve Cups. be said." "Oh, yes! but what is your opinion? yeu have not given us that yet" Tammas was too far north to be sold. He made the following pithy reply :- "For myself, I am disposed to take the words of the Psalmist-Man was made a little lower than the angels."-Dunder Courier.

ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS, OF NINE YEARS STANDING CURED BY THE SYRUP.—St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1869.—Mr. James I. Fellows.—Dear Sir: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites: I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma. at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any neurishment of consequence, and different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

Giraud to the punishment of death. Does not this sentence, in which the personal inex-"At this moment, as if to add to the effect of this | The least exposure to either damp or draught was Hypophosphites, and have great reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve hottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were 1 to write on the subject for hours. I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefitting other sufferers as much as it has me.

I remain, yours respectfully, Mas. Hiewest, Exmouth Street.

A Horsmon lieugor. No family should be without some chicacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this de-

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

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

tent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1.000 of our best physicians in their practise. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philoso-

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

CLAYSVILLE, Washington, Co., Park October 29, 1871.

Dr. J. BALL & Co.,

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

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

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthu- 1. O. Box 957.

force under a certain General Tarassoff (of whom we lit is that her eyes were unusually old and worn had heard a good deal), who was threatening to fall beyond her years, to such an extent that she could beyond her years, to such an extent that she could not read the heading of New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type without her glasses; you can not imagine her pleasure

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

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

FENTON, Mich., July 17th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that, I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations, but work on a sure Plan.

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

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with Myopie attachments to two persons Eyes who are lover sighted; their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate. My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perceally re-

stored. Many Blessings on the inventors of the Palent Eye Cups for the great good they have done to suffer ing humanity.

I remain most respectfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

> CLOOMINGTON VALERY, Pa., } Sept. 4th, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co., Oculist.

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

Very Respectfully Yours, Ray, J. Spoonen, Bloomington Valley, Crawford Co., Pa

Mayens, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1871. Da. J. Ball. & Co..

Gentlemen-I have used your Patent Improved can read common print without my glasses, without

Yours, respectfully.

Mrs. E. J. Mitchell, No. 68 Monroe St , Memphis, Tenu.

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

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

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

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many rears, for the benefit you may confer on suffering iumanity.

> Yours most truly, Isaac Bowman, Canboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Letter from our Agent in Simcoe County, Oro,

Province of Ontario, July 4th, 1871: Dr. J. Bala. & Co.—Gentlemen:—The gentleman with the cataract on his sight, his sight is perfectly restored by the use of the Patent Ivory Eve Cups. He is now at work, and can see to read the finest print in the town. Before he commenced to use the Eye Cups, his sight was so had that he would often

lose his way on the street.

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

all diseases of the eye. Yours truly.

J. M. Pinasos,

Denomestymer, C.W., Aug. 19, 4871.22

DR. J. BALL & Co., Gentlemen-I have this morning returned from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind in

one eye, and could not see a person standing before her with the other eye.

After I had made one application with the Patent Ivory Eve Cups, of two and a half minutes, she

could see her hand and fingers with the eye that was totally blind, and the other was greatly im-

We remain, yours truly, REV. JOHN HILLS

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

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

Dr. J. Ball. & Co., No. 91 Liberty stre. t, New York City, N. Y. Agents wanted for every County in the United good work,

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS. - Best family physic: Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

\$150,000 in 3,000 Cash Prizes. — Highest prize \$50,000 Gold Coin, to distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaba, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, General Managers. See advertisement.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Hospick St. Joseph, Montreal, August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

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

SISTER GAUTHIER.

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

Dean Sir,-In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to

> Most respectfully, J. R. MBAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame S:

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

Ma. J. D. Lawlon

Sir,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever fried

> Respectfully. THE DIRECTRESS OF VILGA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINGHE. 11th September, 1871.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor, Montreal:

for the use of families and manufacturers,

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

OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

LOTTERY

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is a summary of the many valuable prizes to be drawn :-

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4,000 (rizes alteg	ether			C 200	^^
					10,300	0.6
	13.7	TE OF	THERE	TS		

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

signed to all friends and generous persons outside of the diocese, who would kindly participate in the ED. LING, Pr.,

Secretary.

