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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

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NO. 27.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XLIII .- (Continued.)

"Then we'll all stay where we are, till a reasonable hour in the morning, by the great Gog! an' you must give us a good table and chairs the business—gallop off to my house, and bring up here the cold sirloin that I left almost as good as new to-day; and the two bottles of wine that you'll find on the parlor side-board, and all the other things we want—and get all the help you can in the house to carry them with you-run, you starved brat! Ay, by the great Gog! if we must stay here till a reasonable hour in the morning, we'll make a morn-

The governor of the jail, with all his turnkeys and personal servants who were awake, supplied the chairs and tables ordered. Tom Naddy ran down the street, and almost ran back again, laden as he was, followed by one or two assistants, and the table was soon covered, and the chairs soon occupied; and never, from that time to this, or before, did such a revel, a "rollicking," take place in a condemned cell. But it will be easily conceived that in all the loud or expressive portions of this merry-making, Gaby M'Neary and Tom Naddy were the most distinguished performers. Poor Helen, and poor Edmund sat side by side, hand in hand, almost cheek to cheek, and only speaking to each other in whispers, except when summoned by their chief to respond to some very emphatic question or burst of hilarity.

Tom Naddy was seated to one side of the cell; and of course recounted how he had succeeded in discovering and recapturing Helen how Nelly Carty's hints sent him to the exact place, the old ruined building, about twenty-five miles distant, and how Gaby M'Neary's best horse enabled him to get there, almost as soon as the cart in which Helen was conveyed hither; how he quietly sought out a magistrate, told him his story, and with him and his constables, assisted by a score of the peasantry, surrounded and invaded the old thieves' den; how, by Nelly Carty's directions, he was enabled, after much trouble, however, to discover the secret stone, which gave entrance to the secret vault: how, in it, they found and se-cured the "young misthress," the Buby, and two of his elder confederates; how the magisstables and the country people kept up with the carriage, conveying to the jail now above their heads, well secured on a ear, their detested prisoners. And Edmund understood that it was the disposing of these individuals, against their will, in suitable longings in the prison, which had caused the most part of the startling noises that broke up his devotions.

The autumn morning crept in, even through the bars of Edmund's condemned cell. Nay, flickerings of pale sunlight, as if looking frightened at having got into jail, followed the dawn. It become "a reasonable hour in the morning," and the governor of the prison venbured to re-appear, and hint as much to Gaby M'Neary. Gaby took home his daughter, remained absent about an hour, and then came back, and took home his son-in-law also-every town, having been seen.

Prodigious was the breakfast prepared under Gaby's roof. To repose he would not go, nor let any one else, until tea and coffee, eggs, and now. indeed all viands within reach, should have laid the effects of his two bottles of wine, which, by the way, he and Tom Naddy had almost exclusively consumed between them .-Then his brain was full of another project, or, indeed, projects, to be immediately entered upon. Invitations were to be sent out, on a vast scale, for a dinner and a suppor, including a ball, and preparations to be instantly commenced for the tremendous revelry. So, amongst a hundred other things, he set Helen's go himself and verbally deliver those which she could not be expected to write. And she and Edmund were to be re-married before dinner by a Protestant clergyman, and-" blugan' ages! how could he forget so long?"—old priest Connell was to be at the dinner among the rest, ay, and among the first and the best; and he and Edmund would start that moment

together to secure his company. Edmund would go with his father-in-law delightedly, on such an errand. But before they left the house, he fixed Gaby M'Neary's attention to another subject, upon which he and It was that of poor Mary Cooncy. So, her re- hurried out of the house to his bishop. lationship to Gaby was stated; and then, her

M'Neary. He immediately dragged Edmund morning, but in a very feverish, shattered, and the exercise of which he had spent a long, long round on the altar, and strove to pronounce

here—d'ye hear me. sir? Ani you must send here,—Naddy, you brat, you'll do somebody—here, Naddy, you brat, you'll do ance, now turned to him, radiant with friendly freshment; but that Father Connell's great of feeling. It was the pouring out of oil upon and child, suddenly knelt, and there was a smiles! Is it man's heart that spontaneously and genuinely gives to him generous feelings, or are those feelings which are only so called, first admitted to that heart under the keen inspection of his prudence and self-interest?

> They went to Father Connell's house, and, mun had gone to Dublin the night before, to present personally the memorial in his own favor. His mind and heart gave a start-an utterly admiring, an utterly venerating-and he knew not why, an anxious and a fear-fraught start. He bent his head, and from that instant, was more thoughtful and sad than became his situation.

His companion urged him on to the old mill. Here Nelly Carty's story was ascertained to be true enough. Gaby wanted to see the poor beggar-girl immediately; but prudence forbade this, and they returned to the town, and sent back to her medical advice and assistance: and under her physician's permission, she was removed that very day, evening rather, to a commodious apartment, under Gaby's roof, where Helen received her as a sister indeed; where the master of the house, under promise of keeping himself quiet, was allowed to give her a father's welcome; where Edmund Fennell once more took her hand as a brother, and where the poor Nelly Carty still continued as her head-nurse. Happy Mary!

Edmund communicated to Helen the fact of Father Connell's journey to Dublin, and made her, by the intelligence, as sad and as nervous as he was himself. But the materials for the mighty dinner, boiled and broiled, and roasted blessing, as a priest and a father, should be and stewed on, and they were ready to be set on the table, and the concourse who were to partake of them assembled. All the scholars of Dick Wresham's school, with all their wives, daughters, sisters, and so forth, and a great many more of the aristocracy of the town, with their gentle appurtenances also; and in their presence, in the drawing-room, Helen and Edmund were remarried by the Protestant rector trate lent Helen his carriage to convey her of the parish; and then the multitude trooped home to her father and the "young masther;" down to the feast; and mighty was the din and destination, about two or three o'clock that while he, Tom Naddy, sat triumphantly on its the clatter of plates and dishes, knives and same day. And this was the particular intel-dickey; and how, at the same time, the conforks, and of the laughing, talking, hob nobbing, and over all, Gaby M'Neary's bellowing to Tom Naddy.

"Throw open all the doors, street-door and all," cried Gaby M'Neary, "that we may hear the joy-bells I have set a going.'

In the steeple of the ancient cathedral of the city, there were four or five bells of good sizes and sounds, only that one of them was cracked. which occasionally rung out as joy-bells; and old Gaby had indeed set them in motion on this happy day.

"There they go!" he continued, rubbing his hands, as, after his instructions about opening the doors had been obeyed, the joy-bells became partially heard from a distance, even amid the din of the dining-room; "there they go jollily! But my curse on that passing-bell from your Mary's steeple, Mr. Thomson," addressing the formality having been gone through — the rector—"Who the divil is dead now, I'd be and then the nodding of the plumes of the "hanging judge" himself, who had not yet left glad to know; some old lady in a faded black hearse became visible, together with the white silk cloak, I suppose, that they're making all this fuss about—damn it! it comes strong on moment there had been a deathlike silence us again-Naddy, you brat, shut all the doors

These orders were also obeyed, and, in consequence, the joy-balls indeed were no longer heard at the board of feasting; but Mary's steeple being much nearer than the steeple of the old cathedral, the steady tolling of the followed it. In the first of these, visible by passing-bell, at measured intervals, could not the light of the lamps which it also bore, and

sympathy with the bridal feast, and they the bride and bridegroom. It was a late dinner; the revellers had not sat to table till nearly miration, the former bishop of their diocese-Pen to work on the invitations, and he would eight o'clock. About two hours had now the former resident in Father Connell's little elapsed since then, and Helen stealthily retired to dress and prepare for accompanying her husband, almost immediately, to her father's little country villa, where they were to spend the remainder of the evening alone. Edmund sat silent and spiritless after she went away. Tom Naddy came to the back of his chair, and informed him that a messenger had been sent from his bishop, summoning him to an interview, on pressing and immediate business. He started and turned pale, facing round to Naddy, and staring studiously into his eyes. The lad averted his glances, but Edmund saw that Helen had been speaking much and anxiously. he had been weeping. He jumped up, and and here the people left the hearse, and re-

The dignitary met him gravely and sadly, history, her sufferings, her character, her late though kindly. He had almost that instant demestication in Father Connell's house, received, he said, a letter, by dispatch, from Helen's received, he said, a letter, by dispatch, from Helen's visit to her there, and then her last the Catholic archbishop of Dublin, concerning night's sad and terrible adventures; her pre- Father Connell, in which the archbishop adsent sojourn in the old mill, under her wretched vised that Mr. Fennell should be consulted on character, who did not venerate and love him and then preparations began to be made for the mother's and love him and then preparations began to be made for the

to the astonished, the wondering, the pleased, the delighted, the cursing and swearing, the stumping, and the almost blubbering Gaby had reached Dublin, about eight o'clock that party. The glorious and the great charity, in certain pause in the ceremony, a priest turned away with him.

As they walked through the streets of the town in great haste, arm in arm, how the thousand eyes of curiosity peered after them! And advise with him about waiting on the Lord of his being—that charity, now filling with ad- Reverend Phelim Connell, your late parish how many faces, which but yesterday had Lieutenant; that the archbishop had recom- miration and affection all hearts, made all priest,"—all the people had been standing, scowled upon Edmund as a discovned acquaint mended him, first of all, to take repose and re- unite, for a time, at least, in one demonstration the moment the words were heard, man, woman, and devouring anxiety rejected every such pro- the spiteful though paltry waves of their sec- burst of weeping petition to Heaven, smothered posal; that almost on the instant, the writer tarian personalities and passions, until it stilled in sobs and grouns, over which women's stifled was therefore obliged perforce to accompany them into a glassy stillness. And thus charity shricks partially arose, and the bitter crying of him to the viceregal lodge, in the Phoenix park. begat charity. Their common love for one for the first time, Edmund learned that the old on his knees, to the Lord Lieutenant, the me- and to one another. morial in Edmund's favor, had fainted, and very shortly afterwards died.

Edmund Fennell broke out of his bishop's ment afterwards insensible at his feet. He sent down for Gaby M'Neary, and told him the

And the banquet-hall deserted."

The post-chaise arrived at the door; Edmund strained his bride to his breast; shook his weeping father-in-law by the hands: ran down stairs, jumped into the post-chaise, and whirled out of the town at a gallop. And this was Helen's second nuptial night.

It was the Catholic bishop who had sent to get the passing-bell tolled, in Mary's steeple.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Edmund had learned from the archbishop's letter something more than has yet been noticed. According to it, Father Connell's last words were to the effect-"That his dying sent to Neddy Fennell; also information that he should like to be buried with the old parish priests, in their own old church-yard."

The archbishop added, that, in obedience to these wishes of the dead, he had instantly ordered arrangements to be made for the transmission of the body from Dublin; that at the moment he was writing, such arrangements were actively going on; and that he hoped and expected that all would be on its way to its

Before daybreak, next morning, people might be seen walking slowly, in twos and threes at a time, towards the Dublin road-rich and poor, all classes, in alternation. No public intention had been made known on the occasion; but the news that the body might be expected to leave Dublin, at an hour already mentioned, got abroad, and this silent movement was the re-

A very great crowd had congregated about two miles from the town, and still the day had less and motionless, except that now and then, not dawned. The people timed their motions very well, calculating on the decent and slow progress which would be made from Dublin. Presently, the red glaring lamps of the vehicle. steadily approaching, appeared in view. Soon after, the stepping of the horses were heard; and then the nodding of the plumes of the scarf and hatband of the driver. Up to this among the crowd, now there was one low outbreak, made up of the suppressed groans of men and the wailing of women.

All heads were uncovered, and many kuelt in

The hearse passed by; two mourning coaches muffled up to the brows in his mourning cloak, Edmund and Helen exchanged looks not in and without motion or a glance around him, sat Edmund Fennell. In the other, the people discerned, to their great delight and adthatched house, and the former intimate and affectionate friend of the ancient priest. He was himself now a very old man.

There was a third vehicle, containing such of the near relations of Father Connell as had had time so to arrange as to go a little way to meet

him, on his last earthly journey. The sad little cortege moved slowly on .-The great throng of people proceeded with it silence again reigned amongst them. Arrived to be made to Father Connell's late dwelling; haired urchin who attended him. and here the people left the hearse, and returned into the town. The morning came their clergymen assembled in the choir, round had almost said contemptible influence, upon the through clouds and mists upon the little city; the coffin, and began to chaunt the sublime and but a moral gloom, deeper than that cast by touching service, called in the Catholic church, the weather, also fell upon it. There was no the office of the dead. Edmund Fennell had pass away. man, woman, or child, among its population preceded them to the head of the bier. The who was not acquainted with Father Connell's service continued for about three hours longer; mother's care—everything was communicated the present occasion, in consequence of some when alive, and who did not now mourn him, funeral. During the mass, one little occurrence Happy, indeed, he must needs have been with

where he had the entree; and finally, that man, whom they loved, because he was chari- distinctly heard. Father Connell, while in the act of presenting | table, made them also charitable in themselves,

It was, and is the custom in Father Connell's town, for the shopkeepers partially to close their shop-windows, upon the death of a tage; told her the news, and saw her the mo- of every grade met in little groups about the streets; and you could pass none of them who were not talking, in low voices, of the man and news also. Gaby filled up with a great and the event, whom all mourned and deplored, true sorrow; and in a few minutes afterwards his guests were dismissed, his house shut up,— funeral in his honor; and Protestant and Catholic discussed the subject together. And there was, somehow, a strange silence through all places of usual public resort and bustle, which thrilled you; and few were seen to laugh dur-

> At about noon, hundreds after hundreds began to visit Father Connell's little chapel .-There, upon an elevated framework, a kind of bier, they found, as they expected, his mortal remains, laid out in the coffin, in the middle of the building. The body was draped in its priest's vestment, over all its usual clothes, and the semblance of a chalice was between its hands: so are Catholic priests arrayed for the grave. A number of candles surrounded the coffin. The features of the corpse wore their usual living smile; and the glittering benevolence of the handsome old blue eyes was only wanting, to make it appear life indeed. Many, many who looked upon it, remembered it well as the blessed harbinger of consolution and relief to them, in former days of suffering and

On the floor beneath, surrounding the coffin, were benches, on which sat the mourners of the dead-his nearest relations. But apart from the rest, immediately under the head of the body, stood one mourner, who, though no one could see his features, on account of the arrangement of his black cloak, all knew well: and they knew that since the body had arrived from Dublin, he had never quitted it for a moment, casting no food, no drink-partaking of no kind of refreshment-speaking with none, and addressed by none-for his mighty grief, and, the people believed, his remorse, was respected, nay, almost feared to an extent which made all loth to communicate with him.

There he remained the livelong day, wordand very seldom, he would change his standing position for a sitting one. Night came on, and he was still on his post. Messages reached him from the good old archbishop, who had taken up his temporary residence in the priest's abode, near at hand, entreating-nay, commanding him-to leave the body for a time, and take some repose and nourishment; but he only answered these communications with a denying and most mournful motion of his head. His father-in-law, Gaby M'Neary, being applied to, came personally, and even with requests from his young wife, to solicit him on the same subject; but these appeals, also, he sourcely

It grew far advanced in the night, and people shuddered to see him still continue almost alone to bear the dead company.

Next morning, at the earliest hour that visitors began to come age to the chapel, the same figure was still seen the coffin head. The noon of the second day, rived; the archbishop, with the bishop of the diocese, and a number of priest's, assembled to celebrate a solemn mass for the repose of the soul of Father Connell; and then, for the first time, Edmund straight down the chapel he entered the railed way of the little sanctuary, knelt down on the lowest step of the altar, and still in utter had wished it should be, "among the eld parsilence served the mass—such is the technical ish priests, in their own old churchyard." expression-the same as he had often, often done, even in childish days when Father Conat either side, or closed behind it. Profound | nell used to be the officiating priest, and when his old and beloved features used to beam the at the suburbs of the town, very little way was affection which his heart felt, upon the glossy-

"Pray for the repose of the soul of the the little boys of Father Connell's school was

The people would not permit the body to be conveyed to the grave, as was first proposed by the directors of the funeral, in the hearse which had borne it from Dublin;—senseless animals, they said, should not move it on that occasion, house. He ran to an inn or hotel, and ordered a post-chaise to be in instant readiness at his father-in-law's door. He flew home to Helen, the almost unheard, illegal little bells attached and velvet trappings, fringed with gold large. found her dressed in her room, waiting for him to Catholic chapels, and the more sonorous and velvet trappings, fringed with gold lace; to accompany her to her father's country cot-ones in the legal church steeples. The citizens and in this, almost exactly fitting it, the coffin was placed, and borne, palaquin-like, upon men's shoulders. On coming out of the chapel, the approach or lane leading to the little edifice, the churchyard, the priest's yard and garden, and the suburb street without, were found crowded with the more respectable citizens of all ranks-and after what has been said, it will be unnecessary to add, of all seets and parties, wearing ample scarfs and hat-bands of white linen, and waiting to form into funeral procession. There could not be less than thousands of them. Similar badges of mourning had been provided for the boys of the parish school; and amongst the general train, little fellows, almost children, the sons of the citizens, were also scarfed and hat-banded ;-let it be permitted to us to record, that of these childish participators in the general demonstration of sorrow, two little O'Haras were included.

The order of the funeral being arranged, it proceeded on its course. Before the coffin were men in black cloaks, with poles in their hands, druped at the top in white linen, to lead or clear the way. The truly venerable archbishop, the bishop of the diocese, and a great number of priests followed them. Immediately behind the coffin, was the one wayward self-chosen chief mourner, walking companionless-alone. After him came the relations of the deceased, wearing, like him, black cloaks. After them again, the schoolboys linked two and two, and headed by Mick Dempsey, stooped with grief. and blind with tears; then the religious women and girls of Father Connell's choir, preceded by poor Mrs. Molloy, all wearing their white cloaks; and then the long procession of those wearing searl's and hat-bands, two and two, like the schoolboys. Some private carriages made up the train.

