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VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873.

BOOKS SCITTED FOR THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT. ing Stations for Holy Thursday.
The School of Jesus Crucified, by Father Ignatius Spencer.

Four Lectures on the Offices and Ceremonies of Holy Week, by his Eminence Cardinal Jesus and Serdsateta, or the Way Home, a Book for Spiritual Reading. Life Pictures of the Passion of Jesus Christ, from the German of Dr. Veith. The Soul on Calvary, Meditations on the Suf-ferings of Jesus Christ, cloth..... latroduction to a Devout Life, St. Francis de Sales.... Do on Glories of Mary, 16mo......
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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XIX, - (Continued.)

Paddy enjoyed a wonderful command of the English tongue, and had all the relish of his class for the sound of long words. As years and self-consequence increased upon him he had contracted a habit of pressing his lips and inspiring with prolonged deep inhalations, this trick impressing his acquaintance with a sense of the profound character of his contemplations and conclusions. It also procured him the sick-name of Suck the Wind.

Father O'Hunlon had a sincere regard for the eccentric but simple fellow, who had served him so long and faithfully.

None of the party are merry, but all are cheerful. Sinister events are threatening, but over hearts bright with the sunshine of youth, of conscience, or of simplicity, the clouds will

The clerk pauses in his wicker weaving to

lift sometime.

answer Eileen's last question. Father O'Hanlon is absorbed in his book, and, with a glance of admiration at Norah, who, sly coquette, is by no means ignorant of the capture she has made in the amorous functionary, he repeats-"Why wasn't I married, is it? Why, then, Miss Eileen, that's a solution that often bothers meself. A long time ago, when I was a young man-I mane," he corrected himself hastily, "before I survived at the years of discretion that's on me now-there's no form of conjugality that I wasn't up to. But, as we say in the dead langwidges, pulveris et umbra sumus, which manes that no man knows what's formenst him. I went within a shake of a wattle of Hymen's altar, but dickens a fut further could I get; and just to show you, Miss Eileen, the instigations and perplexities of the comely an' genteel-lookin' sex you belong to, and the obnoxious tratement they sometimes puts upon | coats, you!' siz I.

Eileen expressed her desire to hear Paddy's experience, and, encouraged by an ogle from the roguish Norah, he went on, pausing only shot. to form a fitting exordium. He began.

Us poor crayturs of men, I'll tell the story if

there's no objection."

"Many and many a time, leedies, when meself and his reverence do be elaboratin together, as we do be travellin to a station, or a sick call, or the like, regarden the wordherful transmorgrifications that happens a man in the coorse of his natural life. Many and many a time have both of us ripated the ainshent parsame O'Heas must be the wild stock intirely; but that's out of my story. Anyhow, if I was clap a ring on Peggy Macgawley, I'd just interrogate whoever said so with the words of the Pote 'Tay litheras doseum'-you lie, my buck I'd reply, I was so cock sure of bein her husband. Oh! then, tis she was the purty

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and before we left the tent that evenin' her ever makes her the present she likes best may father and meself become so thick that he forsook his faction for the sake of a friendly crack or two with me when we got cross in our liquor. Of coorse the few blows we exchanged only made us the better friends, an' I walked home with my arm extemporised round Peggy's waste, an' my head bound up in her own hankecher. From that day out nothin' circulated in my head but Peggy Mac. It's well I remember the excoriation I brought about

when his reverence, wantin' to show the bishop how well I could expunge the catechism, axed me before his lordship what was the juty of a Christian ? 'To love Peggy Mac,' sez I, completely forgettin' the rest of the neighbours. I pledge you my solemn integrity, leedies, devil sich a combustion of risibility ever ye heard it for handsel. as there was at the answer I gev. Well, to make a long story short, there I was, everyhour I could beg, borry, or stale, circumvintin be-tween Father O'Hanlon's house and Macgawley's cabin. Dear knows I was the talk o' the whole parish, let alone spendin' all my wages in shoes thrampin' over and hether. But, as we say in the larned tongues Magnus pondere saxum (an' that's God's truth anyhow). All my labour went for nothing in the end. The Macgawley's were as proud as any bodach over their two acres of ground; and the ould existing parent-I mane the father-was always boastin' in sacula saculorum-otherwise for ever and a day-about his great ancistor, the Sugawn More, who was a chieftain, or a barony constable, or somethin of the kind, before the Flood. Still I had no reason to complain, for both father and daughter thrated me with the greatest repletion and circumstantiality; and as sure as there's crosses in a check apron, she'd be Mrs. Flaherty this day but for the intersection of a tailor from the Liberties of Dublin. This wonderin' vagabone set up in and takin' care to show what was in the purse. the parish, and whatever enchantment he used, Peggy and her father looked as if they did'nt Dickens, be from me but he co-operated every bit of custom in the place. If you saw him, the ugly animal—an' indeed it's long before I'd run down a man because he happened to put a balk on me. But the fellow was a show for trickin' himself out. He never wint withpresence, and was consiguintly known far and wide be the name of 'Yalla Legs.' He wore says, Rim fucias, rim-which I needn't trans- an' mendacity when the fellow reaches over his late. Well, wan fine evening, this way, I penknife. stepped across to Macgawley's, and what do you think I saw? Upon my integrity, leedies, there was Yalla Legs, as high coloured as ever, about the shins, and he sittin' inside, cheek-bejowl with Peggy, both of 'em as exuberant an' frolicsome as you please, an' the ould father residin' hard by the hob, with his dudheen in his mouth, lookin' with the most pervadin' admiration at the pair. What do you say to the law. imposter in the shape of a woman that promised only the day adjacent to marry me with an inch of candle, supposin' no better illumination could be had? Be my song-or to spake more becomin'ly upon my canticle-I was brass.

"'Is this the way, Peggy Mac," siz I, "you promote the sintimints of my sowl-is it?"

"' Go 'long with your gosher,' siz the brazenface. 'Take your long words an' yerself to some other market,' sez she; 'you never intinded to marry me!'

"I lave you to judge if I wasn't conjugated on the mortal spot.

"'Be me oath,' siz I, 'I did. What does the Latin pote say ?-Litera scripta manet; an' I did mane it, Peggy-you falsity in petti-

"Maybe the dead langwidge didn't floor the other fellow. It didn't lave him a word in his cheek. All he could do was to give a sort of impitent laugh. Begor, I was at him like

"'Yalla-Legs-you rudimenthary deludherer', siz I, putting the knowledge into him. 'You philandherin offspring an' baseminded collocator of needles and thread--who do you propagate your lantern-jaws at?'

"Faix, it was some time before he was able to reverberate at me with the appellation of 'shoeboy'. One word borrowed another, until able. Ohe, jam satis, which manes in English, 'Mr. O'Hea it bangs Banagher.' Them each other with the bastinadoes so recondite that, between ourselves, I had sore ribs for a month after, but I left a mark-on his nose be toult that it would never be my doom to that'll remain extant to his dying day. After we expatiated in this way for some time, an' when I was gettin' the better of him, the ould fellow supervaned to sunder us.

"'Boys, that's plinty,'" sez he, 'The curl o' Paddy Flaherty's kittogue,' sez he, is ondeniwhen I met her first at a patthern beyant able, but begorra, Yalla Legs has a way of putin Ballyawlish, with her hair hangin' orinem tin in his fist undher the guard that places me of absolute despair. They did not embarrass soluta, as Dan Flinn, the humpy school-master, mightily. I can't choose between ye, so I'll each other still further by communicating their and was the way with the carroty locks of some tell ye what: come, the both o'ye, after last fears, but each felt that if Harden but hit the colish girl or other he was tryin' to put his Mass next Sunday to Father Fennessy, the scent, their present pace would never save them the reader may fremember as one of the insuromehether upon. I fell to coortin at wanst, curate; I and Peggy will meet ye, and who from capture.

take her. Is it a bargain?'

We shook hands upon it there and then "An' don't forget to bring your br—your small clothes, Yalla-Legs," sez I; "You'll be nothin without thim.

"'You may find them too many for you," sez Yalla-Legs.

"Twas true for him. Next Sunday, bright and airly, I was up tittivatin' meself an' rangin' the presents I lost all the week and nearly every pinny I had saved buyin'. There was a brooch an' ear-rings like rale goold; a beautiful piece of stuff, the makin's of a dress; a bunch o' ribbon for Pegg's hair; a bran-new leather purse, with a thirty shillin' note inside

"'Come,' sez I to myself, 'let Yalla-Legs bate that, if he can,' and bundlin' up my repository, off I started for Father Fennessy's. Glory to me, if the pack of 'em weren't there before me-the tailor, with a grin on his face and a bundle under his arm.

"' Errah, where's the articles, Yalla-Legs?" sez I, seein' his spider shanks eased in dacent

"' Nabocklish!' sez he with the same grin. Father Fennessy came out to us. When Macgawley indoctrinated him into the concurrence of affeirs, he was for turnin' us from the door at first, but when the ould fellow began to negotiate about bad work bein' likely to come out of a refusal, he consented to marry the pair that would be chosen there and then; biddin' us be quick, with what he called our absurdities.

"'Come, sez Macgawley to me, 'if' you're for bisiness prejuice your gathering.

"I concided, at once, drawing forth the presents one by one to make them look the more, expect the tailor could perturbate such a demonstration as that.

"'Prejuice, Yalla-Legs!' sez Macgawley, with contempt, the priest lookin' and laughin'. "Yall-Legs unfolded his bundle, and handed over his present. Macgawley took it, not out a pair o' yalla small clothes, savin' your knowin' whether to drop it an hit him or not. Upon my contiguity, leedies, it was his-ahem -his Yalla unmentionables. I was just goin' a hat with a rim—it bate all. As the pote to disinterrate into a cacchination of triumph

"1 Open the waistband,' he sez

"Macgawley ripped up the raiment, and out drops a guinea, then another, and so on till the enormous numeration of nineteen was reached. The ould fellow counted them, then converged on me, and said:

"'Paddy Flaherty, the man who wears a small clothes like this must be my son-in-

"Before he was done I was off. The tailor and Peggy wor married then and there. Signs on, they lived like cat and dog afterwards, till Yalla-Legs took to drink and demolished his wife's eye with the edge of his goose. Therefurious. I connived straight over to them, she fore," concluded Suck-the-Wind, drawing a sittin' beside the new-comer as bould as moral from his story which he directed with a languishing look at Norah, "never marry for money, ladies, but always preponderate towards the heart that iterates you.'

The clerk's narrative so diverted his bearers that none of them noticed the stopping of a farmer's cart at the cottage. It was only when its occupants descended and approached that they were recognized. Father O'Hanlon rose and welcomed Charles Raymond and his female companion whom the good priest regarded with benevolent surprise.

CHAPTER XX,-NOT YET.

Though our fugitives were so favoured on their flight that pursuit was diverted almost at the moment they were rendered less capable of Castle Harden, yet the vicissitudes of a night to be memorable in their lives thenceforth were by no means overcome. Marion, an excellent horsewoman, as we have arleady said, was, of in the next place she was physically unable to | selfbear the fatigue of her present mode of travelling, so greatly had the experience of late days affected her health as well as her spirits.

The trio were, therefore, obliked to travel at a pace which consorted ill with the anxiety and impatience to reach some haven which possessed each of them. And since it was impossible to move with the celerity they had hoped, Charles, feeling that any lesser speed would leave them at the mercy of their pursuers, resolved to travel at such a pace as might distress Marion as little as possible.

For some time after they had been so summarily dispossessed of their carriage, the three moved on in a condition little better than one

did not enter the mind of either Raymond or Marion. Fennell ventured an assuring hypothesis of the kind, but his hearers knew too well the determined, and when he fancied an injury done him, the vindictive, temperament and in their guerilla progress had performed of the Squire to encourage the speculation with the exploit which had brought two triends face which their attendant comforted himself.

Marion, though in the debility of nerve which affected her, she started at all the noises of the night, the whirr of some bird frightened from his roost, or the croaking of the fregs at conclave in the reedy marsh, struggled bravely to show no sign of weakness to her lever. He saw her endurance, and pressing the two small prayer-book, all gildin' and pictures; an' a nate hands prayed a fervent prayer that God would protect the devoted girl who had so readily braved great peril for his sake.

> Marion's nature was marked by all the sensitive modesty which is the brightest ornament of her sex. She loved her father dearly too, and it is not to be supposed that she regarded flight simply as an elopement with the man of her choice from a home which had been made intolerable to her, and from the importunities of a love which she regarded with loathing. On the contrary, she felt the gravity of the step she had taken, but full of confidence in Raymond, she addressed herself at the same time with him, imploring a blessing on the parent whom she pitied, beseeching forgiveness for her filial disobodience, and guidance and succour for herself and the man to whose honor and affection she had now entrusted every-

> They rode on slowly, Ned Fennell some dis-tance in the rere, with ears on the strain for any sound behind. Often his heart bounded as the preternatural tension of his faculties exaggerated the sough of the night breeze through the leaves, or the plash of some waterfowl, into the rush of hurrying horses or the sally of a hidden opponent.

> But as time passed, and no graver omens than these befel, the dread of pursuit abated. Unfortunately, however, so much of the night had flown by, that no hope remained of being able to reach, even with swifter means of motion than those they had been reduced to, the end of their journey before the morning should have far advanced.

> Relieved, however, from the pressure of imminent peril, they travelled more cheerfully, and could even enjoy the levities with which Ned Fennell strove to enliven the route.

> But now the dusk hour before the dawn was cudgelling his brains on the formidable question whether three such wayfurers would be allowed to pass without scrutiny, should they fall in with the yeomanry or troops. Charles considered the plight they were in, the singularity of their appearance, and, worse than all, the fact that the horses they rode carried military trappings. He was forced to own that the prospect was indeed discouraging.

> His cogitations were brought to an abrupt termination. At the mouth of a gorge through which the road wound, a number of men sprung suddenly out of the shadow. Whispering to Marion to hold fast and fear not, he put spurs to his horse, and dashed past, Fennell culmly maintaining his place behind.

> Three or four shots were fired after them, one bullet whizzing past Raymond's head. His stout heart winced at the thought of the woman sitting behind him, but he kept on. All at once his horse stumbled, staggered on, fell on its knees, and Raymond had only time to throw himself off and snatch Marion to his arms, when the wounded animal, with a deep groan, rolled over dead.

The new assailants, seeing the success of their last volley, came in at a run. Ned Fennell dashed in upon them, but his desperate charge was worse than useless. In a twinkling baffling it then when they had set out from he was knocked off his horse, and held a prisoner in half a dozen strong arms.

Charles, standing in the middle of the road, with Marion clinging to him, saw the strangers rush forward, and he groaned in spirit. Kissing course, unused to riding without a saddle, and the forehead of his mistress, he said to him-

> "God's will be done!" and then himself drew up to face his captors. They advanced, covering him with their guns, which glittered cold and deadly in the waning moonlight."

> "Remove your weapons," cried Charles, advancing so as to shield Marion from the fatal muzzles. "I yield myself your prisoner, but as ye are men offer no indignity to this lady." "Charles Raymond?" interrogated the foremost of the ambuscade, in a voice of surprise, he stepped nearer.

> "That is my name, sir. I ask you not to mistake my tame surrender----"

The man burst into a roar of laughter. "Why, Mr. Raymond, don't you know me,"

and he seized our hero's hand. Charles had by this recognised him. It was our old acquaintance Thomas Duigenan, whomgent leaders at the interrupted conference at wholly untenable. He hoped that the hon; gentle-

ในเออกแบบโดยเอก เพลา (พาสต ก็พาราธิ ค.สต เกา ₍ครั้ง)

The hope that no pursuit had been attempted Raymond's Park. He was now leading the handful of men whom he was able to keep together after a series of reverses to the common centre of all routed rebels who still retained spirit for another blow-Villement's camp; to face again.

There was no time to be lost in congratulations. Ultimately a farm-house was roused up, a common cart—the only vehicle procurable—hired for three times the value of the equipage and the animal which drew it, and Raymond, divested of the last coin he had brought with him from his home-making a part exchange of clothing with the humble agriculturist-sprung into the cart, in which Marion, wrapped in a large-hooded peasant's cloak, was already scated. The cart being laden with potatoes as for market; they set out, having taken leave of Duigenan and his men, whom Neddy Fennell undertook to guide to Arda. It was agreed that the honest fellow's presence would be likely to lessen the chances of final escape.

Raymond and Marion, jogging along leisurely on their cargo of potatoes covered with straw, reached Father O'Hanlon's without further adventure.

The good priest did not expect the visit of a lady, for Raymond, by no means certain that the position of Marion Harden would excuse her in his eyes, only confided his intent to

Eileen, prepared for her reception, gave Marioz an affectionate greeting which was warmly returned by the weary stranger, to whom, moreover, the friendship and sympathy of one of her own sex was now a boon beyond price.