WANTED

A TEACHER for the Male Department of the R. C. Sep. School at Alexandria, Co., of Glengarry, Salary 1. beral—to enter on his duties in January, 1872 must be well recommended. Applicant to state Salary and qualification.

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

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in Wittsdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for Anies marker, where he will keep on mand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this sale a general slock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmarket comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmarket, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every Dried Connected with the provision trade, 4c., 4c. He trusts that from his long experience in buy-ing the above goods when in the grocery trade, as

well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly

permitted to Messrs, Gillespie, Mofiatt & Co., and Messrs. Tillin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,

451 Commissioners Street,

Opposite St. Ann's W sket.

June 14th, 1870.

\$150,000 CRAND CIFT CONCERT,

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

SISTERS OF MERCY, January 30th, 1872, at Redick's Opera House, Omaha

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

TICKETS, \$3 EACH; OR TWO FOR \$5.

Omaha Papers Sont Free.

Agents Wanted. For full particulars address PATTEE & GARDINER, Business Managers, OMARA, NEB

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL NOS. 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed

on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M. For terms, and other particulars, apply at the

chool, or at 185 St. Denis Street.

WM. DORAN, Principal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

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

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

the Dominion.

Scholastic year, 101 months.

Terms:

Per Month. Board and Tuition. (English and French.) . . . \$6.00 Music..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting...... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. Payments must be made invariably in advance.

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

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS, Zine, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,

699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

KEARNEY & BRO.



MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, NOB. 7 , AND 11, ST. JOSHPH STREET,

(2nd Door from M'Gill Sir.)

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

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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

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No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER

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

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

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(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL.

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GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

PETERBOROUGH, OST.

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

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. CREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

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

J. COX,

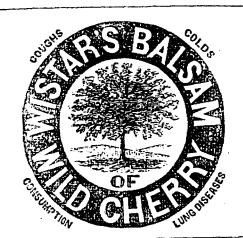
MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

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SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,

MONTREAL.



PROGRAMME OF TUITION

IN THE

LYCEUM OF VARENNES

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading, Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

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

SECOND YEAR.

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

THIRD YEAR.

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

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.

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

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

particular teaching.

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

tory progress.

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

Boarders......\$80.00 in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices. Religious tenching forms part of tuition in each

olass. F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,

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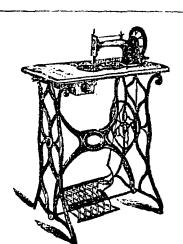
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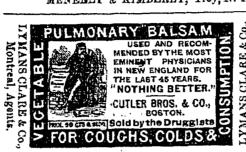
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - Tenento Than Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.K. 5:30, 9:20 P.M.

Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M.

NORTHERN RAH, WAY-TORONTO TEIN. City Hall Station. Arrive 11:10 A.M., Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Brock Street Station.

TRY, IT.

This Syrup is highly recommended for Coughs Colds, Asthama, Bronchial and Throat Affections. Its flavor is delicious, and its Balsamic, Expectorant, Tonic and Healing Properties render it cape-

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

MEDICAL HALL, DEVINS & BOLTON E. MUIR, R. S. LATHAM. J. A. HARTE, RICHMOND SPENCHR, JAMES GOULDEN, J. D. L. AMBROSSE, JOHN BIRKS, LAFOND & VERNIER. SKLLEY BROTHERS. MUNRO & JACKSON. T. D. REED, DR. DESJARDINS, DELORIMIER & DUCLOS, DR. GAUTHIER.

TATE & COVERNTON. And throughout the Dominion. Country merchants: can be supplied by any of the above, or by the

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

and wholesale and retail at the store of the Propi HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist,

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. 744 PALACE STREET.

Hours of Arrendance-From 9 toll a.u.; and from

Lio 4 r.m. The stem of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra.

Ne deduction made for coresional extensions.

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen

tions at 2:00 P.M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at Ottawe at 7:16 P.N.

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Express going West.

Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., striving at Brockville at 9:15 P.M. Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL-

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

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

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

> Arrive 10:35 A.K., Depart 8:00 A.M.,

GRAYS "SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM!" cially adapted to the annoying Coughs and Throat Affections so prevalent at this season of the year.

RICHARD BIRKS.

following wholesale houses, where also western drug

144 St. Lawrence Main Str. (Established 1859.)

No deduction made for occasional absence.