The body was borne from the churchyard, in which, however, finally it was to rest, and proceeded by suburb ways, to the bridge, which led into the Irish town. This it passed, and continued all through the city to the second bridge, of which the position may be recollected. The multitude which accompanied the procession, at either side of the streets, was immense. As the little hearse passed the military posts of guard along its route, the soldiers were turned out, and headed by their officers, and imitated by the sentinels on duty, presented arms. The windows were thrown up, and filled with ladies and female children, almost all wearing some

insignia of mourning.
While the body was crossing the second bridge, the first bridge, a mile distant, became in view, and it was perceived that the lengthened lines of white scarfs and hat-bands, had not yet nearly passed the latter, for the private carriages were not visible. But the little hearse itself, had now but a short way to go. It was soon at its journey's end. The clergyman at its head, began to chaunt the magnificent De profundis clamavi. The neurest of the procession halted, and stood uncovered; and in u whisper, but with electric speed, the word ran along the whole train, through the whole town, until all stood still, and were uncovered also. The last rights ensued. A shovelful of clay was thrown upon the coffin, now in the grave; the hollow noise it made, found an echo in the breasts of all who were near enough to hear it, and the lament that followed was awful. Fennell moved from his position, walking The grave was closed and mounded up, the sorrowful multitude gradually dispersed, and Father Connell's mortal portion was left, as he

CHAPTER XLV.

Let many months pass away; let many tears be dried-many and most sincere ones; let the old soother of the deepest human sorrow, old Father Time, have his usual-and, but that it must be part of a great mysterious plan,—we deepest grief that the poor human heart can experience; at all events, let many months

Edmund Fennell is now happy with his young wife under her father's roof, where old Guby insisted they should fix their residence.

such a wife as Helen; although in the very buoyant time of his youth and of hers there had passed over their spirit an experience and control, which checked mere buoyancy, and always sobered and often saddened their future consequences in which it may involve all concerned in it; and if, eventually, none of those consequences abided with them, they had to ascribe the blessing to their sincere contrition, and to their unceasing efforts to lead and prop, adown the descent of life, by the easiest and most flowery paths, their kind-hearted, though eccentric, and only surviving parent.

Mary Cooney perfectly recovered from the effects of the wounds she had received; nor was her great beauty at all marred by them. Becoming assured that the poor woman who attended her was really her mother, and much touched and interested by her deep though rude affection, a serious project now occupied her young heart, for the advantage of the potatobeggar. This was to imbue her mind with the same good and religious discipline which she had herself received under Father Council's roof, During Mary's progress to perfect recovery, which was tedious, a good opportunity was afforded for the purpose, and Mary's filial and pious efforts were not wholly thrown away. Her mother could not read, and it would have been useless, at her age, to become her teacher in this respect. But Mary taught the poor woman all the prayers she had herself learned, and afterwards her catechism from beginning to end. The most important part of the young teacher's lessons consisted, however, in her really cloquent conversations with Nelly Carty, in explanation of articles of religious belief, or in observations upon them, directly calculated to make her a good and practical Christian; and here she was helped, not only by her vivid recollections of her old patron's continual expositions with herself, but always by a fructifying graft upon them, from her own habitual thoughts, feelings, and experience. And the poor old creature would sit on the floor at her daughter's fect, her hands clasped before her, and tears streaming down her cheeks, as she looked up into her face, listening to the girlish lecturer, with a love and an admiration, equal at least to her yearning anxiety to become, under the hands of such an instructress, "a good woman at last."

When Mary fully recovered, Nelly Carty was easily prevailed on to give up her old trade, as well as her old irreligious courses. She became settled, in a neat little cabin, on a farm belonging to Edmund Fennell, and engaged in such occupations as enabled her to earn her breads decently and honestly. One rather revergeful resolution, made in more graceless days, enelly Carty would not however forego. When the next city assizes came round, Robin Costigang who certainly owed the gallows a death fairly due, was a second time hanged, in ath: face of the shower of houses; and a woman, with the hood of her cloak drawn round her face, who, after some whispering with the sheriff seemed to obtain that officer's permission for what she was about to do, stood watchfully at the foot of the gibbit, received the body in her arms when it was cut down, as on a similar occasion she had done upwards of thirty years before, examined curiously the tie of the ropeknot and certain marks about the neck, apparently making very sure that the hangman had | on this occasion done his business properly, ere she would allow the carease to be conveyed for dissection to the county hospital near at hand.

After her complete restoration to health, Mary Cooney became, in her turn, the pupil of her sister Helen. Helen was indeed surprised, to find her so advanced in her education under Mick Demosey's instructions; but the superior mind with which Heaven had blessed the beggar-girl, soon became obvious to her sister, and Helen did not fail to do all she could to complete it. Hence, in her twenty-first year, she was Helen's equal in literature, as well as in all little accomplishments. Even her manners her mode of speaking, the tones of her voice, her very motions, nearly resembled those characteristics of her gentle tutoress; and the two sisters, notwithstanding the many original disproportions in their lot, became close com-

Master Tom Naddy had for many years cheristed certain hopes, growing out of a secret love for the beggar-girl; but he did not tell his love, neither did he let the "worm prey on his damask check." While hope continued, Tom would try to abandon what Gaby M'Neary called his hanging bone-gait," whenever Mary Cooper required any service at his hands, and Cooney required any service at his hands, and try to became as brisk as a bee. But as Mary try to became as brisk as a bee. But as Mary improved under her sister's affectionate tuition, Tom's expectations even in his own opinion, looked less sunny every day. He only whistled, however, over the full of the castle he had erected having the good sense to perceive that Mary was gradually and deservedly rising above his level and ultimately, that she was quite beyond his reach. When she became the wife of implicit, he good humoredly gave up every idea of quitting his bachelor's free and easy state; and to all lints about changing his condition, he would answer "There's more married than keeps' good houses," or "I'm a great fool, but not such a fool as that would make ine," or "There's no harm in lettin' well alone."

He lived his whole life with Edmund Fennell. half-friend; half-servant; spending his time, to all appearances very much to his own satisfaction in And besides superintending cleverly and honestly houses and lands, there was scarcely a question but that some of this leisure hours were devoted that be promption to certain pranks the young Franklis, marticularly during their childhood and earliest boyhond, of which pranks their grandfather was chiefly the object. Onco. on awakening from his culter-dinner nap, Gaby commendation " to provide the most effectual means M Bary of hunthohimself fettered down fast,

recent perusal of Gulliver's Travels, and of his impartation of his knowledge to his promising pupils. It was decided in council that Gaby should perform the part of Gulliver; and it was in vain he tried to arise, and stamp with life. They deeply learned, too, the error of a his stick, towards the imps who were laughing hasty and clandestine marriage, and the terrible at him in one corner, or towards Tom Naddy who was grinning at him from another. On another occasion, after putting his spectacles on his nose, over and over again, inquiring at each trial, "What has come over ye for spectacles?" and still not being able to see one jot through them, he would at length discover that the cause of his failure was owing to their glasses having been carefully extracted. Again, the besom would somehow become metamorphosed into a blackamoor, and Gaby M'Neary would find the unsightly bedfellow "check-by-jowl" with him in his bed, when he awoke in the morning. But worse still; Boxer, the rough muzzled terrier, being first set a snarling, was by Tom Naddy's tuition taught to growl out Grandpapa" very distinctly - the operator holding his jaws between his finger and thumb, and occasionally tightening or relaxing his grasp, so as to break up the animal's snarl into the word desired, Under these persecutions, Gaby vented all his abusive epithets on Tom Naddy; and it behooved Tom to keep his eye well about him, in order to avoid condign punishment; and his old master, unable to overtake him in his dodgings round the parlor, or out of it, would hide behind the doors, and other screens of like convenience, to get one good hit at the offender. And yet Gaby M Neary highly prized Tom Naddy, in common, indeed, with every one around him.

And Tom was doomed to administer to the happiness of other folk. By his unremitting agency, and it is supposed not to his pecuniary disadvantage, little Miss Bessie Lanignan and Mr. "Q. O. unexpounded," became united in holy wedlock; and to do the little lady common ustice, it may be added, that Mr. Stanton, at east, could not have made a better choice. She was very proud, if not very grateful, for the increased comforts and worldly consequence which he brought her; for a larger house, in a larger street; for larger breakfasts, dinners, and suppers of her own, than she had ever been accustomed to; for a larger wardrobe; -in fact, for everything on a larger scale; and to guard against any stint of his liberality, she sought out studiously and cunningly to give him the peculiar marks of affection which his further interruption. temper and character required. From the day of his marriage to the day of his death, he had not once to complain that his gold-headed cane stood an inch out of its prescribed restingplaced; and as to his queue, no hands but those of his wife had ever so precisely ribboned it, or so neatly adjusted it between his shoul-

The stalwart, the bearded, the ill-favored, but still the good-hearted Mrs. Molloy, did not lose by her liberal donation towards the expenses of a certain sad journey, on a late most melancholy occasion. In fact, her "warm-hearted boy' did not forget her. She was settled by him in what she herself called a "sthrong hucksther's shop," where she went on multiplying the reinstated contents of her stocking. And here she exacted from Edmund Fennell's children a tribute of attention to be paid three or four times a week-or rather to be eaten up three or four times a week-for the ceremony consisted in devouring, upon each of their visits, a certain quantity of her home-made currentcake. And if any of them failed in his or her duty, Mrs. Molloy, feeling much offended by the neglect, would, immediately on the occurrence of such omission, close and lock up her establishment, hasten to their house, and scold their father and mother heartily for the bad bringing up of their children. So long as the good woman lived, whenever there was a new birth in the Fennell family, or whenever any of the boys or girls were cutting their teeth, or indeed indisposed in any way, Mrs. Molloy conceived that nothing could be properly done without the advantage of her presence and

She was an old woman when the good and great man—great it is added, because he was greatly good—her venerable master, died. Yet she survived him for more than a dozen years; and she was blessed by the assurance of Edmund Fennell, that he would gratify the now fondest wish of her heart, by closing her eyes. after her last breathing in this world. And her "warm-hearted boy" kept his promise religiously, performing it not without many grateful recollections and true tears.

Although occasionally a very cross woman, and apt to make her displeasure known in a manner not to be mistaken, yet in good truth her heart bubbled over with the milk of human kindness. To be sure, her love for her species was shown after a fashion of her own; and there was one individual of that species whom, though she by no means disliked him-Tom Naddy, of course, is meant-she never designated, till the hour of her death, by any other term than that of "kilu-dried brat."

THE END.

HOME RULE.-XI.

THE UNION PROPOSED AGAINST THE WILL OF IRELAND. We have seen with what indignation and aversion the bare idea of the projected Union was received by the bar, the bankers and merchants, the Corporation, the highest civil functionaries, and by the people of Ireland generally; for, notwithstanding that public meetings were violently suppressed in some places by the military, the proceedings in Dublin were imitated by the various corporations in the provinces, with the single, and by no means creditable, exception of Cork. Whenever the popular voice could be openly expressed with safety, there it was unmistakably raised against the odious measure. Let us now see how the unbought representatives of the nation in Parliament treated the proposition when formally brought before them.

When Parliament met on 22nd January, 1799, the question of Union was only hinted at in vague terms in the speach from the Throne, under a general reof consolidating into one firm and lasting fabric the strength, power, and resources of the British empire." with in the House of Lords an interesting debate took in which they have assembled. I am echoing the that they were always accompanied by duties: and all things. Tertullian, who belonged to the second voice of this very Parliament, when in the year therefore, men who set themselves up as preachers century, spoke with the clearness of the apostless.

by Lord Powerscourt, in the following terms:—
"That it is our most carnest desire to strengthen the connexion between the two countries by every possible means; but the measure of a legislative Union, we apprehend, is not within the limits of our power We beg leave, also, to represent to your Majesty that, although this House were competent to adopt such a measure, we conceive that it would be highly impolitic so to do, as it would tend, in our opinion, more than any other cause, ultimately to a separation of this kingdom from that of Great Britain." This amendment, however, was lost, as was also another motion made by the Earl of Bellamont, guaranteeing the permanent enjoyment, excercise, and tutelary vigilance of our resident and independent Parliament, as established, acknowledged, and recognized. On the rejection of which, a solemn protest was lodged by fourteen of the lords in the minority, headed by the Duke of Leinster.

In the House of Commons a much more determined stand was made on behalf of the country. The first debate lasted from five p.m. till one o'clock the following afternoon, when the Government carried their point by a majority of one! It was, indeed, a great misfortune for Ireland that Grattan, who had retired in disgust from Parliament in 1797, had not yet returned; although he subsequently reappeared at a later stage, to animate, by his fervid genius, and rouse by his stirring cloquence, the depressed spirits and failing courage of his countrymen. But there were still some good and true men left; and on this occasion the cause of Ireland did not lack heroic defenders. Sir John Parnell, who had been dismissed from his office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he would not pledge himself to support the Union, led the opposition in a manly speech; and Mr. Fitzgerald, who had also been dismissed from the office of Prime Sergeant, for the same reason, deit was not within the moral competence of Parliament to destroy and extinguish itself, and with it the rights and liberties of those who created it."

Mr. George Ponsonby moved an amendment to the address, asserting "the undoubted birthright of the people of Ireland to have a resident and independent legislature, such as was recognized by the British legislature in 1782, and was finally settled at the adjustment of all differences between the two countries.' He then boldly declared that, "neither the legislature, nor any power on earth, had a right

or authority to annihilate the Irish Parliament." Barrington, afterwards Sir Jonah, judge of the Admiralty, expressed himself very warmly against Union :—"Ireland," he declared, " had not had fairplay; her Parliament had not fair-play; the foulest and most unconstitutional means, he believed, had been used to intimidate and to corrupt it." "He had good reason," he said, "to believe that corrupt and unconstitutional means had been used by the noble lord (Castlereagh), to individuals of the Irish Parliament." A cry of "order" was raised at this, and a threat was made to take down his words, whereupon Pluaket stood up and avowed the same opinions, and his determination to use stronger language: and so Barrington was allowed to proceed without

Plunket again rose soon afterwards, and spoke with eloquent indignation. "The discussion which had taken place," he said, "has, it seems, given great offence to gentlemen on the Treasury Bench; they are men of nice and punctilious honour, and they will not endure that anything should be said which implies a reflection on their untainted and virgin integrity. They threatened to take down the words of an honourable gentleman who spoke before me, because they conveyed an insinuation; and I promised them that if the fancy for taking down words continued, I would indulge them in it to the top of their bent. Sir, I am determined to keep my word with them; and I now will not insinuate, but I will directly assert, that, base and wicked as is the object proposed, the means used to effect it have been more flagitious and abominable. Do you choose to take down my words? Do you dare me to the proof? Sir, I had been induced to think, that we had at the head of the Executive Government in this country a plain honest soldier, unaccustomed to and disdaining the intrigues of politics, and who, by an additional evidence of the directness and purity of his views, had chosen for his secretary a simple and honest youth (ingenui vultus puer ingennique pudoris), whose inexperience was the voucher of his innocence; and yet I will be bold to say, that during the Viceroyalty of this unspotted veteran, and during the administration of this unassuming stripling-within these last six weeks-a system of black corruption has been carried on within the walls of the Castle, which would disgrace the annals of the worst period of the history of either country. Do you choose to take down my words? I need call no witnesses to your bar to prove them. Sir, the noble lord has shown much surprise that he should hear a doubt expressed concerning the competence of Parliament to do this act; I am sorry that I also must contribute to increase the surprise of the noble lord. If I mistake not, his surprise will be much augmented before this question shall be disposed of; he shall see and hear what he has never before seen or heard, and be made acquainted with sentiments to which, probably, his heart has been a stranger. Sir, I in the most express terms deny the competency of Parliament to do this act; I warn you, do not dare to lay your hand on the Constitution; I tell you, that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a mere nullity, and that no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it. I make the assertion deliberately; I repeat it, and I call on any man who hears me to take down my words. You have not been elected for this purpose; you are appointed to make laws and not legislatures: you are appointed to act under the Constitution, and not to alter it; you are appointed to excercise the functions of legislators, and not to transfer them; and if you do so, your act is a dissolution of the Government; you resolve society into its original elements, and no man in the land is bound to obey you. Sir, I state doctrines which are not merely founded in the immutable laws of truth and reason; I state not merely the opinions of the ablest and wisest men who have written on the science of Government, but I state the practice of our Constitution, as settled at the era of the Revolution; and I state the doctrine under which the

House of Hanover derives its title to the throne." Serjeant Ball, whom Barrington, no mean judge calls the ablest lawyer of his day, followed up what Plunket had stated, in an able and impressive speech. "My opinion is," he declared, "that this Parliament, emanating from the people, elected by them, and sent into this House for the purpose of guarding and defending the Constitution, has no right to overturn those liberties which they were appointed to defend, or to annihilate that power from whence they derive their own. We sit not here by virtue of any original or inherent privilege of our own; we are the temporary trustees of delegated power, and any act of ours tending to defeat or betray the trust reposed in us must be incon sistent with the nature of our authority, and cannot be warranted by it; therefore I do not hesitate to say that if this Parliament should be weak enough to pass an Act for the subversion of the Constitution, the Act would be a nullity, and not binding upon the nation. Though we should vote away the Constitution which we are appointed to maintain; though we should pronounce sentence of death upon those liberties which have been entrusted to our care; yet that Constitution, being the pre-existing and paramount authority, being the energetic and vivifying principle of our own existence, would survive an impotent vote; those liberties would still continue to live. I hope they will live for ever. In the opinion I have given, I am only reporting the sentiments expressed by the people in every county

1782 they demanded a free Constitution, and declared that no power on earth was competent to bind Ireland but a Parliament of its own. I am speaking the voice of the British Parliament, ratifying and confirming this demand of the Irish nation. I am speaking the voice of the King himself, the common parent of both countries, proclaiming from the throne the compact between the two nations, and declaring that it should be inviolable and irrevocable."