The two young ladies became friends at first

To be Continued.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE ORANGE BILL Mr. C. F. Fraser's Speech.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. C. F. Fraser, in the Ontario Legislature, in opposition to the incorporation of the Orange Secret Society:—

WEDNESDAY, March 19. Mr. Fraser said he intended at this stage to give the measure his firmest and most determined opposition. He had no desire to create ill-feeling, nor yet to be in any sense a party to what might perhaps be unwise agitation. It has been said by some of the hon, gentlemen was beginning to lighten greyly, and Charles opposite that he had made an inflammatory speech on the occasion of his opposing the remitting of this measure back to committee, but hon, gentlemen should not forget that he was discussing this measure from his stand-point and not from that of those who were promoting this Bill. Those who either belonged to this Association or who, not being members, supported this Bill from pure indifference or perhaps from expediency, could not understand his feelings upon such a subject, and he submitted that members of this organization as a rule were just as capable of pronouncing correct judgments upon what might be tolerant and what not tolerant or what might be inflammatory and that which was not inflammatory, as the man who, drunk himself, imagined he was perfectly sober and all about him intoxicated. If it had been desired by his friends or himself, they might have raised an agitation in the country and flooded the House with petitions and protests against this measure, but he had all along counselled the advisability of confining the subject and its discussions within the walls of Parliament, hopeing that without agitation this House would wisely decide to negative the passage of the Bill. He had hoped also to have had the assistance of the hon, member for South Brant, who when the Bill had been introduced for its first rending had so plainly stated that if the Association was in any sense political, a Bill for its incorporation could not be entertained even for a moment, but that hon. gentleman had thought fit to shift his ground since then, and now, though he could not help admitting that in a certain sense the Orange Society is a political society, the hon, member from South Brant had intimated his intention to support the measure under discussion. (Mr. Fraser) would still endeav-our to persuade that hon, member that the Association was, in the very strictest sense, political, and the proofs upon the point would be overwhelming, and therefore there might still be hope that the hon. gentleman from South Brant would lend his voice towards arresting legislation that he bad so sturdily pronounced could not be entertained even for a moment. Others of the hon, gentlemen on the opposite side of the house had over and over, in great apparent sincerity regretted the introduction of this measure, but their regrets were only apparent and did not appear to be very sincere. Notably amongst these hon gentlemen, were the member for East Toronto, the member for Lincoln, and the member for South Grey. The former had attempted as some excuse for his present position, to make a comparison between the Bill for the incorporation of the Christian Brothers, a body of what might very properly be called poor school teachers, and the measure for the incorporation of the Orange Association. He would not waste a moment by refuting this position and showing its absurdity. In factiony words from him on that score had been rendered unnecessary, by the remarks of other hon gentlemen who, though supporting the incorporation of the Orange Association, had not only frankly admitted that the Christian Brothers Bill was in no matter a justifica-

tion for the measure under discussion, but had gone

further and shown conclusively that the position of the hon member from East Torontc and others, who

appeared to excuse their votes in the same way, was

man would have better success in convincing the Catholics of East Toronto that the Christian Brothers were no better entitled to an act of incorporation than was the Orange Society —and that if incorporation be granted to the Christian Brothers, then it would be right to give the same to the Orange Lodges." It had also been a feature of the session that on more than one occasion the members for Lincoln and South Grey, had risen in their places to denounce in strong terms, and very unmeasured language; the conduct of the Rev. Horrecks Cocks, who so these hen. gentlemen alleged, had in some of his addresses before emigration meetings in Great Britain, made use of expressions with reference to the Catholics of Canada which could only be considered as insulting and offensive; and these hon, gentlemen appeared to take it very much to heart that the Roman Catholics of the Province should have been so insulted; but here was a measure, the passage of which through this House would be a greater insult to the Catholic body than any words or expressions of a hundred such men as Horrocks Cocks, and yet these hon gentlemen remained discreetly silent since the first stage of this measure, and were now giving their votes and assistance towards placing upon the statute books of this Province a standing insult, if not actual legislative approbation of a standing menace to the whole Roman Catholic body. Some hon gentlemen opposite had deemed it a fitting thing to intimate to him that his opposition to this measure would result disastrously to himself; and the hon, member from Lennox had ventured upon a prophecy, of which he (Mr. Fraser) had not quite gathered the meaning or purport. It was open to the interpretation that he might never again return what the member for Lennox had defined himself to be, "a sheep without a shepherd." However that might be, he (Mr. Fraser) had never hesitated to speak out boldly and fearlessly on this, and on all other matters and measures, and for the results on himself he cared nothing; and it might be as well for hon, gentlemen to understand that they could neither frighten nor deter him by intimating or threatening that he would not return to this House again. He had never been indebted to Orangemen, as a body, for anything but their resentment and most bitter opposition, and were he but to give his personal experiences of this organization, he might be led to say and assert things which would give hon, gentlemen opposite infinitely more reason to accuse him of making inflammatory speeches, but that course he would studiously avoid. It was wrong to accuse him of anything of that kind, and though the supporters of this Bill had in more than one instance continued their habits of intolerance and made inflammatory harangues, he would content himself with using the words and actions of others as reasons for his opposition to this measure; so that to the very fullest he might avoid the charge of attempting to arouse prejudices or feelings in the country on the one side or the other. The grounds upon which he based his opposition to this measure, were in effect that the Society was a secret one, that it was either political or politico-religious, and that its constitution and laws made it plain that its objects were a standing menace and active antagonism to the Catholic population of this Province, and that for all these reasons statutory incorporation of the Association would not only be imprudent but absolutely unwise, and if accomplished could only be regarded in the light of legislative sanction and approbation of an organization which more than once had been condemned by the Imperial Parliament, which had frequently been (to use a mild term) unfavorably criticised by the most eminent English statesmen of all shades and parties politically, and which had been twice refused incorporation by the old Canadian Parliaments. He had already at length given to the House the reply of Lord Palmerston in 1857 to the deputation of Orange officials who then waited upon him with a remonstrance as to the non-appointment of Orange Magistrates. That noble Lord then expressed his opinion very strongly against the continuance of the Orange body, and intimated "that the very foundation on which it rests casts a reflection on the institutions of the Empire that the protection of individuals should be left to the law of the land, the formation of private associations for such a purpose not being consonant with or suitable to the spirit | mainder Liberals, and this Committee sat for over of the times in which we live; and that it was five months, but closed without making any report. really offensive, as regards the Government and institutions of the country, to say that the general government of the nation was not adequate to protect individuals in their rights." This was the deliberately expressed opinion of Lord Palmerston when leader of his Government, and that continued to be his opinion during all his public career. Before however making further reference to the oninions of Imperial statesmen he (Mr. Fraser) desired to draw the special attention of the House to the fact that the old Parliament of Canada, under the leadership of Robert Baldwin had passed a very stringent measure for the suppression of all Secret Societies; so stringent indeed was it in its terms, that such Societies as the Odd Fellows were included within its provisions, and a petition was presented by the Odd Fellows praying that they might be excluded from the effect of the law then proposed. The Bill itself was styled "An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societies," and went to its third reading on the 4th November, 1843, and was passed by a majority of 55 to 13. In the same session of the same Parliament there was also passed an Act to restrain party processions. Later on the Orange organization asked the same Parliament for an Act of incorporation, and was refused it almost without a dissenting voice, and later still in 1858, a similar attempt to get the sanction of statutory incorporation only passed a first reading by the casting vote of the Speaker, and on the same day in a few minutes afterwards was on its second reading defeated by a large majority within the walls of the very Chamber in which the House was now assembled. Previous to 1858 the Orange body had also sought for incorporation in New Bruns wick, and though the measure succeeded in getting through the Legislature then, it was subsequently, and without hesitation, disallowed by the Home authorities. In fact the Attorney General of that Province, then leading its Government, endorsed the disallowance of the measure. Another Provincial Legislature—that of Prince Edward—had also passed, through its various stages, a bill for the incorporation of the Orange body; but that too had never become law, because it had subsequently been disallowed. It was remarkable also that the measure before the Parliament of Canada was, in its terms, the same as that now before the House, and asked for nothing more, apparently, than the power to hold lands and to sue and be sued in a corporate capacity; and precisely the same arguments were then, as now, urged in its favor—that no harm could result from the body being allowed incorporation for these purposes, that its refusal would not weaken the organization, that Catholic bodies had been incorporated, and that therefore it would be unfair and invidious to refuse like legislation to Orangemen. In fact the arguments offered in favor of the present measure are precisely those used over and over again in the Colonies and elsewhere; and always with the same result that in the end prevailed—the wise judgment that it would not be prudent or defensible legislation to grant any such Act of incorporation. This action of the Provincial legislatures was only in consonance with the previous and subsequent action of the Imperial Parliament and Imperial statesmen. He proposed to quote to the House at some length the action of the Imperial authorities, and in doing so he would avoid of the Government in that respect." He drew the all reference to those portions of the discussion in attention of the House to these quotations from the the English Parliament which might possibly, be- appendix in order to show that the Committee

cause of the serious charges against Orangemen contained in them, be likely to arouse the feelings of hon gentlemen belonging to the Orange body, and perhaps lead to warm retort and recrimination on both sides. He was anxiously desirous of avoiding any semblance of bigotry or intolerance or harshness in his discussion of this matter, and therefore he intended to confine himself to quotations from Protestant statesmen and Protestant authorities only. In so doing he was sure that the warmest promoters of this Bill would not be fairly able to urge against him any charge of using either improper or unfair arguments. Hitherto he had avoided all reference that could in the slightest be considered as offensive to the religious feelings of any hon, gentleman present. He had always considered between Protestants as a body, and Catholics as a body, but only one between Orangemen and Catholics, which was an entirely different affair. But though looking upon it in that light, he did not in-tend to cite against this organization any of those cite these things it would immediately be charged to him that he was endeavouring to excite feelings and prejudices and animosites in the country, and that he was appealing to these prejudices rather than to good reason and sound argument. He believed that every well-wisher of his country should strive to allay these feelings, and for his part his discussion of the measure would, he hoped be such as would show that he was such a well-wisher. The hon gentleman then proceeded to draw the attention of the House to the fact that investigations to Parliament, or that, though returning, he would as to the Orange Society had been set on foot as find himself in the unfortunate dilemma of being early as 1813, and that a committee had then entered early as 1813, and that a committee had then entered upon "an inquiry into certain illegal societies, called Orange in Ireland;" and on that occasion both Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh concurred in deprecating the existence of those lodges and Societies. A further discussion had arisen in the House of Commons in 1827, and the result of these enquiries and the legislation of the day was, as the hon. gentleman quoted from Blackgood that, all these and similar Societies in Ireland were suppressed. But immediately after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act the Orange Lodges sprang up both in Ireland and England-were subsequently introduced into Scotland, and very quickly found their way into the regiments of the regular army. The existence of Lodges amongst these regiments was formally brought before the attention of the English Parliament in March of the year 1835 by the member for Kilkenny, who moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature, character, extent and tendency of Orange Lorges, associations, or societies in Ireland. This inquiry disclosed the ramifications of the organization throughout the Army, and was followed by an address from the Commons to the King, and the reply thereto the King made in August of 1835, acknowledging that he had received an address and certain resolutions on the subject of Orange lodges in the army, and saying that he owed it no less to the dignity of his Crown than to the safety of the country and the welfare of the army, to discourage and prevent any attempts to introduce secret societies into its ranks. and that it was his determination to adopt the most effectual means for that purpose. Mr. Fraser then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the subsequent action of the Imperial Parliament on the motion of Mr. Hume, the member for Middlesex, and to the opinious expressed during the course of the debate consequent upon the motion. The debate and everything connected with it, assumed special importance in view of the fact that the Orange Society had then extended to this Province, and that the investigation under Mr. Hume's motion embraced an inquiry into the working, extent and character of the Orange body in this Province. Mr. Hume's motion for a Committee was made on 10th August 1835, and was for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the Orange Lodges in Great Britain and the Colonies. Thus it would be seen two distinct Committees had in 1835 been appointed—one to inquire into the Orange Associations in Ireland, and the other into the similar Associations in Great Britain and the Colonies. The Irish Committee consisted of 27 members, of whom 13 were Conservatives, one or two Neutrals, and the re-The other Committee was composed of twenty-eight members, only one of whom was a Catholic, and all of whom were members from either England or Scotland. The facts brought out before these Committees spread over a period of some forty years. The English Committee, as it was styled, examined some eighteen witnesses, only one of whom was not an Orangeman, and he was a Mr. Innis, a member of the Scotch bar, and the other testimony before this Committee was almost entirely composed of extracts from the official correspondence and records of the two Grand Lodges of England and Ireland. He again called the attention of the House to his intention to exclude from his remarks all reference to the various acts, whether of violence or otherwise, proved against the organization in the investigations before these Committees; but he wished the attention of hon, gentlemen to an extract from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge held in Portman Square on the 19th April, 1832, the extract being one from the blue book or appendix containing the proceedings of the Committee. It stated "that with a view to extend the advantages of our excellent institution in Upper and Lower Canada-for the purpose, too, of disseminating its principles far wide-on the recommendation of the Grand Committee, whose members had examined documents and testimonials of his eligibility, the Grand Lodge have appointed Ogle Robert Gowan, Esq., to be the Deputy Grand Master of all the Provinces of British North America, with the dependencies, colonies and settlements belonging, appertuining or adjacent thereto." He (Mr. Fraser) found further on that Mr. Gowan was stated as "desirous of being recognised by the Grand Lodge of the Empire, and of being under the cognizance and command of its royal and most illustrious Grand Master, and that he was certified to be not only a sound Protestant and most zealous Orangeman, but worthy in every way of filling the exalted and responsible situation to which he was aspiring." This Mr. Gowan to whom this authority was given appeared by the appendix to have been declared by a Mr. Ryves Baker, the Deputy Grand Treasurer of the Irish Orange Society, to be a man of bad character, and the Grand Lodge of Dublin actually forwarded documents in support of the same opinion, and remonstrated against his appointment by their English brethren on the ound of his moral unfitness and of their own jurisdiction over the Canadas. This was in 1832, and in the letter book of the English Society there was then the entry of a report and communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada, for the year 1834, and from this he (Mr. Fraser) found that there were then 12,853 Orangemen in Canada, divided under 17 county, 40 district and 154 private lodges. He also found from the same appendix that the measure of allegiance of these 12,000 and odd of Orangemen then in Canada was given by a Colonel Blacker, who, on the authority of communications between the Orangeman of the North of Ireland with their breth-ren in Canada, boasted "that the Orangemen of Canada were then auxiously watching the proceed-ings of the Government of England towards the Protestants of Ireland; in order to see what part they should take as to assisting England in the preservation of Canada; that in fact their devotion to the British Crown would be regulated by the conduct

was making actual enquiry into the organization and its objects and tendencies here, and that therefore the subsequent action of the Imperial Parliament, was peculiarly relevant and in fact unanswerable now as an argument against the present measure. Hon. gentlemen could not pretend to say but what Orange lodges of this Province to-day are precisely what they were in 1834, with perhaps this difference, that the oath now administered to the wording. And as they are now what they were then in all essential features, it followed that the action of England's King and England's Parliament adversely to this Association, could to-day be fairly quoted against this Society when now asking legislative sanction to its existence. When Mr. Shiel's this question as not in any sense or in any way one motion as to addresses presented to the King from certain lodges was before the English Commons in 1835, Sir Robert Peel, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he had never sought to conceal his opinions upon the subject, and that ne had always been of opinion that those who wished acts in its past history and conduct which all out for the tranquility and peace of Ireland ought not to side of this Orango body, whether Protestant or set the example of estalishing those dangerous as-Catholic, alike condemned. Because were he to sociations, and above all that they should avoid language which might tend to keep up the feelings which engendered them. He (Mr. Fraser) wished the House to understand that he had used Sir Robert Peel's exact words, and once for all would say that throughout his remarks to the House, he would as nearly as possible use the exact words of those whose opinions he would cite. This debate on those addresses, however, had reminded him that the hon, member for South Leeds had placed a particular stress upon the fact that the Orange body of Ontario had shortly after the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country presented an address to the Queen at the foot of the throne, but he begged to remind the hon, member from Leeds that no reply had ever been given to that address; and even it such a reply had been given it, would not have been entitled to any weight in this discussion, as would appear clearly from the remarks of Sir Robert Peel, who, in the debate referred to, said "the main question after all was this-did the Crown mean by returning the answer to the addresses presented by the Orange societies, to give any sanction to those societies, or to declare an opinion that exclusive confederacies, whether legal or illegal bound togother by secret oaths and declarations, were societies that ought to exist; he (Sir Robert) had no hesitation in saying that by a compliance with a mere matter of form, or by the inadvertent use of an expression, it was not the intention of the Crown or Ministers to encourage any exclusive confederacy, or to imply an opinion that such a confederacy was

> At this point the hour for the discussion of private bills had expired, and the debate was adjourned, Mr. Fraser stating that he would have to occupy the time of the House a considerable

length. THURSDAY, March 20. On Thursday Mr. Fraser resumed the debate by emarking that he hoped anything he had said or anything that he might say would not be received as being intended to create any sectarian or religious feeling. He was sincerely desirous to avoid any personal remarks of his own, which could in the opinion of any, even the most active supporter of the measure, be construed, as being prompted by religious feeling. Before taking up the opinious expressed in the debate in the English Commons he wished to again draw the attention of the House to the action of the Old Parliament of Canada on the Secret Societies Bill in 1843. He had heard this scasen a good deal about Baldwin Reformers, and not a few of the hon, gentlemen opposite were rather proud at least seemingly so, of their being what they call themselves "Baldwin Reformers." Here was a matter as to which Baldwin had pronounced unmistakal ly his opinion and his principles: and he, when leader of the Canadian Parliament in 1843, had introduced this measure for the suppression of all secrets societies. Three different divisions had been taken in the old Parliament on this secret societies Bill, and the Baldwin Reformers were all to be found on one side, and that in favour of the measure. In the final division on this searct Societies Bill he found voting with Mr. Baldwin and in favour of the Bill such men as Boswell and Cameron—a name-sake of the hon, member for East Toronto, who Mr. Fraser regretted was not following his namesake, but very stoutly stood up for the Orange Voting then with Baldwin, he also found Childs and Christic and he (Er. Frascr) was happy to know that in this House there was also a Christie (the member for North Wentworth) also voting in the same way. There was a Cook, too, who supported the Secret Societies Bill, and to-day there was also a Cook (the member for Dundas) unhesitatingly following in the same direction. The names of Daly, Harrison, Hincks, (Sir Francis), Holmes, Hopkins, and Hamilton were also in the division list with Baldwin. He wished that the hon, member for Prescott, also a Hamilton, were now following the Hamilton of that day, and not doing so unwise a thing as supporting actively the Incorporation of the Orange Institution. Besides those already named there were Killaly, D. McDonald, John Sandfield Macdonald, Melville, Howard, Simpson, Small, Wakefield, Price, Prince and others. The Prince of that day was he believed the futher of the present member for Essex, and it was gratifying to him (Mr. Fraser) to now find the son loyally adhering to the opinions of the father, to at least the extent of not encouraging the Orange Society by incorporating that body, Most of those whom he had named from the division list were Baldwin Reformers, and it was not yet too late for a number of the hon, gentlemen present, who called themselves "Baldwin Reformers," to fall into line and recognize the correctness of their old leader's views, and to follow now the vote of their party predecessors on this question. He observed that the hon, member for South Brant, who had been absent from his seat yesterday, was now in his place, and he (Mr. |Fraser) desired to draw that hon, kentleman's attention to his statement that if the Orange Association could be said to be a political one, that the House could not for a moment entertain a Bill for its incorporation. He (Mr. Fraser) hoped that before he concluded he would have proved to the satisfaction of the hon. member for Brant that the Society was not only political, but for other reasons was not such an organization as should be receiving the active encouragement of an Act of Incorporation from the House. With these, as it were, desultory remarks, he would proceed with bringing forward the opinions of English statesmen as expressed in the debate in the English Commons to which he referred yesterday, reminding the House that yesterday he had made special mention that the debate in question included within its scope the Orange body now asking for incorporation. Mr. Fraser then quoted from Hansard, showing that in addition to Sir Robert Peel's opinion quoted yesterday, and which he (Sir Robert) had expressed when a member of the English Government, he had also in a subsequent debate of the same year said, that "he was sure it would be for the tranquility of Ireland, that an end should be put to all the Secret Societies in that country—that the existence of any of them was an evil, inasmuch as it held out a bad example to others-and that his opinion and his wish were not only that an end should be put to all such associations, but he also wished to see the spirit in which they originated, entirely and effectually suppressed." And in the same speech Sir Robert Peel, then the leader of the opposition, expressed his readiness on the part of the

Opposition to move and support a motion for an ad-

dress to His Majesty, praying for the taking of such steps as to the King "might seem most desirable to

tendency, and the extent of such societies, he for one should readily embrace those means, convinced as members is made more stringent and precise in its | he was, that in suppressing all secret societies he should be doing that which would tend most to the was in opposition and Sir Robert Peel was in power, Home Secretary. It was under the Melbourne administration that occurred the debate on Mr. Hume's motion, and during that debate Lord John Russell made a lengthy speech, from which he would make a made a lengthy speech, from which he would make a lengthy speech which he would make a lengthy speech which he would make a lengthy speech which he was ing that the effect of these societies had been injurious to the good government of the country. He (Mr. Fraser) wished to give the House Lord John's exact words and they were these: "The moment you create such societies and organise them into districts and lodges, and so forth, you make a dis-King's subjects, who immediately form into similar societies under some other denomination, and thus institute a perpetual and ever recurring source of quarrelling, discontent and insubordination. It is another evil of these societies, when they unite persons of the lowest order with many of the highest, that the lowest are accustomed to look to those who are high in authority in their own society as the leaders whom they ought to obey, instead of obeying the Crown and the depositorles in whom the trust of the Crown is placed. By sanctioning such societies that you give him two leaders—you give him two sovereigns instead of one. And while in the one case there is required only that abstract allegiance which yields to no passion, in the other there is a combination of party and passion and sectarian feeling, making the difference between an obedience to what is salutary and beneficial, and an obedience to what is turbulent and factious. It is another evil of these societies-and I am speaking now of their natural constitution-it is another evil that being thus supported by their leaders and imbued with party feeling, they hold to that party feeling in spite of the supremacy of the law. Thus a state comes to be divided into parties suspiciously fearful of each other, and when a case is brought into a court of law, instead of its being decided on the principle of justice, those united in these societies think the prosecution is directed against them, and in this way hostile party feelings are generated, which are most injurious to the pure and quiet course of justice." Further on in the same debute, Lord John Russell referred to the opinion of Lord Caledon, who, in his examination before the Committee, had said that he neither did nor would subscribe to the position that the word Orangeman meant Protestants generally, that he considered the Orango system as tending to disunite Protestants, when their religion alone should be a sufficient bond for their union, that every subject of these realms was bound to look to the laws of his country exclusively for protection in all cases; and it was most dangerous to inculcate upon the population of this empire, that it was unsafe for them to do so, that he (Lord Caledon) not only objected to the foundation of all party associations on these grounds, but likewise from their tendency to give individuals a power and influence unknown to the constitution. That admirable and conciliatory speech-and even the prominent Orangemen, then members of the House of Commons, were compelled that he was opposed to the Orange Association and to laud its tone and temper and good sense-that speech of Lord John Russell was closed with a few concise sentences remarkable for their apt application to the discussion on this measure now before the House, Mr. Fraser read Lord John Russell's concluding words which were as follows: "The Protestant, the Catholic, the Presbyterian-every man of every faith-should deem the British Constitution and the British law sufficient for his pro- ing the reports of a committee of enquiry, taken tection without any other auxiliary. If these are strong ground against the existence of all secret not found sufficient, let complaint be made to Par-liament, and if ministers, on such complaint, neglect speaker) had quoted these past records with a view their duty, then let the blame rest upon them, and let punishment follow. If the judges of the land, or any person in trust, do not perform their duty purely, impartially and uprightly, let complaint be made in Parliament of inattention and partiality, and let that complaint be strictly and promptly attended to. With these observations I will conclude by imploring the well-disposed of all parties to dismiss from their thoughts all reliance upon such false, inadequate, partial and mischievous protections as those Societies afford, and to rely only upon the laws and the constitution. Such societies are only calculated to subject upright and well-disposed men to the machinations and practices of the vilest adventurers. For the good and the virtuous-and good and virtuous men belong to the associationthese secret societies are powerless and useless, but they are both useful and powerful for mischief to active and designing intriguers. Let all good men, then, abandon them, and confide in the powers of the constitution for the upholding of justice and of freedom-confide too in that publicity of proceeding which is one of the great elements of the constitution." To these words of Lord John Russell he thought nothing could well be added. When one considered that they were the words of a responsible Minister of the Crown; that they were well weighed and expressed a deliberate opinion formed upon the patient five months' investigation of the Committees, how forcibly did they not, as he continued, apply to the continuance of the Orange organization in this Province, where there was not a shadow of an excuse for such a society. He could conceive the promoters of this Bill, making some pretence of argument to justify in days long past, the existence and continuance of Orange Societies in Ireland; but supposing such a state of affairs to be admitted, for argument's sake, to have had place in Ireland—and the old country also enquired into the working of he wished hon, gentlemen to bear in mind that he did not make any such admission except it were for argument's sake and that alone—the first essential difference in this Province consisted in the proportion of Protestants and Catholics in the population. That alone would entirely alter the character and tendency and necessity of Canadian Orangeism. Here the Orange Society had no body of Catholics of which it could even pretend to be afraid or have any fears, and, therefore Orangeism here could be nothing more nor less than bigotry and intolerance, and unless politics were its real end and object and element, one could scarcely realize what else could be its objects or purposes. Mr. Maxwell, a leading Orangeman, who took part in the debate in the Commons, had said "that secret political societies were in themselves great evils and could only be justified upon the ground of there being an absolute necessity for their existence," and of course he (Mr. Maxwell) attempted to justify the existence of Orangeism in Ireland on the ground that Protestant institutions were threatened with extinction. But even on Mr. Maxwell's ground what justification would there be, or could there be, for the perpetual and secret religious societies generally. The Intion of the Orange body in Ontario? What home perial House, after due deliberation on the report of gentleman in his senses would dare to assert that there was any such necessity here? To say that Protestant institutions in this Province were in any sense in danger much less threatened with extinction, would only leave one open to be laughed at ing that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to discountenance all Secret Societies having secret signs for the utter nonsense of such an assertion. Here take such measures as may be considered desirable and excluding persons on account of difference in reli- Mr. Fraser read from Hansard an extract from a for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges,

speech of Viscount Melbourne, the leader of the gious sentiments." Lord John Russell, also, when speece of viscount made in the House of Lords in not in Government, and on the debate referring to then administration, many in 1835, on a motion of the Marquis of Londonderry relative to the House of Commons report on Orange lodges in the regular army, had stated broadly "that he was an enemy to all secret societies, and if by Societies in which Viscount Melbourne said he was further inquiry, by the appointment of select Comadverse to all societies of a secret character, whe. mittees, or by any other means, they (the Commons) ther they were corresponding societies or political might be better enabled to get at the nature, the unions, whether they were presided over by Princes of the Blood or only by operative mechanics, he had always considered—although he was aware that they might comprehend many men of the highest should be doing that which would send most and should be doing that which say to the peaceharmony of Ireland, and he might say to the peaceful profession of the religious sentiments of every
The members of such societies did not know what
they were doing or the religious sentiments of every
they had done, what they were doing or the religious sentiments of every they had done, what they were doing, or what they class of His Majesty's subjects in that country. The might do. And when the whole conduct of the So. was the expression of Lord John Russell when he class of the south was presented to their view that they ciety was presented to their view, they were surwas in opposition and Sir Robert Feel was in power, but very shortly after the Peel Administration went ont and Lord Melbourne's Ministry came in, and in being aware of it, had been partakers. Honorable ont and Lord Melbourne's Ministry came in, and in that ministry Lord John Russell held the position of men in such societies unavoidably got into the Home Secretary. It was under the Melbourne adhadate on Mr. Hume's of the greatest discretion of the purest motions. tlemen supporting this Bill would have asserted that he was using inflammatory language and appealing to passion and prejudice. But being the words and opinions of a premier of England, what. ever else might be said of them, they could not be objected to by Orangemen as having been prompted by either intolerance or illiberality. He recalled to districts and lodges, and so form, you make a this the attention of the House that Mr. Maxwell had, in speaking of the Orange Society, of which he was a prominent member, used the words "secret political societies," because he (Mr. Fraser) was objecting to the incorporation of the Orange Society, for the reason, mainly, that it was a secret political society and this admission of Mr. Maxwell might be said to be conclusive proof of this ground of objection. He had already pointed out that the Orange Association in this Province was to-day what it was in 1835, and what the Orange Association here was in 1835 was precisely what it then was in England and Ireland, you do so far weaken the allegiance of the subject and so when Mr. Maxwell then spoke of that society and so which he belonged, and of which he was one of the most prominent members, as being a secret political society, it really proved the whole case and established beyond contradiction that the Orange Associations of Ontario were secret political societies in the same sense as were the Orange societies that were condemned by the House of Commons in 1835 on the motion of Lord John Russell. Mr. Fraser continued to quote from Hansard, and the speeches of leading politicians, and to comment at length thereon. Leading and prominent Orangemen had taken part in that debate—amongst others the Deputy Grand Treasurer and Deputy Grand Masterand not one of these had made any objection to Lord John Russell's motion, except that they complained of the words "Orange Societies" being inserted specially in the motion, when the words "political societies" in the same motion would as they argued include within its meaning the Orange Societies. That very objection to Lord John Russell's motion was also a conclusive proof of his (Mr. Fraser's) position that the Orange body was nothing more nor less than a secret political society. Because in truth the Orange members of the House of Commons did not pretend to deny it, or argue to the

Mr. Fraser had not concluded when the hour for Private Bills had expired.

MONDAY, March 24. In resuming the debate on Monday, Mr. Fraser said that he proposed to test the feeling of the House on the motion. He had already spoken at length on the subject on two previous occasions, when he gave expression not so much to his own views as those of others. He had quoted the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also when a private member of Parliament, to show that he had distinctly declared all other secret societies. He (the speaker) had also shown that within these very walls similar legislation to that now asked for had been refused twice by the old Parliament of Canada, and he had referred to the action of Mr. Robert Baldwin in the matter of secret societies. Lord John Russell had laid down his views just as strongly as Sir Robert Peel, and the Imperial Parliament had, after hearof showing that he was not taking a bigoted stand, or an illiberal one. He might, if he so wished, talk the present Bill out of the House; but he did not propose to do anything of the kind, for he did not desire any ill-feelings which might spring up from the measure should, in any sense, be laid to his charge, and he wished to discuss it with quiet feelings, and to make a conciliatory speech. If he were to give his own feelings as regards the Society, and relate his own experience of it, he would have to speak with great warmth. But he proposed to still comine his remarks almost entirely to giving to the House the views of other persons on the subject. Hon, gentlemen would remember that he had already mentioned the fact that the New Brunswick Legislature passed a Bill some years since to incorporate the Orange Society; but the Attorney-General said that he would advise the Crown to disallow it, and that it was disallowed accordingly. There was thus an additional, substantial reason why this House should not give legislative sanction to a body which should not have it. The speaker proceeded to quote the opinion of Mr. Hume, the member for Middlesex, who declared that the Orange Society had not only extended its ramifications throughout Ireland, but was spreading confusion throughout Scotland, and Mr. Hume took very decided ground against allowing the organization to exist. gentleman quoted the evidence of a Scotchman named Innes, to the effect that in Scotland Orange Lodges were continually disturbing the peace; that the Ribbonmen were compelled to organize in selfdefence; that the Catholics united in self-defence against the Orangemen. Mr. Hume moved a strong resolution against Orange legislation; and he (Mr. Fraser) asked the House to remember that the committee which enquired into the Orange Societies of the Orange Society in Upper Canada. Mr. Patton, another member of the Imperial Parliament, also drew up a resolution on the subject praying the King to suppress the Orange organization. A strong point to be gathered from the debate in the Imperial Parliament was that even the leading men of the body in the House of Commons, when Lord John Russell's resolution was under consideration, only took the simple ground that the words " Orange societies" should be omitted, as they pointed out in an insulting or invidious sense, the Orange members held, that that organization specially was intended to be suppressed. There was also Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was not one who would look at the matter from a Catholic standpoint, but who was opposed to the existence of Orange and other secret societies, as was also Viscount Melbourne who objected to the Orange Society, believing that secret societies were dangerous to the public peace. A resolution had been unanimously passed by the English House of Commons, urging upon the King the taking of such measures as would lead to the discontinuance of the existence of Orange Lodges perial House, after due deliberation on the report of a committee which labored for five weeks, and which took its, evidence, chiefly from Orangemen, carried the following resolution nem con-"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, pray-

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and generally of all political societies excluding and generally of all political societies excluding persons of different religions, and using secret signs persons of different religions, and using secret signs and symbols, and acting by associated branches."—

He. (Mr. Fraser) would not put his resolution so the contract that which was an attempt to suppose that strong as wall, be would have sufficient authe Utaca, so doing. The King replied to the adthorny for the Commons, saying that it was his firm throughous dissolved itself; and the Duke of Cumber-Lodge dissolved itself; ganization; and if it was that then, it was that now. canization, the Dake also promised to take immediate steps to ing Catholics and O'Connell—so that it was a good viness for him (Mr. Fraser) to use. In consewiness for him (Bit Times) to use. In consequence of the action of the King and Parliament a quence of the Grand Lodge was held in Dublin, meeting of the Grand Lodge was held in Dublin, and a resolution was adopted dissolving the Order in consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, and the answer of the King expressing His Majesty's disapprobation of the continuance of the organization, and expressing the belief that the end for which the society was originally framed had for which the society was originally framed had been accomplished, and that the necessity for its existence no longer remained." He (Mr. Fraser) existence no rough the Order was of no good held therefore, that if the Order was of no good neid therefore, that it the Order was of no good to the Protestant religion then, it certainly was of no good now in this country. It was a matter of great regret that the Grand Lodge of Canada did great region that the example of the Grand Lodge of the old country, and dissolve itself. Blackscool eulogized the Society at its dissolution, and, of course, proceeded to say that it was necessary as a remedy against Roman Catholic aggrandizement. He (Mr. Fraser) might well rest his case on that resolution of the Imperial House and the subsequent action of the Duke of Cumberland and the Grand Lodge. He warned the House that if this Society were incorporated, antagonistic or other societies would claim incorporation. Hon, gentlemen should pause; there was still time to remedy a grievous error; and be defied any hou, member to give any justification for the legislation now being asked for. He would like to know what the Orange body would say if, after their incorporation, this House asked the Orangemen to make a return of their secret proceedings. They dare not: they would not under their solemn oath give such information. He might point out the experience of many persons in the city of Toronto about the Orange Body, but he did not wish to inflame the minds of certain hon. gentlemen in the House. In 1858 when this society was under discussion in the old Parliament of this Province, it proved beyond a doubt that it was a political association, and that it had then, by circulars sent from its lodges, largely influenced several elections. The Edinburgh Review, in summing up the evidence taken before the Imperial Committee, said Orangemen generally voted against Liberals; and he (Mr. Fraser) said one Orangeman who had voted for him was expelled, and another deprived of the password—(laughter)—so that the Society was about the same to-day asit was then. The Review said Mr. Whittle, Liberal candidate for Rochdale, was defeated by the Orangemen, and that Mr. Swan, Secretary of the Irish Association, admitted that. But it was not necessary for him to go so far back as those dates to show that the Order was a political one. He reminded the House that, after the first discussion of this bill this session, huge posters were stuck along the walls of Toronto, calling "good men and true" to denounce an hon, gentleman (Mr. Crooks) for voting against them. He believed that after Orangemen held their secret meetings they often resolved themselves into a political cancus, and the political history of Ireland was then quoted from to show the active interference of Orangemen in the elections in that country. Mr. Swan said that, on the 7th February, 1835, the Grand Lodge of Ireland passed a resolution pledging itself to support "the constitutional candidates for this city (Dubliu), Messrs. Hamilton and West." Mr. Swan also stated that, at the Trim election in that year (1835), 200 armed Orangemen marched into that been expected. Mr. Fraser here proceeded to read the bill would not from Mr, Swan's evidence, showing that the Orange Lodges were always opposed to "hireling damagogues and Popish priests." He said that in Britain the Grand Lodge had power to summon together at one body could mass its members for purposes of intimidation. It was distinctly proved, he continued, by Mr. Swan's evidence, that Orangemen could be corred into anything by their chiefs, and that being the case, the Society might prove dangerous to the Government of this country. He maintained that he had pointed out what he had started to do, namely that the organization was a secret and political one. He would not ask the House to pass an address for the suppression of the Orange Association; but he asked it not to give legislative approbation to the Order. He did not ask the House to go as far as the British House of Commons had done, and pray for the disbanding of the Order. But he asked the House to stay its hand now. He believed that if this Society was incorporated it would lead to the asking for charters by other politico-religious societies. The time had come when expression should be given to the belief that there was no further necessity for the Order. Following at a very great distance the action of the eminent men whom he had quoted; taking into consideration the fact that the Prince of Wales, when in this country in 1860, refused to be received by Omngemen; taking into consideration the fact that though the Orangemen submitted an address to the Throne on the subject, they never received an answer taking all the circumstances into consideration which he had adduced-he asked the House not to give legislative approbation to the Society by passing the bill before the House. He concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. Dawson.

by the said Bill, it appears that each member of the said Association upon his admission thereto is made the utmost of my power defend her against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them, that I will steadily maintain the connection between the Colonies of British America and the mother country, and be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence, or dismember the British empire; that I will be true and faithful to every brother Orange-William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful fair, I did not wish to interrupt you, but you, evifemembrance of whom I solemnly promise, if in my
dently, do not appear to be aware that, under our hower, to celebrate his victory over James at the system, history, or at least Irish history, is, unfortun-

year. I swear that 1 am not nor ever will be a forbidden to learn or their master to teach Irish his-Ruman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now married to tory, in the supreme model of Irish National schools? and symbol, would not put his to suppress nor will I ever marry a Roman Catholic or Papist, "I grieve to say, Dr. Playfair, that such is the fact."

He. (Mr. Fraser) would not put his to suppress nor will I ever marry a Roman Catholic or Papist, "I grieve to say, Dr. Playfair, that such is the fact."

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Cated in the Roman Catholic faith if in my nower "I have to its fact of the fact." cated in the Roman Catholic faith, if in my power "I have to inform you that were such an outrage dress of the Commercial such Orange Societies ber of any Society or body of men that are enemies population would rise, as one man, and take up intention to suppress all such Orange Societies ber of any Society or body of men that are enemies population would rise, as one man, and take up throughout all his dominions. After that the Grand throughout all his dominions. After that the Grand throughout all his dominions. I never was to my knowledge or belief suspended or doubtless tell this inside the contraction of the con Lodge dissolved itself; and the Duke of Camber-land, the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re-land, the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re-land, the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re-land the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re-land the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re-land the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re-clare that I will do my utmost to support and main-tain the Loval Orange institution. ceipt of the resolution of the Countries, and that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Orange Society was a secret political orthat the Orange Society was a secret political orthat the Orange Institution, obey all regular summonses, and pay all institute dues its summonses. and observe and obey the Constitution and laws of The Dake also promised to dead Lodge accordingly the Order; and lastly I swear that I will always dissolve the Order and the Grand Lodge accordingly conceal, and never in any conceal, and never in any dissolve the Order and the Grand Longe accordingly the Order; and lastly I swear that I will always or passed a resolution which he (Mr. Fraser) found in conceal, and never in any way whatsoever disclose or reveal the whole, or any part of the size of the si municated to me, unless I shall be authorized so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange institution of which I am now about to become a member, so help me God and keep me steadfast in this, my Orangeman's obligation.

"And inasmuch as it also appears by said consti tution and laws that any members of said association divulging or communicating any matters, proceeding or thing, or the substance or meaning of any matter, proceeding, or thing had or transpired in open Lodge to any person not being an actual member in attendance on some Lodge of the Association under warrant, whether the facts transpired or the business transacted were in his presence so transacted or transpired, or whether communicated to him by a brother, who shall publish or cause to his obligation, and shall be expelled, or otherwise dealt with, as the majority of the Lodge shall determine.

"And inasmuch as from the foregoing recited matters and otherwise it appears to this House that the said association is a politico-religious association excluding persons of different religious, and using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated Lodges and branches.

" And whereas this House should not encourage political associations excluding persons of different religions and using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated Lodges or branches. "Therefore be it resolved. 'That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that the same be

read a third time this day three months. On this amendment the House divided with the

following result :-- .

Yeas-Barber, Boulter, Cameron, Code, Corby, Craig (Russell), Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Graham, Grange, the Press, he said it was a question he often pon-Guest, Hamilton, Haney, Lauder, McCali, Macdon-ald, McManus, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Mowat, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Tooley, Webb, Williams (Darham), Wood (Victoria)-31. Nays-Baxter, Caldwell, Calvin, Christic, Clarke

Pardee, Paxton, Scott (Ottawa), Suctsinger, Striker, Wells, Williams (Hamilton).-22.