Mr. Knox lamented that "the accursed measure had long been the favourite object of that Minister in England, whose wild ambition had already led to the destruction of empires, and which then sought to annihilate that nation. . . If that fatal measure should ever be carried that insulted, degraded, debased country would henceforth be made a barrack from whence to draw the means of enslaving Great Britain, and there would be no resource left to save either country but a revolution!

Mr. Hans Hamilton declared that "an Union was a measure he should ever firmly oppose within the walls with his vote, without them with his life."

Mr. Lee gave his opinion as a lawyer, and he staked his character upon it, "that the Legislature was not competent to the change they were called upon to make."

Mr. Crookshank said, "I deny that this House has any right, or is in anywise competent, without the previous authority of its constituents, to surrender or transfer, by compact or otherwise, that legislative trust, delegated by them for a limited period, and subject to the conditions ascertained by the constitution."

The Right Hon. George Ogle "execrated the principle of the Union, and said he would oppose it in every stage."

Hardy, the friend and biographer of Lord Charlemont, spoke strongly on the question. "Admitting clared unequivocally his opinion as a lawyer, that "it was not within the moral competence of Parliamanded it. Had Parliament, or either House of Parliament, or any body of men whatever? Just the reverse: the most respectable public bodies, with the City of Dublin, and the law at their head, had remonstrated most strongly against it."

Lord Corry " felt it his duty to deliver his decided disapprobation of the measure as disgraceful to the country, as well as pregnant with every possible mischief to its constitution, commerce and manufac-

Mr. Denis B. Daly said "his constituents had given their opinion boldly, like Irishmen, determined to hazard their lives and properties in defence of the independence of their country, and he would venture his life and property in defence of the same, in opposition to an Union.

Colonel O'Donnel said, "There is no person in or out of this House who can be more anxious for supporting the closest connexion between England and reland than I have been and ever shall be. I have fought to preserve it from being interrupted by external foes; but should the legislative independence of Ireland be voted away by a Parliament which is not competent thereto I shall hold myself discharged of my allegiance. I say, Mr. Speaker, the Constitution will be violated. I will join the people in preserving their rights. I will oppose the rebels in rich clothes with as much energy as I ever have done the rebels in rags."

Mr. James Moore O'Donnel declared that while he had existence he would oppose the Union. "I deny, he said, "that the Constitution is an article to be bargained for; I deny the power of parliament to barter or dispose of it on any terms, and I publicly assert that should we ever be base enough to do so the people will have a right to oppose it. For my part, if my opposition to it in this House shall not be successful, I will oppose it in the field."

Mr. Dobbs openly avowed that "though he had aitherto been the warm friend of English connexion, he would meditate separation from the moment that a legislative Union should be carried by force, whether that force were direct or implied."

Sir Edward O'Brien declared he would oppose the

measure of an Union whenever proposed. Mr. W. B. (afterwards Lord) Ponsonby said he had

no hesitation in declaring the very proposal of Union an attack on the Constitution of Ireland, that argued unpardonable temerity; he would therefore oppose it in every form and stage.

Mr. Arthur Moore (subsequently Judge of Common Pleas) said, "I maintain that though Parliament may assume the power, it has not the right to the Constitution of this land, of which they are only the delegated functionaries, and not the exclusive owners; and I maintain that if, by the violent exereise of the abstract power of Parliament to do that which its moral competence is insufficient to do, the measure of a Union should be carried, against the sense of the people, that in such a case the laws of the incorporated legislature would not bind this island, and that then "the question of resistance" (to use the words of Mr. Fox) would no longer be a juestion of morality but of prudence; and, sir, if these be strong doctrines, who has forced them from me? Those who have made this atrocious attack upon the independent Parliament of this land, which I am sworn to defend as part of the existing constitution, in which no man is altogether sui juris, but a trustee for the rights of others, whose boast and

birthright it is." Of those who planned this attack on the independence of Ireland, we will notice only one in-dividual here—Lord Castlereagh himself—to show the utter fallacy of the hopes which were held out to the country. "Incorporate with Great Britain," ne said, " and you have a common interest and common means. If Great Britain calls for your subjection, resist it; but if she wish to unite with you on terms of equality it is madness not to accept the offer." What he and the English Government understood by "terms of equality" it is difficult to conceive, if the cruel legislation of seventy years may be considered as the practical illustration of the gracious sentiments then enunciated. The only equality accomplished between the two nations in all those years of so-called Union was the equality of National Debt and Taxation. There has been neither assimilation of the two peoples, nor identity of interests, nor unity of purpose, nor sympathy of ideas, nor feelings of affection sought to be engender between them; but, on the part of England, an arrogant disregard of Irish wants, and a contemp-tuous affectation of ignoring Irish wishes; whilst, on the part of the people of Ireland, there has been day by day a growing distrust and disaffection, which not even the tardy Disestablishment of the Church, nor the latest attempt at adjusting the Land Question, nor the more lenient policy generally adopted during the last few years, has in any sensible degree tended to diminish. All honour, however, to the high-minded Premier, who has been the first amongst English rulers to inaugurate a wise and manly system of conciliatory statesmanship, the only drawback to which is that it has, unfortunately, come many years too late to reconcile Irishmen to any other scheme of legislation now but Home Rule. -Catholic Opinion. HIBERNICUS.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. GOSS, BISHOP OF LIVER-POOL, ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AND HOME RULE.

On Sunday, the 7th of January, his Lordship, the Bishop of Liverpool, made his visitation to the church of Holy Cross, Great Crosshall-street, Liverpool, preaching at the last Mass, and administering the sacrament of Confirmation in the afternoon. His Lordship opened his sermon by saying that this was an age in which they heard much of the people's rights, but very seldom of people's duties. Now, it gift of the Holy Spirit, which they had received, and occurred to him that rights never went alone, but

unto the people ought not to confine themselves to one passage of the Gospel, but ought to make their preachings conformable to the whole passage of the Gospel. Hence, when they taught people their rights, they ought also to teach them their duties, otherwise the world would not go on equally. He should be the last man to question the people's rights; but if they would take a share in the government they must necessarily educate themselves for their high position, and must, at the same time, understand what was meat by the term "people."__ The people were not alone those who were called "the great unwashed," nor those who carned a precarious livelihood by the labor of their hands, nor those necessarily dependent more or less on others. Those were only a fraction of the people; for the Queen, the House of Peers, the magnates of the land the squires, and those raised into positions of wealth and station as much formed, and ought to form, in any system of government, a portion of that government, as those whom he had described as being dependent upon the labor of their hands. All God's children formed a portion of the people, and hence any system of government, if it was to represent the people, must represent talent, intelligence, rank, and wealth, as much as it must represent poverty and numbers. He was not a politician, and never yet addressed them, and never intended to address them, upon political matters, because he held that in political matters every one of them had as much right to form and hold an independent opinion as himself. He had no right to dictate to them what line of politics they ought to follow, or what kind of government they should prefer, except where duty stepped in, and then only as a representative of the Apostles was he bound to speak. He held duty to be the first principle, and if they all strove to do their duty, the machinery of government and civil society would be able to continue its course unimpeded. Men's rights were one of the clauses which led to the Reformation, if not in England, at least on the Continent, and there was no doubt that at the time of the Reformation there were many abuses both in Church and State. The Church admitted those abuses because she summoned all her bishops to meet at the Council of Trent, and she laid down a code of laws and regulations for the future govern-ment of the Church, which were observed in full and entire force up to the present day. The enact-ments of the Council of Trent were exceedingly galling to those who passed them, for the power of the bishops was more or less restricted, their secular pomp and state were condemned, and they were forbidden to have a variety of livings and other things which had grown up into abuses and were inflictions upon the people. After referring to the abuses which existed in the State at the time of the Reformation, his Lordship said that the rights about which Englishmen prided themselves so much were won by the exertions of the Catholic bishops and cleagy, who had stood forward, as the high Catholic ishops and clergy had done for generations, in defence of the people. Therefore, there ought not now to be the taunt that the Catholic clergy were stongaps, that the bishops impeded progress and liberty. After referring to the negligence of parents with respect to the baptism of their children, his Lordship said that year by year they were growing less fervent, less devout, and less devoted sons of the Church than they were years ago. His Lordship in speaking of Confirmation, said that on previous Sundays he had thought it necessary to well on this sacrament, in order to bring home to them the importance of it. He had told them of the penalties against parents who had neglected to have their children confirmed, and also of the penalties inflicted on those who allowed their children to die without Baptism, for there was no salvation unless a person was baptised by desire, or by blood in case of martyrdom, or by water, as Christ has ordained. The bishop then dwelt upon the fact that Confirmation was not regarded in the Protestant Church as a sacrament. The twenty-fifth article of their creed excluded Confirmation from the sacraments, "because it has no visible sign or ceremony ordained by God, and has grown out of the corrupt practices of the Apostles," yet, in the Book of Common Prayer, the bishop was made to pray "that God will strengthen those presented for Confirmation, with the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and that He will daily increase in them His manifold gifts of grace." Then he was told (said his lordship) to lay his hand on the head of each, and to pray that " he may daily increase in the change or alter, much less to abrogate altogether | Holy Spirit." Now, was not this imposition of hands meant to be an outward sign of inward grace received thereby, and as a pledge and assurance that grace was received thereby, according to the admission of Christ Himself? and was not this their definition of a sacrament? Was not this in accordance with what St. Augustine had said -"Not that any of the disciples themselves gave the Holy Ghost, they prayed that He would come down on those on whom they laid their hands: they gave Him not. Such at this time is the practice of the prelates of the Church." Tertullian had said-"The body is re-shadowed by the imposition of hands that the soul may be enlightened by the Holy Spirit." The bishop then said he would give the Scripture warrant for Confirmation, though, as St. Jerome admitted, that " although there was no authority of Scripture, the consent of the whole world on this point must be received as a law." In the gospel of St. John would be found the promise of Our Lord at the Last Supper-xiv., 26:-"But the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, He will teach you all things. xv. 26:—But when the Paraclete cometh, whom I will send you from the Father, the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, He shall give testimony of me." The promise thus given by Our Lord was fulfilled on Whit Sunday-" And when the days of the Pentecost were accomplished, they were all together in one place, and suddenly there came a sound from the heavens, as of a mighty wind coming, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting; and there appeared to them parted tongues, as it were of fire, and it sat upon every one of them and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they began to speak with divers tongues, according as the Holy Ghost gave them to speak." And afterwards, Acts viii., v. 14: "Now, when the Apostles who were in Jerusalem had heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent Peter and John, who, when they were come, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost, for He was not yet come upon any of them, but they were only bantised in the name of the Lord Jesus. They then laid their hands upon them and they received the Holy Ghost" St. Paul, visiting Ephesus, between the years 54 and 57, found certain disciples who had been baptized only by St. John with the baptism of Penance and had not even heard that there was a Holy Ghost. The Apostle then reminded them that St John had warned them that they should believe in Him who was to come after him, that is to say in Jesus. Acts v. 5 :- " Having heard these things they were baptized in the name of the Lofd Jesus, and when Paul had imposed his hands upon them,

the Holy Ghost came upon them, and they spoke

with tongues and prophecied." St. Paul, in his

epistle to the Hebrews, spoke of Baptism and of

imposition of hands, manifestly alluding to the two

sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. Also

II Cor. 1.) "how he that confirmed us with you in

Christ, and he that hath anointed us, in God; who also hath sealed us and given us the pledge of the

spirit in our hearts." Also (Ephesians I, 13) "In

whom you also after you had heard the word of

Truth; in whom also believing, you were sealed with

the Holy Spirit, who is the pledge of our inheritance.'

St. John (1 Epistle, ii.) manifestly alluded to the

which had taught them all truth, so that they knew

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 16, 1872.

about Baptism and Coufirmation. "The body is washed that the soul may be cleansed, the body is anointed that the soul may be consecrated, the body anomica that the soul may be consecrated, the body is signed or scaled that the soul may be fortified, the body is overshadowed by the imposition of hands that the soul may be enlightened with the Holy Spirit." St. Cyprian, who died in 258, when speak ng of the imposition of hands of St. Peter and St. John over those who had been recently baptized by St. Philip at Samaria, declared that the same thing was done in his time—"This is a thing which is also done amongst us, that those who are baptized in the Church are presented to the bishops of the Church, that by our prayers and the imposition of bands, they may receive the Holy Spirit, who perfected by the seal of the Lord." After commenting on the authorities he had cited, the bishop next quoted the following words of Dr. Newman, "I recognize in the Anglican Church a time-honoured institution of noble historical memories, a monument of ancient wisdom, 'a momentous arm of political strength, a great national organ, a source of vast popular advantage, and, and, to a certain extent, a witness and teacher of religious truth." He agreed with those words, and reminded his hearers that the Established Church in Ireland and the Established Church in England were two very different institutions. In Ireland, the Established Church was always the Church of the dominant party and of the minority, and it always sought to trample upon the religious and civil rights of the people. No man could read, without horror and disgust, of the atrocities and cruelties which had been practised by ministers of the Established Church in Ireland and by the English Government upon the Irish people centuries ago; but things had now changed, and he believed there was a disposition on the part of England to do justice to Ireland in every way. That morning a letter had been put into his hand, from which it appeared that some Catholies had discussed what he had said at the Pro-Cathedral on New Year's Day, with respect to persons being saved outside the pale of the Catholic Church, and some of those persons, it appeared, had come to the conclusion, from the doctrine he had laid down, that it was quite immaterial whether a person lived and died a Protestant or a Catholic. He was, therefore, warned in the letter that if intelligent men would form such misconceptions of what he had said, what might ignorant persons think? The passage of his address to which exception was taken was the following:-"It had never been denied that the Protestant Church taught what was necessary for salvation, but at the same time those who heard him must not be misled into the belief that it was the teacher and upholder of truth because it detained a portion of God's truth in captivity, and if any man had more light than he used he could not be saved. If, however, he acted up conscientiously to the light God had given him, he might attain salvation, even though the were upon a barque which was not the barque of Peter." He (the bishop) could not understand how any man, with the slightest pretence to be a reasonable or a reasoning man, could draw from his words the conclusion that it was immaterial whether a person lived and died a Protestant or a Catholic; but he held and believed that many died, without being ostensibly members of the Catholie Church, that would be saved, because they implicitly believed in it. Their heresy was material, but it was not formal; and Catholics had no right to doubt the sincerity of Faber, Newman, or Archbishop Manning up to the very moment of their conversion. They followed the light God gave them, until at last the full blaze of light burst upon them, and they became lights in the Catholic Church, which they adorned by their virtue and the uprightness of their conduct. He had no doubt that there were many Protestants who believed what they professed, who practised as far as they ought the law of God, who were not only just and honorable, but offered up every act of their lives to the Almighty. The Protestant Church, as he had said, detained a portion of God's truth in captivity, and it had not within it, as a Church, the elements of salvation; but many of its members were most sincerely attached to its creed, following the light that God gave them, and they would vet be saved. He (the bishop) had some words to say to them on Home Rule-not the Home Rule upon which they were addressed the other day, and which might be a very good thing for all he knew, but a Home Rule which was much more necessary for them in this world, and for their salvation in the next-he meant the rule of their own households. His Lordship then speke at some length upon the existing neglect of parental duties, and exhorted his hearers to endeavor to discharge those duties faithfully. That was the Home Rule with which, in this country, they should busy themselves, and they should leave those in Ireland to achieve the independence, or whatever it might be, that they aimed at. Those who heard him had left Ireland, and no doubt they loved their country dearly; but, at the same time, they had come to England, and ought to occupy them elves about their own clear and manifest duties. They had, fortunately, within their grasp the trade of Liverpool; and yet they were content to assist at meetings which could produce no possible benefit to them. His Lordship then concluded his sermon by denouncing the curse of drunkenness and pointing out how the anger of God would fall upon parents who neglected their children.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Jan, 16 .- The mass meeting of the Catholics of the diocese of Dublin, convened by Cardinal Cullen to express their opinion on the Education question, was held to-day in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street.

The following is the address to Mr. Gladstone, embodying the spirit and substance of the resolutions which were adopted at the close of the meet-

"To the Right Hon, William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.,

First Lord of the Treasury, &c. "Sir,-We, the Roman Catholic people of the diocese of Dublin, in public meeting assembled, having considered the disabilities and disadvantages under which we labor in the matter of education, deem it our duty to call your attention to those grievances and to request that you will devise mensures for bring about their speedy redress.

"It is our conscientious conviction that, in order to be fruitful of good, education must be based upon religion, and that it is the duty of Catholic parents to give to their children an education in accordance with the principles of their religion.

" Hence, whenever the state interferes with Catholic parents in the discharge of this solemn duty, by granting privileges to educational systems from a participation in which Catholics are conscientiously debarred, it violates their constitutional rights, it inflicts civil disabilities for religious opinions, and it refuses to Catholics a footing of equality with their Protestant fellow-citizens.

"We further declare that the distribution of public aid for secular instruction in order to be just, ought to be free from the odious taint of exclusiveness on the score of religious profession, and dependent solely on the capability of educational institutions to produce results satisfactory to society. The Catholics of Ireland desire to be judged by no other standard. Hence we regard as sophistical and mishostility to all religious influences.