Mr. Fraser then offered another amendment which he trusted would meet the views of honorable gentlemen. He did not propose to make an attempt to kill the Bill now at its present stage, but he wished to have a preamble declare what the organization had for its objects, as a precedent for other bodies seeking incorporation. He would refer, however, to a remark made by the member for South Leeds in reference to the Catholic League. Now, there was no similarity between that League and one and the latter was. The Catholics in this Prolation, were only represented by three members in the House-three representatives against seventynine; and he could show good reasons why the League should be formed, if he so desired. No per-Patrick's Day a card was issued by the Young Bripoint all the members of the Order, and he presumed that this power also existed in Canada, and from that it appeared that at any moment the Orange body could mass its marghers for market applause."

on Bay street; and that the directors of the St. patrick's Day procession had to exercise great calmness in order to prevent rows and bloodshed. He had been been been at the Protestant Corner to make the members of the Orange in order to prevent rows and bloodshed. He bill. After a few further remarks he moved that there be added to the original motion the following words :- "The association intended to be incorporated by the said Bill being a political and religious

> using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associate Lodges or branches." This amendment was lost on the same division: The following members paired as hereunder:-Yeas-Farrell, Coyne, Bethune, McRae, McLcod

association, excluding persons of different religions,

. B. Wood, Watterworth Monteith. Nays—Hodgins, Clarke (Wellington), McKellar, Patterson, Sinclair, Springer, Smith, Clemens.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

SEE OF WEXFORD AND LISMORE.—It is said that the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, P.P., of Carrick-on-Suir; has been appointed by the Holy See as Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

THE IRISH NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOLS,-When Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., was in Dublin lately, making enquiries regarding the education question he visited amongst other institutions, the Central Model Schools, Marlborough-street, where he was received by Mr. J. P. Koenan, C.B., Resident Commissioner, who conducted him through the several departments of the establishment. On visiting the boys' school Dr. Joyce, the head-master, examined several classes for the distinguished Scotch Professor, who expressed in the highest terms his gratification at the abistruck out, and the following words be substituted lity and the attainments of the lads, especially in laws of the Association proposed to be incorporated tained leave to take part in the examination, Dr. Playfair shunted most naturally from the map of Ireland, upon which he had been examining the to take an obligation under oath in the words or class, to the national history. He asked, "When was the Confederation of Kilkenny, and how did form following, namely, "I, A. B., do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the horlowing true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the horlowing true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the horlowing true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the horlowing true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the majesty Queen Victori to her lawful heirs and successors in the sovereignty in mental arithmetic, which, as Professor Playfair stated, whould have puzzled Laplace, relaxed and dependent on and belonging to the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom and the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religious and the same kingdom and the same religion and the laws of this country, that I will to Roe O'Neill?" followed. Perfect silence, with anxious interchange of glances between the Resident Commissioner, the head master, and the entourage of officials who attended the distinguished visitor. What were the issues at stake at the Battle of the Boyne, and what was the result?" One lad timidly held out his hand as a signal that he could answer, and said, "Orangemen and Catholics; King James ran away." "Who was the Duke of Tyrconnell?" Vacancy and silence. "For what is Limerick reare knowing him to be wronged or injured without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing it if in my power. Lawson that I will not have a law of the total and the sound have a law of the sound in my power. I swear that I will ever hold in reverence the name of our Glorious Deliverer, King the Resident Commissioner interposed, "Dr. Play-

Boyne, in Ireland, by assembling with my brethren ately, excluded." "What! Mr. Kesnan, do you in their Lodge Room on the twelfth of July in every mean to state that these highly intelligent boys are mean to state that these highly intelligent boys are tory, in the supreme model of Irish National schools? University Question comes on for discussion, especially in connection with the exclusion of Chairs of History.

St. Patrick's Day.-The Scotsman describes a Home

Rule meeting in Glasgow. "To commemorate the

anniversary, a concert, at which addresses on the Home Rule question were delivered, was given under the auspices of the branch of the Home Government Association in the City-hall, Glasgow, on Mon- and tenant-farmers not to pledge themselves for the day night. This fact was notified about a fortnight ago by means of large placards, posted through the city, but since the defeat of the Government over the Irish University Bill the Home Government Association deemed it expedient to issue another set of placards, in which the Ministerial crisis is thus referred to :- 'Irishmen of Glasgow,-The time for action is at hand. The Gladstone Government has fallen before the united force of the Irish members. At last the Irish vote has become a power. Ireland has united upon an Irish question, and the result is the defeat of a powerful Ministry. Another great Irish question—Home Rule—must soon come up for settlement. Will you stand by your country in the conflict? Should the Glasgow M. P.'s refuse to recognise the justice of our demand, let us teach be published any proceedings of the Lodge without those gentlemen that the Irish vote here can shake the sanction of the Lodge or the Grand Mastergiven their seats at the next general election. Fellowin writing shall be deemed guilty of a violation of countrymen, attend the meeting in thousands and wear the colours of Old Ireland, and spend St. Patrick's night as it should be spent.' The hall was crowded by a large and in every respect an orderly audience. A number of banners and bannerettes were hung along the walls of the hall, some of them bearing such mottoes 'Irishmen, never forget 'tis a foreigners' farm your own little isle,' 'Let Erin remember the days of old, &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Ferguson, and among those on the platform was Sir Rowland B. Blennerhasset, M.P. for Kerry. The chairman said Gladstone's Government, the best that ever guided the destinies of this country, had fallen by the united vote of the Irish. Deep down in heart he could not help feeling some sympathy even for the Premier in his fall. He fell because, permitting English and Scotch Ideas to permente his mind, he attempted to thrust a form of ducation down the throats of the Irish people they would not have. Referring to the insults he said Irish people received at the hands of a portion of dered, whether they were altogether right in abolishing duelling whether, for national insult, which law could not reach, there ought not to be some mode of bridling the tongues and rens of ruffians. Let, he continued, Isaac Butt have 60 votes at his back, and (Norfolk), Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Dawson, he held the British Parliament in his power to make Finlayson, Fraser, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Oliver, and unmake. To-day England dare not fire a cannon against a first-rate Power. She was conscious that Ireland, a reluctant rebel, if not satisfied, would have a hand uplifted to strike. Mr. R. Blennerhasset, M. P., who was received with loud applause, said the proposal of the Home Rule Association was simply an Irish Parliament to legislate in Ireland upon all matters of purely Irish concern, while Imperial matters should be legislated for in an Imperial Parliament. The effect of giving Ireland such a government would be to create and foster that quality which it could hardly be expected would develope to perfection at present-viz, respect and reverence the Orange society, for the former was not a secret for the law. How could any country be expected to reverence and respect the laws which were made vince, though forming about a fourth of the popu- for them by an alien Legislature, where their own representatives were in a miserable and despised minority? Referring to the University Bill, he said it was most wonderfully and skillfully drawn, in such a manner as that it might fall in and adapt itsons were ostracised by it but persons were by the self to the crotchets, whims, prejudice, and bigotry Orange Society. He regretted the action taken by of the English, Welsh, and Scotch gentlemen who the Premier in regard to the measure, and had hoped formed the numerous majority of the House of Comthat the views of that honorable gentleman would mons. If this measure had once passed the second have reflected those of the Imperial Parliament. He | reading, it was extremely probable that the people town and took a violent part in the election, and warned the House that the passage of this bill was who united to oppose it then would be able to unite deeply thanket, the brave Orangemen for affording but the beginning of the end. Trouble would ensure again on any single point in committee. The divident the brave Orangemen for affording the but the beginning of the end. but those who voted against again on any single point in committee. The divident the brave Orangemen for affording the but the beginning of the end. Divident the brave of the b gentlemen should remember that on the eve of St. lieved the day was not for distant when Ireland would obtain that for which she seeks, and without tons, headed "To your tents, O Israel," and calling which she can never be prosperous and happy-viz., to make her own laws in her own land. Mr. Blen-nerhassett resumed his seat amid loud and continued

> The Freeman reviews the position of parties, and thinks that a splendid opportunity is afforded for the formation of an Irish party which can turn the political scale when it pleases and be in a position to dictate terms to a Ministry. It says :-

"It is felt on all hands that an early appeal to the country is almost certain, and the day on which that appeal is made will be the greatest opportunity which Ireland had had since the arts of Castlercagh terminated the brief but glorious records of Irish National independence. The great majority which the English Liberals possessed has long been dwindling away; and it is considered certain, owing to a variety of causes, that at the next election the Conservatives would, to use the words of a well-informed writer in the Solurday Review, lose few seats and goin many! The unpopularity which attaches to the Government owing to their parsimony, their licensing policy, and the alleged mismanagement of the Alabama question, would, it appears certain, dispose of their majority, though they retain sufficient influence to prevent the Conservatives obtaining preponderance. There appears to be almost a moral certainty that, unless some great change takes place in public opinion after the next election, the English, Scotch, and Ulster Conservatives will almost equal in number the Euglish an Scotch Liberals. This Even balance of parties will be for Ireland a most magnificent opportunity. Let her, as she can do, send to Parliament at the next election at least 70 honest, faithful, and sincere men pledged to the great twin principles of Religious Education and Home Rule-men above suspicion —men who will prefer their country's interest to any private end. Such a sacred band as this would, in Parliament such as we have described, be simply omnipotent, and could, by keeping clear of the shackles of English party, obtain for their country all those blessings for which she has so long and so unsuccessfully struggled."

The third part of the Census of Ireland for 1871 has just been issued by the Commissioners. It relates to the county Kildare, of which the following particulars are given :- The total area of the county amounts to 418,197 acres, of which only 990 are under water. On this area there live 83,614 persons (44,946 males and 38,968 females) who inhabit 13,166 houses. 71,879 are Catholics, 10,038 are Protestant Episcopalians, 969 Presbyterians, 500 Methodists, and all the other religious denominations, 228. 18,497 Catholics, 817 Episcopalians, 45 Presbyterians, 27 Methodists, and 23 of other denominations are returned as illiterate.

Mr. Justice Keogh met with a very hostile reception at Drogheda, where he was the Judge of Assize. An indignation meeting, to condemn the conduct of the Judge in relation to the Galway election inquiry, was attended by the Mayor and the foreman of the grand jury. Subsequently a man was brought before the Mayor for hooting at the Judge, and was fined 6d.

Baron Dowse opened the Commission in Derry.

ber of offences on the calendar, and the general condition of the county. Sir Hervey Bruce, on the part of the grand jury, expressed the pleasure which they felt at seeing his Lordship elevated to his present high position by his own talents. Baron Dowse returned thanks for the compliment, which to prevent it, nor am I now nor ever will be a mem- attempted in the schools in Scotland, the whole had been paid by a body of gentlemen to many of whom he had been politically opposed.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS IN COUNTY TYRONE. - It is stated that Colonel Stuart Knox, the member for Dungannon, will accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and offer himself for election. In that event, the name of Mr. John Mulholland, the High Sheriff, is mentioned as a probable candidate for Dungannon, and it is understood that the election will be contested by Mr. Alexander Findlater, of Dublin, in the Presyterian interest. At the same time, an anonymous bill is freely circulated, calling upon the Orangemen present.

ARMAGH.—Several men (all Catholics) were indicted on Wednesday for an unlawful assembly, and for riot at Keady on the 12th of July last year. On that day a procession of Orangemen left Kendy, and when returning in the evening they were assailed by a number of persons of the Catholic persuasion. Four of the accused-James Devlin, James Doherty. and Owen Harty-were found guilty. This was just; the Catholic party should allow Orangemen to parade whenever they please, and they should exercise the same right themselves. But while those men have been tried and convicted in Armagh, why are the Lurgan rioters, who barbarously waylaid and beat the Catholies in August last, allowed to stand out until the next assizes?

PRAT.—Irish companies, formed for the promotion of Irish industry, have so failed that it will not be easy to secure public confidence in any native enter-prise. Nevertheless, a fair trial, and generous, patriotic support should promptly be given to the new company formed under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Professor W. K. Sullivan, Sir John Gray, and other gentlemen of equal standing. The capital is six thousand pounds, in shares of ten pounds each. This sum is, indeed, very moderate, and it should be subscribed within six days. The undertaking is as patriotic as it will, we hope, prove beneficial to the country, especially to the poor. Strict economy will characterise the operations of the company, and the directors have generously vol'unterred to act without fee until the enterprise

pays a dividend of fifteen per cent. The Daily Express reports the perpetration of a brutal murder in the county of Clare. It is sup-posed to have been agrarian. The body of the de-ceased, whose name is Pat Carty, was found on Sunday evening on his own land, about 250 yards from the house of a man named Howard. It was shockingly mutilated, and the features could scarcely be recognized. Beside it lay a hatchet which, no doubt, was the weapon used by the murderer. Carty's brother lately bought a small farm of 23 neres from Mr. Daniel O'Connell, J.P., Kilgorey, where a shot was fired some time since through that gentleman's hall door. The late Mr. Maurice O'Connell, father of the present owner, granted a lease of the lands to a man named Fogerty, with a clause against assigning. Fogerty allowed the rent to get into arrears, and was served with a notice to quit Pending the ejectment proceedings, he assigned the lands to Howard, his brother-in-law, who was willing to pay up all the arrears if accented as a tenant but the landlord refused to ratify the agreement and brought an ejectment, which came on for trial at the last Assizes, when Howard gave a consent for judgment. The lands had been let at £1 per acre but Carty, the murdered man's brother, agreed to give 10s. more, with £200 fine, and was accepted as the tenant .- times Dublin Cor.

THE BISHOP OF CLOSHER ON HOME RULE.—The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly in his Lenten Passtoral. after denouncing the Government Education Bill makes this important declaration :- "And shall this scheme be accepted as a remedy for our grievances? But we are told that the minister, though well-disposed, dare not propose any scheme more favourable to us-that there was no chance of carry ing it through Parliament. My good people, if this be so, what is the obvious inference? Yes, it is to proclaim that we have had enough of legislation from a Parliament that cares neither to understand anked the brave Orangemen for affording but the beginning of the end, but those who voted against sion of three had shown the English Cabinet that nor remedy our grievances, a Parliament that contact the bill would not be responsible for it. Hon they could no longer despise Irish opinion. He bebecause of our religion."

FATHER DEVINE'S LECTURES ON IRISH HISTORY .-This highly gifted scholar, eloquent advocate, and exemplary Catholic priest, delivered the third of a series of lectures on Irish History in the Concert Hall, Philadelphia, U. S., on the evening of the 31st of January, before a densely crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The subject which he selected for his concluding discourse was "The Political Phase of Irish History," with which he dealt in an able and lucid manner, revealing his intimate acquaintance with the sad records of the wrongs inflicted on his race and nation. He divided his lecture under the following distinct headings :- "The Irish with the English Laws," "Poyning's Act," England in the Sixteenth Century," "The Irish prefer the Old Paths," "The Foreign Serpent," "How the Puritans take care of No One," "Irish Progress Discouraged," "The effects of the English Policy," "The Prospects of Irish Freedom," "The Policy of O'Connell," "The Catholic Association," "O'Connell's Integrity,"; "The Shedding of Blood Deprecated," "The Priests in Politics," "Mr. Gladstone's Policy," "The Prospects of Canada under Home Rule," "The Drawbacks on Irish Prosperity." Every subject he dealt with he treated most vigorous ly, and sustained all his assertions by most unquestionable authorities. In fact his lecture was an outline summary of the political history of Ireland for three centuries, and was fraught with interest and instruction. We have been favoured with a full report of the lecture in the columns of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard of the 15th of February. We have read it with sincere pleasure, and have been forcibly struck with the clearness and force of the arguments of the reverend gentleman, and with the admirable plan and arrangements of his discourse. It is to be hoped that he will be induced to publish his three lectures in pamphlet shape, as we are sure they would have a most extensive circulation, and do great good in refuting the many calumnies which have been heaped on Ireland by her worst enemies and by hireling traducers .- Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INCONVENIENCES OF BEING PRIME MINISTER.—The following article from the London Crusader is very interesting :- It seems to be one of the inconviencies of being Prime Minister, that everyone feels justified in proposing to him the question, "Sir, what is your religion?" Ordinary people consider that their religion principally concerns themselves. A prime Minister may be fairly excused if he takes that view of his faith. But there are persons who think that a little capital may be made in the way of personal importance, by obtruding their minuteness on the public attention, through the medium of Mr. Gladstone's religion. If they have no religion of their own, it is well to make good use of his. If their names are unknown to the world, his may further ambition. A Mr. James Johnstone, dating from Edinburgh, publishes a remarkable letter to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. It appears that a Count Dusmani has been commenting on "the doings" of Mr. Gladstone when resident of the Ionian Islands, and that these comments were notfavorable to the orthodoxy of our present popular Prime Minister. If Count Dusmaniliked to amuse himself and congratulated the grand jury on the small num- in that way, no doubt it did not injure Mr. Glad- tions.

stone. But Mr. James Johnstone scems to have thought it a pity that this amateur abuse of Mr. Gladstone should not be published in our own mother-tongue; so he translated the work of Dusmani, and circulated it far and wide. After he had done so, he wrote to Mr. Gladstone, to ask if Dushe regarded with the greater satisfaction because it mami spoke the truth; and Mr. Gladstone very properly replied that he did not answer impertinent questions. At least that was the drift of the reply. Anybody not absolutely opaque to the pleadings of decency and honor can see that to translate opprobrious writings with a view to injure a steterman, is a thing to be heartly ashamed of. Supposing that Mr. Gladstone, "in the lonian Islands," had made some little heterodox slip, generosity and good-breeding would have warmly combined to ignore the paltry mishap. But no! There was a chance of popularity among puritan revilers to be gleaned from publishing the work; so away with the instincts of a Christian and a gentleman, and let religiosity come to the front. The bideous crime which Mr. Gladstone committed, according to Mr. James Johnstone, was that of being an "Anglo-Catholio." "You were," says the accuser, "what is commonly called an Angle-Catholic, under which designation the Marcu : of Bute so long concealed his being a Papist at heart, before he went publicly over to the Scarlet Woman." There is a comic vulgarity—to speak quite plainly-about this very typical passage, which is exactly what we should expect to find in gentlemen who write to Mr. Gladstone." Is Mr. Johnstone aware that the Prime Minister of Catholic Austria is a man renowned for his Protestantism, and that the President of the French Republic is the Protestant M. Thiers? These gentlemen do not consider it necessary to inform the countries they govern, that they are respectively "Scarlet Women." If they did, it is possible that a friendly lunatic asylum might quickly enshrine their spirit. It is only English Protestants-who think it becoming to use language on religion which shows at once their own deplorable ignorance and their utter want of good taste. It is, however, solacing that such champions as Mr. Johnstone should make themselves and their "religion" ridiculous. The days have gone by when even the perfectly uncducated can be tricked by such foolish expressions. Thirty years ago it was possible to find persons who thought it very clever to make themselves ridiculous by using words they did not understand; but there is hardly a "Bethesda" or a "Zion" in England where a preacher of to-day would not blush to use language which he knows would condemn him as a impleton. Ignorance has taken refuge in Edinburgh. It is gentlemen who write to Mr. Gladstone about subjects of "national importance"-by which they mean "personal impertinence,"-who show their adaptation for the self-imposed office by sinking to such miserable level. Still, we think it hard on the Prime Minister of the day that he should be obliged, even by courtesy, to reply to every person who is seeking a morbid reputation. Those replies are always very cutting, but they are quite thrown away on the character of recipients to whom they are, periodically, addressed. Equally incapable of appreciating a "snub" and of distinguishing between religion and religiosity, these gentlemen only wish to be answered by Mr. Cladstone that they may link their own name with his. The country will excuse Mr. Gladstone if he never replies to such letters. Courtesy is only due to the courteous, and explanation to those who are wronged. If Mr. Gladstone had refrained from answering Mr. Whalley, and gentlemen of similar calibre, he might have been spared this last necessity of reading Mr. Johnstone's

> Royal Commission to inquire into the evils affecting the Commercial Marine, which he has exposed with so much indignation; and Mr. Claichester Fortescue, on the part of the Government, assented to the motion with a slight modification of its terms. The public would not have been satisfied with anything less. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that although Mr. Plimsoll's zeal may have betrayed him in his recent book into some statements and charges which will not bear examination, the evils he denounces do prevail to a grievous extent, and that it is our bounden duty to ascertain by official inquiry how they are caused and how they may be remedied. Mr. Samuda yesterday adduced statistics which seem to show conclusively that the abuse has of late been steadily increasing. Taking periods of five years ending with 1869, he states that, according to the of Trade Returns, the ships lost were in each period respectively 969, 1,118, 1,488, and 1,744. Or, again, taking divisions of five years up to 1871, he unds that the losses were 1,045, 1,323, 1,611, and 1.805 ships respectively. This steady and alarming increase, moreover, is not accompanied by any corresponding increase in the Commercial Marine. In 1858 the number of ships of all sorts belonging to the United Kingdom was 27,000, while in 1868 it was only 29,000. We build larger ships and do not much increase their number. Such an alarming contrast between the increase of losses and the increase of vessels abundantly justifies the attention which has been bestowed on the matter, and goes fur to prove the necessity of interference. Again, when it is stated in official Returns that a quarter of the wrecks during the last ten years are due to "inattention, carelessness, neglect, and defective equip-ment," and that nearly half the losses were due to preventable causes, it cannot be devied we have a case for further investigation. The importance of the case seems to be admitted, moreover, by those who ought to be best acquainted with the subject. Yesterday it was reported that a meeting of shipowners and others had just been held at Liverpool to consider the expediency of supporting Mr. Plimsoll's motion. It was resolved that "the less of nearly 3,000 lives at sea in British shipping every year, from causes which are believed to be to a large extent preventable, is a matter which deserves the most serious consideration." Liverpool shipowners and merchants are very competent witnesses on such a point. When, however, the President of the Board of Trade acknowledges that "there is a large foundation of truth in the general statements" of Mr. Plimsoll's Look, and that, notwithstanding certain errors and exaggerations, "the statements made in the official records from which the most trustworthy parts of the case are derived furnish a foundation of fact quite sufficient to justify the book," it becomes impossible for the public to be satisfied without knowing the whole truth, and this can hardly be ascertained by any other means than a Commission.—Times

House of Commons:-Mr. Plimsoll moved for a

A Too Successful Plra -The Plymouth correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes to that paper : -" The Pall Mall Gazette of February 10th contained a communication from me respecting a wealthy farmer of Stratton having successfully pleaded his own illegitimacy as exempting him from liability to support his aged mother, then in the workhouse. The attention of the Treasury was directed by Mr. Morrison, M.P., to that part of the paragraph in which it was hinted that the defendant William May, inherited his uncle's property, paying egacy duty as a nephew and not as a stranger in blood, which he would be if not legitimate. The Treasury's inquiry has resulted in a demand being made on May for the difference between the 3 per cent, he paid as nephew and the 10 per cent, he ought to have paid as a stranger; and they demand also compound interest on the arrears from 1856, when the uncle died, to the present date. The action of the Treasury, unlike most of the financial doings of the department, has caused great gratification in the neighbourhood."

Upwards of 100 summonses have been issued at Plymouth against Nonconformists, who refuse to pay school-rates, alleging conscientious objec-tions. মেনি ক্লিপ্ত বিজ্ঞান্ত কৰি কৰি। আনহাত তাৰ হাতি বিষয় ক্লিকা ভাত THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD. (Continued from Sixth Page.)

that it was but a cunning sleight of the devil to hinder this great work of propagating the Catholic religion, and killing of heretics; or that it was wrought by witchcraft. The deponent himself lived within thirteen miles of the bridge, and never heard any man so much as doubt of the truth thereof; howsoever the deponent obligeth no man's faith, in regard he saw it not with his own eyes; otherwise he had as much certainty as morally could be requirod of such a matter."

The Dean, you observe, "obligeth no man's faith," except in such cases as the pillar of fire, and the silent Papist dogs and cocks, and the bad boy, whom he knew.

MORE MURDERS BY PAPISTS. Many readers may now begin to be of opinion, that they have had enough of Froude's forty folios of abominations: but I must give those readers still another dose of the "eternal witness of blood:"for let it not be forgotten, that these documents form the whole foundation for the super structure raised by Temple, Borlase, Leland, and Froude, and the whole justification for the policy of England in Ireland during these last two hundred years. The record must not be dismissed too lightly, in justice to the First Living Historian. I had thought it was exploded long ago; but now that this illustrious person has taken his stand upon it, and not only rested upon it his own credit as a historian, but also the whole subsequent policy of his country in relation to my country, there is a real necessity of probing it to the bottom and letting the light through it. Dean Maxwell's discourse—the most fractifying sermon that divine over preached in his life, for it placed upon his head a bloody mitre, incircled by a black aureole of perjury,—has now been sufficiently exposed, though far from completely. Nothing would be easier, if the task were not so revolting, than to disgust all decent people with minute narratives of most grotesque obscenity, and cruelty more ingeniously horrible than ever entered into the head of an Iroquois; but the reader must be content with a few samples of the tamer sort. It will be observed that the deponents who swear to the horrid facts were in general mercifully dispensed from the pain of seeing them with their own eyes. Here is a hideous matter which somebody in Kilkenny told Mr. William Lucas-"taking a rise" out of William, as Kilkenny fellows are too apt to

do;—
"William Lucas, of the city of Kilkenny, deposeth -that although he lived in the town till about five or six weeks past, in which time, he is assured, divers murders and cruel acts were committed, yet he durst no go abroad to see any of them; but he doth confidently believe, that the rebels having brought seven Protestants' heads, whereof, one was the head of Mr. Bingham, a minister, they did then and their, as triumphs of their victories, set them upon the market-cross, on a market day; and that the rebels slashed, stabbed, and mangled those heads; put a gag, or carrot, in the said Nr. Bingham's mouth; slit up his cheeks to his ears, laying a leaf of a Bible before him, and bid him preach, for his meuth was wide enough; and after they had solaced themselves, threw those heads into a hole, in St. James's Green, Jurat, August 16, 1643."

Some of Mr. Froude's general statements, as I have before shown, are accurately confirmed by affidavit upon affidavit. If anybody doubts that "the wicked rebels" did really burn women and children in a house, and cut them to pieces if they tried to come out, let that doubter only read what an unknown woman, without a name, did absolutely tell the Widow Stanhaw:-

"Christian Stanbaw, the relect of Henry Stanbaw, late of the county of Armagh, Esquire, deposeth, that a woman that formerly lived near Laugale, absolutely informed this deponent, that the rebels enforced a great number of Protestants, men, women, and chileren, into a house, which they set on fire, purposely to burn them; as they did: and still as any of them offered to come out, to shun the fire, the wicked rebels, with scythes, which they had in their hands, cut them to pieces, and cast them into the fire, and burned them with the rest. Jurat. July 23, 1642."

Poor Mrs. Jane Stewart, residing in the town of Sligo, had, on a certain day, the good luck to be confined to her bed by sickness; and a piece of rare good fortune it was for Jane, seeing she was thus saved from the fate decreed to all the Protestants of that quiet town, and preserved alive to contribute her chapter to the "eternal witness of blood." She

deposeth and saith-

All the men, woman, and children of the British that then could be found within the same town (saving this deponent) who was so sick that she could not stir) were summond to go into the gaol, as many as could be met with, all were carried and put into the gaol, where, about twelve o'clock in the night, they were stripped stark naked, and after most of them were cruelly and barbarously murdered with swords, axes and skeins, and particularly by two butchers, nam-d James Buts and Robert Buts, of Sligo, who murdered many of them; wherein also were actors, Charles O'Connor, the friar, and Hugh O'Connor afer named, brother to the said Teigue O'Connor. Kedagh C'Hart, laborer, Richard Walsh and Thomas Walsh, the one the jailor, the other a butcher, and divers others whom she cannot name: and saith, that above thirty of the British which were so put into the gaol, were then and there mur-dered: besides Robert Gumble, then Provost of the said town of Sligo, Edward Nusham, and Edward Mercer, who were wounded and left for dead amongst the rest and Joe Stewart, this deponent's son, which four being the next day found alive, yet all besmeared with blood, were spared to live. All which particulars the deponent was credibly told by those that escaped, and by her Irish servants and others of the town: and further saith, that on the said sixth day of January, they were murdered in the streets of the town of Sligo, these British Protestants following viz. William Shiels and John Shiels, his son, &c.: and that they of the Irish, that came to bury them, stood up to the mid-leg in the blood and brains of those that were so murdered: who were carried out, and cast into a pit digged for that purpose, in the garden of Mr. Ricrofts, minister of

Poor Jane Stewart, lying on her sick-bed did not see anything of it herself; but I think she had bad

Why should I wade anymore through all this blood and brains? The render must be weary of it, if not sick. Let it be sufficient to say that folio after folio, with Jura:, Jurat upon the pages, is full charged and recking with the same kind of abomination. By far the greater part of the depositions are sworn upon hearsay: yet now and then a man comes boldly up and swears that he saw dreadful things with his own eyes. For example:

"James Gearc, of the county of Monaghan, de-poseth. That the rebels at Clownes murdered one James Netterville, proctor to the minister there, who, although he was diversely wounded, his belly ripped up, and his entrails taken out, and laid above a yard from him, yet he bled not at all, until they lifted him up, and carried him away; at which this deponent being an eye witness, much wondered and thus barbarously they used him, after they had

drawn him to go to Mass with them."

Another saw an "Irish rebel" make three passes with his drawn sword point-blank into the body of a woman, she with hands clasped defying him to burt her unless God permitted him: and accordingly the sword never grased her skin; and the wicked rebel walked off much discomfited, and all the on-lookers mightily marvelled. Yet another swearer tells how the "rebels" took a Scotchman

(they seldom have any names, neither the rebels nor victims): and having cut open his body to get at his "small guts," they did nail the end of said small guts to a tree, and then whipped the Scotchman round and round the tree, until all that intestine was drawn out and wound neatly round the trunk;—then whipped him back again, till it was unwound; and all this as they said, to find out whether a Scotchman's gut or a dog's is the longer.

FROUDE'S TREATMENT OF .THE EVIDENCE.

We have seen that the Historian scarcely names one of the swearers, except Dean Maxwell, whose testimony is the rock and strong tower of our Protestant interest; that he never gives any of the words of the swearers, and carefully omits any allusion to ghosts and miracles: but in one instance he has actually named another witness, Adam Clover, of the county of Cavan, and gives him as authority for an act of cruelty perpetrated by three Irishwomen, who stripped a Protestant woman naked at the time of her childbirth, and left her and her child to die. I am delighted to find that he knows Adam Clover: but why not give us a little more of what Adam saw with his own eyes-for Adam was a good swearer. Why does our Historian withold from his admiring readers such a choice horror as that which follows. Now Adam Clover deposeth and saith-

That he observed thirty persons to be barbarously murdered, and about 150 more cruelly wounded, so that traces of blood, issuing from them, lay upon the high road for twelve miles together: and many very young children were left and perished by the way, to the number of sixty or thereabouts.'

Mr. Froude's friend Adam does not say where he observed all this, nor on what road, nor between what towns, nor by whom, nor upon whom, the murders and other cruelties were committed. At any rate we see here an example of the manner in which this great Historian manipulates his authorities, presenting only those particulars which he thinks may go down, with credulous people, and suppressing the

One blunder, however, he has made, in calling attention at all to the atrocious crucities charged in these oaths against Irishmen and Irishwomen, as perpetrated upon the helpless women and children of another nationality. At no time in their history have the Irish,—our proud, fierce, genereus Irish,—been capable of cruelty to women and children, no, nor to the defenceless men. If Froude wants to tell of massacres, let him consult the annals of his own country; let him go back to St. Brice's day 1002, at the cockcrow in the morning, and feed full on horrors; or let him tell how the same Saxon slaves, who massacred their Danish masters on St. Brice's day, afterwards formed a plot to massacre their French masters in the time of William the Conqueror: or let him turn his eyes a moment to the wild valley of Glencoe, and tell how King William's Protestant soldiers knew how to deal with women

ınd infants. Mr. Froude is right in saying that England and Ireland will never arrive at a good understanding until the business of the "massacre" (that turning point in history) shall have been fully cleared up. It is true; but he has not cleared it up; nor wan that his intention. The man's idea has been that the public would take his very general account of the matter, and rest upon his authority for those other authorities which ought to support him. He never was more mistaken in his life; and I shall be much deceived if the examination of that portion of Irish history, an examination which is now sure to go on, does not end in the gibbeting of Froude My next chapter will finish his delinquencies as

on high, as the most immoral of historic impostors to the "Massacres," and I shall afterwards have to show that in compiling the history subsequent to that, he has proved himself even more recklessly and desperately depraved.

CAitness The Crue

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1873.

Friday, 11-Good Friday. Saturday, 12-Holy Saturday. Sunday, 13-Easter Sunday. Monday, 14-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 15-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 16—Of the Octave. Thursday, 17—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The atmosphere of the political world in England has been in popular parlance, "quite serene" for the past week, but how long it may remain so is doubtful. The "Land Question" is forcing its way up for consideration, and the crypto-communistic theories formally enuntiated as yet but by one or two eccentric philosophers, have found their advocates at public meetings, and will probably soon be seriously discussed in Parliament. The "Land Question" is indeed in one sense the question of questions. In its last analysis it resolves itself into this :--" Can any man rightfully claim property in land, or call a piece of land his own?" J. J. Rousseau, the evangelist of the new dispensation, long ago answered this question in the negative; and should this answer be endorsed, the grand fundamental principle of communism, "that property is theft," will then have been established. Anyhow, if Mr. Gladstone remain in office, an English "Land Question" promises to be one of the

though to settle it will not be in his power. Indeed such questions cannot be settled at all without much shedding of blood; or without, in one form or another, adopting the course of action advocated by that very advanced eighlumns of the Ami du Peuple insisted upon, as be accomplished, "the heads of 260,000 aristocrats." A thorough policy, no doubt, and startling enough at first sight; but thitherward nevertheless the progressive spirit of the age is tending. The Church alone is competent to arrest that progress; if her offices to discarded, we may soon begin to intone the sweet liberal canticle of "Ca Ira."

In France, M. Thiers still holds his own, and her soil, it is hoped, will soon be delivered from the tread of a foreign soldiery. The Carlists seem too to be doing well. They are masters of the North of Spain, and seem to mit a few questions to our contemporary, which have partisans everywhere. There is nothing | he can answer at his leisure. new from Rome.

On this Continent the most startling event has been the wreck of the Steamship Atlantic of the Star line, and the loss of between five and six hundred lives. As further particulars reach us-though these of course reaching us as they do in the form of newspaper paragraphs. and items transmitted by telegraph, are to be received with much caution—the conduct of the captain who is amongst the saved, seems the more and more inexplicable and inexcusable. It is almost certain that on a dark night, and when in ignorance of the exact position of his ship on the chart, he ran straight on towards a dangerous coast at a great speed. He is reported as having said in reply to a question put to him, that the only cause to which he could attribute the disaster was, " having overrun his distance." Of course; we needed no prophet to tell us that; but why did he "overrun his distance?" what use is there in a captain at al if he do not see to it that his ship does not overrun her distance? Again; "I thought" he is reported as saying, "that we were going about 11 knots, but the speed must have been greater than that." Thought! indeed; what business had he to think about such a matter? Every old woman and child in his steerage could have "thought;" but it was his duty not to think, but to know the rate at which his ship was running towards an iron-bound coast on a dark night. It would appear then as if he had taken no precautions to ascertain that rate, either during the first watch, or from midnight till about 3.15 a.m. of the 1st, when the ship struck. In fact, if the words of the unfortunate captain be truly reported, he stands selfconvicted of gross, indeed sinful, negligence. For the rest, it is but just to add that, after the calamity had occurred, he exerted himself nobly to save the woman and children under his charge. But why was he in bed at all under such circumstances? How came it that he ran on till 3.15 a.m. and that his intention of standing off-shore at 3 a.m. was not carried into execution? A thorough investigation is loudly called for; but we have ample evidence already before us to show that the Atlantic was

accidents over which man has no control. One thing indeed we see stated which, if true, shifts part of the blame from the shoulders of the captain, to those of the authorities whose business it is to see to the light-houses on the coast of Nova Scotia. We are told that the light on Prospect Point was mistaken by the captain for the light on Sambro Head showing the entrance to Halifax Harbor. But had the two lights been distinct from one another-and by means of color, revolving flashing lights nothing is more easy than to make such a distinction-such a mistake could never have occurred; and though we cannot speak positively, we are almost certain that the Prospect Point light is so different from the Sambro Head light that to mistake one for the other is im-

not cast away through stress of weather, or by

Honorable mention must be made of the Rev. Mr. Ancient, a minister of the Church of England, who at great risk swam up to the wreck whilst men were still clinging to the fore rigging, and was the means of saving many lives. All honor to the brave man.

Our Parliament at Ottawa continues in Sesson; party spirit runs high, but the actual Ministry scems to enjoy the confidence of the Lower House. The adverse motion of Mr. Huntington, hegatived by a majority of 31, implied some improper conduct on the part of the Ministers in their negotiations for the carrying out of the Pacific Railroad project. To these imputations they did not reply during the debate; but after the division, Sir J. A. Macdonald stood up, and moved for the appointment of a Committee to examine into, and report upon, the truth of the charges implied in Mr. Huntington's motion.

Owing to great pressure on our columns this week we are compelled to hold over "Short Sermons for Sincere Souls."

DEAD .- The brakesman Ahern, who was seriously "Land Question" promises to be one of the injured while coupling cars at St. Johns on Friday difficulties, which he will have to face squarely, last, died at the Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

Our contemporary, the Star, takes us severely to task for the advice which in our last we respectfully tendered to our Catholic fellowsubjects of the Province of Ontario, with respect to their course of procedure should they Legislative Assembly in passing a Bill for giv-Country has been repeatedly denounced by look out for mutton? British statesmen; and which on this Contibeen discountenanced by the Heir Apparent to the Crown, H. R. H. the Prince of Walcs, acting under the advice of the Queen's constitutional advisers. What it is in our remarks that provokes the censures of the Star we cannot clearly make out; but as these censures may contain much hidden wisdom, and a valuable lesson to us for the future, we would sub-

1. Is not the advice that we tendered to our Catholic fellow-subjects perfectly constitutional? Have not all British subjects-and we thank God that we are British subjects-the right to address themselves to their sovereign for redress, if they deem themselves aggrieved?

2. Has it not been the policy for years past of the leading statesmen of the British Empire to discountenance, or refrain from giving any legal sanction to Orangeism, or any other oathbound politico-religious secret society; that is to say society whose members are known to one another by secret signs, and pass words?

3. To what "rival organisation" that is to say organisation in any sense analogous to Orangeism, have privileges been accorded, such as those it is proposed by the Bills lately passed in Ontario, to accord to Orangeism?