Catholics of Ireland, who conscientiously object to and on the devotedness which guide his judgment." those institutions on religious-grounds, receive no aid whatever in the matter of higher education, and hence are not, in this respect, on an equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. This hardship becomes aggravated by the fact that, owing to the connscations and penal laws of past times, the Catholics are, of all sections of the population, the least able to support educational establishments out of their own resources.

" Moreover, we consider it a serious grievance that the existing model schools and training establishments of the National Board, as well as the Queen's Colleges, should continue to be maintained at the public expense, not only because they embody those principles of mixed education which our religion condemns, but also because they have failed to attain the objects for which they were established and involve an extravagant waste of the public

"There are very many National schools, spread over a large part of Ireland, which are frequented wholly, or almost exclusively, by Catholics, and yet, by a fiction of the National Beard, are treated as mixed schools. In other National schools, which are placed under Protestant managers and teachers, the Catholic scholars are exposed to the danger of receiving impressions and imbibing doctrines contrary to their faith. We call for such changes in the rules of the National Board as will allow the practice of Catholic exercise of piety and of Catholic teaching in those schools which are practically Catholic; and we demand that, if in any particular circumstances the existence of mixed schools cannot be avoided, measures shall be adopted to protect Catholic children from the dangers of proselytism.

"We further ask that the funds which, having been originally derived from public sources, are devoted to promote Protestant education in the Royal and other endowed schools in Ireland, shall be made available for the intermediate education of the whole nation, by admitting students in Catholic schools and colleges to their fair share in those endow-

"We beg to remind you that Catholics are at present virtually deprived of the advantages of a higher education. Hence, we call months Government to take at once into serious consideration the wishes of the Catholic laity of Ireland, expressed in a declararation addressed to you, and faid before the House of Commons on the 30th of March, 1870, and to establish in this country a University system of which Catholics can conscientiously avail themselves.

"We also beg to remind you that we do not hues-tion the right of Protestants to claim for themselves any system of education which they deem desirable. But, at the same time, we protest against their en-deavors to dictate for the Catholies of Ireland a system of education which we conscientiously reect. And, further, we emphatically insist that upon the question of the education of Catholic youth our convictions ought to be regarded, and not the views and opinions of men who differ so widely from us on all matters connected with religion and education and do not understand or appreciate our feelings and convictions.

"In this matter of education we beg solcianly to assure you of our union with the Bishops of our Church, and to repudiate indignantly the allegations, so lightly made by a hostile press, that in the matter of education the Catholic laity of Ireland do not share the sentiments of their clergy.

"In conclusion, we beg to express the hope that the enlightened wisdom which has already guided you in the redress of two capital and inveterate grievances of our country will also guide you to the removal of the disabilities and inequalities of which we complain in the matter of education. And we are encouraged in this hope by the recollection that on more than one occasion you have eloquently and emphatically spoken of those disabilities and inequalities, and declared yourself and your colleagues in the Government pledged to accomplish their removal.

Captain John Philip Nolan, Home Rule candidate, was elected to Parliament from Galway.

HOME RULE DENOUNCED BY ORANGEMEN.-The Orangemen of Brookeborough district have adopted a resolution, proposed by a reverend brother, denouneing Home Rule Vote, by Ballot, and Denominational Education, believing that they would be subversive where he pleased. The petition has already reof Protestantism, and ruinous to the domestic happiness of the country.

THE PHONIX PARK AFFAIR .- The answers of the onicials to interrogatories exhibited on behalf of Mr. O'Byrne have been filed in the Court of Exchequer. The chief secretary says he gave no instructions concorning the meeting, but expressed the opinion that if there was a legal right to prevent the meeting it ought to be exercised. He subsequently heard instructions had been given to prohibit the meeting, but did not know until afterwards what the terms of the instructions were. He did not direct the under-secretary to write to the police commissoners, and was not aware until afterwards that any instructions had been sent to the police. This is another evidence of the extreme wisdom Mr. Gladstone has secured for the administration of Irish affairs.

Another Action for Assault against the Authoriries.—Mr. Sullivan of the Notion has instituted proceedings against the Lord Lieutenant, the undersecretary, and Colonel Lake and the police, for an assault at the famous Phonix Park Amnesty meet-

THE KERRY ELECTION. The election for County Kerry promises to be a severe contest. On the one hand, Mr. Dease, an opponent of Home Rule and an advocate for denominational education, is supported by the Bishop of Kerry and the landlords, and especially by Lord Listowel and the Kenmare interest while Mr. Blennerhassett has the popular demonstrations and the Home Rule organization on his side. The O'Donoghue has written a very decided letter to the Cork Examiner in support of Mr. Dease's candidature, in which he declares that O'Connell, if he were now alive, would be opposed to the Home Rule movement, as the Imperial Parliament, as now constituated, has granted, or will grant, all which he desired to obtain through Repeal.—Tablet.

The declaration of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarity against Home Rule, and in favour of Mr. Dease's candidature for Kerry in opposition to Mr. Dlennerhasset, the Home Rule candidate, has been very generally commented upon by the English and Irish journals. As his Lordship has stated that, in all political questions, he only asks to be looked upon as "plain David Moriarty," being evidently anxious to prevent any possible misconstruction of his words we cannot see how his outspoken address makes the election of Kerry, what the Daily Telegraph terms "a national event," unless we are to place in the same entegory the election for Galway, in which the Catholic Bishop of Galway, and the Venerable Archbishop of Tuam, are giving their most strenous support to a Home Rule candidate. Before quoting approvingly his Lordship's arguments against the agitation for Home Rule, our contemporary fairly gives the opening statement of the address, to show how little there is of "sacerdotal dictation" in its tone. The Bishop of Kerry says, "no question of faith or morals is involved" in the election; that there will be "no moral wrong" in acting contrary leading the outcry which has been lately raised against the allocation of State aid for secular results of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. The analysis of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, ference to the Arbitration Claims. outcry has been adopted for the purpose of masking better than the unlearned of his flock; but neither the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Dismeli wanted to his profession nor the sacred character stamped upon know why Government was exultant over the

public advantages and emoluments, and while the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University enjoy an adding: "When in these things you follow his income from the State of about 29,000L a year, the advice, you rely chiefly on the disinterestedness

The elevation of Mr. Justice Barry to the Bench has called forth a general and hearthy expression of approval from all sections of the Press. The Conservative journals, as well as the Liberal, refer to the appointment in terms of gratification, and hear willing testimony to the eminent professional abilities displayed by Mr. Barry, and to the personal qualities which, without the slightest compromise of his political opinions, won for him the esteem and confidence even of those most strongly opposed to him on public questions.

An action at the suit of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, M.P., against Mr. Lewis Harris, is likely to attract considerable interest in the approaching Nisi Princ sittings. The plaintiff claims £10,600 damages against the defendant for having "malecly maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause procured an adjudication in Bankruptcy in England against him. An application was made yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas to set aside certain averments in the writ of summons and plaint which it was alleged would prejudice the fair trial of the action and embarrass the defendant. One of these allegations was that the defendant well knew that the plasntifi was resident in Ireland when he prosecuted the proceedings in the English Court of Bankruptey, and that the proceedings were taken maliciously for the purpose of compelling the plaintiff to resign his office. Another ground of objection was vagueness in the setting out of "divers" orders and affidavits. Mr. Justice Morris ruled that the defendant was entitled to earry the motion on the first ground, but refused it on the second, and directed that the costs should be costs in the cause.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH QUESTION. - Lord Hartington's speech to his constituents is favourably criticised by the Times. The leading journal concurs with his lordship in his opinion that while the English Parliament should demonstrate to the Irish its resolution to do them the most ample justice, it should also make it plain that no chanour will induce England to go further or to compromise the claims of the empire or the interests of the Irish people themselves. His statement that what Ire land wants is "firmness and patience" expresses according to the Times, his growing conviction, and it assures us that the Chief Secretary's view will be supported by the unanimous approval of the great majority among the British people.

Sir Dominick Coerigan, M.P., on the Liquor Ques-Tion.-Sir Dominick who, as an eminent physician, certainly must know something about the subject though he may not be quite up on the education question, says in a letter to the Sccretary of the Permissive Pill Association, "Every day which passes accumulates before me the evils which intemperance is working on our people, and makes me feel day by day the increasing necessity of the adoption of some measures which, if they cannot altegether eradicate the evils, will diminish them as much as our power can do."

DRINK AND SPREAD OF SMALL POX - Small-pox is alarmingly on the increase in Dublin. The fatal ases have reached 36 per week. The physician of me of the small-pox hospitals says the patients and those who bring them to the hospital are frequently drunk. It is easy to imagine the consequence of such a state of things.

A Courageous Lord Mayor.—The present Lord Mayor of Dublin has carned the thanks of the public by the determination he has evinced to protect the poor as far as he can from fraudulent traders. He has resolved to punish severely persons brought before him and convicted of using false weights and measures or of selling adulterated food or drink.

The curates of the Disestablished Church are very much dissatisfied, and it would seem not with out reason, at the restrictions put upon them by the representative body in their interpretation of the 15th section of the Irish Church Act. They have drawn up a petition to the Government praying that a Bill may be introduced to interpret the section in accordance with the declaration of Mr. Gladstone, that the curate was not to be bound to perpetual service for the annuity, but that on the death of the rector the service would terminate, and the curate be free to carry his annuity with him and go ceived over 200 signatures.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,-QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Feb. 6 .- The Session of Parliament was opened shortly after noon. When the members of the House had assembled in the Chamber of Peers, the Queen's speech was delivered. The Royal speech begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign Powers are friendly, and in all respects satisfactory A bill will be presented to check the slave trade in Polynesia, which is severely denounced. The efforts to secure the continuance of the commercial treaty with France have so far not succeeded, but negotiations are still pending. The following reference was made with regard to the Alabama claims. The arbitrators appointed, pursuant to the treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting at Ge-

Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case to be submitted by America, large claims were included, which were understood on my part not to be within the Province of the arbitrators on this subject.

I have caused a friendly communication to be made

to the Government of the United States. Nothing further is said in regard to the Alabama Claims, but in regard to the other provisions of the Treaty of Washington, it is stated that the Emperor of Germany has accepted the Arbitrators' view of the dispute in regard to the San Juan boundary, and cases are now preparing for presentation. The mixed Commission appointed under the Treaty is also in session. One portion of the Treaty yet requires the consent of the Canadian Parliament. The condition of Ireland is improving morally and materially.

Crime and pauperism in Great Britain are decreasing. The estimates will soon be laid before the House of Commons. The Speech enumerates mensures to be submitted for Parliamentary action, among them bills for Education in Scotland, established Licenses and procedures, providing for voting by Ballot, and preventing and extinguishing bribery. After referring to various other subjects of future legislation the Speech closes with an expression of confidence that the people and Parliament will sustain the Crown in upholding the rights and honour of the Empire.

In the House of Commons, after that body had returned from the House of Lords, bills for the abolition of Game Laws, University Tests, and Excise were presented. Mr. Dalright introduced a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of inebriates.

Mr. A. Milbank gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches delivered during recess.

Mr. Disraeli rose and called the attention of the "While Trinity College has been endowed with his soul calighten him on the means of promoting and has bad conferred upon it other the mere temporal interests of the people. The The Royal Speech was signally unsatisfactory, and Tablet.

showed, in his opinion, that Government still lacked proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States. The American claims are greater than those which would follow a total conquest; they were preposterous and impracticable, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honour of England. Yet, said Mr. Disraeli, sneeringly,—the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the Royal

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the Treaty of Washington itself shows England ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations, and set an example to other nations henceforth. Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the Preaty, but he said he admitted that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the Speech is only a fair and unmistakable interpretation of the Treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands which, of itself, proved the absurdity of the claim, for they were such as a people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts would never submit to. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government would maintain the position it had taken, firmly though in a friendly manner.

THE LATE MR. E. F. COLLINS .- We regret to anof the learned professions. He came to London in 1832, and became private secretary to the late friends. R.I.P - Tallet.

The Carnone Paess .- A happy idea has struck the Rev. Father Director of the Apostolate of prayer. considering the enormous obstacles in the way of Catholic journalists, and the very great necessity there is that their strength should daily increase and their chorts be redoubled in the cause of truth, he has named The Catholic Press as the general intentions of the payers and good works of the Association during the present month.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gray died at Rothesay on Sunday 13th January, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased was Coadjutor to Bishop Murdock, and succeeded him as Vienr-Apostolic R.I.P.

London Feb. 2 .- In proceeding to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 22nd inst, to be present at the Thanksgiving ceremonies fixed for that day, Her Majesty will not deviate from the customary route along the Strand and Fleet street, via Charing Cross and Temple Bar. The Royal procession is to take on that occasion the new Thames Embankment, facing Westminster, to the new Blackfriars Bridge, which, with the intermediate bridge, Embankment, Femple Gardens, and the public and many private buildings facing the river, will be decorated with flags, flowers, and other evidences of loyalty.

Lenden, Feb. 3 .- The Times to-day declares that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva Arbitrators and to the American Government if such action has not already been taken, that if the Ameican case is reformed arbitration may be happily con-

London, Feb. 4.—The Observer to-day says the government has sent despatches to Washington vitidrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability of Englang for indirect damages r mains an open question. The despatch is couched this resolution. in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest

Of your charity, pray for the soul of Mrs. Martha | the action of Parliament at all. Lockhart, who died in great peace, fortific Sacraments and blessings of the Holy Church, on Monday, Jan. 15, 1872, aged 77 years. Having suffered exeruciating pains day and night for months, from a large abscess in her side, and which had begun to touch vital parts, she received Extreme Unction: the same day all pain ceased, and the wound began to heal of itself. She survived for three months, during which she suffered out little. She had the full use of her mind to the last, and died, not so much through any active discase, as through decay of nature. She died at Kingsland : her Requiem having been sung at 10 o'clock on Friday, Jan. 19, the funeral took place at the College of the Fathers of Charity, at Ratcliffe, of which she was a benefactor. Few of the readers of Cath ... Opinion and the Illustrated Cetholic Magazine are aware that it was to Mrs. Lockhart's zenl and generosity (in taking on herself the burden of proprietorship) that these two periodicals owe their present success. Many of the Netices of Books in Catholic Opinion were written by her hand and a large quantity of MS, now printed in the Magazine, was carefully read and selected, and, when put in type, corrected by her. As long as she was able to do so, she took an active interest in these and other works of S. Joseph's Press, which, in fact, was founded by her, its object being the publication of cheap Catholic literature, the profits to be devoted to the education of poor boys, and other works of charity. These are only some among the many ways in which, during the twenty-seven years of her Catholic life, unknown to the world, she showed her love for God, by devoting herself-and all she had-to the service of that hely Faith which was her stay and consolation in life and in death. Herson thinks it a duty of picty, in announcing her death, to express his everlasting gratitude to one of the gentlest most unselfish, and wisest of mothers, to whose earliest training he owes, under God, whatever good there may be in himself; for, though she followed him into the Church, she was the means of placing him on the right road by her example of conscientions love of truth. He trusts that these few words may draw forth many a pious aspiration that our Lord may grant to his beloved mother His eternal light. R.I.P. WILLIAM LOCKHART.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in January exceeds that of December by 1150. The burning of Chicago seems to have stimulated the emigration of carpenters and masons.

PREVENTION OF TYPHUS. - The Times makes the startling announcement of the whole of the annual sickness from typhus fever 100,000 cases at least may be fairly set down as preventible, and that a very large proportion of the cases may be directly traced to pollution of drinking water in towns, by the absorption of sewer gas in valleys, and by the perforation of sewage through the soil into surface

In former years-in the time of Fox and Grenville, of Plunket and Canning-the Catholics were Whigs almost to a man. But it is not so now. Whiggery has degenerated into Liberalism; and Liberalism, though it often enacts measures favourable to Catholic interests, is on the whole opposed to the principles of our holy religion, and is-in the opinion of stock is a plain proof of this. Comptroller Green a large body of English Catholics—less likely to advertised for bids for \$1,526,000 of city stocks and forward their views in the long run than those steadier Conservatives, who do not encourage Revolution abroad and Democracy at home.-London

Lennon, Feb. 8 .- The London press, although still moderate in tone, find fault with Mr. Gladstone for defending the treaty, and maintain that Parliament is unanimous for the rejection of the American demands.