4. Would a Bill for the incorporation of Ribbon Men, White Boys, and other analogous secret societies—and these and kindred organisations can alone be fairly spoken of as "rival organisations" to Orangeism-meet with any favor from any Legislative body in the British

5. Did not the Prince of Wales, acting under the advice of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State refuse to land at Kingston, lest by so doing he should seem even to give the prestige of Royal recognition to Orangeism, whose members, forgetful of their duties as British subjects and as gentlemen, persisted in thrusting their peculiar and offensive emblems, and badges upon the notice of the Royal guest? And does not this simple fact show that, in the opinion of the highest authorities of the Empire, there is something that essentially and offensively distinguishes Orangeism from ordinary charitable, religious, or educational organisations, whether Protestant or Catholic?

Though graciously visiting in his official capacity, and as representative of Her Majesty -no matter what their religion or nationality upon which, by the Ac of the Imperial Govso doing giving pleasure to all, and offence to ion and to the Provincial legislatures, the exnone-would not His Excellency the Governor General have been much censured here, and at on the latter-than it has of interfering with home, had he extended the same marks of offi- the legislatures of New Zealand, or the Cape cial recognition to an Orange Lodge? And of Good Hope. Under certain circumstances does not this indicate that, in the opinion of | indeed, in virtue of the 4th subsection of section the accomplished statesman, and truly courteous | 93 of the B. North America Act, a certain power gentleman who represent towards us the Queen herself, there must be some essential and offensive difference betwixt a body of men like the Christian Brothers whose establishment he did honor with a visit, and the Orange Society which he did not honor with a visit; which he could not have so honored without degrading the Crown; and with which most illogically it has been attempted to compare the Christian Brothers?

If eminent British statesmen-if Her Majesty's representative—if H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in one sense representing to us more clearly, still the person of Our Queen, thus draw a broad line of distinction betwixt the Orange organisation, and all other societies or organisations whether Catholic or Protestant, are these not good grounds, good precedents, for our insisting that the legislature of the Province of Ontario should draw a precisely similar line?

And, since you tell us that you "hope for the day when there will be no excuse for the existence of the Orange or any organisation of a similar character"-we respectfully ask; what excuse is there for the existence to-day in Canada, of any such organisation?

For here is a phenomenon to which we would direct the special attention of the Star. In Upper Canada where Catholics, are but a small scattered, feeble minority, comparatively speaking politically uninfluential, practically excluded from almost every situation or post of honor and emolument, whether in the executive or in the legislative branch of the Government, it is ludicrously urged that Orangeism is a needed but purely defensive organisation, and as such entitled to legal recognition, and official encouragement; whilst in Lower Canada, where Cathelics are numerous, wealthy, politically influential, and where, thank God, Cath- we of Lower Canada would avoid political

olics and Protestants live on the best of terms with one another—we hear nothing of the necessity of a defensive organisation, in the shape of a secret oath-bound politico-religious society; and no claims are here urged for the teenth century liberal, Marat, who in the co- feel themselves aggrieved by the action of their legal recognition of such an organisation. When welves meet together and run in packs, what the terms on which only the revolution could ling a legal standing to a secret, oath-bound and should we conclude? That the wolves are in politico-religious society; which in the Old dread of the sheep? or that they are on the

We would not be misunderstood, and we nent has in the strongest manner possible have no wish to stir up party strife. We have not said a word against the Orangemen as in. dividuals, for we know that amongst their ranks there are lots of capital fellows, and good, jolly honest men. We do not invoke, neither would we accept if offered, any measure of proscrip. tion or outlawry against them. But we do-and with excellent precedents to justify our se doing -we do protest against the giving any legal or official recognition to Orangeism or to any other analogous institution, as repugnant to the principles upon which the government of a mixed population as is ours should be conducted; and as especially repugnant to the principles upon which since the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, the Government of Great Britain and Ireland has been conducted. If in this we err, we err in good

> The following petition from the Catholics of New Brunswick has been forwarded to his Ex. cellency the Governor General :-

To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Evrl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c. The petition of the undersigned Catholics, inhe-

bitants of the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, humbly showeth: That the Local Legislature of this Province now in session, has passed a Bill legalising the school

tax of last year for this city, which had been declared illegal by the Judges of the Supreme Court; That said school tax is most unjust and oppressive to your petitioners as Catholics, because whilst it imposes a heavy burden upon them, the School Law ignores their rights of conscience in the training and education of their children, thus excluding them from the schools unless they violate their con-

That the question of the constitutionality of the school law of this Province is pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England; and that the Local Government have again refused through the Attorney General, when questioned lately in the Assembly, to make any change in this law, notwithstanding the almost manimous vote of the House of Commons in favor of conceding the just and reasonable claims of the Catholics of New Brunswick, who have again this year sent petitions from every section of the Province reiterating their claims for justice.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Excellency to annul this Act of the Local Legislature, which is intended to legalise the school tax of last year for

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever

We hope that the Governor General may lend a favorable car to the prayer of the petitioners; but we contend that the Dominion House of Commons has no power of action in the matter, since it forms no part of the legislature of New Brunswick; and therefore has no more right of interference in those questions the various institutions of Canada, and by croment which gave being both to the Dominclusive right of legislating has been conferred of interference, in the matter of Provincial School legislation, is expressly conferred upon the Executive of the Dominion; but whether such circumstances have arisen involves a question of law, which none but the higest legal tribunal of the Empire, whose subjects we are, can determine.

> The maintenance of the scant, too scant measure of "State Right," promised to the several Provinces by the British North America Act, is of vital importance above all to the Province of Quebec; and it would be political suicide for it to recognise in the Dominion Legislature any right of controlling the action of the Provincial Legislatures in matters exclusively reserved to them by the Constituent Act. The preservation of what to all French Canadian Catholics should be most dear nos lois, notre langue, et notre religion," depends, humanly speaking, upon their stout unflinching assertion of their Provincial autonomy. Not from the feeble monarchical, not from the alas! still more feeble aristocratic element in our Constitution, can danger to our liberties arise; but from the popular or democratic element; from our conceding to the Dominion House of Commons-in which Chamber already the hostile element preponderates, and which hostile elements must preponderate yet more and more after each successive decennial census—the power of, in any manner, directly or indirectly, legislating in matters upon which the exclusive right of legislating has been explicitly conferred upon the Provincial legislatures. Better for us to have a legislative union at once, thus escaping the expence of the Federal system, than a so-called Federation, if the Federal Legislature is to have the right to set aside, or overrule the legislation of the particular Provinces, in matters reserved to the latter. If

death, we must then insist, always and at all hazards, that, so long as they are acting within the limits assigned to them by the British North America Act, the Provincial legislatures owe no allegiance whatsoever to the Dominion Legislature. In a word, the Provinces are Provinces, not of the Dominion but of the British Empire, because they held not from, nor even through, the Dominion, but direct from the Imperial Government. We must not allow any other body to interpose its cold shade betwixt us and the Imperial sun, which alone vivifies all its many satellites, and alone preserves the order of their several orbits.

WRECK OF THE SS. ATLANTIC .- The horrors of the Northfleet catastrophe are outdone by those of the Atlantic, cast away on the coast of Neva Scotia, at no great distance from the entrance to Halifax harbor, about 3 a.m. on the 1st inst. Of course we have not the full particulars as yet; and for them we must await the issue of the investigation into the circumstances that has been ordered by the local authorities. The following particulars are given in the public journals, and are gathered from The public journals, a the account given by one of the survivors, Mr. Bradley, third mate of the ill-fated vessel.

The Atlantic having on board a general cargo, some 800 steerage passengers, 50 cabin for New York from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th ult. On her passage across she encountered head winds, but nothing very severe in the shape of bad weather. On Monday, 31st ult., finding the store of coal running short, the captain determined to put into Halifax for a fresh supply, for which port he, as he supposed, shaped his course. He stood on till the following manner.

Dearest Friends.—Your present though unexabout midnight, with a heavy sea on, and the night dark; about midnight, by reckoning, Sambro Light was distant about 49 miles, bearing W.N.W. It is not said whether before dark, the land had been sighted and cross bearings obtained, so as to lay down the ship's position accurately on the short; neither does it appear that in defaults of these, any other were resorted to.

went to his cabin to lie down, leaving the deck in charge of some of his subordinates; Mr. Bradley, the narrator, his watch being at an ashore.

LIBERALISM AS IT IS IN PRACTISE.—The following items, clipped from latest telegrams, explain what Liberal Principles are in prac-

"Rose, March 31.—A party of Catholic youth, one a native of England, while leaving the Church of the Gesu yesterday, were attacked by some men lying in wait for them, and severely beaten."

" MADRID, March 31 .- Acts of lawless violence are

Always and everywhere Liberalism is the forms of procedure.

The Raffle mentioned in our last came off on Thursday, 3rd inst., and the prize, a handsome gold watch, was won by Mr. Narcisse Guerin, clerk. The proceeds as we have already stated, will be devoted to defraying the expences of the North West Mission, in which our Sisters of the Grey Numbery take so deep an interest, and are so profitably employed.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the un-

dermentioned places :-Mr. PATRICK HART, Osceola, Admoston and Dou-

Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell.

Mr. P. Lincu, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and

Mr. D. O'SHRA, Picton and vicinity.

Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'

Mr. J. McLoney, Reve, Mount St. Patrick.

Mr. NEIL M'CAUL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite the Market, Ottawa.

A majority of the mortality cases in this country

may be traced to disease of the lungs. Indeed, these maladies are alarmingly on the increase. We do not know a remedy better suited to the disease than the combination of hypophosphites discovered by Mr. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IS " S

combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead ofdrying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

THE WILD GEISE do not regard Dr. Ayer's wisdom in migrating north—such immense numbers of them as are flying over us now, while his almanac says:-"Bleak and blustering about this time, with heavy

snow."—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Times, March 3. We were too fast last week in our item on the last Sunday. The snow lies three feet deep on a level in Minnesota and two feet in Wisconsin, while the storm has swept from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Snow fell to various depths as far south as Denver, Fort Union and Santa Fc. Learned as we beliezed Dr. Ayer in the arcans of nature, and wonderful as we knew his medicines to be, we were not prepared for so signal an instance of his suporiority, not only over the wise men, but the wisest of animals whose instinct is considered unfailing. We drive up the peg, more firmly than ever, over our hearth for Ayer's American Almanas.—Cedar Rapids Tell 1971 Rapide Times, March 10.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. FATHER CAMPION. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Sir,—Among the many pleasing incidents of St. Patrick's Day, perhaps it is not too late to record one that occured in the rooms of the St. Bridget's. Total Abstinence and Benefit Society on that mornning; Previous to the Society leaving their rooms to form in procession, the Rev. President and Director, "Rev. Aug. Campion" having taken the chair, the Secretary read the following address .:-To the Rev. Aug. Campion, President and Director of the

St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society. Rev. Father,-We, the officers and members of this Society, beg to approach you and to request that you will be pleased to accept at our hands a slight testimonial of the very great respect and esteem in which we hold you in your double quality of Parish Priest and President and Director of our society.

Your exemplary piety and kindness of heart, and also the indefatigable zeal displayed by you on all occasions, whenever the interests of the Society were concerned, have won for you the highest praise and

Your sermons from the pulpit and the instructions given in our meeting rooms, have been instrumental augmenting our membership and in inducing weak members to become strong and more firm in their determination to adhere to the Society. The services rendered by you in the advancement of the interest of our Society, are incalculable and will, we trust, be acknowledged and taken into account by Him in whose holy work you have been so long and honorably engaged. Nevertheless you will permit us to say that we also appreciate these noble works

late worthy confrere, one whose memory is dear to every Irishman in particular, and to mankind in general, the Rev. Theobald Mathew.

In conclusion we again reiterate the request, that you will please accept the small testimonial, and express the prayer that the Almighty God will be passengers, and about 1,000 souls in all, sailed pleased to spare you many years to preside tent instrumental in founding.

We are, Revd. Father, your very obt. servants, on behalf of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society,

John Conway, 1st Vice President. F. C. LAWLOR, 2nd " Secretary. WILL E. DILLON, JOHN HOOLAHAN, Treasurer.

The address which was accompanied by a purse of \$100 was replied to by the Royd. Gentleman, in

pected does not surprise me, for I have been long acquainted with the generosity of your race, which, I dare say has become proverbial. This present you have accompanied with an address which faithfully St. Patrick has so deeply implanted in the soil of Ireland, and which every son of Erin carries to every place he goes as a most precious boon; yes it is faith which makes you appreciate the services of the priest. You exalt what I have done in behalf precantions, such as taking a cast of the lead, of our congregation at large and of the temperance society in particular. I cannot fully accept this So on this dark night, the ship stood on todition of the temperance society, is not less due to wards the land. About midnight the captain our officers then to myself. I feel happy to effer them to-day, my warmest thanks for their generous co-operation. Our Society is now established on a solid basis, still it has not yet reached its full growth as long as there shall be one single victim of the Bradley, the narrator, his waten being at an herrid habit of intemperance, we must strive to end, also went to bed, and at 3.15 she run rescue him and make him share in the manifold advantages which we enjoy ourselves, let this be the main object of every member. I do not know of a nobler work than that which is intended to restore man to his former dignity and secure his temporal and eternal happiness.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the Editorial venir of the journey.

The River—The water has risen very slowly since of the Evening Star dated the 4th instant respecting your remarks in the TRUE WITNESS on the Bill of Incorporation of the Orangemen of Upper Canada. He would have you say nothing on the subject, and waxes angry, because you point out the course that of daily occurrence in Barcelona. The burning of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada should purchurches, and the massacre of priests, are threat- sue to have a veto put upon this unhappy Bill for their peace and the quiet enjoyment of their lives to his middle. He, however, got out and returned in the Province of Ontario. The Fable of the Wolf to the place from when he started, a sadder but a and the Lamb is forcibly exemplified in his reasonsame; always displays itself under the same ing why the Orangemen should have a legal status in Ontario, for he infers if the Christian Brothers, who sacrifice their lives for the Christian Education of the rising gneration, have been Incorporated why should not the Orangemen be Incorporated, whose works of brotherly love and Christian benevolence towards their Catholic countrymen, have been so constantly manifested in degradation, misery and ruin, if possible. Is Orangeism, the blight, the cancer of Ireland, to be legalised here; are we to perpetuate in America the hatreds arising from political party strifes whose origin but for Orangeism would be long ago forgotten? No, Mr. Editor, you were perfectly right in your advice to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, and I trust they will promptly act upon it. Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal 4th April 1873.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-In his interesting report of the proceedings of St. Patrick's day in Ottawa, published in your last issue, your correspondent "Mark" falls into an error when he says "that none of the Irish M. P's. were invited to take seats on the platform." To prevent any false impression that might arise from this crroneous statement, permit me to set matters right by stating that Irish M. P's, and a number of them, were invited to take seats on the platform on the occasion in question. Invitations were extended to Messrs. Anglin, Tobin, McGreevy, Dever, Hon. M. P. Ryan and others, all of whom with one exception, sent letters of apology for unavoidable absence, because of previous engagements for that evening, and family affliction, and absence from the city. It will thus be seen, that if Irish M. P's were not on the platform it was not that they were not invited to be there, but that other circumstances prevented their attendance. Yours truly,
W. H. Waller, Pres. St. P. L. Ass'n.

April 4th 1873.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN FRAMPTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor,-Although late I beg leave to write you.a few lines of a day dearly beloved to every Irishman, that is St. Patrick's day. The Irishmen of St. Edward of Frampton, celebrated the day with great enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the very bad storm that was blowing on that day, a large and respectfully congregation met at the Church to assist respectable congregation met at the Church to assist conflict between Dr. Ayer and the wild geese. The Doctor's science beat their instinct this time. Not for years have we had such a snow-storm as that of as our own worthy pastor, the Rev. Mr. P. Kelly, was very ill for some weeks before, but is now improving. The sermon was proached by the Rev. Mr. Sexton from Quebec, a young priest. He made a very eloquent and edifying discourse on the virtues of the Irish in preserving and sproading the Catholic faith. The music was rendered by Doctor Morissette, from St. Henedine; also Mr. T. Duff, junior, and Mr. Turgeon discoursed beautiful music on the violin. After Mass, a procession was formed, and walked a short distance, but was unable to proceed owing to the inclemency of the weather. They therefore entered the parish, hall, where Mr. James and an easy bellows attachment, beside being Kelly briefly addressed the society, after which they handsome in appearance.—N. Y. Tribune.

returned to the sacristy where an address was read by John Dulf, Esq., signed by the members of the society, expressing regret at the absence of our beloved pastor on the national festival and thanking the Rev. Mr. Dion, and the Rev. J. Sexton, for having so kindly come to help the Irishmen of Frampten to celebrate the day in a worthy manner. The Rev. gentlemen replied to the address in a very able manner which endeared them to the people of Frampton. Mr. Cassidy, made a long and elaborate discourse on the wrongs of Ireland—and the sufferings which her sons endured for the faith. Mr. James Kelly spoke very eloquently in praise of the lrishmen of St. Edward's in carrying out the celebration of St. Patrick's day, also a few remarks encouraging education, but said he was too hot and impetuous an Irishman, to speak on the wrongs of Ireland, and concluded by saying he was a home ruler. Several beautiful and patriotic songs were sung by several young ladies and gentlemen.

Altogether it is aday that will be long remembered by the Irishmen of St. Edward's as a grand success, notwithstanding two of the orators were unavoidably unable to assist.

Hoping you will excuse me for encroaching on your most invaluable paper, I remain yours, sin-

An Irishman of St. Edward's.

At the Annual Meeting of the Catholic Young Society, held on Monday, March 24th, 1873, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :--

President-P. C. Shannon. Vice-President-R. Warren. Treasurer-W. J. Brennan. Secretary-M. Battle. Assistant-Secretary - Wm. McNally. Librarian-T. Carroll. Assistant-Librarian - B. Bowden.

Council-A. Brogan, M. Polan, M. Arahill, J. J. Hayes, H. L. O'Neill, D. Phelan, Jas. O'Brien, A. Loftus, F. Wilson.

in Messrs. R. C. Jamieson & Co.'s varnish factory, Centre street, Point St. Charles, were mixing a pot of varnish yesterday morning when it caught fire and instantly, the inflammable surroundings were in a blaze. The alarm was conveyed to No 9. Station, St. Gabriel Market, from where it was sounded. By the time the reels arrived the premises were in possession of the fire and the flames had seized on a | J row of wooden houses close by. A stream compelled the flames to relinquish their hold on the attor, but on the main body of fire the water seemed to have no effect. The factory being out of the city limits very long lines of hose had to be said, in some cases 1,000 feet, in order to reach it. Despite the | B M, 2; M OD, 4; G M, 2; Allumette Island, J L efforts of the men the flames made headway to T.

L. Shesles, tar roofing factory adjoining. This, once on fire, blazed away viciously, emitting volumes of smoke as black as ink. Another smaller building 2; Ottawa, P O'M, 2; J H, 2, T M, 2; T K, 2; N corresponds to your sentiments, your words are the living expressions of the faith which the glerious more smoke to that already rolling towards the city. more smoke to that already rolling towards the city. So dense and binding was the smoke that all traffic on the street to leeward of the fire was suspended, and the inhabitants in the houses in that direction were nearly driven out of their houses. The Brigade worked well and saved the numerous blocks of wooden tenements near the buildings on fire from destruction. About half-past two the flames were extinguished. The buildings destroyed were of wood and valued between six and eight thousand

dollars. No insurance.—Gazette, April 8.

THE ALL-ROUND ROUTE AND PANORAMIC GUIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE for the season of 1873, will shortly be issued by the publishers, C. R. Chisholm and Bros. This well arranged Guide contains full and accurate information of the points of interest on the "All Round Route" from New York via the Hudson River and Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebcc. the Saguenay river, the White Mountains, Portland and Boston. It is embellished with numerous engravings of leading points, and contains maps of the route and a fine panorama of the St. Lawrence River. No tourist should fail to purchase this Guide, which is at once a useful hand book and a pleasant sou-

Sunday night. Of the roads the Longueil is the only safe one. The Laprairie road is very dangerous, being entirely under water at the part near the canal. The road to St. Helen's Island is so rotten that a man who started from Molson's wharf, to walk across to the Island, went through the ice up wisor man .- Herald, Tuesday 8th inst.

TESMIMONIAL.—We received only last Saturday, through Mr. Lacroix, of Coatleooke, the following flattering address presented to Mr. J. Kearney, the gentlemanly and popular conductor, so long with the Portland section of the Grand Trunk :-" DEAR Sm,-Having heard with regret of your leaving the Grand Trunk Railway, where you have been so long and so favorably known, we choose this occasion to tender to you our eager expressions of gratitude for many acts of courtesy, and our deep sense of admiration for your many qualities, your genial disposition and uniform gentlemanly actions. You will do us the favor of accepting the accompanying purse, and regret for the loss of the usual meeting of friendly relations." The address was accompani-

ed by a handsome purse - Mont flazette. "WOODMAN, SPARE."-We learn that a petition is being signed to the City Council praying that the old Church of the Bonsecours be spared in any street widening or other improvement contemplated in that neighbourhood of St. Paul street. Apart from any religious associations, Bonsecours Church is an historical landmark full of interest, which it were a pity to see destroyed. With the old Governor's Palace, or Chateau Ramsay, on Notre Dame street, it is the only remaining relic of by gond days, and nowhere in this city is there presented such a group of buildings flanking up the sides of a church, and reminding one of the old countries,

as at this old building .- Gazette. THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION CAPTURE.-Joe Beef has had for some time a fine female black bear which he claims to be the only captive taken by this expedition. She has been kept chained up in his back yard, but one day last week she fell violently in love with a customer, gave him an affectionate hug and then bit a piece out of his arm. The man is in Hospital, his whole system being poisoned

from the animal's bite.

The following election petitions were decided upon by the Speaker of the House of Commons on Monday morning, who rejected them as defective in one other particular, viz., against Messrs. Smith, Peel; Horton, Centre Huron; Edgar, Monek; Ross, West Middlesex; Cooke, West Simcoe; Carling, London; J. H. Cameron, Cardwell. The five first gentlemen occupy seats to the left of the Speaker. The petition against Shibley, Addington, was held to be unimpeachable.

THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS. - Mr. Horace Waters of No. 481 Broadway, has a patented improvement in parlor organs which renders his popular instruments preferable to any that we have seen. The new feature consists of what is called a concerto stop, produced by an extra set of reeds peculiarly voiced. Its tone is remarkably full, sweet, and brilliant, and its power very fine. with this stop and the swell the most charming varieties of expression can be produced. The organ in other respects has conspicuous merits. The largest of the several sizes embraces ten stops, namely, a rich sub-bass, a very delicate picolo, a flute, melodia, dulciana, forte, viola, coupler, the concerto, and a vox humans or tremolo. They have three full sets of reeds, with a clear delicate tone, an excellent action; REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Mountjoy, M.D., \$2; Markham, P.C., 4; Water ville, T. McG, 4; St, Andrews, D. McM, 2; Caraquet NB, Rev J P, 2; Rockton, P K, 2; Milford' Mrs M C, 2; St. Philomene, J B, 2; Toronto F S, 2.50; Peterborough, T H, 4; Guysborough, NS, P M, 2; Sarnia, D McC, 4; Seaforth, Mrs M J B, 4; Renfrew, J McM, 2; Springtown, J McC, 4; Peterboro, M P J 2. St. Papein de Winelow Ray N D St. C. 2 2; St. Romain de Winslow, Rev N D, St. C, 2 Shefford. McG, 2.

Per P. L. Escott—JOB, 2; JL, 1.
Per F S, Ingersoll—P K, 2; JR, 2; T C, 2; A

Per Rev J M, St. Raphaels-D McD, 2. Per F S B, St. Anicet-PC, 1; Rev J J V, 5 Per A McI, Antigonish, NS.—N R, 2; J OB, 2 A McG, 4; R McD, 2; J McD, 2; A C, 2; A C, 2; Lockaber, J W; 4; Mrs. M S, 4. Per Rev A McG. Lismore, N S,—West Merigonish

Per P H, Osceola-J W, 2. Per J H, Chambly-H O'H, 2; J M, 4; W H, 2.

Per J O'B S, Montreal—Windsor, Mr. J S, 1. Per J O'F, St. Malachy—P H, 75c. Per D McR, Monlinette-Mooso Creek, M McR

Per J K, Fredericton, N B,-Self, 2; Young's

Cove, R RcG, 2. Per M L,—Collin's Bay, J L, 2.
Per F B, Alnwick—Self, 2; T McM, 2.
Per L M, Seaforth—J K, 2.
Per J. Gillies—Smith's Falls, P H, 4; Perth, J

McD, 10; PR, 2; GJ C, 2; JM, 2; WW, 2; WF, 2; JD 2; RG, 2; LP, 2; Hamlet, OP, 1; Tennyson, JMcK, 2; Franktown, R McD, 4; Almonte, M F, 2; R O'B, 4; H S, 2; J O'R, 2; P D, 2; P R, 2; Clayton, F X L, 2; J McC, 5; W O'N, 2; Pakenham, M C R, 2 Panmure, J M, 2; Amprior, D McN, 4; M B, 2; J C, 6; T H, 2; J K, 2; P McI, 2; J McD, 2; J M, 2; W McG, 2: T M, 2; Playfair, T S, 4; High Falls, T B, 2; Springtown, E McC, 4; J F, 4; Renfrew, PK, 2; FD, 4; Dr L, 4; MH, 4; PR, 4; BG, 4 EXTENSIVE FIRE.—Some of the workmen employed in Messrs. R. C. Jamieson & Co.'s varnish factory, Centre street, Point St. Charles, were mixing a pot of varnish yesterday morning when it caught fire and instantly, the inflammable surroundings were in a blaze. The alarm was conveyed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a conversed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a conversed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a conversed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a conversed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a conversed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a conversed to No 9. States of Calcid Market form when it was a converse of the converse of t P H, 2; J D, 1; Admaston, J O'D, 1; T E, 1; J C 2; JM, 2; Eganville, DB, 2; FG, 2; MJK, 6 J Q, 2; D L, 6; J McN, 4; M F, 8; B N R, 2; J J G, 2; W O'G, 4; P O'F, 6; T P, 2; R D, 2; R McD 2; J H, 2; Brudenell Rev J McC, 5; J C, 75c; P G, 1.50; J M. 1.50; B R D, 1.50; Clontart, J F, 2; Madrid, J G, 5; Pembroke, M McN, 8; W M, 6; M R, 6; M H, 6; M D, 6; J W, 4; D S, 4; M M, 6; McC, 2; RR, 4; M D, 2; Mrs E, 2; JQ, 2; B M, 2 J & W A, 6, F McD, 2; Rev M O'M, 4; Miss McD,; 4, St. PL A, 12; C, 2; J G, 2; H G, 2; C G, 2; J C, 6; F B, 6; Mrs C, 2: T C, 1; R B, 2; S T, 4; T C P, 4; J B, 2; J M, 2; W D, 2; T D, 2; W H W, 2; Templeton, M B, 10; Manotic, R H, 2; Sth Gloucester, M F, 2; Fallowfield, T D, 2; Rear Brook. DS, 2; Mount St. Patrick, M S, 2; Beachburg, T S, 2; Halifax, W.M. 10.

DIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst., Susan Clarke, widow of the late Michael Cloran, aged 31 years. R.I.P. In this city, on the 5th inst., Annie Morgan, wife of George C. Tunstall. R.I.P.

At No. 22 Short Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., on the 29th ult., Mrs. J. N. Trimble, aged 31 years, formerly of Montreal.

In Napanee, on the 17th of March, Mr. John Dwyer, Founder, for many years a resident of that town. The Fire Bigade, of which the deceased was a member, and by which he was highly esteemed attended the funeral as a last token of respect to their late comrade. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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

Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 6 95 @ 7.25 Middlings ... 4.00 @ 4.25 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs ... 2.80 @ 2.90 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs...... 0.45 @ 0.60 Lard, per lbs....... 0.9½ @ 0.10

 Cheese, per lbs,
 0.12 @ 0.121

 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs,
 0.30 @ 0.32

 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.00 @ 5.20 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.571@ 0.60 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.82 @ 0.85

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	TORONTO FARMERS' MA	RR	rт	
١.	Wheat, fall, per bush			1 35
	do sprag do	î	22	1 22%
	Barley do	ō	69	0 71
	Oats do	-	40	0 00
	Peas do	0	69	0 70
•	Rye do	ō	65	0 66
ì	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	00	8 00
	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	06å	0 061
	" fore-quarters "	0	04	0 04
	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	06	0 005
,	Chickens, per pair	. 0	60	0 70
	Ducks, per brace	0	50	0 75
	Geese, each	0	75 .	0 90
3	Turkeys	1	00	1 75
3	Butter, lb. rolls	0	28	0 30
,	" large rolls	0	11	0 15
	tub dairy	0	18	0 20
	Eggs, fresh, per doz	. 6	00	0 16
ı	" packed	0	00	0 00
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ı	Potatoes, per bag	-	40	0 50
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1	Onions, per bush	1	50	. —
,	Turnips, per bush	0	30	0 40
	Carrots do	0	40	0 50
,	Beets do	0	60	0 75
	Parsnips do	0	46	
ا.	Нау		00	25 00
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KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR.-Market flat, Pastry XXX \$7.50 per barrel. Spring extra \$3, wholesale ; \$3.20 retail, per 100 lbs. Spring Extra per barrel, wholesale \$5.80, retail \$6.50. A slight advance in minimum prices. Gram—Barley selling at 63 to 67c, still I cent better. Rye 60c, steady. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20, Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. Receipts, de-

Potatons are plentiful, at about 55 to 65c. per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bushel.

BUTTER-Ordinary 20c. packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 25 to 30c for lb. rolls everywhere, being very scarce. Eggs are selling this morning for 13 to 17c. Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store Montreal 28th February 1873 1873 1873 1874 13 to 14c.

13 to 14c. MEAT-Beef steady at \$6.50 per 100 lis; killed,

fresh selling at \$7.00, and \$7.50 best quality. Pork sells mostly at \$7.50, but may be quoted from \$7.50 to \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 to \$17; prime mess \$14 to \$16. Mutton and lamb sell at 6 to 8c. Veal 5c. Hams 15 to 16c.

Pourtry.—Turkeys from 77c to \$1.50 upwards: Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 75c.

Hay \$15.00 to 15.50 a ton; Straw \$6 50.
Wood selling at \$4.75 to \$5.25 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for soft. Supply almost seased. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton.

Hinas.—Market has declined 5c, \$71 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class pelts \$1.50 to \$1. 60; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf. Skins 18 to 12½c. Tallow 7c per lb. rendered;
4½ rough. Deacon Skins 56 to 75c. Pot Ashes \$5.90 to \$6.00 for 100 lbs.—British Whig.

WANTED,

FOR the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class certifi-

Testimonials of good character required. Applications to be addressed to, MICHAEL McENIRY,

Cornwall, April 7th, 1873.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 3c, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, Anthony Osselin Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

LONG LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST!

THE UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE.—The best Low Priced Microscope ever made. Exceedingly useful for examining flowers, insects and minute objects, detecting Counterfeit Money, and Disclosing the Wonders of the Microscopic World. It is adapted to the use of Physicians, Students and the Family Circle. Requires no Focal Adjustment, and can therefore be readily used by any person. Other Microscopes of no greater power cost \$3 each and unwards, and are so difficult to understand that none but scientific men can use them. The Universal always gives satisfaction. One single Microscope will be sent carefully packed, by mail, on receipt of \$1. Agents wanted everywhere. Address
D. L. STAPLES & CO.

Allen, Mich.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT **'**199 St. James Street, (Opposite Molson's Bank.)

MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situated in the township of Sheen; being composed of Lots 16, 17 and 18, in the 1st Range, and containing Three Hundred Acres of valuable land, well watered. well fenced and in a high state of cultivation and about fifty acres cleared on each lot, there also stands on Lot 17 one good Dwelling House, 24x26, with Kitchen, 18x18, one Stable, three large Barns, one large Store House, Wood Sheds, &c., &c. He also offers for sale all his movable property on the premises, consisting of Stock, Household Furniture and Farming Implements All will be sold without reserve together or separate to suit purchasors. Indisputable title will be given at liberal terms and possession given immediately. Application to be made on the premises to the undersigned.

A RARE CHANCE

Sheen, Co. Pontine.

terms, and said Act.

EDWARD CARLIN.

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR.

To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for

the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steam-

rhip Company. TICKETS, \$1 00

Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 300, Lowell, Mass The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to their friends on this occasion.

N.B.—Winning number will be published in this

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of WENTWORTH F. WOOD, carrying on business under the name and firm of John Wood & Son,

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has deposited in my office a Deed of Com-position and discharge purporting to be signed by a majority of the creditors of said Insolvent, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion. and if no opposition or objection to said deed of composition and discharge be made to me in writing by a creditor or creditors within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice. I, the undersigned Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said deed of composition and discharge, according to its

JAMES RIDDELL, Montreal, March 26th, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City of Montreal, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of his notice, said three days expiring on Thursday the Seventeenth day of April 1873 the undersigned Assignce will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Official Aungnes.

Montreal, 29th March 1873. INSULVENT ACT OF 1809.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal.

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on basiness at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 18th March 1873.

EDWARD COOTE by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands

Solicitor for Applicants,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is certain that in the course of the week after the close of the Easter holydays the Government will submit to the Chamber the Constitutional Laws which it has been called upon to prepare.

The law upon the military organization has been distributed, and the Budget for 1874 has been laid before the Chamber. The Assembly may, therefore, within a comparatively brief period dispose of the important laws which it has taken upon itself to deal with, and their promulgation may coincide with the complete evacuation of the territory.

There then remains but business of secondary importance, which cannot delay the period of the Dissolution, which in all probability may be expected about the month of October next.

In the interval the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain will have to be discussed. The Treaty has been referred to-day for consideration to three subcommittees .- Times Cor.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 1.—The Carlists in Spain are receiving supplies of arms and provisions in various ways, but mostly by sea. A body of 400 Carlists raised in Navarre last week were equipped almost as soon as their organization was effected. SWITZERLAND.

The Government of Berne have resolved to suspend all the Catholic clergy who refuse to obey its decrees for carrying out the decision of the Diocesan Conference of Basle.

The Government of this Canton has brought be fore a competent tribunal 97 Cures, who have declared that they will pay no respect to orders issued by the civil authorities relative to ecclesiastical

M. de Pressense, the French Protestant pastor and deputy, has published in the Journal des Debats a letter in which he condemns the banishment of Mgr. Mermillod, and the interference of the Legislature in the internal organization of the Catholic Church. But he thinks that the State might have declared the arrangement with Rome at an end, and called on the Catholics to prepare a new one. M. Ernest Naville, the well-known Protestant philosophical writer, of Geneva, to whom the letter was addressed, has replied to M. do Pressense in a letter full of excellent observations. He scouts altogether the reasons adduced by the Federal Government for the exile of the Bishop, and laughs at the argument that the citizen retains all his rights, while the Vicar-Apostolic alone is banished. "You might as well," he says, "argue that if the Government disliked a journalist, it might have him conveyed to the frontier, with the observation that the journalist alone was punished, and that the citizen remained free, since he might come back if he gave up writing in the newspapers." And as to the proposed law, M. Naville shows that it creates a new church founded by the people of Geneva, and to be founded by the institution which now bears its namechurch which has " not the smallest chance of vital ity," as it has "neither probable adherents nor possible pastors." Several Catholics of Geneva have written to the ex-Pere Hyacinthe, stating that it is false that he has been summoned by 300 Catholics, and that "the whole number of those who attended the meeting was at the outside 180, 50 of whom were French immigrants, most of them refugees from the ranks of the Commune,"

ITALY.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS. - Victor Emmanuel has left for Naples. Prince Humbert is even more deeply impressed with the terrible realities of the future than his father. Since the news of his brother's abdication he has scarcely appeared in public, and spends all his time with three or four military friends. The Quirinal is more deserted than ever. It is felt by all that its days are numbered, and the whole interest centres in the Republican meetings, public and private.

ROME-GARIBALDI AND THE POPE.-That Garibaldi did not always entertain the same feelings of hatred and contempt for the Head of the Catholic Church which he now takes every opportunity of expressing in public, may be gathered from the translation of a letter addressed to the Papal Nuncio at Montevideo after the troubles of 1847:—" We who write to you, honored Signor, are the self-same men who took up arms at Montevideo for a cause the justice of which you are pleased to recognize. During the five years' siege of that town each one of us displayed frequent proofs of resignation and of courage. Thanks to Providence, and to the old spirit which still animates us Italians, our legion had frequent opportunities for distinguishing itself, and I may add, without boasting, surpassed all other corps for bravery.— Thus, if men who are veterans in the field can be of any service to His Holiness, I need not add that we would devote ourselves with the deepest delight to him who has already done so much for our country and for our Church. We should deem ourselves happy in being allowed to contribute in our humble measure to the work of deliverance begun by Pius IX., and we should not think our blood too dear a price to pay for the completion of such a task. If. honored Signor, you are of opinion that our offer would be acceptable to His Holiness, we beg of you to lay it at the foot of his throne." This letter, written on behalf of the Italian Legion, is signed by Ginseppe Garibaldi.—Pall Mall Gazette.

GERMANY. THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN AND THE GOVERNMENT .-The difference with the Archbishop of Posen, out of which so much capital is being made by the Government and the press, is simply this. The instruction in the schools of that province has been given by Government orders in German, with the exception of religious instruction which has been given in Polish. To this arrangement the Archbishop consented. It is now ordered that all religious instruction also shall be given in German. To this the Archbishop naturally objected. Two out of every hundred scholars, and all the younger ones, do not understand one word of German. The Archbishop is doubtless very sorry that the other instruction they receive should be rendered uscless to them but that is the Government's affair, not his. But' religious instruction is his affair, and though German may be a much finer language then Polish, the teaching of it is scarcely the object of religious instruction. He has therefore, after many ineffectual remonstrances, issued the following very moderate order to the teachers of religion. The younger children up to the second class exclusively are to receive religious instruction in Polish, the only language they understand, but when there is a minority of German-speaking children they are to be instructed separately in German. In the higher classes—as by that time the children will have acquired a knowledge of German-religious, as well as other instruction, may be given in German. The Demokratische Zeitung says that the Archbishop is perfectly right, but the semi-official press is wild in its attacks on him, the Posen Courier, which published his circular, has been seized, and the teachers who obey it are threatened with dismissal,

ALSACE-LORRAINE .- The governor has discovered an excellent method of pleasing his master, Bismarck. He submits a list of orders which he states are affiliated to Jesuits, and therefore come under the law for the suppression of that grand Society. Amongst others he names the following:-the Liguoristes (sic); the teaching brothers (sic); the brothers (sic) of the Precious Blood; the brothers of Christian Doctrine; the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; and the school sisters! It is needless to say that this governor is a Liberal of the first water.