Considering how severely American commerce suffered during the war, we cannot be surprised that a stricter view of neutral liabilities than has ever governed the practice of the United States' Government should now be adopted by it as against. Great Britain. But it does surprise us that absolutely no account should be taken in the American Case of the prodigious difficulties which must be overome by any neutral Government, and especially y the British Government, before it can suppress flegal equipments. These difficulties have often been found insuperable by the United States' Government, with all its experience of flibustering expeditions; and even Fenian raids upon Canada, organized, so to speak, in broad daylight and without the semblance of legality, have not always been effectually prevented by the American Executive, which, like our own, feels bound in such matters to keep within its Constitutional powers. But no strain ever put on the Neutrality Laws of the United States can be compared with that to which our own were subjected. It is not merely that incredible efforts were made by the Confederate Government to evade them, but that, owing to our manifold shipbuilding transactions, nounce the death of a well-known Catholic journal- it was impossible to identify a ship as destined st, Mr. Edward Francis Collins, which took place at for the Confederate service without positive evidence is residence at Upper Ciapton on Wednesday, the of that fact. There are always war-vessels in our 3rd ult. Mr. Collins was formerly a regular contri- dockyards in process of construction by contract butor to our columns, and was an able and vigorous for various fereign Powers without the cognizance writer. He was born in the north of Ireland in the of our Government, so that no adverse inference year 1807, and was destined by his parents for one | could be drawn from the warlike build of the Alabama and Florida, which in this respect, differed essentially from the Georgia and the Shenandoah. loseph Hume, with whom he remained until he We do not put forward this consideration as decisive became sub-editor of the Sun. In 1842 Mr. Collins of the issue submitted to arbitration, but we do became editor of the Hall Advertiser, which position assert that it is one of too great weight to be ignorhe held for 24 years. In 1866 he removed to Lon- ed, especially as most of the other vessels against don, and contributed very frequently to the Catholic | which Mr. Adams made representations turned out press. On his leaving Hull a testimonial, consist- to be innocent merchantmen. Nor can we help ng of a cherae for £400 was presented to Mr. Col- expressing our regret that, although Mr. Adams's lins by his friends. He was a sincere and devout despatches frequently contained acknowledgments cathelic, and highly esteemed by a large circle of of the prompt act on taken by the British Government, the scantiest possible recognition is accorded in the American Case to instances of its successful interposition, and it is even maintained that no credit at all is due to Great Britain for detaining and purchasing the Rams. We reserve for the present, any comments on the general spirit in which the harges ugainst this country have been framed; but, lowever the imputation of unworthy motives may be justified, nothing can justify a want of carabour in dealing with facts - Times.

UNITED STATES.

Wasinsgrox, Feb. 6.-In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty unless claims shall be presented upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to the other He said it was extremely desirable to have this information. No one felt more deeply than he did the desimbleness of peace between the United States and England. They had shown their desire for peace by submitting to arbitration claims which they felt ought not to be submitted to any tribunal but themselves; but the British Government and nation had had full notice that the claim for consequential damages was to be made, and if they were now about to repudinte the Treaty let us say "Amen," and take care that no more treaties are made with Powers so ready to break them, and at the proper time let us take measures to vindicate our national honour and enforce our justification.

Mr. Trumbull thought the Senate ought not to adopt the resolution upon a mere report that Great Britain was going to repudiate a solemn trenty. Parliament had not yet assembled, and if the country wanted the treaty repudiated, the best way to have it done would be to insult Great Britain by

Mr. Edmunds said this was a mere ordinary resodesire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lution of inquiry, that the matter was now alleged carry out all the provisions of the treaty of Wash- to be under the consideration by the Government of Great Britain, that it would not necessarily require

> Mr. Cameron thought the President had information as this called for, and he had no idea that Great Britain intended to disgrace herself by repudiating the Treaty or any part of it.

Mr. Edinunds, at Mr. Trumbull's suggestion, modified his resolution so as to merely ask for in tormation as to the intention of Great Britain to repudinte the Treaty, without mentioning the alleged reas n.

A YEAR'S MURDERS AND SUDDEN DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY .- An exchange says: The records of the coroners of New York city for the year 1871, show a total of sudden deaths which reaches the imposing figure of 1,314. Some of the details are really startling. The deaths by accident, excluding drowning, number 799; of these 81 were killed on the railroad trucks. The steamer Westfield explosion killed 84 In the July Grange riot 52 were killed. The deaths by drowning were 179, not a few of which were presumable murders. The suicides numbered 108, infants found dead were 126, proved infanticides [7] the homicides, recorded as such, numbered 42, and finally one man was hanged, and only one. Perhaps in this last fact lies a partial explanation of the startling character of the list of violent deaths.

ASTOUNDING SAVINGS BANK FRAUDS IN NEW YORK .-Revelations of the most astounding character have come to light, in regard to the management of the savings banks which recently failed here. At a meeting of the Bowling Green Savings Bank deposiers, a committee reported that nearly all the names of the parties on the list of call loans were fictions; that the money that was accounted for was never lent, but went into the pockets of the Directors, and that there is barely a chance for the depositors getting twenty-five cents on the dollar. The affairs of the Market Savings Bank, always considered one of the soundest institutions here, are in a still worse condition. The Secretary, Henry R. Conklin, is a definalter to the extent of \$400,000, and has absconded to Canada. It is apparent that he has abstracted funds for his own use during the past two years. As to the assets, there is not a single collateral security on hand for what are put down as call loans, and another Director has actually taken the funds from the bank and opened with it a palatial fare bank up town. The depositors are almost wild with excitement. They are to hold a meeting to-morrow, when funds will be collected to institute criminal proceedings against the officers of the bank. An attachment was issued to-day against the property of the absconding Secretary, but it will only cover about \$150,000. The failure of the Market Bank, which was not one of the Ring concerns, has done more to shake confidence in New York savings institutions than any financial event since the panic of 1858.

THE COST OF MISGOVERNMENT.-The loss to the city of New York of the plunder absorbed by the members of the Ring and their dependents, is not the whole of the cost of misgovernment to which that city will have to submit to. There is the enormous depreciation of credit and the loss of borrowing power for the most necessary improvements If money can be borrowed at all, it will only be obtained at a most exorbitant rate, still further aggravating the financial burdens of the ratepayers. The result of the advertisements for tenders for bonds. At the time appointed for opening, the amount applied for was only \$391,600, no bid being made for some of the stock and not a bid being put in by leading New York capitalists.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. GLERK, Editor.

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shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBUARY 16, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1872.

Friday, 16-Of the Crown of Thorns. Saturday, 17—Of the Feria. Sunday, 18—First in Lent. Monday, 19-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 20-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 21—Ember Day. Of the Feria. Thursday, 22—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.

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

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

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No solution of the difficulties arising out of the contradictory interpretations put, respectively, by Great Britain and the U. States on the Washington Treaty has yet been arrived at; but as the resources of diplomacy are not nearly exhausted, such a solution may be still hoped for. Meantime the trouble, such as it is, has had a slightly depressing influence on the public funds-but not to any considerable

The points in dispute are these:-The U. States contend that the arbitrators on the socalled Alabama claims are authorised to adjudicate upon, and if they see good, award damcommerce, and the general interests of the country, by the three or four Confederate men of war, that, built in English ports, contrived to elude the vigilance of the authorities, and get out to sea. These indirect damages are put down at about three hundred millions of pounds sterling, as amongst them are included the prolongation of the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States.

It is contended, on the other hand, that by the Treaty the duties of the arbitrators thereby agreed to, are limited to adjudicating upon, and awarding damages for, such specific injuries as shall be brought home to any of the said Confederate men-of-war in particular. By this view of the case, there is no room for the awarding of a gross sum for unspecified damages, such as the case, as stated by the agents of the U. States at Geneva, claim. There is of course much excitement in England on the subject, but it is subsiding; and there is every reason to believe that the claims of the U. States for indirect damages even if entertained by the Court and examined into, will be rejected as extravagant. The position of the British Government seems to be this: That it will not agree to the entertaining or discussing such claims before the Arbitrators, they not being in virtue of the terms of the Treaty, competent to adjudicate thereupon; the U. States contend that the said Arbitrators are competent, and insist upon their claims being heard, and discussed by that Court. Hence the trouble.

Mr. Brand, Ministerial candidate, has been unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in lieu of Mr. Denison, resigned .-The seat of Mr. Nolan, the Home Rule candidate lately returned by Galway, is to be contested.

The French Assembly it is said proposes to force upon M. Thiers the Presidency for life; considering the gentleman's advanced age, this would secure no long period of fixed government to France; and at any moment a rupture berecur. Fixity or stability is to be found only in the loyal submission of France to the legitimate authority of her rightful king, Henry We need not cite instances, for instances numthe Fifth.

o" an illustrious Prelate of the Catholic Church in the U. States-that of His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Spalding. Since his return from Rome, where he assisted at the General Couneil of the Vatican, his health has been weak, and he expired on Thursday the Sth inst., in the sixty-third year of his age, leaving behind him a great reputation for learning and virtue.

Latest telegrams inform us that Mr. Blennerhasset, the Home Rule candidate, has been returned for Kerry. There had been a severe storm attended with loss of life and property, on the South Coast of Ireland. Kelly, whom our readers will remember as having been acquitted on the charge of murdering Talbot of the detective police, has been tried and found guilty on the charge of shooting with intent at a policeman. The sentence is fifteen years hard labor.

The discussion on the Alabama claims' difficulty still continues in England. The Times is of opinion that the Geneva Conference will be a failure.

The Mazzinians had a turn-out in Rome on Sunday to commemorate the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849. The Piedmontese government did not attempt to interfere, suspecting probably that in any disturbances which might occur in consequence, it would get the worst of it. There will soon be but two parties in Rome; that of the extreme revolutionists, and that of those who remain loyal to their only legitimate Sovereign, the Pope. Outside the government offices, Victor Emmanuel has few adherents.

A writer in the Montreal Witness of the 6th inst., over the signature Un Ministre Heretique, though that of " Un Ministre Menteur" would, we think, be more appropriate, tells the following story of the late Reverend Father Hay, Vicar General of the Diocess of Toronto:-

"When the late Vicar General Hay, of Toronto, was on his death-bed, he succeeded in sending a message to the late Dr. Burns, who at the time lived opposite the R. C. Bishop's Palace, when he was lying, asking the latter to come and see him 'as a neighbor, as a fellow-countryman and as a dying man.' The Dr. was not at home when the message came, but, as soon as he was informed of it, he went over to the palace. He was, however, told there that Father Hay could not then see him, as he was laboring under a severe fit of coughing. The second time the Dr. called he was debarred from going into the presence of the dying man by the excuse that he was asleep. Soon after he had to go on a missionary tour, but before he returned Father Hay passed into the eternal world."

The writer goes on, and insinuates that the dying Catholic priest wished to learn from the Dr. Burns the way of salvation as taught in the Protestant sect-whatever that may have been-to which the Dr. Burns in question belonged; but that the priests who surrounded the bed of the dying Vicar General, would not allow the much desired interview to take place; this is cited by the writer as a piece of her children, who truly repent them of their ages for, indirect injuries caused to U. States "Romish Trickery." We have a word or two sins, and with contrite hearts turn, even in narrator.

It is barely possible, though not very probable, that some heartless scoundrel, with a view either to playing a sorry practical joke on who has watched over him from the moment Dr. Burns, or to disturbing the dying Romish priest, and insulting him in his last moments, may have concocted a bogus message to the effect as recorded in the above extract from the Witness; but it is certain that the friends who stood around the bedside of their departing brother would have acted with great indecency and great cruelty, had they given effect to the design of the unprincipled and heartless joker, by allowing a Protestant minister to thrust his unwelcome presence upon a dying Catholie, in that supreme moment. Our own suspicion of the story is, however, that it is a pure lie; and this the more, because the names of the persons who transmitted the message from Vicar General Hay to Dr. Burns are not given.

The extraordinary hypothesis of the writer in the Witness is more easily disposed of.

Not a day passes but what men, who have passed all their lives as Protestants, seek on their deathbeds, or with the prospect of speedy death staring them in the face, to be reconciled to, or admitted within the pale of, the Catholic Church. But, and we say it without fear of contradiction, there is not, there never has been, and never will be, an instance of a Catholic who, during his days of health and strength, had practised his religion—and confirmed to her precepts-desired to abandon, or dreamt of abandoning his Church and his religion on his deathbed. There are thousands, and tens of thousands, who never go to confession, who never go to Mass, who never approach the Sacraments, who cat meat on Fridays, who scorn the idea of fasting in Lent, and who, in a word, are, in every respect, thorough Protestants, who nevertheless on their deathbeds call loudly for a priest of the Catholic Church to reconcile them with their offended God Who soon will be their Judge. Such cases are comtwist him and the Assembly would be liable to mon, of every day occurrence amongst all classes of society; from the King surrounded by his courtiers, to the condemned criminal in his cell, whose only attendant is the turnkey.

We record with unfeigned regret the death mind of the reader; for such instances we need not even leave this City of Montreal.

" Un Ministre Heretique" may deceive himself on this point, but he cannot deceive others. For this world Protestantism may be all very well. It is good, if to eat, and drink, to accumulate money and make a position in society, be the chief ends for which man was created. As a business religion, Protestantism has no doubt its advantages; and for young men beginning life, either in the grocery, or in the dry goods line, there is nothing-as they all know-so conducive to success, and the establishing of a good business connection, as "joining the church"-for so taking stock in some of the evangelical sects is usually called. But when man is called upon to wind up his affairs. when he feels that the moment is come for him to prepare to render an account of the deeds done by him in the flesh; when he knows that already the word has gone forth, that this night his soul shall be required of him-then Protestantism loses in his eyes whatever charms it may once have presented to him; and then do the claims of the Church which he has despised force. Ah! it is not till a man lies on his deathbed, till he feels his sight grow dim, and tiele :till the cold sweat of approaching dissolution gathers clammy on his brow, that he can fully appreciate the blessedness of being a Catholic, and a child of the Holy Church. It may be that in his hot youth, and when his passions were strong, he refused the cross which daily and hourly she presents to all her children, deeming it too heavy for his shoulders. But not so now; not now, when the world with all its momentary pains, and profitless enjoyments, is fast flitting away, and eternity is opening to his anxious gaze. Then will he cling more tenaciously than ever to that faith which has sustained him in the long, and often painful pilgrimage of life; which has been his solace in affliction, his shelter in the storm and in the summer heats-" in astu temperies, in fletu solatium. Not then, nor at that dread moment will be dream of revolting against the tender mother who has nursed him in her bosom, guided him in all times of trouble, and sustained him when fainting beneath his burden; but faithful to the last to her teachings, clasping to his bosom the image of his crucified Redeemer, and with child-like trust, relying on the merits of Him Who by dying conquered death and hell,-he will look undismayed, the king of terrors in the face; and so with his last breath will be enabled with the Apostle to exclaim triumphantly-Oh grave where is thy victory! Oh death, where is thy sting!

What, we should like to know, can Protestautism in any of its thousand phases, offer to the dying man, to smooth his passage to eternity, that the Catholic Church does not offer to all to say on the story, and the hypothesis of its their last moments, to Jesus? What inducements can it hold out to the departing, to persuade him to renounce his faith, and to reject the last tender offices of the spiritual mother he was presented at the baptismal font, to the last hour of his existence? and who then bids him go forth from this world in the name of God Almighty who created him; in the name of Jesus Christ Son of the living God who suffered for him; in the name of the Holy Ghost who had been infused into him; in the name of all the heavenly host awaiting him around the eternal throne?

In a word, Protestantism is to Catholicity what Deism is to Christianity; and as both before and since the time of Voltaire, thousands, who in their days of health had seerned the claims of Christianity, and repudiated the obligations it imposes, have turned, or sought to turn to Christ on their deathbeds-whilst there is no one recorded instance of a Christian having under like conditions renounced Him and His religion: -so we assert without fear of contradiction, that there never has been, never will be a case of a dying Oatholic turning Protestant-though not a day passes but what in his last moments some Protestant or another seeks to be reconciled to the Catholic Church.

Sir John A. Macdonald has given his opinion on the case presented to him by the Catholic minority of the Lower Province-strongly urging that the late action of their Provincial legislature with respect to schools, was in violation of the terms of the Confederation Act. Sir John's opinion is unfavorable to the Catholic remonstrants. He takes the ground that the Act of Confederation proposes to protect the educational rights of minorities, there only where, before its passing, special legislative enactments recognising denominational schools already existed; no such schools were by law established, or by special name recognised in New Brunswick when the Confederation Act was passed; therefore concludes Sir John A. Macdonald, he cannot recommend the Privy Council to grant the petitioners' prayer, that the late School Act passed by the N. B. berless will at once present themselves to the Legislature be disallowed. Sir Jehn does not at Ghent, on the 12th December, 1871.

touch upon the merits of the case, nor does he | Prayer, whose object is "to promote the glory allude to the justice of the claims put forward of God, the triumph of the Church, and the by our New Brunswick friends.

We much regret this opinion, we must confess; and it seems to us that it implies too much respect for the letter of a law, whose spirit and manifest intentions it disregards. But at the of Jesus." This invaluable magazine, publishsame time we must allow that Sir John A. Macdonald is an able lawyer, and therefore a far cial influence in a far wider sphere than any better interpreter of an Act of Parliament than other periodical the world has yet seen. Our we can pretend to be; and his antecedents, and assertion no doubt seems incredible, and yet it his general liberal dealings with the Catholics is none the less true,—for "there are more of Canada, are such that we dare not impugn the perfect honesty of his decision—in spite of by many. In fact, the number of those who which, however, we trust that some means may yet be found of obtaining justice for our fellow Catholics in the Lower Province. They must not be discouraged, neither should they cease from constitutional agitation, though thereby their Province be convulsed from one end to the other.

We gather hope too from this: That the Minerve, the Ministerial organ in Lower Canada, comes out strongly and ably in defence of ger," even to the ends of the earth. Now, if the Catholic claims, and puts their case in a assert themselves with strange and mysterious far more favorable light than does Sir John A. Macdonald. We offer a translation of the ar-

(Translated from the Minerce of the 8th inst.)

"THE CATHOLICS OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- Sir John A Macdonald, has just made known his opinion on the question of separate schools in New Brunswick. For the following reasons it is addressed . to Cath-

"'The Act complained of is an Act concerning Common Schools, and the Acts which it repeals refer to Parochial, Grammar, Superior, and Common

"'No allusion is in these Acts made to Separate, Dissentient, or Denominational Schools; and the undersigned finds that no law establishing such Separate Schools exists,"

"Strictly, very strictly speaking, perhaps Sir John is not wrong: the letter of the law may be upon his side. It is absolutely the summa lex, summa injustitia; every law too rigorously interpreted is an injustice. It has pained us much to see the honorable Minister of Justice give to his opinion the semblance of a predetermination-d'un parti pris-which we are incapable of imputing to him, but which will certainly be interpreted as such.