Our (Times) Berlin correspondent writes, under date Marchi I "Epeaking of France, we have to note | ferson avenue."

Schiefter for Applicants.

another interesting revelation touching the war of 1870. The other day Herr von Varnbuler, late Wurtemberg Minister of Foreign Affairs, on standing candidate for a seat in the local Parliament of his State, had to undergo a searching examination as to his hesitating conduct in the July of the eventful year. The answer given by him was not a little startling. If, he said, Wurtemberg was the last of the German States to declare war against France, this was done in accordance with an understanding with Prince Bismarck, who wished to prolong, for a few days, the hopes of Napoleon III. that a portion of Germany would join him in his venturesome enterprise. It was this hope which induced the French Emperor to keep General Douai at Belfort when he was wanted at Woerth; in other words, it was this anticipation which led Napoleon to expect that his southern forces would be enabled to establish themselves in the Black Forest, while the rest were fighting at the foot of the Vosges. What a disclosure to come out now at the top of all the rest.

is not constituted. In this setting to consider the properties of ϵ

The Irish and Belgian Catholic Bishops have sent congratulatory addresses to their Prussian brethren, eulogising their attitude in the ecclesiastical war, and encouraging them to hold out against the oppressor. The address of the Irish Bishops was so strongly worded that it could not appear infull in the papers. A most valuable work on military statistics has just left the Berlin press. It is Dr. Eugel's official account of the losses incurred by the German armies in the late prolonged campaign against the French. Without being able in this place to enter upon the subject as fully as it deserves, I will only say that for detail, accuracy and, ingenious handling of the figures communicated, the book seems to be quite unique of its kind. Of nearly every fight recorded in the annals of that sanguinary war you get the losses classified according to regiments, battalions, and companies, with all the other facts bearing upon the subject, and calculated to throw light upon its various aspects. A few extracts will be generally interesting. Of the 913,967 Germans who entered France sword in hand, no less than 44,891 lost their lives during the war. Of these, 21,579 died on the battle-field; 10,712 died in hospitals of their wounds; 12,253 fell victims to disease (one half to typhus, one-sixth to dysentery); 316 were killed by various accidents, and, strange to say, 30 committed suicide at a time when death was so easily came by without artificial aid. The care bestowed in searching the battle-fields after action was so great, that of the whole host of nearly a million, only 4,009 were not accounted for, and accordingly had to be classed among the killed at the end of the war. Over and above the 44,891 deaths there were 83,006 wounded, who recovered at least to the extent of keeping body and soul together. How many have died since the conclusion of peace-and their number 18 great -we are not told; but even taking them into account, the conclusion would seem to be correct that the actual loss of life does not exceed 5 per cent. of the whole force, the number of the wounded being about three times as large. What may be the losses of the French, who mobilized rather more than 1,600,000 men, has never been exactly ascortained.

Warner, the great German dramatist, at the age of forty-two, became not only a Catholic buta priest. His writings show he regarded the religion he embraced as the chief blessing of his life, and that he clung to it as the anchor of his soul. In reply to a rumor that he intended returning to Protestantism. he said:-"It is as impossible that a soul in bliss should return to the grave, as that a man, who, like me, after a life of error and search, has found the priceless jewel of truth. I will not give up the same, nor hesitate to sacrifice for it blood and life nay, many things perhaps far dearer, with joyfulheart, when our good cause is concerned."

RUSSIA.

The total abstinence principles promise to be established practically in a quarter where their advocates never dreamt of spreading them. According to an English contemporary it is apparently not impossible that the largest army in Europe may before long consist entirely of teetotallers. Accord-ing to the "Viedomosti," of St. Petersburg, the Russian Minister of War is considering the relative merits of brandy and tea as supporters of the health and strength of Russian soldiers, and it is said that 'military circles' are strongly in favour of tea. The main difficulty seems to lie in the question of expense; and the price of tea a pound has become therefore of national importance. Dr. Steinberg, to whom the necessary calculations have been intrusted, has made out that an annual ration of tea and sugar would cost nearly 58% for every 100 men, while an annual ration of brandy costs only about 51 for the same number-that is to say, about one shilling a year for each man, or a little more than nothing a day. According to the condensed results of his calculation, the genial Dr. Steinberg seems to consider that about twelve ounces of tea a day is enough to quinch the thirst and keep up the spirits of a hundred soldiers. No wonder that the Russian War Office is hesitating before it spends £70,000 a year upon warm water."

UNITED STATES.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AT A DISCOUNT,-The New York papers are complaining of the prevalence of fever and ague in the most aristocratic streets and avenues of the city, and of the prevalence of intermittent fever in the finest sections of "up-town." The New York physicians say that the first class houses are dangerous to health from the fact that fetid gases from the sewers return to the sleeping rooms of the occupants of the brown stone fronts of fifth avenue and Madison square. And they say that the only trustworthy remedy is the entire removal of the waste pipes into a separate and carefully closed compartment, and the consequent return in the chambers to the old fashioned basin and ewer. Indeed, the doctors say that the health of New York would be vastly better if every house was kept as separate from its water pipes and drains as a country farm-house.

A New England divine, who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper, in which occurs the passage: "And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused. And another said; I have married a wife, and therefore cannot come,"—he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking round on his hearers, said with emphasis: "The fact is my brethren, one woman can draw a man further away from the kingdom of heaven than five yoke of oxen!"

One New York paper, the Commercial Advertiser, has at last mustered courage enough to suggest that an attempt be made to put down ruffianism as garrotting was stamped out in London, viz., by the erection of the whipping post. The Advertiser says: Our prisons are full; double sessions of the chief local criminal court are held, and the magistrates meet early and late, to dispose of the cases on the calendar; but crime nevertheless multiplies, and what is bad rapidly expands into what is worse."

The people of St. Cloud, Minnesota, seem to enjoy an extraordinary repose of mind on the subject-of their Fire Department, for we find a local paper saying: —"In case we should have a fire some of these cold nights, and some one might want to know where to find some of those city ladders, we would say that two of them lie back of Brokers' Block, and another may be found on top of Rhodes & Spencer's drug store, while two or three lie under the snow at the corner of Fountain street and JefCRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the New York Irish American.) No. 4.

[In the second paper of this series, it is erreneously stated that Father Burke had "only called in question one statement made by his opponent." It eight to have been expressed thus:—"Father Burke has only called in question one citation of an authority made, by his opponent," &c., namely, the story about an Address made by the Catholics, praying to be led against the American Colonists: an Address which Father Burko very properly surmised, but which I pronounce, to be a Froude forgery. As to the "statements" made by Froude, of general matters of alleged fact or history, the Dominican not only called most of these in question, but demolished and stamped them out.—J.M.J

THE SWEARERS.

The seventeenth century was the period of our most thriving Protestant trade in swearing. It was the time of Popish Plots, and of multitudinous "depositions." As for the thirty-four folio volumes of oaths, to which Historian Froude calmly refers us, as an "eternal witness," that learned person must know that many of them were paid for, in money, most of them in confiscated lands and lucrative office: that many of them were never sworn at all appearing with the pen drawn across the words being first duly sworn;" that the Lords of the Council of Ircland, and the heads of the "English interest" in the island, absolutely needed these oaths for procuring the indictment of all Irish Catholics who owned anything; and that they bought the said oaths as in market overt. Carte, author of the Life of Ormonde, is a Protestant authority; and Mr. Froude has read his work, for he often cites it where it suits him: but he takes care not to give us this

rassage from Carte's first volume-"The Roman Catholics complained that there were strange practices used with the jurors, menaces to some, promises of rewards, and parts of the forfeiled estates; and though great numbers of the indicted persons might be really guilty, there was too much reason given to suspect the evidence. I am the more inclined to suspect there was a good deal of corruption and iniquity in the methods of gaining the indictments, because I find a very remarkable memorandum made by the Marquis of Ormonde, in his own writing, of a passage in the Council, on April 23, 1643. There was then a letter read at the Board, from a person who claimed a great merit to himself in getting some hundred gentlemen indicted, and the rather for that he had laid out sums of money to procure witnesses to give evidence to a jury, for the finding those indictments. This was an intimate friend of Sir William Parsons, and might very well know that such methods would be approved by him."

The trade in affidavits had begun in 1642, a few months after the insurrection broke out; in the following year, when Ormonde read this letter, there was a perfect deluge of oaths; and the business went on very briskly for several years, until Sir Wm. Petty, who longed to get at the Ormonde estates themselves, used a remarkable expression, as we read in the same Carte—

"Sir William Petty bragged, that he had got witnesses who would have sworn through a three-inch board to evict the Duke."

It may perhaps be thought very harsh to blame too much these poor, hardworking swearers, if our good Protestants, driven out of house and home by "the rebels," and, finding that there was a demand for oaths, put their Imaginations to the rack to invent the most horrible tales,—the more ghastly the higher price,—and hawked them in Dublin to noble lords and honorable gentlemen who would buy. Is a forlorn Protestant, who has been stripped bare, to be grudged even the chance of selling his naked

soul? Many of the swearers, indeed, received no cash in hand, but were sure of higher reward: which was the case of Dean Maxwell and other parsons. But, in dealing with the whole mass of evidence it is curious to observe what caution and discrimination | seen by all those of the deponent's family, and bethe Historian has shown. He names but two of the sides by many of his Irish guard." Dean Mayurall and one Adam in constructing his general narrative of the atrocities. never hints that most of them are related on hearsay; and he omits altogether those which contain manifest impossibilities, and true Protestant miracles and especially the ghosts.

THE GROSTS OF THE BANN.

In the last chapter I mentioned the miracle of the floating corpses on the river at Belturbet, that, after lying drowned six weeks, came up and swam against the stream up to the very bridge, at the moment when Mealmorra O'Reilly entered the village by that bridge. They came up to confront and accuse him of their murder—as a certain person was "credibly informed:" for, in fact, O'Reilly had still an estate in Cavan; and it was this estate which was guilty of the murder. But these swimming corpses did not speak, in which respect they fall short of the spectres of the Bann. It was said, and repeated several times in depositions, that, "about the 20th of December," (for they seldom give us dates at all, and then in a very loose way) "the rebels" drowned one hundred and eighty Protestants in the Bann, at Portadown bridge; that this was followed by other noyades at the same place, week after week, until, as Dean Maxwell computes, there were over a thousand Protestants drowned there .-The widow, Catherine Cooke, not only swears to this, but adds in her affidavit this ghastly fact—

" And that, about nine days afterwards, she saw a vision or spiril, in the shape of a man, as she apprehended, that appeared in that river, in the place of the drowning, bolt upright, breast-high, with hands lifted up, and stood in that posture there, until the latter end of Lent next following: about which time, some of the English army marching in those parts, whereof her husband, was one, (as he and they confidently told this doponent) saw that spirit or vision standing upright, and in the posture afore mentioned: but, after that time, the said spirit or vision vanished, and appeared no more, that she knoweth."

This was not sworn until the 24th of February, 1643, when there was a most urgent demand, and good price, for the most frightful oaths. Other witnesses had a still more inventive imagination; and Elizabeth Price, of Armagh, swears that, on a certain day—

"She went unto the bridge aforesaid, about twilight in the evening; then and there, upon a sudden, appeared unto them a vision or spirit, assuming the shape of a woman, waist-high, upright in the water, often repeating the word, Revenge! Revenge! Revenge whereat this de-ponent, and the rest, being put into an amazement and affright, walked from the place."

There are five or six other deponents who swear to these shricking apparitions; but it is time to come to Dean Maxwell, afterwards bishop, that con. secrated, anointed and mitred perjurer, whose long affidavit is relied upon with the greatest confidence by Borlase and Temple, and is, therefore, cited by Froude, as a main part of his authorities, but without giving any of the Dean's very words. So it is now necessary to state what this reverend divine swore to.

This affidavit was sworn on August 22d, 1642, ten months after the insurrection began. The first notable thing in it is the extraordinary habit which the rebels" had, whenever they had cut a good many throats anywhere, to come running to this Protestant divine to tell him their exploits-

"Deponent saith, That the rebels themselves told him this deponent, that they murdered nine hundred and fifty-four in one morning, in the county Antrim; and that, besides them, they supposed they killed above eleven or twelve hundred more in that county; they told him likewise, that Colonel Brian O'Neill killed about a thousand in the county of Down, besides three hundred killed near Killeleigh, and many hundreds, both before and after, in both these counties."

It is even more strange, to find that Sir Phelim O'Neill himself, the very head and front of the Massacre," whenever he had slaughtered a good herd of Protestants, always made a confident of our amiable Dean-

"That he heard Sir Phelim likewise report, that he killed six hundred English at Garvagh, in the county of Derry; and that he had left neither man, woman nor child alive in the barony of Munterlony, in the county of Tyrone, and betwixt Armagh and Newry, in the several plantations and land of Sir Archibald Atcheson, John Hamilton, Esq., the lord Caulfield, and the lord Mountmorris: and saith also, that there were above two thousand of the British murdered for the most part in their own houses, whereof he was informed by a Scotsman, who was in those parts with Sir Phelim, and saw their houses filled with their dead bodies. In the Glenwood, towards Dromore, there were slaughtered, as the rebels told the deponent, upwards of twelve thousand in all who were all killed in their flight to the county of Down. The numbers of the people drowned at the bridge of Portnadown are diversely reported, according as men staid among the rebels. This de-ponent who staid as long as any, and had better intelligence than most of the English amongst them, and best to know the truth, saith, There were (by their own report) one hundred and ninety drowned with Mr. Fullerton; at another time, they threw one hundred and forty over the said bridge; at another time, thirty-six or thirty-seven; and so continued drowning more or fewer, for seven or eight weeks so as the fewest which can be supposed there to have perished, must needs be above one thousand, besides as many more drowned, between that bridge and the great lough of Mountjoy, besides those that perished by the sword, fire, and famine, in Coubrasil. (Clanbrassil), and the English plantations adjacent; which, in regard there escaped not three hundred out of all these quarters, must needs amount to many thousands.

"And further saith, that he knew one boy, that dwelt near unto himself, and not exceeding fourteen years of age, who killed, at Kinnard in one night, fifteen able strong men with his skein, they being disarmed, and most of their feet in the stocks,"

The reader must remark that this hard-swearing divine does not affirm any of the above matters as of his own knowledge, until he comes to the wicked boy. About this there can be no mistake: for he knew the boy: not that he actually saw the bad boy kill those fifteen able strong men; but perhaps some frightened woman told some other woman, who told the Dean. Or probably some of "the rebels" themselves narrated the story to him; for these rebels appear to have had a certain malicious pleasure in taking a rise out of" the Dean, to use a vulgar Irish expression.

But the reader is not to imagine that the dean was not himself an eye-witness of anything at all; indeed he was so: for he saw, like Moses and the Israelites, a pillar of fire; and he remarked the disloyal silence of the dogs and cocks; as follows:-

"And the deponent further saith, That the first three days and nights of this present rebellion, viz., October 23, 24, and 25, it was generally observed that no cock crew, or any dog was heard to bark, no not when the robels came in great multitudes unto the Protestants' houses by night to rob and murder them; and about three or four nights before the six and fifty persons were taken out of the deponents house and drowned, and amongst those the deponent's brother, Lieutenant James Maxwell, in the dark of the moon, about one o'clock at night, a light was observed, in manner of a long pillar, to shine a long way through the air, and rafracted upon the north gable of the house. It gave so great a light, about an hour together, that divers of the watch read both letters and books of a very small character thereby. The former the deponent knoweth to be most true, both by his own experience, and the general observation of as many as the deponent met with in the county Armagh. The latter was

is next happily enabled to expose a most cunning device of the "rebels," for the purpose of concealing the extent of the carnage they had committed, and to make people believe that after all they had only assassinated one hundred and fifty-four thousand (out of 20,000 Protestants in Ulster) within three or four months.

"And further saith that it was credibly told him, that the rebels, least they should hereafter be charged with more murders than they had committed, commanded their priests to bring in a true account of them and that the persons so slaughtered, whether in Ulster or the whole kingdom, the deponent durst not inquire, in March last, amounted unto one hundred and fifty-four thousand."

We shall see this monstrous fable repeated by others, adopted without scruple by Sir John Temple, embodied in a letter to the king from the Lords of the Council at Dublin (of whom Temple was

"They murdered, up to the end of March last, of men, women, and children, 154,000, as is acknowledged by the priests appointed to collect their num-

Of course, Mr. Froude eagerly repeats this story. and dares to say that, if there was any exaggeration in the numbers, "the Catholic priests were responsible," (p. 111). But the most singular circumstance is, that nobody ever saw these "returns" made by the priests: nobody even knows to whom the returns were made, nor where they were preserved .-They were important documents decidedly, and deserved to be kept in some safe place of deposit; yet, even this diligent Historian, with all his painstaking researches, could never get any glimpse of them. There never were any such returns; and it is, beyoud measure, impudent at this day to cite such a tale: but it served its calumnious purpose then, and is reproduced as fresh as ever to serve the same purpose now.

It would be a pity to dismiss so soon the testimony of the devout Dean : his affidavit continues-

"He might add to these many thousands more : but the diary which he the deponent, wrote, among the rebels, being burned with his house, books, and all his papers, he referreth himself to the number in gross, which the robels themselves have, upon inquiry, found out and acknowledged, which, notwithstand-ing, will come short of all that have been murdered in Ireland, there being above one hundred and fifty and four thousand now wanting of the British within the very precinct of Ulster. And the deponent further saith, that it was common table talk amongst the rebels, that the ghosts of Mr. William Fullerton Dimothy Jephes, and the most of those who were thrown over Portnadown bridge, were daily and nightly seen to walk upon the river, sometimes singing of psalms, sometimes brandishing of naked swords, and sometimes screeching in the most hideous and fearful manner. The deponent did not believe the same at first, and yet is doubtful whether to believe it or not; but saith that divers of the rebels assured him that they themselves did dwell near to the said river, and being daily frighted with these apparitions (but especially with their horrible screeching) were, in conclusion, forced to remove further into the country. Their own priests and friars could not deny the truth thereof; but as oft as it was by deponent objected unto them, they said

BREAKPAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT NG.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutriwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately glavoured beyour breakings cave us many heavy doctors' bills, erage which may save us many mounts only.

— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling
Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next made to the randominate of the state of the the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

26-2m HEAD TEACHER WANTED. FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.

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Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

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PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal,

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

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the

physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, education in both the Figure and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten menths. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children

in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.

5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs. · 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra

7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month, 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid

entire without any deduction.

9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing re-

10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

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and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 percent

Society has been unable to supply all applicants,

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lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to

Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done

up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO In the Superior Court. District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Upholsterer of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McClay, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McClay," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousseau, as Upholsterers, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau,"

An Insolvent. THE undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for confirmation of the discharge thereby granted.

Montreal, 10th March, 1873. FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS.

By LUCIEN HUOT, His Attorney ad litem.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

5w-30

YOUNG LADIES,

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN,

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

from the Frovenius and the course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sistes, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine tes, &c., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.) goard and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Boarders..... 25 00 23

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

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

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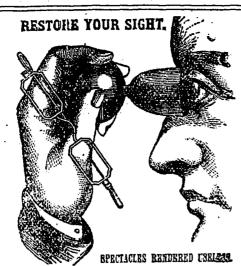
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edness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopla, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaran-teed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7 Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of In-fiammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness;

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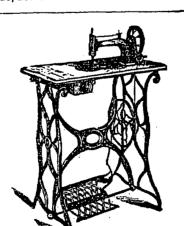
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