"Sir John pretends to believe that he has said everything when he says that he can find no law establishing dissentient schools in New Brunswick. But at least he might have told us why he did not consider, under these circumstances, the cus tom of the Province as a kind of law. All privileges do not have their source in written law. Custom is a high authority, often on a level with a written law, because it is naught else but a law sanctioned by universal practice, and unanimous approval.

"We would not that the Bill for Confederation should seem as having snared the good faith of the Catholics of New Brunswick; who, taking the custom established in their Province for the existing law, trusted in the honesty of their compatriots, and asked for no more. To them it is surely a cruel awakening, we will not say, deception.

"If the mechanism of our new federal system admit of such word-trickery-jeux de mots-soon there will be no security for any one; it is their turn to-day, to-morrow it will be ours. Let not the confidence that reigns amongst the Catholics of Lower Canada be killed."

The Minerve is right. Some play upon, or tricks with, words may yet be attempted, in the terms of the Confederation Act, which shall disconcert the designs of its French Canadian framers, and render void, and of no effect, all its provisions for Lower Canadian autonomy.

. Did not our contemporary intend to write "adverse" instead of "addressed?

> AN INCENTIVE TO PRAYER. (Communicated.)

We know the Church will eventually triumph over its enemies; but we know neither the time nor the way which God in his foresight has chosen. What must we do? Strive, wait and pray. Strive to be worthy of the religion we profess, strive to be firm as adamant, strive to be united in heart and soul as were our first fathers in the faith. Wait for the good time; wait patiently and trustfully, leaving all to Him Who "feedeth the birds of the air," and Who is often nearest at hand, when He seems farthest away. Above, all, pray that the Church's enemies be converted, or, if they stubbornly refuse the proffered grace, that they be humbled and no more impede the work of God-u inímicos sancta. Ecclesia humiliare digneris In the words of a great Belgian orator,* speaking of the fifteen thousand Catholics of Brussels, who lately went, in a body, to pray, in presence of the Blessed Sacrament, for the Father of the Faithful,—"prayer is our best weapon and our firmest hope. Governments bind themselves not to pray; it is just as if they bound themselves not to last! But the people can make up for governments that do not pray; and, since social prayer should not be offered up in secret, let it invade both town and country; let the very stones of our streets cry out to heaven for mercy! Lapides clamabunt!"

The efficacy of this weapon led to the formation of that vast League of praying souls, which has, of late years, gathered associates in all quarters of the Globe. The Apostleship of

* Mr. G. Verspeyen, who delivered a splendid address before the General Assembly for Peter's Pence,

salvation of souls throughout the world," now includes almost six million members, whose zeal is kept up, in a great measure at least, by reading the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart ed in French at Toulouse, exercises its benefi. things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of read, or hear the French "Messenger" read would almost justify our estimate, since few religious communities, where French is spoken are without it; since its pages are full of letters from India, Syria, South Africa, South America the distant islands of the Pacific, and the recently established missions of the Arcie Ocean,-letters which all attest the power the Heart of Jesus exerts, through the "Messen we bear in mind that there are at least cight foreign editions of this periodical; that Italy, Spain, England, Germany, Holland, Flanders N. America, and S. America have each their "Messenger;" and that all these various edit tions, though mainly filled with original matter, invariably borrow from the French magazine its spirit and its best articles,-we shall be enabled to form an approximate idea of the un paralleled circulation enjoyed by this unassuming little pamphlet. That the prayers which its pages recommend

are not offered in vain, we have abundant proof. Every month the Toulouse edition contains a certain number of acknowledgement of graces received; for instance, last month there were no less than fourteen hundred and seventeen. But we need not got so far .- The February number of the "Messenger" publish. ed by the Reverend B. Sestini, S.J., at Woodstock College, Howard County, Maryland, contains some very remarkable facts under the heading of Graces Obtained. One person speaks of "a son, not heard of for years," who "has written to his relatives," and adds; " many other favours have been granted which I could hardly recount; for all which I feel grateful beyond expression." Another says I return thanks for a great grace granted to my father recommended in November. On the third Friday of that month he received Holy Communion for the first time in more than thirty years. "A third :- "The employment lately asked through the prayers of the Apostleship, I have, thanks to the Sacred Heart, obtained." A fourth: "I beg our pious Associates, to whose prayers I am indebted for the favour, to join with me in returning most heartfelt thanks to the Sacred Heart for the conversion of my father, who, at the advanced age of sixty years, overcoming a thousand difficulties that worldly prudence opposed, received the sacraments of the Church for the first time on the Feast of the Epiphany." The above are a few specimens of a certain kind of practical "philosophy," that speak volumes to those who are gifted with sound minds and upright hearts. If any should wish to test the efficacy of this

League of Prayer, they need only send their intentions to the Director of the Apostleship. at Woodstock; or even, be content with reading the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus." where they will find, in the beautiful articles it contains, the intentions it suggests, and the graces it records, a powerful incentive to that spirit of earnest, confiding prayer which is to save the world from anarchy and ruin. The last number of this admirable magazine begins with the Paradise of God, or the Virtues of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Then comes the story of St. Blasins and his companions, followed by Historical scenes of the Fourth Century of the Church, where the times of Julian the Apostate wear a striking resemblance to our own. We next meet with three pieces of simple, touching poetry,-The Wanderer's Return, Thoughts Before the Altur, and Sonnet on the Sucred Heart. God our Father is the first of a series tending to raise the confidence of pusillanimous souls. The Saints Canonized by Pius IX form a long and interesting catalogue classified by nations. Another article treats of the Solemn Consecration of the Society of Jesus to the Sucred Heart, on the feast of the Most Holy Name, January 14, 1872. The General Intention for the present month is, "The Catholic Press;" prayers are requested "for the generous Christians, who are defending, by means of the press," the rights of the Church, "that, by the courage with which they give testimony of the truth, they may check the present triumph of error, and prepare for it a speedy downfall." The long list of Graces Obtained reveals the hidden triumphs of undoubting prayer. Finally, the last pages contain a record of about seventy convents, colleges, churches and monasteries of the United States, which have been affiliated to the Apostleship, - and the Particular Intentions for the current month; the letters in which

these intentions were contained are indicated by were written, and also by the date they bear.

tributing its share to this cosmopolitan work; two agencies are actually established amongst her exquisite rendering of the delightful music us, — one at St. Mary's College, in Bleury Street, the other at J. B. Rolland's, importer of French books and periodicals. No truly Catholic family can—if it value the prayer of "united millions—fuil to encourage by word and deed this grand League, which will, sooner or later, replace the Sovereign Pontiff on the throne of the Eternal City. The Almighty is waiting for our prayers; when the cry of humble supplication shall issue from the hearts of all or nearly all, theu, and perhaps not till then, will the Lord arise from his transient slumber, and calm the troubled waves. Praying alone is good; but union in prayer is better still. Let all join in this noble joust, where the child may break more lauces than the man; let all unite in heart and soul to pray, and to keep up the spirit of prayer; and the day will yet come, when the enemy, either won over or destroyed, shall "melt like wax before the face of the Lord-sient ceru fluxeront a facie Domini."

On Sunday, 4th inst., the celebration of the Feast of the Purification, there was held a very interesting musical scance in the College of Montreal, attended by a large body of the Clergy and of their friends. After an opening address by M. E. Filiatrault, and a Latin verse composition in honor of St. Francis de Sales, patron of the Academy, by M. Telesphore, the music commenced, and its execution elicited unqualified admiration. The College band was under the direction of M. LaRue an accomplished artist, and the composer of several pieces himself. Amongst the performers, the College choir is worthy of honorable notice for their excellent rendering of the Super Flumina Babylonis, and other pieces of music.

The city papers treating of house hiring, and house visiting, two occupations in which at this season of the year numbers of our householders are engaged, give cautions against entering, or engaging, houses in which small-pox has made its appearance. The caution is good and seasonable; and housekeepers, if prudent, will neither hire, nor even visit, any house in which the terrible scourge has declared itself during the course of the winter. Not until after a long and thorough process of washing, fumigation and purification will such a house be again fit for a human habitation.

THANKS. - The Rev. W. J. McKeogh, on behalf of Wis Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Leahy, the clergy and people of the Archdiocese of Cashel, begs to return most sincere and grateful thanks to His Lordship, the Right what is called Liberal, and at the same time ously and nobly contributed to the Cathedral of Munster :--

Kingston City	675
Belleville	275
Dieton P E Communication	250
Marysville, Tyendinaga	140
Douro	110
Trenton	170

Leahy's letter to Father McKeogh :-

THE PALACE, THURLES, Jan. 4th, 1872. My Dear Rev. Mr. McKeogh,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your last letter, dated Kingston, Canada, Dec. 12th, sending £100 more for which I

need not say bow thankful I am. You must have worked right well to have been able to send me money so quickly. You will be glad to hear that your fellow-laborer, Father William Meagher, is doing well in the States.

I have written to my good friend Dr. Horan, thanking His Lordship for his extreme kindness to you, and the encouragement and support he has given your mission. I request you will again thank him for me, and convey my thanks and gratitude to all his clergy and the good people who have contributed so generously to our Cathedral.

Yours faithfully,

† P. Leanny,
Archbishop of Cashel.

SERVED HIM RIGHT .- From the annual report of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, we clip the following paragraph:- "Mr. Day made a similar tour among the shauties on the Gatineau and it's tributaries, and was well recoived generally by the men. He went up the river about 200 miles and sold 82 bibles and testaments, 30 of which were in French. He also received donations for his Society to the extent of \$40.90. In a tour which Mr. Day subsequently made up the river Lieure, he found a larger portion of Irish Roman Catholics among the men, and did not meet with so much encouragement in his works." All honor, say we, to the brave Irish lads who refuse to pocket the insults so freely offered by the notorious Colporteurs, or Bible hawkers .- MARK.

The City mortality is on the increase. The number of deaths reported for the week ending | serve for the Year 1872. 10th inst., being 138, more than double that of the corresponding week last year, which was 62. Of the deaths 29 are set down to the necount of small-pox; amongst Catholics, there were in all 115 deaths. This amount of mortality, at this season of the year, is matter for serious reflection, and should excite the vigilance of the authorities.

Rosa D'Erina.—The lady above-named is stranger in Montreal, but has carned a high Dunn, Alex. McCready, Patrick Meagher, James Daley, P. Dunn, Alex. McCready, Patrick Meagher, James the names of about eighty different localities, in a stranger in Montreal, but has carned a high Canada and the United States, from which they reputation in London, and other large cities, as Dunn, Dillon. We understand that Montreal is now con- London Times notices her in the following terms:-" Rosa D'Erina has won all hearts by of her native land. She is truly marvellous in St. Mary's Ward, Edward McMahon. her repertoire of music from many lands."-Other papers speak of the lady in equally flattering terms. The programme for the occasion, mentioned in our advertisement, will be the same as that which Rosa D'Erina had the honor of carrying out before their R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House last autumn.

> We have to return thanks for a copy of a lecture on Christian Free Schools, lately delivered, at request, by the Right Rev. Dr. Mc-Quaid, Bishop of Rochester. The lecturer showed that a system of purely secular instruction which should have no religious effect upon the minds of the taught is impossible, and not desirable even were it possible. We do not intend to give an analysis of the lecture, as in our next we intend to lay it before our readers.

> We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Mr. O'Grady, formerly parish priest of St. Catherine of Fossanbeault. His ser. vice was celebrated on Monday in his old

> We have received, but too late for insertion this week, the customary quarterly report of the collections taken up in the diocess of Montreal, in aid of the restoring of the Cathedral. The report shall appear in our next.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from M.M. Louis Perrault & Co., St. James Street, of some very handsomely executed specimens of ornamental typography which for beauty of execution leave nothing to be desired.

The assassination of Earl Mayo, Governor General of India, by a Mahommedan, is confirmed. This is sad news, and suggests the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy amongst the Mahommedan population of India, against British rule.

His Honor Judge Coursel was on Monday last again chosen Mayor of Montreal by acclamation. A better man could not have been

THE IRISH SENTINEL .- This is the title of new paper published in Quebec which has just reached us. It editor is Mr. Gahan, already well and favorably known to the Irish in Canada as Tierna N'oge, whose "Sketches of Ireland" will be reproduced in the Irish Sentincl. In domestic politics, we fancy from what we can gather, that the Sentinel will be Rev. Bishop Horan, and to the clergy and "an auxiliary in the great cause of Irish indelaity of the following parishes, who so gener pendence." For the present the Sentinel comes out as a weekly; but if sufficiently encouraged, it is proposed to have a daily issue during the business season.

> THE CATHOLIC RECORD—February, 1872.— Hardy and Mahony, 726 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

This publication which enjoys the high dis-The following is a copy of Archbishop tinction of the recommendation of the Bishop of the Diocess in which it is published, contains the usual quantity of valuable reading matter; amongst other things, an article on the Educational Problem, another on Spiritualism, and one on the Temporal Power of the Pope.

> PETERS CATHOLIC CHOIR-February, 1872. -This publication is to all who are fond of music, a welcome visitor. We heartily commend it to the notice of the Canadian public. The current number contains a Messe Solennelle for three voices; Inviolata, a Trio, Solo, and Quintette; Ande Benigne Conditor, Vesper Hymn for Sundays in Lent, Solo, Quartet and Chorus; Christus Factus Est, Hymn for Lent, for Offertory, Trio for male voices without accompaniment. The annual subscription is \$6 per annum for a single copy monthly; and may be procured from J. L. Peters, Publisher, 599 Broadway, New York.

> THE YOUNG CRUSADER-February, 1872. -The February number of this excellent periodical is now before us. It well deserves the continuance of the favor that it has hitherto met with from the Catholic public, and we have much pleasure in directing to it the attention of our readers. It is published by Mr. Keehan, Boston, 204 Washington Street. For terms see Advertisement in another column.

> ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on Sunday, Jany. 28th, the following Gentlemen were elected office bearers to

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR, Ex Officio-REVD, MR.

LECLAIR. Edward Murphy-1st, Vice President. M. McCready—2nd, "D. McEntyre—Treasurer. A. Brogan—Secretary. Michael Sharkey—Grand Marshal.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Centro Ward, James Darcey; East Ward, Owen Smith; West Ward, John Welsh; St. Anns Ward; Charles Moffat; St. Antoine Ward, John Cahill; St. Lawrence Ward, Peter Riley; St. Louis Ward, Thos. Carmody; St. James Ward, Andrew Emerson;

ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting, held in St. Ann's Church, Iontreal, January 28th, 1872, Rev. Father Hogan Presiding,-the following Gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year :-

PRESIDENT-REV. JAMES BROWN. 1st. Vice President-Mr. Thos. Price, re-elected. -Mr. Michael Burke. Secretary—Thos. Harding. Treasurer—Mr. Michael Crowe.

Grand Marshal-Mr. Patrick Kennedy, " -Mr. Michael Murphy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 1 Mr. John Harding-Chairman, 2 Mr. Michael McGauren, 3 Mr. Michael Ryan, 4 Mr. Edward Wheeler, 5 Mr. John Butler, 6 Mr. John Crowe, 7 Mr. Patrick Murphy, 8 Mr. John Lynch, 9 Mr. Michael Danaher, 10 Mr. Michael Tooner, 11 Mr. Pierre Marshall, 12 Mr. Patrick McCarthy,

1 Mr. John Guinea, 2 Mr. James Creamer, 3 Mr. Phos. Smith, 4 Mr. John Donnelly, 5 Mr. Lawrence, McDonnell, and Mr. John Kennedy, 6 Mr. Michael Sullivan, 7 Mr. William Kelly, 8 Mr. Owen Mc-Donnell.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

IN MEMORIAM.

C. J. C.

And art thou gone, Oh friend of many years The truest kindest, I have ever known All I can give, the tribute of my prayers Ascends for thee, before the eternal throne.

Here lies a good and just man, such the meed Of praise the world pronounces o'er thy clay, The world's praise, matters little to thee now Thy spirit basks in the eternal day.

Loyal to creed and country, generous and kind Ignoble thought or deed, thy spirit never knew Thou could'st not cope, with fraud deceit or

Because thine own heart, was so pure and true.

Few were thy faults, thy virtues numberless Widow and orphan, long for thee shall weep None ever knew thee, that will not regret The kindly voice, now hushed in death's cold sleep.

None ever knew thee, that did not revere Thy strict integrity, thy sterling worth And oh the void, in thy once happy home For one who weeps, beside a widowed hearth.

For one who weeps, as memory brings back With sail fidelity, the happy bye gone hours The sharpest thorn, in sorrows thorny crown Is to recall a past, once strewn with flowers.

But her meek Christian faith, up holds her now And keeps her heart, from yielding to despair Her love can follow him, beyond the grave She is with him still, in sacrifice and prayer,

And in her heart, she hears a whisper low "I hail thy coming, on the eternal shore Weep not, beloved, together we shall be United in God's love, forevermore.

Friend as a brother true, thy memory Shall long be green, within this heart of mine Thy worth and kindness, unforgotten be. Farewell, and may eternal rest be thine.

Farewell: true friendship never can forget: It soars above, and far beyond death's gloom Tis friendship's hand that weaves this wreath

And friendship's hand, that lays it on thy tomb.

M. C. M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF ST BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUEBEC.

To the St. Bridget's Asylum Association. GENTLEMEN,-In accordance with the Act 34 Vic.

chap. LXI, the Trustees have the honor to submit the following report of their administration of the affairs of the Asylum for the year ending the 31st

When the Trustees assumed office in January last they found in the Asylum (exclusive of the Lady Directress and servants) tifty-five inmates; while the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, at the same time, amounted to \$27.47 only, a rather discouraging state of things, in view of the fact that the maintenance of the Institution for the previous year, under the praiseworthy and economical management of their predecessors, cost \$2,300. Yet, notwithstanding these gloomy appearances, the Trustees are happy in being able to state that in a financial point of view the year about to close may be conidered as one of the most prosperous since the

foundation of the Asylum. The ladies of the Congregation have again come to the nid of the Asylum in the most efficient manner, the Bazaar held by them in October last having realised the large sum of \$3,978. These good ladies have thus renewed their claim to our gratitude and that of the congregation generally.

The Directors of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank have also continued their patronage of the Institution having given the munificent donation of \$900-viz: \$500 in cash, and a debenture of the city of Hamilton for \$400. The liberality of these genesically schism, were invited to attend the council to confer rous benefactors is beyond all praise.

The usual grant from Government has been received, as well as the annual donation from the St. Patrick Society, and \$1,500 from the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Garde-the whole of which, with other sums, will be found detailed in the Treasurer's statement submitted herewith.

The precarious, though generous support hitherto accorded to the Asylum has induced the Trustees to try if possibleto secure, to some extent at least, a permanent income for its maintenance. They have therefore decided on establishing an endowment fund, and have applied to that purpose the debenture received from the Provident and Savings' Bank, and the amount of the bequest of Mr. Garde, which have been, with other sums, invested in Union Bank stock to the extent of seventeen shares amounting to \$1,807. To these they intend to add \$1,000, which have been offered to them for that purpose by the St. Patrick's Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on condition of placing under the patronage

of the Council two berths in the Institution. The Trustees have commenced the completion of the new building, and the chapel will be ready for Divine Service at Easter. This will enable the Trustees to convert the present chapel into a school-room and dormitories for the orphans, an improvement much needed.

In accordance with the desire of the members of the Association and of the benefactors of the Asylum, institution under Religious has engaged the atten-Messrs. P. J. Burnck, Patrick Hammall, William | tion of the Trustees; up to the present time, however, | Eighty years ago, the Catholics in North America

they regret to say they have not been able to carry numbered one in 200; now there were one to five. out these views.

out these views.

The internal management of the institution still question of infallibility. This had been misreprecontinues under the able management of Miss Bradley. Doctor Wherry has kindly continued to Asylum :-

1	January 1871	.15
٠,	Admitted since then—Adults	
	Orphans, Girls 14 Boys 9	26
1		}
		- 81
	Died, Adults 6	· 1
	Left, do 3	
1	Children taken out by relations and others 17	26
	Remaining	55
	In conclusion, the Trustees sincerely congrate	ilate

the Association and the congregation generally, on the continued presperous condition of the Institution. the Apostles, "Behold, Satan has desired to grind you (in the plural) as wheat, but I have prayed for Thanks to the festering care of an All Merciful Providence, the St. Bridget's Asylum has grown up and prospered from a small beginning, and it is to be hoped that, with continued exertions on the part of the congregation, and of the public at large, in the holy cause of charity, the same Providence will continue to bestow His blessings on it.

The whole respectfully submitted B. McGauran, Priest. President.

Quebec, December, 1871.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. ERROGET'S ASY-LUM ASSOCIATION. Dr. To Balance on hand from last year. \$ 27 47 Savings Bank..... 500 00

To one City of Hamilton Debenture donated by the Quebec Provident and Savings To Received from School Commissioners... 60 00 To Received from Succession of Kehoe.... 16 00 To Received for board of inmates....... 183 00 estate of the late Thomas Garde 1,416 00 To Received dividend on bank stock 52 00 interest on City of Hamilton de-To Received interest from St. Patrick's through Miss Bradley for sundry from Rev. Mr. Blais.....

\$1,935,84 To Balance.....\$3,301 33

By paid butchers' account, and pork, fish, &c 324 22 cab-hire for clergy.......... 36 00 premium of insurance...... 84 20

cartage on goods sent to Asylum . . . for 13 shares Union Bank stock . . . 1,407 25 for 4 shares new stock Union Bank, 400 60 rent of Music Hall for bazaar..... 147 55 books, stationery, &c..... 14 Ga building fund...... 289 99

furniture.... By Rev. Mr. Blais for services attend-By paid Rev. Mr. O'Grady, interest 216 00

E, and O. Ex., William QUINN,

Treasurer. Quebec, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE VATIOAN COUNCIL.

On Sunday evening 4th inst his Grace the Arch-

bishop of Toronto, delivered, in St. Michael's Cathedral, a lecture on the above subject, before the largest and most critical audience perhaps ever collected in that sacred edifice, at any period since its foundation:—The lecture was preceded by Pontifical Vespers, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and lasted two hours. Mille Rosa D'Erina assisted in the musical portion of the service The large church was crowded to excess. In the course of his remarks, His Grace said that a General Council was an assemblage of bishops summoned by the Supreme Pontiff to consult concerning the welfare of the Church. A General Council alone made laws for the guidance of the universal Church. The representations of newspaper correspondents with regard to the Vatican Council were very unreliable. Many of their statements were totally false; others contained a grain of truth in a bushel of falsity .-That the Council was free might be inferred from the fact that over 179 speeches were made in the few months of the session, and only three or four speakers were called to order-the occasion being that they were wandering from the question at issue, with the Fathers with a view to end their schisms; and non-Catholics were also invited by the Holy Father-not to sit in the council, for only bishops in direct succession from the Aposites could do that -but to attend, hear the voice of the Church, see what was visible to all, lay aside their heresies, and submit to the divinely appointed authority. Grace referred to the Christian history, of Rome, and described the appearance af St. Peter's and the Vatican. He than sketched the locale of the Council and stated the manner in which the proceedings were conducted. The decree of papal infallibility was modified five times in the schema before the vote on the final motion. It was impossible to introduce a fairer or more exhausted mode of discussing and voting on questions submitted than that adopted at the Vatican Council. This Council was needed in consequence of the numerous errors which had arisen during the 360 years which had clapsed since the last General Council met at Trent-materialism, communism, pautheism, the state of the Polish Catholies in Russia the banishment of the Church from Norway and Sweden, and its condition in Spain, Italy, Germany, France, and other places. He referred to the large number of bishops at the Council representing the Englishspeaking people, and the large number of those who were Irish. He traced the history of the Church in England, and expressed his opinion that England was being reconverted. If some in the older coungenerally, the matter of placing the control of the tries of Europe were rebelling against the Church, the New World was acknowledging her authority

give his gratuitous services to the inmates, when called upon. The following statement will show the numbers of admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year, as well as the number now in the the Church after taking all the means for finding out the truth-pronounced a doctrine to be true and the cloctrine of the Church; or false and not contained in the deposit of fruith then he taught truth and could not teach error. This was in cases affecting the whole Church, and this was deciding ex cathedra. In the Protestant churches each person was considered infullible, when he interpreted Scripture necording to his own judgment. But in the Catholic Church, only one was infallible, and that only when speaking ex cathedra. The Scripture said, "Some things are hard to be understood, which the unlearned wrest, as they wrest the scripture, to their own destruction," And our Lord had said to St. Peter and thee (in the singular, to St. Peter alone), that thy taith fail not, and thou, when thou are converted, confirm thy brethren." Again, "He that heareth you heareth Me," and "He that will not hear the Church shall be as a heathen and a publican." few Bishops who had opper d the degma of infalli-bility had since submitted to it, and proclaimed is in their dioceses, though a few children of the

> subject in two weeks' time. Weekly Report of the St. Bridgers Refuge, ending Saturday, 10th inst.:-Males......343 England..... treland......297 Scotland 9 F. Canadians 56

> Church, such as Dr. Dollinger and Pere Hyacinthe.

had fallen away through, pride. The Council had only commenced its labours, which would extend

over a vast variety of subjects relating to the Church

and to society, and was only temporarily suspended.

He announced that he would again refer to this

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

Birth.

At No. 17 Aylmer Street, in this city, on the 10th instant, the wife of Mr. Patrick Rowland, of a

Died.

In this city on Jan. 22 Timothy James infant son of James Noonan.

In this city, on Jan. 24, at his father's residence. after a short and severe illness, borne with great patience, Denis Moonan, aged 28 years, oldest son of Timothy Noonan .- R. R.P.

WANTED

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

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustees.

Belleville Ont., Dec, 18th 1871.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY WILL be held in the Sacristy, of the St. Patrick's Church , on SUNDAY NEXT, immediately after Vespers.

> A. BROGAN, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Tuesday and Wednesday Even'gs, FEB. 20TH AND 21ST, AT. S O'CLOCK.

GRAND CONCERT. SACRED MUSIC, OPERATIC, AND BALLAD.

THE GREAT LYRIC STAR,

ROSA D'ERINA,

ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA, has the honor to announce two of her Grand Entertainments, as performed at Marlborough House by gracious command of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Admission 50c. Reserved and numbered seats.

75c. To be seemed at Prince's Music Store, where Diagram of the Hall may be seen. Doors open at: 7:30; Concert at 8. Order sleighs at 10 15. Change of Programme each evening.

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE

ENGLISH INQUISITION WORSE THAN THE SPANISH.

BY SACERDOS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE-PRICE 5 CENTS

FOR SALE.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIA-TION. Apply at this Office.

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

Plaintiff.

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

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

L. N. BENJAMIN. Atty for Plaintiff.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 22. - The Court-martial at Versailles on the twenty-three persons accused of murdering the Archbishop of Paris, and other hostages, at La Roquette prison, on the 24th May, has closed its proceedings to-day.

After deliberating for some time in private, the Judges pronounced sentence of death on Genton, who had acted as President of the mock court-martial before which the hostages were tried. François, the Governor of La Roquette under the Commune, was sentenced to the travaux forces for life; Romain, the chief warder of the prison, to the same punishment for ten years; Fortin for ten years, and Pigeon for five years. The two women, La Chaise and Grandel, were acquitted, as also were Vattier, Langbein and Pigerre; and the other accused were condemned simply to deportation. Criticisms are passed on the unexpected lightness of the scutences, which is explained, however, on the ground of the extraordinary conflict of evidence.

THE MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP DARBOY .-On the trial of the persons accused of this outrage, one of the witnesses who did not see the hostages killed, did see them plundered and stripped. One of the murderers in tearing the buckles out of the Archbishop's shoes, pricked his finger with the points, and kicking the corpse exclaimed, "Hog! you hurt me, even now that you are dead." Another joked at their victims were put upon a hand cart, and themseives in their dying moments. When the Archoishop knelt to offer up prayer he was interrupted with insults, and told that he was only wasting time. Just before the six hostages were shot an order had come from the Commune to shoot not six, but sixty. The reason assigned for the order was that six Federels had been shot. One of the head warders objected that as only six had been shot it was not necessary to shoot sixty, and that the messenger had | terminated.—Tablet better see if there was not a mistake.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A special despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris says that President Thiers was shot at last night, but was not hurt. The assassin escaped.

The Patrie says the German Government has notified France of its willingness to accept a French colony in part payment of the war indemnity.

Count de Chambord is about to leave Frohsdorf. On his departure, it is expected, he will issue another manifesto.

THE SORBONNE AND THE COUNCIL. - The Theological Faculty of the Sorbonne, which had been prevented from holding a general meeting ever since the Council by the war and subsequent events at Paris, met on the 27th of last month, and, before settling the courses of lectures and entering on its ordinary labours, agreed to a resolution in which the Faculty records "the adhesion of its members to the "decrees of the Council of the Vatican, and " particularly to the Constitution Pastor (Eter-"nus relative to the doctrinal infallibility of "the Roman Pontiff." The Faculty direct that the Dean shall communicate this resolution to the Archbishop of Paris, and Mgr. Marct has just done so .- Tablet, Jan. 13th.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT, THE ABBE GRATRY, AND M. LOYSON.-The Chronique de Dijon publishes a piece of intelligence which will be gratifying to all Catholics though it will not surprise anybody. It is that papers left by the Comte de Montalembert contain the most unequivocal proof of his resolve to submit to the decisions of the Council of the Vatican whatever they might be. The Dijon paper reference to this subject will shortly be published. No one can doubt that M. de Montalembert, had his life been spared, would have made an act of submission such as that which gave an additional lustre to his name and to that of their career; and such as that which has on this occasion been made by Mgr. Darboy, Mgr. Maret, the Abbe Gratry, and others who, more or less, belonged to the same school of thought.

PARIS, Feb. 9 .- La Patrie says the Committee of the National Assembly which is investigating facts connected with the capitulation of French fortifications and armies during the recent war, has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the Re-

A movement is or foot in the Assembly to make Thiers President for life, and renew the Assembly by annual elections. The propositions are reported to emanate from the Left centre.

AMNESTY.-The Assembly has approved of the report of its committee recommending amnesty to all Communists under rank of commissioned officers, and who have committed no offence under the com-

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—According to the proposed French law on education, a child is to be brought up for examination at 10 or 12 years old, and, if he cannot pass, his father is to be summoned before a board and reprimanded. It the child persists in his placarded at the mairie; if he continues to be invincibly obstinate the father is to be brought before the juge de paix first, next before the correctional police, fined, and finally deprived of his civil and political rights. To punish the father because his child is idle and will not learn is quite a new idea. It seems incredible that such a scheme can be scriously proposed for enactment.

THE KEEPER OF THE MORGEE.-There died in Paris. just in time to have his name included in the obituary of 1871, a somewhat remarkable person.whom crime, accident, or suicide led to the Morgue. Ferte, by reason of his taste in waistcoats popularly | President and his Cabinet are responsible. An idle | nervous system.

known as "l'Homme Rouge," is described as a man who, under a somewhat rough demeanour, hid a kind heart. Many stories of his acts of humanity behind him a child which the double suicide of its parents had left unprovided for, and whom "l'Homme Rouge" took home with nim, cared for, and had properly educated. But he has left Behind him something more interesting still. Day by day, during the 26 years of his service at the Morgue, Ferte was composing a book to which he has given the singular title "Registre de Macabre." The book, which extends to many volumes, is nothing more nor less than the register of the names and addresses-when known, otherwise of the descriptions-of the bodies received by him, which reach a total of 20,000 .-Ferte appears to have spent his leisure hours in making enquiries into the antecedents of the more interesting of his charges, and the results are given in voluminous notes appended to the register of death. It is not stated whether the book is for sale, but if it be we need not point out its value to a youthful novelist about to commence business. In the record of 20,000 violent deaths annotated by the late keeper of the Morgne there would surely be found material for a complete parlour library of sensational novels.—Globe.

Cadia for Cuba

Madrin, Feb. 9 - Agitations against the Govern ment are reported in Valencia and Andalusia. Madrid, Feb. 10 .- Two thousand troops, asked for y Captain-General Valmaseda, have sailed from

THE VATICAN AND THE QUIRINAL.-The true story of Victor Emmanuel's message to the Vatican, which appeared in the telegram in the shape of an interchange of civilities between the King and Cardinal Antonelli, turns out, as we expected, to be somewhat as follows. General Pralormo, accompanied by the Marchese di Lajatico, brother of the poverty of the Abbe Allard as shown by Prince Corsini, presented himself to the Swiss the holes in his stockings, while a third de- Guard on duty, and asked to be admitted for the purscribed, with ferocions humor, the amount of pose of obtaining an audience. The Swiss Guard rekilling it had taken to quiet President Bon- plied that his Holiness was indisposed, and did not jean. The actual assassins seem to have been not possess the usual ticket or order for an audience led to do their foul work by the basest of all Thereupon, the General requested to see Cardinal instincts-cupidity, as they are said to have Antonelli, who consented to receive him, and told been paid for it each 50 francs. The bodies of him that, in the position in which the King had placed himself towards the Sovereign Pontiff, it was quite impossible that his Holiness should enter into thrown into a hole at Pere La Chaise, without any communication with him, until he had made any sort of rite. The murderers, indeed, barely reparation for his outrages against justice and right. themselves in their dying moments. When the strength of his own name, known to the Pope as that of his uncle, a former Minister of Sardinia at Rome, he could not himselfobtain an audience. To this Cardinal Antonelli replied by asking whether with the uniform he were, and considering the Sovereign he served, he thought it possible himself. You would offend the dignity of the Pope, added his Eminence; "and, if his Holiness received you, he could only reproach you with your presence in Rome." After the introduction and presentation of the Marchese di Lajatico to the Cardinal, the interview then

THE SMALL-Pox. - The small-pox is raging in many parts of Italy and is very bad in Rome. On the first day of the new year the proprietor and editor of the semi-Liberal Italie fell a victim to it, and yesterday it carried off Baron Doenniges, Bararian Minister to the Piedmontese Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian minister of Public Worship has forbidden the students of the Iunsbruck Lyceum to remain members of the Congregation of Mary, founded by them in connection with their Lyceum. This prohibition is based on a law prohibiting students of the Lyceums to belong to any associa-tions. But had the Congregation of Mary been an association of freemasons or infidels, instead of an association of Catholics for the purpose of joint prayer, no one would have dreamed of putting the

GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The Bishop of Strasburg has notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer four quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking recognizes the Concordat as applying to Alsace and recognizes the Concordat as applying to Alsace and pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This Lorraine. Bismarck replied that the Emperor of I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and Germany will undertake independently of such

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- In the Diet during the debate on the Education bill, Bismarck said Government were disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but that its patience was exhausted. He announced it one or more are standing by the pan, and likewise as the policy of Prussia, perfected to Germanize Polish schools as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lormine.

M. Osinin, a Russian "Professor"-of what we are not told-who attended the Congress of the Alikatholiken sect at Munich, has since returned to Russia. where he has been labouring to spread the new schism. He has been giving lectures on the Dollingerist movement, and has numbered amongst his audience personages of the highest distinction. It is even said that the Emperor himself, and the Grand Duke Constantine, attended one of the lectures; not to mention Count Strogonoff, and a list of aides-de-camp and generals. M. Osinin told them—according adds that "interesting communications" with to the report—that the "Old Catholics" included Protestants and Rationalists, and that he therefore had hastened to join them, in company with M. Overbeck, a convert from Anglicanism, and now head Pope of the Greco-Russian Church at Munich. The lecturer added, that he saw no reason why the various "confessions" of Europe should not unite on the Abbe Lacordaire, at an earlier period of the "old-Catholic" platform the Bavarian separatists themselves having no Bishops of their own, would, he thought, have to apply for ordination to those of Russia. However that may be, no wonder if the Czar welcome the Bavarian schism. He has subverted the Catholic hierarchy, though he cannot extinguish the Catholic faith in Poland, and no doubt is ready to bid high for the apostasy of any Catholics who may be able to aid him in persecuting and suppressing Catholicity. Still further, M. Osinin's object seems to be to show Russia how she may use the help of Bavaria in overthrowing the Papacy and in healing the differences between herself and the Sclavonic populations of the south-west, and in stamping out the last sparks of Catholic faith and national aspiration in unhappy Poland, Christendom's bulwark, as she was once called by Pius IX. It will be a glorious triumph for alt-Catholicism to have hastened the time, predicted by Napoleon I., when Europe shall be Cossack.

GERMAN LOSSES IN WAR .- The German Minister of War, in reply to a question by one of the members of the Beichsrath, stated that the number of soldiers returned as missing in the army of the North German Confederation amounted at present to 3,241. These consisted mainly of men who died as prisoners in France. The Minister of War acknowledged idleness his father and mother's names are to be that the German prisoners and wounded were, to a certain extent, treated with the greatest humanity, irrespectively, however, of the brutal murders of the few soldiers in the Pyrenecs, which has been already proved

The Allgemeine Zeitung observes, in a long article on the Alabama case, that "the tribute which Germany draws from France a complete victory is insignificant compared with the compensation that the American government demands in virtue of a treaty which enthusiasts describe as the inauguration of a obituary of 1871, a somewhat remarkable person.—
His name was Charles François Ferte, and his business in life was to receive the bodies of persons

new era of peace and friendship. The most hostile and contemptuous despatches of Prince Bismarck to the French government are courteous and friendly in comparison with the indictment for which the

attempt has been made to shift this responsibility by attributing the unexampled coarseness and malice of the attack to the lawyers who drew it up. It may are current, but it suffices to know that he has left | be true that the American negotiators have discredited themselves; but they have also discredited the character of their country." As to the supposition that the lawyers have put forward such extravagant claims in order to gain popularity among their countrymen, the writer says: "It is not absolutely impossible that their object is to provoke either insult or injury; there is no other alternative. Insulting language would be comparatively tolerable if it were used as a means to obtain several millions of money. Discourtesy without any object would be far more unjustifiable. If the object of this hostile and perverted statement is not to give more weight to the claims for compensation, it is simply impertinent abuse." (impertinente Reschimpfung). "The treaty was drawn up with culpable laxity, but it cannot be so interpreted as to justify the American demands. If the court of arbitrators—which is not to be expected-should take into consideration the claim on account of the alleged two years' prolongation of the war, the English agents will have no alternative but to withdraw from the court. It is incredible that impartial jurists who have any consideration for their own honor and that of their country should yield to pretensions which would make neutrality more costly than open war; yet it must be admitted that the able American advocates cannot have put forward their demands without believing in the possibility of success. Should the Arbitrators, contrary to expectation, support the scandalous injustice of the claimants, this would be an instructive commentary on the new idea of settling international disputes by arbitration instead of by violent means. Seldom has there been such bitter cause for a declaration of war as that afforded by the first act of the great international court of

> NEW YORK, Feb. 3.- There are all sorts of stories afloat about certain members of the present Grand Jury. It is stated in har-rooms that ten or twelve of the Jurors have been bribed to prevent the in dictment of certain parties. One individual who expected to escape, paid out large amounts and was indicted. He, it is said, is indignant and threatens to make astounding revelations. It is also said that most of the Grand Jurors are lobbied with and dired and wined every night by parties who are trying to prevent certain individuals from being indicted.

We are living in a day when it seems as though every man considered it his privilege to put into practice the maxim which Lord Macauley describes as hating your neighbour and loving your neighbour's wife. Never before have so many cases of domestic infidelity become public in so short a space of time, and never before did murder in so many abhorrent forms stalk the streets. The social condition in which such occurrences are possible is unparalleled in the history of civilized nations at peace with each other and themselves. Little wonder is it that the better class of foreigners who come to our shores return unutterably disgusted with United Sates "institutions." Little wonder is it that New York has become a subject for scorn and derision among the refined and powerful cities of Europe.-New York Standard.

How to get Plenty of Fresh Eggs .- In a long communication upon the subject of poultry, Mr. E. Dwight, of Hudson, Mich., considers the question. How to get plenty of good-flavoured fresh eggs with little trouble," and thinks, if there is any secret in it, he has discovered it, and makes the same public for the benefit of all interested. He says :-Once, thirty years ago, I was troubled just as my neighbor now is. I fed my hens on plenty of corn and got but few eggs. I reasoned upon the matter, and happened to think that the constituent parts of milk and the white of eggs were much alike. Now, it has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not then the best to make the hens lay eggs? I tried it, and since then have had no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about five parts of bran with one of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy measure the Church Government of those provinces. it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time for a few more dips from the dish of bran, There is little time during the whole day but what helping themselves.

"I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I usually throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered, so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal on top. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs to try my plan, and I think they will never be sorry."

IRISH ROLLS.—Two pounds of fine flour, one teaspoonful of fine salt, one dessertspoonful of powdered sugar, half a teaspoonful of best carbonate of soda, whites of two eggs, and some sour butter-milk Mix with the flour the salt, sugar, and carbonate of soda. Then beat the whites of the eggs into a strong froth, with a sufficient quantity of sour buttermilk, and mix them up the same as rolls made with yeast. Make them up at once into whatever shape you like. Wash them over with the white of an egg, and bake them in a father quick oven, of a light brown, for about a quarter of an hour, or according to the size of the rolls. They are very light and white. The source the buttermilk the lighter the rolls will be. A basin of buttermilk will keep for a week, or very sour milk will answer as well,

GREEN PEA Sour .- Boil one quart of fresh peas in salt water, with a handful of parseley and sorrel, until perfectly tender; drain and pound in a mortar, and mix gradually into yeal or beef broth; scason with pepper and salt, fry some bailed onions and lettuce, with bread cut into slices, and put into the with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the soup before serving.

SAGE TEA FOR THE SICK .- Pour two pints of beiling water upon a handful of green sage, placed in a mug or pitcher, and add two tablespoonsful of loaf sugar, a little undried lemon peel, and a lemon or lime juice. Cover, and let it steep for half an hour, then pour off the ten. If the sage is dry use a little over half the above quantity. Balm, ground ivey, catnip, resemary teas, are made in the same way.

RICE MEE.-Boil a tencup of rice till perfectly soft, drain the water from it and mix in a quart of new milk. Boil over hot coals, stirring frequently. Beat two eggs into a cup of sugar and stir in the boiling milk for ten minutes. Serve up hot. A little spice or flavoring can be added if desired.

FLOUR PUDDING .- Four spoonfuls of flour, six eggs, two pints of milk. Line a basin with buttered paper; and boil an hour.

At certain seasons of the year most persons are subject to diseases emanating from a low state of the strengthen the organs of digestion, promote healthy as in youth. assimilation, nourish the muscles, and renovate the

The way "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfeet health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural, vigor. 49

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures cramp in stomach, bowels or side, taken internally. 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

DR. J. BALL & CO.'S PATENT EYE CUPS. The value of the celebrated well-known Patent

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

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

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

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

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups; they are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of acute and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit. but on the contrary detrimental, and great expense,

My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometime expresses herself.-Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune, without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribme, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print. without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

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

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

FENTON, MICH., July 17, 1871

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

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

My old eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

Many blessings on the inventors of the Patent Eye Cups, for the great good they have done to suftering humanity. I remain, mostrespectfully,

REV. ISAAC MORTON.

PLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4, 1871

DR. J. BALL & Co., OCULISTS.—Gents.:—I received

vonr Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondebush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they are purported to be. After wearing glasses for 10 years, for reading and

writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can, therefore, recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

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

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

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

Over 12 years I have worn speeks, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles.

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

sincere thanks for the inexpressible benefit received by using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups. Yours faithfully,

REV. J. FLETCHER.

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

DR. J. BALL & Co.—Gentlemen:—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Patent Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with blood. The causes are various; but it is only ne- apparent ease. The glasses I was compelled to use cessary, in order for the prompt purification of that before I applied the Eye Cups were of the greatest fluid, that the patient should use Fellow's Compound | magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but Syrup of Hypophosphites, with full assurance of obtaining the desired results. This Syrup will print, and write without them. My sight is restored

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which 33 I have on my place, was affected very badly with

near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to eyes, and, strange to say, after a few application eyes, and, strange to buy, removed from six inch focus to nine inches focus, and she can see object at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not

vetore:

The Patent Eye Curvs are the greatest invention of it.

May heaven bless and preserve you for man years, for the benefit you may confer on sufferin

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

DEMORESTVILLE, C. W., Aug. 19, 1871.
Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have this more positions on old lady that ing returned from visiting an old lady that me almost totally blind for several years.

She was totally blind in one eye, and could not see a person standing before her with the other eye After I had made one application with the h tent Ivory Eye Cups, of two and a half minutes, il could see her hand and fingers with the eyethat ha totally blind, and the other eye was greatly in proved.

We remain,
Yours truly,
Rev. John Hr.:

Reader, these are a few certificates out of the sands we receive, and to the aged we will guarante that your old and diseased eyes can be made new spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vice preserved. Speciacles and surgical operations to less. See our advertisement in another column this paper.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificate of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address in us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of fort. four pages, free of charge, by return of mail.

Write to

DR. J. BALL & Co. No. 91 Liberty street,

P. O. Box 957. New York City, N. 1 Agents wanted for every County in the it ted States and the Dominton of Canada not yet posed of. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars, and the list, sent free of charge.

Lawlon's Sewing Machines .- Principal office, 30 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HORPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871. Mr. J. D. Lawler:

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

SISTER GAUTIMER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

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

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

Sin,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer' Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our attination, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever trial for the use of families and propulations. for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully,

MR. J. D. LAWLOR

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA

HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTRE. 11th September, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

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

OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACISTIB.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of Leon Harteau, of the City at district of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of the month of February

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, District of Montreal.

In the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COM-PANY, (composed of John Sutherland and Authony Force),

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of February now next the undersigned will apply to the said Coun for a discharge under the said act. JOHN SUTHERLAND,

By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. ANTHONY FORCE, By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, Traders, of Montreal, individually, and as having carried on business there in partnership under the name and firm of "PREFONTAINE to MOISAN,"

Insolvents.

ON the Seventeenth day of February next, NAPO-LEON PREFONTAINE, one of the Insolvents, in dividually, and as having been one of said partners, will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE. By DORION, DORION & GEOFFRION His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 9th January, 1872.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late of Messrs. A. & B. Shannon, Grocers, of this for the purpose commencing the Provision Produce business would respectfully inform his patrons and the public that he has opened the patrons and the public that he has opened the re patrons and the public that he has opened the re. No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. n's Market, where he will keep on hand and for a general stock of provisions suitable to this e ageneral stock of provisions suitable to this rket comprising in part of Flour, Oatheal, Cornicket comprising in part of Flour, Oatheal, Cornicket Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Ship Brand, and every incle connected with the provision trade, ec., ec. He trusts that from his long experience in buyg the above goods when in the grocery trade, as It as from his extensive connections in the country, will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the blic unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

nada.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt rems will be made. Cash advances made equal to othirds of the market price. References kindly mitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Mosatt & Co., and east. Tiffin Brethers. D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's N rket.

June 14th, 1870.

LOTTERY

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

HE object of the present lottery is to assist in re-leving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts which it is still encumbered, and to offer the lishop means to build a house suitable to the renirements of the diocesan administration. The gency of such relief, and the confidence with hich His Lordship relies on the the generous as-stance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily aderstood from a brief statement of his actual

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

To meet this enormous debt every sacrifice had to e accepted, every source was drained; and with the id of a generous contribution from the clergy, and rearly collection in all the churches of the diocese, burden has been reduced in ten years from 4,000 to £7,600, and the interest from £1,500 to 50. The result is indeed gratifying and permits,

look upon the future without despair. But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and none respect they have increased. The Bishop is ret without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the parish bigs of Three Rivers is quite insufficient to meet riest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet he wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit he necessary assistants, and in such a condition as afford no fit hospitality to those who do the ouse the honor of a visit.

On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor on the other hand, the yearly corrections in involved the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present ear, and also another important source of aid. In his extremity, his Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that their last offering be more bundant. And in order to repulse their contriundant. And in order to render their contriation less onerous, he offers them the advantage of e present Lottery, hoping and earnestly request-g that all those who have made their first comunion shall take at least one ticket each, not so uch indeed in view of the many chances of coniderable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to elp their Bishop, and in order to participate in the enefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for

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

\$ c.

12					>	C.
95	acrès e	of land, elo	se by Astor	Railway,		
4	value	l at			. 500	
75	"		"		. 300	00
100	6	4.	**		. 200	00
À (ne hor	se, or a hu	ndred dolla	rs in cash.	. 100	00
Mu	ff and t	innet of vi	son fur		. 50	00
Bo	e with	precious t	opaz		. 45	00
Fw.	o gold	watches			. 65	00
Cor	nolete	course of 7	Theology : 25	5 vol. Mign	e	
r"	cdit.	valued at.			. 40	00
Gol	lden br	celets, va	lued at		. 30	00
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The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency of Very Rev. C. O. Caron, Vicar General, after which each person will be duly informed of what he may bave won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of the diocese, who would kindly participate in the good work.

56 Tickets for..... 12 00

ED. LING, Pr.,

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

BROOKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.



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MANUFACTURER

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

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

UARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD

STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GRAND

DRAWING OF PRIZES, Will take place in Renfrew,

THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, 1872. In aid of the Catholic Church, now in course of construction, in the village of Renfrew, Ont.

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE PRIZES TO BE DRAWN.

ıc '			
in	A Splendid Gold Watch, v	alued at	\$100
	A very fine Melodeon,	££	80
Ľ-	A Magnificent Eight-Day Clock.	t:	80
ta	Gerald Griffin's Works, (10 vols)	6	20
ly	One large Family Bible,	41	10
nd i	One Gun,	£6	10
	One Microscope,	66	10
	One Concertina,	44	10
	A beautiful Statuette Tableau,	6	10
ıs,	One ditto	u	10
٠~,	McGee's History of Ireland,	11	8
	One new Double Waggon,	6:	80
	A Splendid Cow, (gift of Rev. P. Rougi	cr.) "	50
i	A new Set of Double Harness.	" "	19
	A new Cooking Stove,	44	30
	Six prizes of \$5.00 each, in eash,		30
	Fourteen yards of Dress Silk,	valued	at 24
7-	A new Saddle,	44	15
•	One Cattie of Tea.	66	15

24 15 15 Two prizes of \$10.00 each, in cash. 20 A new Saddle, valued at 10 One Plough, One Irish Poplin Dress, 10 And hundreds of other prizes.

Winning Numbers, together with the Numbers of all Tickets sold, will appear in the Renfrew Moreury, the Trus Witness and the Irih Canadian Newspapers, in their Second Issue after the Drawing. Ber All communications and remittances to be

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

JOHN CROWE,

made to Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., Renfrew, Ont.

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER,

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

JOHN BURNS,

(Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

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

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> (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL.

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GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

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PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

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699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage. KEARNEY & BRO.

JONES & TOOMEY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&o., 15 ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

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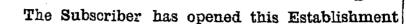
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BOYS' TWEED SUITS	.\$ 3.50
MENS' " "	.\$ 8.00
MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS	.\$10.00
MENS' TWEED COATS	\$ 4.50
MENS' TWEED VESTS	. \$ 1.50
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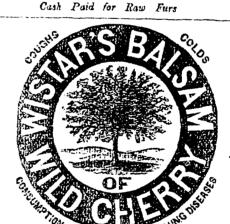
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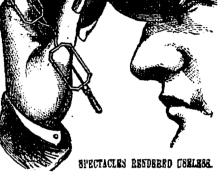
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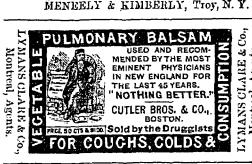
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4:25, 9:10 P.M.

3:00 P.M.

at 11:40 a.m. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME

7:15, 9:55 A.Y. Trains on this line leave Union Station five utes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

Depart 6:15, 12:00 Noon.

Arrive 5:45, 10:00 p.m.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station.

Depart 5:40 A.M.,

Arrive 11:00 A.M., 8:30 P.M.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing December 4, 1871. Day Express leaves Montroul at 8,40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m. Train for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3,00 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.20 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg also for

New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST. Express leaves Boston on Lowell at 8.00 a.m.

arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. NIGHT Express leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m. South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from South vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connectiont River R R, leaving New York at 3.00 m., and Springfield at 8.10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m., leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m.

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

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

Gen'i Superintendent Sr. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

G. MERRILL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

744 PALACE STREET. Hours of Attendance-From 9 tol 1 A.M.; and from I to 4 P.M.

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

No deduction made for occasional absence.

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen