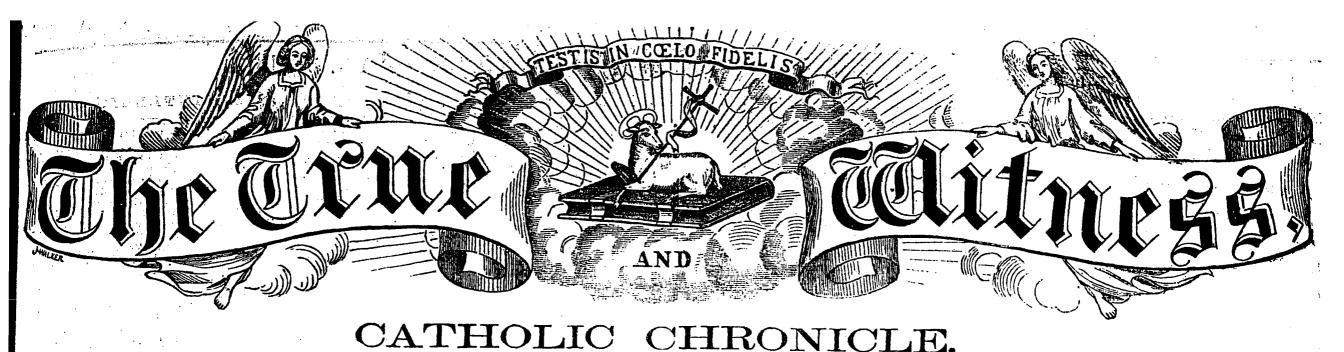
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXIII

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1873.

NO. 24

BOOKS FOR JANUARY. THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED, being s series of Five Lectures delivered in the Academy of Music, New York, in reply to a Course of Lectures by James Anthony Froude, the English Historian; to which is added, and for the first time published, a response to Mr. Froude's last lecture, reviewing this course of lec-tures, together with notes and appendix, by the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O P. 1 50

- 1 vol., 13mo., cloth, "THUMPING ENGLISH LIES," Froude's Slanders on Ireland and Irishmen, a Gourse of Lectures delivered by him in Association Hall, New York, with preface and notes by Col. Jas. A. McGee, and Wendell Phillip's views on the situation.
- MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND HER LATEST ENGLISH HISTORIAN. A narrative of the principal events in the 1 00 life of Mary Stuart ; with some remarks on Mr. Froude's History of England. By 1 75
- being selections from the works of Lover, O'Connell, Lover and others. 1 1 50
- vol, 12mo.... DAILY STEPS TO HEAVEN, by Sister Mary F. Clare, being the second volume of Books for Spiritual Reading, and a companion volume to "Jesus and Jeru-LE salem," the first books of the series. 1
- vol., 12mo..... A NEW EDITION OF OUR LADY OF 1 50 LOURDES, translated from the French of Henry Laserre, together with the Brief of His Holiness, Pius IX. to the author.
- 1 vol., 12mo..... THE LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Bishop, 2 00 Confessor, and Doctor of the Church, by P. E. Moriarty, D.D. 1 vol, 12mo.... 1 50 Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
- D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Montreal.

FAITHFUL AND BRAVE.

AN OBIGINAL STORY. -0-

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER X.--(Continued.)

Yes, Katie, do," urged Eda. "You know papa will not let me over again for a long time, as I have been absent from him the whole summer. Please, Katie, do say yes," Eda continued as she knelt beside her cousin, while her blue eyes looked pleadingly for an abswer.

Harry watched the pair, and some way or other a mist swam before him. However, he quickly recovered himself, and glanced at his

The good Vicar fussed hither and thither, while the modest curate felt his honest heart thump as he looked at the Vicar's youngest daughter, who so provokingly now and then would archly beg of him "to compose himself." As if any young pastor of twenty-five could be calm with such a roguish pair of grey eyes beaming on him.

The bells clanged a merry peal-the sound was borne over the meadows-over the fields of ripe grain, and Kate heard them, while her face flushed rosy red as she looked in the mirror and tried to think of Biddy Kelch, beneath a Honiton bridal veil. So Kate thought, while her six bridesmaids

were being complimented in the drawingroom. While the Vicar's little daughter did such sad damage to the susceptible surate. While the villigers told each other of "the wonderful doin's at the big house," of the marquees on the lawn, where the tenants were to have "lashin's and leavin's of everything," of the

barn where the estate labourers were to dance jigs and country dances. So the villagers talked in the intervals be tween cheering the carriages, coaches, wag-

gonettes, phnetons, and private omnibuses which dashed through the gaily decorated little town. At length the wedding party was assembled in the quaint old turreted church, where Mark and Kate had knelt as children together. Now side by side they stood, while the good old pastor they had known from childhood said the solemn words which bound them to each other for ever. Then gentle and simple in that thronged building bowed the knee, but the hearty blessings of the grateful poor wafted Kate Biadon's name heavenwards. Peerlesly beautiful she looked in her bridal dress of white Irish poplis, through which gleamed the sheen of silver thread. The purity of the orange-blossom wreath only equalled the whiteness of her brow. From her classic head hung the superb Honiton lace, which veiled her lithesome figure. A lovelier light than ever shone in her violet eyes, and

the smile of content and happiness played round her curved red lips. Around her were fair young girls, whose

fresh innocent faces were rosy with health and radiant with joy. But distinct amongst them all, like the pure pearl among gems, was Eda Hamilton, Harry Bindon's first love. Beside Kate, as chief bridesmaid, she stood a perfect contrast, in every way as unlike her cousin as he startled unlike the noble St. Bernard. From all sides murmurs of admiration were heard for Colonel Hamilton's daughter-and heiress. Nobody guessed of her burden of sorrow, as she stood like a glory crowned angel behind Kate, with no taint of pride or self-consequence marring the spirituelle lovelines of her child-like face. She possessed far more than fleeting wealth in that meek and lowly spirit which our Heavenly Father loves. Fondly Harry watched Eda's slightest movement, while he mentally vowed. "if I do not win my wee birdie, I will never marry any woman living." The honest spilor did not care to hide that his love was given to his fair-haired little cousin. Many saw it and smiled, while they whispered of another propable wedding. Colonol Hamilton, who had come over for the occasion, saw it too, and was by no means dissotisfied, as he loved the merry young sailor for his sincerity of heart, and respected him for his frank manliness. During Eda's absence in Germany, Harry had sometimes been the Colonel's guest, and the grey-haired soldier often said to Ludy Bindon : "Had I ever been blessed with a son, I would have wished him to be like Harry in every way. Mark, to be sure, is a fine fellow, but, Fannie, the other is the boy, flower of the flock." The ceremony was over, the books were signed in the vestry, and the gay party left the Church. Then the rustling of silks, the fluttering of voils, the clanging of bells, the shouting, the cheering, and waying of hats, beat all description. Stentorian lungs shouted, "Long live the young masther," "God bless the bec-u-tiful bride,'' "Good luck to you, Miss Katie;" while one adventuresome brat, with a comical touch of originality, screeched "Good luck to her second ladyship." Then the bridal carriage dashed on, with the postillion cracking his whip, to the infinite terror and delight of all the small boys in the parish. On the return to Oakfield photographers were in readiness, and the whole party, with much fussing and fluttering, were at length artistically grouped on the lawn, outside the schoolroom window.' Harry stood next Eda, and softly whispered to the little lady, "I shall be very glad to have a photograph of you, pet, in all your white finery," and He touched her glistening dress. "Not that I require the picture, for your image is stamped on my heart boats. How Providential the weather is fine, grasping bright flowers in their chubby hands by the sunlight of love, and that unfading por- or we should run a bad chance." They stayed strait will always be visible to my recollection. | a few days in Paris then; when Sir Stuart | of my sorrow, by going over the old, old story,

"And, Harry, dearest, I shall always remember you," she gently said, as her blue eyes, full of trusting affection, gazed up at him. "Yes, Eda, I dare say you will sometimes think of me-of that I have no doubt. Perhaps when you find some trivial, valueless

moments it may recall the memory of my earnest love, then you may breathe the name of one who would gladly have shed his hearts blood to save you from a pang of sorrow. Listen Eda, my darling, my wee birdie, tell me, may I hope ?'

But Edu was silent, she dared not say a single word of hope while her thoughes were lost love was so fresh, that it brought tears starting to ber eyes.

The photographs having been taken the company adjourned to the dining-room to partake of a sumptuous dejeuner. But the toast-giving and speechifying were so bewildering that Kate was sincerely glad when she could make her escape to prepare for travelling. Then the carriage and prancing greys drew up before the door with a grand flourish. The adjeux were said, the shoe for luck thrown and the happy pair, thankful the fuss was over, were whirling along the Dublin road, en route for their Continental tour.

A day or so after the wedding, 'Colonel Hamilton, Harry and Eda stood on the Oakfield steps, waiting for the carriage to come cound. Their visit was over. With sad hearts Harry and Eda were taking their last look over the dear old place. They were each busy with their own thoughts and regrets. She was gazing where the pine trees waved over the little summer house in which Aylmer had breathed that passionate farewell. Harry's eyes were lingeringly bent on the old-fashioned box-edged walks, where on the bright June morning he had seen Eda tripping towards him in her siry muslin dress. How different she looked now as she stood beside him in a sweeping brown poplin, and a heavy velvet jackot, with no bright colour near her, not even a scrap of fluttering ribbon, nothing to relieve the darkness of her costume but Herry's gift the blue bird in her velvet hat.

Harry's eyes were on his darling, he too saw the little summer house and he thought of the day he had soothed her, of the day he had learned her sorrow, then with a keen pang he moaned to himself, "If she had only loved me instead.'

dy Bindon again bade Ed a good bve. The good old baronet was loath to part with her. "Could you not leave the Little one ?" more than once he asked of her father, "the house will never seem the same without her." But Colonel Hamilton took his child and away the carriage drove, leaving a saddened old couple alone in Oakfield.

was rested, they pushed on by easy stages to how I have crushed my love, and my love has Rome, and a fortnight after their departure from Oakfield, saw them comfortably established for the winter in the Hotel des Iles Britanniques, where in a couple of days they

After the groetings were over, Eda eagerly inquired for "the baby," so Kate carried her off to her own room, where he was supposed to be asleep; but the little fellow was sitting up in his cot rubbing his eyes with his round fat hands, his cheeks were flushed and his curly hair toesed, while his eyes opened wonderingly turned to another, while the memory of her at the new arrival. He stretched out his white, dimpled arms to his mother; she took him and kissed his rosy pouting lips, while Eda thought that, beautiful as Kate had looked on her bridal day, she looked a thousand times lovelier now with her fair boy crowing in her arms, as he shyly peeped at the golden-haired stranger. But little Stuart's shyness did not long withstand Eda's winning smile; soon his arms were rambling round her neck, and his tiny, wilful fingers pulling down her sunny hair, while he tried hard to lisp his new friend's name, "Eda."

"Áve, Maria, 'tis the hour of prayer," and the sweet vesper bells are sounding from the Trinita di Monte, while the band plays on the sunny Pincian Hill. Eda and Kate, accompanied by Mark, had been there listening to the music; but, Mark having some business to transact in the .Via Condotti, they came with him to the second tier of steps, overlooking the Piazza di Spagna. The two ladies lingered, leaning on the stone halustrades, watching the motley throng around and beneath them. The picturesquely dressed models, with lustrous eyes and fantastic jewellery, still lounged on the sun-warmed flags, while they lazily looked at the playing fountain in the Piazza, or stole shy glances at the smart C Dontaldini in scarlet vests and blue jackets.

"What a gay scene! What diversities of costume !" exclaimed Kate, as she watched a venerable, brown robed Capuchin slowly ascend the steps; while before him bounded a soldierly young Zouave, in his blue uniform and scarlet sash. Rome wasfull; Greek clericals, with square caps and plume-colored vestures, jostled against grave Monsignori, in broad-brimmed beavers and black gowns. Foreign bishops and their attendants; cardinals and their retinue; visitors of every nation and in every The carriage soon drew up, Sir Stuart and variety of costume could be seen from where

crushed me? No, Kate; leave me alone to battle with my sorrow; you cannot say you see me grieve; outwardly I am calm, but the perpetual flow of inward tears is wearing me. were joined by Colonel Hamilton and his daugh- How can it be otherwise, when the hope upon which I built a dream of joy has crumbled. The future, perhaps, holds no joy in store for me; the last three have been long, weary years." "But, Eda," impatiently interrupted Kate, "you surcly are not going to tread the world's path in cheerless desolution? You do not mean always to shun those who would make your life bright and happy? Why will you persist in wearing a mark of indifference, while your womanly nature must be crying out for sympathy and love? Eda, darling, do not wreck your happiness by still thinking of one who has passed on out of your course for ever. He is lost to you in the great changing world."

An expression of anger and restlessness quivered on Eda's lips. "Kate, once before you blamed me; now again you do so; perhaps you mean well. Had not my love been returned, I would loathe myself for my lack of pride in still caring for Aylmer; but he loves me as well now as when, three years ago, he whispered in the little summer house, 'God bless you, my darling.' You ask me how I know. Is there no power by which our minds are drawn and held in communion by those who love us? Thus have I learned Aylmer Courtenay loves me still. You say he has drifted on in the human tide, I say he is coming towards me. There is a mystery in the future, and that mystery will hover round Aylmer and myself. There may be joy in store for me, but it is far more likely that some bitter trial awaits me. Since I bave entered Rome the shadow of a great melancholy has fallen upon me. Do not think me ungrateful, but I feel isolated and alone, with no refuge but my own thoughts, and those very thoughts. taking color from surrounding influences, partake of the universal gloom. You smile at me saying Romo is gloomy, forgetting that you have happy thoughts to glorify every place. You love the tumble-down old ruins, but when I see the stupendous monuments of the past crumbling to decay my heart is weighed down with sorrow. As we walk through the streets my thoughts are with me spirits of the past, and involuntarily I exclaim, "Not to the living but the dead does Rome belong." My natural sensitiveness to sight and sound is sharpened to an unnatural keenness, but I must

brother who was leaning against the open glass door; but Mark was not thinking of either Harry or Eda, for he was intently watching Kate's flushing face, as she bent low over the work she was pretending to do.

Eda would not be put off without an answer, and again and again she inquired, "Will it not be before we go? Do say yes Kate."

"Katie," whispered Mark, as he came and stood beside her, "do say yes, for my sake, darling."

And she did say yes, but added, "I do not think Aunt would like it to be so soon."

"Oh is that all !" excluimed Harry. "Well then, Kate, I have your consent to talk the matter over if I can," and springing from his chair, he bounded out of the room.

"Talk her over," he surely did, for in a few moments he returned, and bursting into the room excitedly shouted, "I've overruled the dear old maternal. You will be married on the 27th. So you see, Mark, I have kept my word and settled the day before twelve o'clock."

The day which would crown Kate Vero's happiness had come, and rarely had Oakfield presented such a festive appearance as on that sunlit morn. .: Marquees were set on the lawn, gay fustoons of flowers adorned them, and a huge triumphal arch spanned the avenue. The sun gave still a summer glow, the breeze was fresh and balmy, and the happy birds trilled joyous songs. The trees looked glorious in their variegated foliage; rich dashes of orange and scarlet mingled with the copper coloured beeches, while the deep green of the oak leaves were crisped with faint yellow or sombre brown. Some trophies of the autumn wind lay underneath the trees, but Nature, so bountiful of beauty, had touched them with her finger and their exquisite tints had blended into a mossaic of unrivalled harmony. The eye could feast on loveliness-from earth to sky all was beauty on Kate Vero's wedding day.

The village had donned its holiday attire, the peasants all dressed in their best were grouped in the High-street, lustily cheering the occupants of carriages on their way to the "big house," and some sturdy fellows were putting finishing touches to a floral arch over the churchyard gate.' The school children, services of a go-between artist to give me your with glad faces and new print frocks, were ready to throw in "Miss Kate's" path.

CHAPTER XI.

Time has moved on with quick pleasant steps for the Bindons. Kate can hardly realise the trees have changed their foliage three times since that September morning when the merry wedding bells rang out a welcome to her. But for all that, time has wrought its changes. Lit tle feet now totter through the wide halls of Oakfield, little waxen fingers patter over Kate's face, while a tiny voice rings sweetest music to her ear, as it tries to lisp "pa-pa."

It is an October evening in the autumn of 1869; outside the mist is cold and heavy, but cheerily the fire sparkles in the deep grate of the cosy study, where Sir Stuart sits in his easy chair. He is not alone, baby Stuart has nestled into his arms, and so they have dozed off together, the snowy beard of the old man drooping on the clustering curls of Kate's little

Lady Bindon and Kate are out paying farewell visits. Mark is very busy with the agent, and Oakfield is in confusion, for, as the woman at the lodge tells every one, "The fam'ly is goin' to-morrow on a tower through furrin parts." Poor old Sir Stuart, notwithstanding his deep love for his country, was obliged to become an absontee and reside during the winter in some more genial climate. Accordingly he had determined upon wintering in Rome. Kate had always longed to visit the Eternal City, and what better time could be chosen than the present? The Œcumenical Council would attract thousands, Rome would wear its gayest aspect, but superior to all other inducements, Eda Hamilton would be there.

Colonel Hamilton, owing to the death of his only brother, had left the army and for the last year had lived in Warwickshire, where the family property, Avon Park, was situated.

Conteary to anxious expectations, Sir Stuart bore the journey bravely; the simple minded baronet found pleasure in everything, with one exception-he did not like " the cockle shells." between Dover and Calais. "Ah! Fannie, my dear, no boats to compare with our mail

Eda and Kate stood waiting for Mark's return. From above the sweet voices of the nuns, as they sang the soft music of the South, floated like spirit-whispers to their ears.

The hour, the scene, for ever varying, like the views in a kaleidescope ; the plaintive music and the splashing water, all combined to work a dreamy charm. For a time the cousins did not speak, each had her own thoughts. Kate was now "crowned with joy;" her happiness as wife and mother shone in her face. Eda had her own sorrow, her blue eves were sad and wistful. Five weeks had elapsed since she had joined the Bindons, and in that time Kate had not been slow to perceive the change in her cousin. Cheerful Eda always was, but her airy lightness, her bird-like buoyancy had fled. She was as graceful as ever, as winsome as when she bounded like a happy child through the garden at Oakfield, but at times a patient, far-away look in her blue eyes spoke of the past, she never alluded to Aylmer, but Kate surely knew that though her sorrow was put out of sight, it was none the less sapping all her youth away.

Many a time Mark inquired, " Do you think, Kate, Eda has forgotten Courtenay ?" But she invariably replied, "Eda never forgets. I wish she could; it breaks my heart to see her growing so quiet and reserved, she who used to be as gay as a lark. If she would only unburden her sorrow to me it would be better, instead of letting that secret eat her life away. Courtenay's name has never passed her lips since the day he left Ireland.'

Many a well, meaning effort Kate made to speak of old times, always with the sume result. Eda would abruptly change the conversation, But to-day, as they leaned on the balustrades, she determined on making one more effort to win the confidence of the little one she loved with a sister's love. On passed

the people, the hymn of the nuns was hushed, the murmur of the crowd grew faint, the lulling sound of the water became more distinct. Then Kate Bindon turned and looked at the sad, patient face beside her: "Eda, my darling, there was a time when you trusted me with joys and sorrows. Will you not trust me now? Tell me why you are so unlike your old, glad self. If I can help you, Eda, do not refuse me your confidence. I am as worthy of trust to-day as, in years past, Kate Vero was." jumped up and adjusted her mantilla before "Kate, I never doubted you." Eda replied the pier glass, while Mark and the Colonel with a pitiful wail of sorrow in her voice, " but greatly to her dissatisfaction, leisurely finished why should I shade your happiness by telling their cafe.

wait, for a great change will meet me here. Kate, I tell you I have a firm presentiment will either leave this city with an eternal joy or an eternal sorrow. But, as I said before, there is no use in talking over the old story. Look! Mark is smiling up at you, and wondering why you do not look at him."

On their return to the hotel Eda found an old friend waiting for her, Signora Oarlotta Zurilejo, who had been invited by Lady Bindon to accompany her party the following day to witness the grand ceremonies at the opening of the Ecumenical Council. The Signors was English by birth, but having married a foreigner, it was her highest ambition to be thought Spanish. Poor woman | her appearance was sadly against all suspicion of Castilian descent ; her figure was stout and comfortable; her eyes were the palest blue, while her manner was so animated that she appeared far more a Frenchwoman than a Spanish grandee. However, her heart was kind and good, so her friends overlooked her two eccentricities-one was wearing a lace mantilla Spanish-wise over her head, instead of donning a sensible bonnet, and the other prefixing Donna or Signora to her name, for she had an unconquerable aversion to Madame. But it always seemed so much more natural to call her Madame that Mad-came out, then an abrupt change to Signora, and, strange to say, no one thought the addition out of place. Apart from her oddities, she was kind, generous, impulsive, and never happy except when doing some charitable action. Thoughtful and busy ever, she had come now to impress upon the Bindons the necessity of being up early the next morning, and her parting injunction, as she bid them good-bye, was, "There will be a terrible crush; we must be at San Pietro carly to secure places. Now addio, and do not lorget to be up at five o'clock."

The next morning, the memorable 8th of December, the family party, with the exception of Sir Stuart, had assembled for breakfast at half-past five, when Madame entered, blooming as ever, exclaiming-" The rain is one giant water spout. Ah ! what is it you English call it ?'

"One shower bath," gravely suggested Mark. "Si, si, you are quite right, Signor; but I

(To be Continued.)

.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JAN. 31, 1873.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE "Ireland's Faith, the Triumph of the Age."

(From the New York Irish American.)

2

The following lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Barks in the Analemy of Music, Brooklyn, before a laige and highly respectable audience. On the stage word some fifty or sixty of the elergy of New York, as well as a number of those belonging to Brooklyn and New Jersey. The Very Rev. Dr. Starrs introduced the lecturer of the evening. He **m**id :----

Ledies and gentlemen : It affords me much plea sure to introduce to you this evening, the Very Rov. Father Barke, although I scarcely think it necessary to do 30, as he is so well known to all present. He has kindly concented to deliver a lecture this evening for the "Institute of Mercy," under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy; and the subject chosen by him is one that will be interesting to all,—"Ireland's Faith, the Triburgh of the Age" (applause).

The enthusiasm of the audience again broke out in applause as the great Dominican advanced to the fool-lights. When it had subsided, ho proceeded to address them as follows :--

I have, at first, my friends, to tell you that I have been requested to invite your attention to the Fair which is going on amongst us, in Irving Hall, for the benefit of the "Home for the Poor and Aged."-They tell me that it is not as successful as its friends would wish. I am sure that, in a large and great Catholic community like this, I have only to invite your attention to this noble and magnificent charity, to obtain from you a free and generous support .-The Fair will continue for the next week; and every one who goes leaves, of course, a little money behind; and he will get, at least the prayers of the aged and of the poor. I have also to announce to you that on Thursday evening I shall have again the honor of lecturing in this Academy, for the Catholic Protectory, which has been burned, and which, of course, we must rebuild for our poor children. Here, again, 1 have been told that this lec-ture will be poorly attended. Well, my dear friends, if it is poorly attended, it may be good for my soul to receive a little humiliation --- a humiliation which you, in your kindness, have hitherto spared me; but though it may be good for my soul, it will be very bad for the Protectory, and the funds of the Protectory (laughter and applause).

And, now, I approach the subject of this evening's lecture. I am reminded, at the very outset, that, four years ago, I met a poor fellow in the county of Galway ; he was going along the road, whistling, I think, the "Humors of Glynn" (laughter). He had a pipe in his mouth, and, when he came up and saw the Priest, he took the pipe out of his mouth, and with a guilty expression of countenance he put it behind his back. "What is the best news, your reverance ?" "Well," said I, " the only news that I have to give you is that they are making an Act of Parliament in England, declaring that the Protestant Church has come to an end in this country, and it is no longer to be the established religion in Ire-Land." "Do you mean to tell. me," said he, "that the English Parliament made that law?" "Yes; there is no doubt it," said I. " Well," said he, " by the piper that played before Moses, I never heard of the making any law for the Catholics of Ireland before, except coercion bills, pains and penalty bills, fines upon this, and taxation upon that, and trans-portation for the other thing; and I don't know," said he, "whether it was God or the devil that taught them now how to change" (laughte). And then the poor illiterate man made use of a remark that suggested to me the subject of this evening's locture :-- " Well, sir," said he, "it is a strango thing that they should have disestablished the Protestant Church. We are not making any row about it .--O'Connell is dead and in his grave; there is no arming now going on; no fighting in the country. and the boys all so quiet." Isn't it a strange thing, sir," said he, " that they should have made such a law ?" Rejust touched the very soul and centre of the magnificance of this triumph when he spoke of the triumph of a peaceful people over the most bittor enemies that ever raised up against any nation cheers). Is not this a great grace? To apprehend on the face of the earth (applause). faith has triamphed ; and, second, that there is no victory which this age of ours celebrates that can be compared to the triumph of Ireland's Catholic faith (applause). That Ireland's faith has triumphed wo bohold in that singular act of legislation which, after three hundred years of penal law and persecution, has solemnly declared, countersigned by England's Minister and England's Queen, that they have tried in vain to rob Ireland of her Catholic faith by every means of bloodshed, persecution and confiscation : that they acknowledge themselves beaten, and have been ohliged to lift up, over the green hills of Ireland, the sacred standard of religious liberty (tremendous appiause). That this victory is unequalled by any of the triumphs of our age we shall see, if we only contemplate the things that pass around us. We live, my dear friends, in this ninetoenth century, in an age of great victories and great de-Within the last few years the world has stood aghast and astounded at the clash of arms, and the magnitude of the forces that were hurled egainst one another on so many ensanguined battle-fields -The roar of artillery, like the thunder of heaven, such as was never heard upon this earth before, has resounded amidst the hills and valloys of nearly every pation in Euroge, and in your own great country of America. Great issues have come before the nations, great principles have been defended and attacked : great defeats have been recorded and great was the exultation of those who conquered in the moment of their victory. But, I ask you, are not all these wilgar and commonplace triumphs ?-"To-day, Bismarck, Prime Minister of Germany waves his , victorious sword over the prostrate forn of the great and generous nation which he has succocdod in conquering. But, if he shouts out, "Victory | Fatherland for ever! Victory !" he must remember that he had to purchase that victory from old France at the cost of the best blood that flowed in the German veins (applause). He must remember that before he was able to cry out " Victory I' he was obliged to have twelve hundred thousand men at his back. It is easy to proclaim triumph with such a force; but the victory is commonplace and vulgar; it is a triumph of brute, material force. . such as the world has often witnessed, since the day that Onin shed his brother's blood down to this hom France, in her turn, has had her glorious moments. when. Hüshed with victory, she unfurled her tricolor standard over the fields of Lombardy and of Italy but around her, in that moment of her triumph, lay 1. the best and bravest of her sons' in death. Here, in your own land, blood has been shell. A great question had to be decided, and could not be decided without the arbitrament of the sword! But where was the man in America, in the hour of your victory where was the mail, even while howns crying out the victory of the land, that that there is between eternity and lime, as there is bei was not generous enough to shad a tear over the tween Heaven and earth, as there is between God brave and magnificent army, which you had con-guered (applause). In a word, the triumph of force over force is a commonplace thing that takes blace "'every day ... But it is 'only ondo" in a generation-Sonly once in an age, perhaps not: eyon once-that auterfind a traumph of great privile led - o triumph of a high, noble idea, clasped to the mind and to the heart of a people; defended, through centuries of a high, noble idea, clasped to the mind and to the hundred years before, on the question of Iroland's heart of a people; defended, through centuries of Nationality, was renewed upon a different battlefield. sorrow and of bloodshed; and at length crowned in Tor four mandred years our fathers had stood and that faithful people with the crown of an unblemish- fought for Ireland's freedom and for Ireland's native ed and unstained victory (tremendous applause) .- | empire (loud cheers). They fought with divided you with the glance of a mountain cakle. You

No bloodshed in . the moment of their triumph ; no saddening recollections thronging around it; nothing, but an assertion of the power of God, and the hand of God making itself visible in the councils even of the nation that resisted Him for three hundred years (renewed applause).

And, my friends, such were the conditions of Ireland's victory; and such was the promise, that God made. Among the titles of God, which Hetakes to Rimself, there is that of King, of Kings, and con-querer of Kings; but He also calls Himself the King. of peace,-Rez pacis; a King who will assert His sovereignty but not with the sword; a King who will proclaim His triumph in His own time, and whom nothing can'resist. When the triumph comes, the brows of the victor are crowned with the crown of peace. Such is the description given of the victories of God. My friends, what is the element which God Himself has declared shall be and must be, unto the end of time, the secret of a nation's as well as a man's triumph? It is Divine Faith. "This," says St. John, "this is the victory which overcometh the world, our Faith." What does, Faith mean? Faith is the virtue by which the intellect of man appreliends God, and beholds Him with the eye of the mind, not with the eye of the body. Faith is the Divine virtue by which the minds of men, or of nations, are put in relation, direct and immediate, with the eternal truth of God The highest grace that God gives to any man or to any people is the faculty of rightly comprehending Him, by true faith ; out of which grows the passion of love which puts that Faith and that God above all things. It is not every man nor is it every nation that receives this high grace. It is offered to all but it is not accepted by all. Nothing is more common than for men and nations to set up some distorted view of their own and say, " Lo ! this is the voice of God ;" and to their own opinion they pin their faith. Nothing is more common than for men and nations, in hours of trial and difficulty, to change their faith .- to deny to-day that which they believed yesterday ; to give up their faith ; to say "We cannot cling to that form of divine knowledge that even God has given us; we cannot cling to it,-it is at too dear a cost. We cannot afford to give up property, liberty and life,-overything in this world,rather than lose that faith. No; they give it up, renounce it; and the world bas seen, over and over again, the terrible spectacle of nations changing their faith and shaking off their God. But there in one race amongst the races, one nation amongst the nations that received, fifteen hundred years ago, this divine and high grace from God, that the minds of the people, keenly, clearly and almost instinctively grasped the divine truth of God; and that the heart of the nation was so warmed into life by that Faith, that the people, like one man, were prepared to suffer and to die, rather than to over give it up or change it from what they had received (obcors). I say, one race amongst the races,-one notion amongst the nations; for I find that the Eastern nations, who received that Divine faith from the Apostles, forget it,-changed it,-under the persecutions of the schismatic Greek Emperors, or under the terrible hand of Mohammed. I find that the civilized nations of Europe have, from time to time, thought very little, indeed, of changing that faith. Where. to-day, is the Catholic faith that was once the crown of England? Where, to-day, is the glorious faith that once reigned supreme in Prussia and Northern Germany? Where, to-day, is the Catholic faith that was once so dearly loved, and so excellently practiced in Scandinavia, in Sweden and in Norway? Where is it? It is amongst the traditions of the past. Its record tells the perversion of the peoples. But where, to-day, is the faith that, fifteen hundred years ago, Putrick preached in Ireland? It is in the mind and in the heart of the Irish race wherever they are all over the world (long-continued applause). It is there, as pure as it was when the message came from the lips of Ireland's Apostle; it is as pure now, in the Irish mind and heart, to-day, and as dear to the nation, as on the day when it was the crown of Ireland's glory;-as dear to the nation as it was on the day when it was the blood-stained treasure that she held with her agonizing and dying hands,-as dear to Ireland, to-day, and to her children, and as unchangeable and unchanged from the faith of the divine religion

that St. Patrick preached to our fathers (tremendous so instinctively and keenly, to accept so joyfally "Ireland's Faith, the Triumph of the Age." This and willingly, to hold so firmly and determinedly oposition means two things: first, that Ireland's that knowledge of God which comes not by the evidence of the senses, though it comes by hearing -that faith which is defined by St. Paul to be the argument of things that do not appear, and the substance of things that are not beheld. Ireland received that faith more than a thousand years before Columbus landed upon the shores of America. Ireland held that faith with the divine power of grace and with the instinct of fidelity unexampled amongst nations. Ireland, more than any other country, has been put to the test of suffering, in order that she might be able not only to assert but to prove to the world, to the end of time, that God never had a more faithful people than the Irish race [cheers]. To save their people, the nations of the East lost their ancient, Apostolic, Catholic faith under the persecutions of Arianism and the schismatic Greek Emperors, or under the heavy hand of Mohammed and his followers. But tell me. What was Henry the Eighth, of England? What was his daughter Elizabeth? What was James the First? What were the Charleses, First and Second ? What was William, Prince of Orange, or the house of Hanover, but what the Arian schismatics and Greek Emperors were over the East? What was Oliver Cromwoll? He was to Ireland what Mohammed was to Arabia. As terrible even as the sword of the false prophet was, it never was steeped like that of the villainous and canting hypocrite, who wet and stained his sword in the best blood of Ireland. But God has said that whorever the faith is, that faith must triumph. All we have to do is to look at it for a moment, and behold the necessity of God's justice being vindicated in His word. To at tempt to force a man's belief,---to attempt to impose upon his belief at the point of the sword,-to attempt to drive dogmas of faith down his throat by the force of the bayonet's point,--this is the most extraordinary delusion that ever enterod into the minds of men or of nations. There is only one sword that can reach the soul of man; and that is the sword of the spirit, which is the divine Word of God. There is only one power that can induce a man to bend his mind unto moral belief in Christ, his Saviour; and that one power is the power of Divine Grace, coming down from Heaven, flowing forth from the lips of some Apostolic preacher, falling upon the car of the listener, and penetrating into his heart, moulding his spirit through that agency of faith, and not through the power that presumes or appears with the arms of the flesh. With coercion bills, penal laws, or any other agency to bind or to force the faith of a people, is simply a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare" (applanse). There is as much difference, therefore, between that which is attacked, namely-faith, and the weapons by which it is attacked, namely-the weapons of persecution, as there is between spirit and matter. and the devil. And yet, strange to say, for three hundred years, the wisdom of England,—that wise, highly edited nation,—labored to effect this diabolicht miracle! The power of England was concontrated upon this one object. Three . handred yours any the contest that had been waged for four

hearts, and with divided councils. / With a weak and faltering arm did they deal the National blow. Heroes fell; and the nation wept over her lost children, the bitter tears of disappointment and regret. Never, during these four hundred years, never was

but I am obliged to confess it. Only that I love my country so dearly; only that I am so proud of men. Their blood was shed not only in the fair my nation and of my blood, only that I know well' fight of battle; their blood was shed in treachery, that these are, your feelings also, I would not say as when ninety of them were slaughtered on the that these are. your feelings also, I would 'not' say that word [applause]. Next to God every man must love his native land [renewed cheering]. Next of his sacred altar,-next in energy, next in force and determination, should be the blow he deals in defence of the sacred liberties of his country [thunders of applause]. God teaches us, by a natural instinct, to love the land that bore us; and religion hallows the virtue of patriotism; for the last of Ireland's Saints was the only man whose clarion voice was heard from end to end of Old Ireland, crying-'Arm ! arm ! ye men of Erin ! Come with me, and let us drive the invader from our soil" [great cheer-ing again and again renewed]. When he failed, his Irish heart broke within him, to see that the cause was lost. And the Catholic Church canonized him for his virtues, amongst which was his glorious patriotism [renewed applause]. Yet I blush to say, dear as the cause was, important as the cause was, -it was never able, during the four hundred years f the first English invasion,-it was never able to rally and unite the hearts and hands of all Irishmen. But, after four hundred years of unavailing contest. when the nation scemed to be heart-broken, when the National arm seemed to be paralyzed by stroke after stroke of disaster : when Ireland seemed to have lost, or began to lose even her faith in her nationality,-the English King, fortunately for us, fortunately for our history, fortunately for the dignity of our National cause,-the King of England called upon Ireland to give up her Catholic faith. He called upon a nation that he had almost conquered. He called upon a nation that he had already seen divided. He called upon a people that seemed to be incapable of rallying one man even in defence of their libertics. He said to them : " You must renounce your Catholic religion. You must forget Patrick's Gospel, and Patrick's name. You must abjure and blaspheme the Mother of Jesus Christ! You must turn your backs upon the graves of your dead-forget them, nor ballow their restingplaces with sacrifice or prayer any more. You must take the crucifix from off the altar and trample it under foot." This was the message that the saintly and pious Henry the Eighth sent to Ireland [laughter and cheers]. But, lo! in one instant, in the twinkling of an eye, he was astounded to see that Ireland was united as one man against him [tremendous cheering]! He recoiled [renewed cheering] He recoiled at the sight. It struck terror into his heart. He had succeeded in uniting Ireland upon the glorious issue of Ireland's faith; and wherever Henry the Eighth's soul is to-night, as an Iri hman and as a Catholic priest, I thank him for the mesage which he sent to Ireland (great laughter and cheers]. At once the Irish people assumed the majesty and dignity of a great nation. The sword that was about to be sheathed was grasped again in the nation's hands. Hero after hero stood at the front on many a battlefield. Amidst the bloodshed and cries of victory, Ireland has proclaimed, for these three hundred years, with an arm that never ceased for one instant to wave the sword of national fuith ; Ireland has proclaimed that, as sure as there was a God in heaven, so sure would Ireland's altar stand, and her Catholic faith remain with her until the end of time [great cheers].

My triends, it is really worthy of our attention as rishmen and as sons of Irishmen. During the first four hundred years that the English were in Ircland, the country was divided-every little chieftain fighting with his fellow chieftain, trying to patch up a piece, or trying to curry favour with the Engish, aye, and playing into the Lands of their strong and merciless invaders. There is positively no man that loves Ireland can read the history of the first four hundred years of the English and Saxon invasion, without being ashamed and grieved for his country. But the moment he comes to the question of Ireland's religion being attacked,-and it is the record of three hundred years .- that moment I rise and lay my hand proudly on the annals of my country (cheers). Show me the history of the nation,—show me the pages that foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, the great accounts state that one of the two women who were and such a magnificent spirit of fidelity, as the his- the Protestant Church in Ircland built upon a that Hist kerr was first attacked in the hall and tory of the religious contest for the last three centuries in Ireland. Ah! Henry found, indeed that he had touched the rallying centre of the Irish Union in their religion, the moment he laid his finger on that religion. He had no longer to put down some little petty prince in Connaught, or some King in Ulster. He had no longer to deal with some sept in the mountains of Wicklow. He had no longer to pit McCarty Mor, standing alone against the King of Munster; he was no longer able to put up one Irish Chieftain against another; he was no longer able to foment treason or treachery amongst them : No! Like one man, the voice of Ireland came forth from out the month and from out the Catholic heart, and Catholic brain :- "Never never, English King;-even though you call to your aid all the powers of earth and all the devils in hell;-never shall you succeed in wresting from Ireland her sacred Catholic faith" (tremendous cheering). Now, my friends, the contest raged with uncertain results. Generally speaking, we were victorious; sometimes we were defeated. I can call to your recollection the glorions name of Hugh O'Neill, when he stood at the Yellow Ford, and didn't let one English soldier escape from under his hand (loud cheers). 1 can recall, with joy, and with pride, the day when Owen Roe O'Neill marched with his gallant Irish army to Benburb, and shattered to pieces the flower of English chivalry (renewed cheering). But if there was an Englishman here he would be able to remind me of the day when we were broken on the banks of the "Boyne' ill-fated river." He would remind me of the day when the bravest of Ireland's soldiers were hurled from the bridge of Athlone into the Shannon swollen with the winter's rain, and bearing upon its lovely bosom, out into the Western Ocean, the corpses of the best and bravest men of Ireland. He might remind me of the day when Patrick Sarsfield sallied forth, a sad and heart-broken man, from the heroic walls of brave and immortal Limerick (tre mendous cheering). Therefore, the history of this great contest has been one of alternate victory and defeat, of alternate joy and sorrow. But, one thing is certain; there was no doubt that no defeat that we suffered ever yet extinguished Ireland's love for her faith, Ireland's love for her nationality and fo her freedom (applause). These two point toward the enemy who assailed one as the foe who assailed the other. The tyrant who called upon Ireland to become Protestant, also called upon Ireland to how down as a mere Province of the British Empire and Ireland said: "No! I will be a Catholic nation; and I will be a nation unto the end of time (enthusiastic applause). But, when the victory came, it was still, after so many battles, a peaceful one. God had ordained it, and preordnined it, in His own way. In the beginning of this century, which is now drawing to a close, Ireland lay prostrate, after the unsuccessful rebellion of 1798. I have often heard it remarked that the men of Wicklow and the men of Wexford are considered the finest specimens of the Irish peasantry. Go through the villages, pass along the highways, pass down along the custern shores of Ireland, and every man that you meet is as straight as a lance; broad-shouldered, with heads erect, and a fearless light in their dark blue eyes, looking at

might well be afraid of a contest with them on the field of battle, Well, in the year 1800, the first year of our century, these men of Wexford and Wicklow were hunted through Ireland like wild foxes or wolves. A price was set on their heads, Ireland united. It is a sad and humilisting fact, Thirty-six thousand English soldiers were in pursuit of these brave and heroic, though misguided, Hill of Tara, after they had given up their arms. Ireland beheld her two famous counties, Wexford to the blow which he is prepared to deal in defence and Wicklow, a desert, filled with English troops, of his sacred altar, next in energy, next in force and English yoomany; and nowhere were the people able to lift their heads; bowed down; oppressed, and stricken. England took advantage of that hour, and she bribed an Irishman to sell his course of which are spreased used intelligence and country. She took from us the last vestige of our body of men possessing so much intelligence and learlative seambly, the power of making our own energy as the farmers of the country had kept se laws. She took the Parliament from College Green, in Dublin, and she set up publicly the principle that Buglishmen had a right to make laws for very progressive age. The principal object of the Irighmen. She was able to do it; and, in the year 1800, she had stamped out the rebellion in the blodd of the people, which flowed on the virgin never been expected to be of any real positive bene. plains of Ireland. The heart of the nation seemed fit to the tenant, or a final actilement of the mark to be broken. Castlercagh sold his country. Castlerengh was an Irishman; and he cut his own throat from ear to ear (laughter); he sawed away w th the razor as if he would cut his heal (ff; and they found upon his dead face a grin of despair, with a certain expression, as if he died defying and blaspheming the God that made him.

Well, my friends, the century opened thus. Ireland's Parliament was gone; Ireland's heart was broken. Nothing remained to Ireland but her people and her faith. Her people were still at home; her faith was still in their minds and in their they had a right to claim a properly defined and hearts; and, starved, heart-broken as she was, she they had a right to claim a properly defined and set in had the two highest gifts that God can give a secure position. It had been handed down by home; her faith was still in their minds and in their nation,-Divine Faith, and a plentiful, strong and loving people (applause). The people remained ; and, in the year 1828, there were eight millions of them in Ireland. God gave them another great and high gift; He gave them an Irish leader,-a giant in bodily frame; a giant in the proportions of his mighty intellect; a giant in his energy, and the power with which he was to shake the English Legislature with the loud cry of justice to Ireland. A giant in his lion heart, that never knew fear,-he stood before the nation as a representative Irishman,-the glory and pride of Ireland, and the terror of her enemies,-Daniel O'Connell, the Kerryman (termendous cheers). He came, when he had eight millions at his back, and he stood before the doors of the House of Commons that were closed against him. With the voice of eight millions thundering upon his lips, he smote those doors, and said: "Open to me, oh! ye doors! closed by the demon of iniquity and of bigotry Open to me and to my people : I demand it in the name of the God of religious liberty, and in the name of the God of Justice!" (Great cheering). His voice was the voice of a Saint, storming the gates of Heaven with the united power of his prayers. His voice fell upon the lintels of those doors as the blast of Joshua's trumphet fell upon the walls of Jericho; and, as the strong walls of the eity crumbled, and fell down before the voice of Israel's trumpet, so at the sound of the voice of Ireland's Tribune, the doors that had been closed against us for three hundred years,—the doors that had been sealed with Irish blood, in the determination that they should never open to an Irish Catholic,-rolled asunder; and into the midst of the

terrified bigots and lords of England, stalked the mighty and terrible Irishman, Daniel O'Connell (enthusiastic cheers). Ah! my friends, it was like letting a bull into a china shop (laughter). He played the "Old Harry" with some of them. He alarmed the country in every direction. The first English statesmen were obliged to listen to him ; and the greatest bullies that ever met him got afraid of their lives of that eye that could look so terrible upon an adversary,—that eye that could throw sofkeen and quick a glance over the levelled pistol, when he pointed it to the heart of D'Esterre (applause).

The victory was gained for Catholic Emancipation. But still there remained the old, time-worn, detested citadel of "the Protestant Church of Ireland." Now, mark. When the Apostle is discoursing upon the alledged fact is not easily reconciled with the theory Catholic Church, he says : " She is built upon the that a murder and suicide were committed. Later

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DUBIN, Jan. 3. The tenant farmers of the county of Dublin have joined the artistion against the Hand Act, and for a first time formed a Defense Association." It is evident that the class for whose benefic the Act was intended do not regard it as a final settlement of the original and are diplosed to use the increased power which lesislation has pladed in their hands to plate finisher discathants upon the rights of property as they hithorto been index. stood. A preliminary meeting, was held yestendary in the European Hotel Mr. Kettle, a poor law Guardian, occupied the chair, and commenced the Guardian, occupied the chair, and commenced the proceedings by the delivery of a speech, in the course of which he expressed some surprise that much aloof from public matters, and told them that they must now be up and doing, as they lived in a very progressive age. And principles of our the meeting was to form a defence association something like that in Kildare. The Land Act; he said had fit to the tenant, or a final settlement of the ques. tion. The rule of law was, first evict and ruin, and then compensate for the injury done. In order te obtain compensation the tenant was compelled to embark in a course of litigation, which commenced in the County Court, and might terminate in the Court for Land Cases Reserved. He believed that tenants generally would submit to almost any terms rather than seek the benefits which were scemingly conferred on them by the Land Act. One of the objects of the association was to secure to the humbler classes whatever little advantage it conferred on them, He thought that, as an indispensable class in society eminent political economists that the land belonged to the people, and therefore all classes had an interest in it. The landlords held from the State, and might be considered a officio officers, or head tenants, who should be guaranteed their properly defined interest in it; the tenants might be regarded as the working stewards, the labourers upon whose exertions depended the development of agriculture and the material interests of the people, and it was not to be supposed that society would derive all the profits which should flow from the land if these men were loft in so unsatisfactory a position as to make it their interests to cheat society in order to protect members from the mpacity and tyranny of some of " those honorary officers who had it in their power to desolate the land at their pleasure, They must be pluced in a position from which no man can remove them so long as they pay a rent which the State shall fix by the most equitable standard in the interests of society. Resolutions were passed to the effect that a tenants' defence association be formed like the Kildare Association, to unite the tenants against any encroachment on their rights and to promise by legal and constitutional means the social interests and independence of the tenant class, and to ask the Legislature to readjust the law upon a more equitable and better defined basis, claiming that the tenants should be recognized by the State as an indispensable class that should have an interest commensurate with their position and responsibilities, and that such changes should be made in the law as will give to the tenants " that security of tenure which the Land Act of 1870 has failed to obtain."-From Times Con respandent.

An old lady named Kerr and her pervant were murdered on Sunday night in Holyrood, near Belfast, under mysterious circumstances. A light was seen in the house all night, and in the morning the milk-boy, getting no answer when he knocked, walked into the house, and the old lady was found lying with her head smashed in a brutal manner, her servant near her, both quite dead. There were no marks of violence, it is said, on the servant, but a bottle of poison was found beside her, which suggested the suspicion that she murdered her mistress and then destroyed herself. Two persons, however, in women's clothes, one of whom is supposed to have been a man in disguise, were seen coming from the house with bundles in their hands containing articles which, it is stated, can be identified, and this that Miss Kerr was first attacked in the hall and dragged into the kitchen, where the murder was completed, and the body carried into a pantry. The servant is supposed to have been an accomplice. Two women had been drinking in the house with her on Sunday night, and her mistress remonstrated with her and sent them away; she was to leave today. After the murder the three women must have had a carouse, and the servant either died from the effects of it or was killed, and her two companions went upstairs lay down in a bed, and slept till morning, when they rifled the house. A quantity of plate and clothes was taken away. Miss Kerr was aunt of the late Mr. Simms, of the publishing house of Simms and M'Intyre. A telegram from Belfast stated that the police have at length succeeded in arresting the woman Charlotte Rea, a sister of a prisoner charged with being concerned in the murder of Miss Kerr and her servant at Holywood. She is believed to have been an accomplice, and manifested great alarm when her hiding-place was discovered. The excitement produced in the locality by this tragic affair has not abated. The Northern Whig gives the following description of the cottage called "The Croft," in which the murdered lady lived :- "This picturesque cottage on the Victoria-road, inside the walls of which the dreadful murder was perpetrated, is no doubt the chief place of interest in connexion with the tragedy. The Victoria-road commences at the end of the town in High-street, and is a junction from the Bangor-road. It is narrow, winding, and ascending and at the top, near the residence of the late Miss Kerr-the murdered lady-it commands a beautifal view of Belfast Lough, and the Antrim coast. The cottage is built of brick, and is designedly irregular in form. A tiny flower-plot, a few yards in width, separates it from the road. Ivy and jessamine climb half-way up the walls, and at the cast end flowers are in bloom both summer and winter. Surrounding the dwelling there are several flower plots, and bchind there is a large garden, where the deccased took pride in cultivating the plants. Each room in the dwelling contains suites of furniture of the best description, and valuable pictures decorate the walls. Nothing seemed to have been left undone by Miss Kerr to provide for her personal comfort, and 'The Croft' had the reputation of being not only one of the nicest structures in the neighbourhood, but one complete, in every respect, in its internal furnishing and adornment. The house since the interment of the bodies has remained closed; but the little win-dow in front, which the milk-girl looked through to ascertain the cause of the delay of the opening of the door, and through which she saw the body of the servant lying on the hall floor near the door, was cagerly scanned by the visitors, as was also the window in the end gable looking into the room where the murderers are believed to have caroused and slept after the commission of the horrible deed, and also the window in the rear looking into the kitchen, into which they dragged the body of Miss Kerr, and terminated her existence by blows, after which they placed her in the scullery, and rolled her up in the blanket annd quilt in the extraordinary manner that has already been described." Charlotte Roa is a girl' about '23 years of age, who with her sister has, been employed, sometimes, as a domestic servant and sometimes as a factory hand. Some bundles of wearing apparel which are be-

the Protestant Church in Ireland built upon a foundation of Prophets and Apostles? Well, my friends, if Henry the Eighth was a Prophet or ar Apostle. I give the thing up (great amusement) Queen Elizabeth was either Prophet or an Apostle she was one of the founders of that Church, and they are welcome to her (laughter). So also, are they welcome to their other Apostle,- Loftus, Queen Elizabeth's Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, -who wrote such a nice letter about how he wa patting the Irish to death, and how they writhed in the torture. He asked permission of the Council n London to put to death the heary Catholic Bishop who was once the guest of this queenly ghoul, their mistress. Do you know how it was done? It was in Dublin; and there the old Archbishop of Armagh was brought out, in St. Stephen's Green. They tied the oluman to a stake; they put tin boots upon him, filled with rosin and pitch; and with a slow fire around his feet, they reasted him to death, slow ly (sensation). These were the traditions on which the Protestant Church was founded in Ireland. God forbid that I should entertain or preach animosity between any Catholic and any Protestant. I am not alluding to Protestants, at all; I am talking of their old " Mumbo Jumbo" of a Church (laughter). But, even though O'Connell sat down in Parliament there was a cry of pain from the Catholics of Ire land. Even though many of the Penal Laws were wiped out of the blood-stained statute book, by that newerful hand, there still remained this old Protesant Church, and the Protestant Bishops going to London to make laws (God bless the mark!) for you and me (laughter). These were the nice laws. If a landlord, in any part of Ireland, swore that some body had fired a shot at him from behind the hedge he wasn't asked to produce the pistol nor the man that fired the shot, nor to show where the ball made a hole in his hat. He wasn't asked for any proof if he said, "Pon his honor he was fired at ;-- a desperate thing !"-the whole side of a country would be "proclaimed;" no man could go about his proper business after certain hours; and the people of a whole district would be imprisoned. You have all heard of a judge who sat upon the bench. He was a joker of jokes; and very good jokes he sometimes made-capital jokes. He was particularly fond of a morning's good work and good jokes, when he had some poor fellows before him whom he was about to sentence to death. On one occasion, there were five or six poor Irishmen brought up : and Lord Norbury-this pleasant judge-sentenced them all to death ; but he forgot the name of one of them ; and when they were going out in the hangman's company, the sheriff said: "My Lord, you have forgotten to sentence Darby Sullivan." "Oh! dear me," said his Lordship ; " Darby, come here ; I have a word to say to you. Darby," said he, '" I beg your pardon. I had forgotten your name when I was passing sontence; but, it is better late than never. So you will, of course, be taken out to-morrow morning, and be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your 80m] 1" soul !" "Spare the prayer," said the poor man who was going to his death. "Spare the prayer, Don't pray for me. I never knew anybody to prosper after your prayers" (laughter), There remained that Protestant Church, full of

(Concluded on 6th PAGE.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JAN. 31, 1873.

tiered to have belonged to Miss Kerrand her servant here been found concealed in the yard of a house in which the prisoners lodged .- Times Cor.

III WHAT OFINION OF ISELAND The Philadelphia Annual has the following short editorial on Ireland. Hereig and the Poper "Unwavering attachment to the and the Poper "Unwavering attachment to the Holy, See has always been the brightest glory of Holy boy han a fourteen hundred years of varied Ireland. During ion och induced yours of varied fortune, the Pope has been to her as the Polar Star fortune, the Pope has been to her as the Polar Star to the mariner, guiding her through prosperity and to the mariner, guiding her through prosperity and adversity to the proud position she holds to day of a adversity to the point post of a bound to any of a nation that nover lost the Faith. Ireland alone had the grace and the constancy to resist false religious the grace and the birth that beresy and schism fell tescueres within her sacred abores, and no originator powerses creed ever claimed her as his native land. In all that relates to Ireland this honorable record In an enservice and a second and we are not justified must be taken into account, like spiritual discord can the Whig-which has always had a high reputation in believing that country and Rome without the amongst Irish journals in power of that country and Rome without the strongest proofs."

Mr. MEvoy, M.P., and a number of priests and landed proprietors of the county Meath, presented a memorial to the late Mr. Nicholson, of Kells, in reference to the tenants, then under notice to quit, on his cetate. The memorial implored him, in the on his country and humanity, not to carry out the evictions, and pointed out the great misery they would inflict on the persons whom they affected. The reply to the memorial was delayed in consequence of Mr. Nicholson's death, and his son now replies, setting forth the particulars of the cases of eviction, and alleging that there was good cause in exch case for the action taken. He complains of the working of the Land Act, by which only one side of the case can be heard until after the eviction has taken place. It will be remembered that two men wore tried at a special commission in the county Meath, for slopping Mr. Nicholson on the high road in daylight, and attempting to shoot him. One of the men was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A New Year's gift, which seems to have been reserved for this season, has just been presented to Captain Nolan. It is the bill of costs of the Galway election petition, amounting to £12,345 3s. 4d., subject to taxation. The little souvenir, though not very acceptable, will not embarrass the gallant captain, as he has long since had more than enough to cever the whole claim lodged to his credit by his political friends. Another electoral matter-an incident which occurred during the polling in the last contest for Cork-has attracted some attention this week. Mr. Unkles, J.P., who acted as a personation agent for Mr. Pim, was reported to have made an observation which disclosed how an illiterate voter had voted. The remark was addressed, it is supposed in mistake, to one of Mr. Ronayne's agents, who of course communicated it to that gentleman. The Sheriff's deputy was called upon to remove Mr. Unkles, but declined to do so, and at the close of the election proceedings were taken before the magistrates in the police office. A technical difficulty, however, was raised by the legal advisers of the defendant, who required that legal proof should be given of the holding of the election. Application was made to the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Hana-per for the production of the writ, but it had been of it was procured it was found that even that would and peel." not be sufficient evidence without examining the person who had made it, and in whose custody the writ had been. Mr. Ronayne, having no power to compel the attendance of that witness, abandoned the projecution, but before doing so applied to the Attorney-General to take up the case. A long correspondence has occurred between the hon. member and the first law officer. Mr. Ronayne alleged as one of his reasons for not proceeding further, that the magistrates had acted partially and were prejadiced against him, the majority of those who should hear the case being political opponents. Mr. Palles expressed his opinion that there was no ground for the imputation upon the magistrates, and after receiving full information from the local Crown Solicitor, who had been directed to watch the case, declined to take up the pending proceedings, whereupon Mr. Bonayne complains of a grievance and appeals to the tribunal of public opinion.

How THE UNION WAR CARRIED .-.... The Hon, Robert Shapland Carew represented this county in the Irish Parliament at the time the Union was debated. The following anecdote is related of Mr. Carew at that

ate regard for the people's health, which is very uncommon in this selfish age, in preparing the prized production of the cow for our delicate constitutions. The magistrates, because they are not so fortunate as to be dairy-men themselves, are punishing with severity the milk doctors, whose only anxiety is not to bring back the small-pox or invite the cholers by the sale of milk in its natural state. -Dublin Irishman.

ACTION. FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "NORTHERN WHIG." -Mr. Stannus, the discharged agent of the Hertford disease have lately occurd in more than one lo-estates, can hardly be said to have won a victory calify of South London. These cases arose in against the Northern Whig. Accused of "tyrannical" families suffering from great destitution, and the management, he demanded £10,000 as solatize for popular name of the fever appears to have been his wounded feelings, and indirectly as compensation for his loss of the agency of catates producing nearly £60,000 a year-a powerful and lucrative position. as yet to two or three families, young and old have The jury have awarded him £100 damages. So far amongst Irish journal may he said to have obtained a moral success, although the pecuniary penalty arising from the double costs of a prolonged trial will fall heavily on Mr. Finhy. In the course of the trial witnesses were produced for the defence who articles of food will newsearily add to and inswore to act upon act of arbitrary interference with the tenants ; rents raised on account of Liberal votes, sites refused for new Presbyterian chapels, men fined for the sporting proclivities of their sons, and so on through many petty annoyances, familiar enough to those who know the habitual relations between great landlords and their Irish tenants. We are not in the least surprised, says the Daily Telegraph, at this result. The agent on all Irish estates owned by absentees is always a man who has enormous power; but when the absentee is a man like the late Lord Hertford, who never visited Ireland, refused to see deputations, did not greatly care to increase his income, and permitted, rather than authorised, his agent to start a Tory candidate for Lisburn, then the subordinate would be almost an angel if he did not use his position to enforce his own idea of politics, progress, and society. Nor is it at all essential to convict Mr. Stannus personally of everything harsh that was done. There is in all these cases a kind of hierarchy of officials, and a tenant to whom Lord Hertford was indifferent, and to whom Mr. Stannus was cold, was probably frowned at by the under-agent, rebuked by " a driver," roundly abused by a deputy-driver, and might consider himself lucky if he was not kicked by some still lower subordinate, some under-deputy driver, to whom the traditions of the office despotism had come down, Were the estate mek-rented, the power of the officials would have been less; but as the landlord was not auxious for high rents, the tenants naturally valued their holdings, and were consequently civil-even servile---to the agent whose word was law. While it was doubtful whether Mr. Stannus would keep the post, many of them signed memorials on his behalf; now that he is dismissed these very men come forward to testify against him. Of course, their stories must be taken cum grano salis : but the trial clearly reveals what an Irish estate is, oven when the landlord is an easy and indulgent owner, too rich to care for ligher rents. Of Lord Hertford giving a languid assent to everything proposed by his employeeseven to an increase of rents to punish Lisburn for returning a Liberal-it may be said as of the Fiorentine merchant by Keats, "Half-ignorant, he turned sent to London, and when at last an attested copy an easy wheel. That set sharp racks at work to plach

> The county of Roscommon suffers far more than any other county in Ireland or England from inundations. On the castern side the Shannon swamps this county from Lough Allen to Shannon Bridge, a length, by the river course, of nearly a hundred miles; and on the western side the Suck swamps it for nearly sixty miles, from Shannon Bridge to Castlerea. The crops in these two velleys, for a total length of 160 miles, are every autumn at the mercy of the very rainy climate, liable to be destroyed by one heavy fall of rain.

The Dublin and Belfast Pawnbrokers have been taken in to a considerable extent by two swindlers -the one English the other German. Metzler and Chapman manufactured jewelry to pawn. A thick plating of pure gold covered a substance of lead or iron. The pawnbroker applied the usual tests, and found all right apparently. One man, more sharp-witted than his fellows, cut a link of a chain in two, and discovered the fraud. The two swindlers were remanded at Manchester, December 12th, but in their possession were found no less than 600 Dublin and Belfast tickets for chains, bracelets, and other ornaments they had pledged. In all probability the

"If the Holy Ghost can preserve three hundred "It the holy these can preserve three bundred (claim for you the attributes of thouse two influences) boltoms; one is at her available can be available to the barbor; one at the naval academy, sadly need-ing extensive remaines. Although a thousand miles separate us the harbor; one at the naval academy, sadly need-claim supernatural aid; and with that aid all things cloquence of your tongue has stirred up feelings of are possible." With this quotation we must conclude petriotism and religion that languished for support, but not without expressing a here that we may here. Your unconalled career of nonular success has but not without expressing a hope that we may hear more of Mr. Nevins .--- London Register.

FAMINE FEVER IN THE METEOPOLIS .- Famine fever (the "relapsing fever" of the techanical writers) has reappeared in the metropolis. Several cases of this families suffering from great destitution, and the with respect to them, unhappily, a too accurate name. The attacks of the disease have been limited suffered from it. It seems desirable to direct attention prominently to these cases at the present moment; for, having regard to the very close connexion of the disease with destitution, it is to be apprehended that it may become epidemic before the close of the winter. The persisting high prices of tensify the destitution existing in the metropolis, and thus aggravate the chief predisposing, if not the actual determining, cause of the malady; while the high price of coal will tend, as the cold of the winter begins to be felt, to exaggerate those states of overcrowding among the destitute classes which most promote the spread of the disease. It is significant that, contemporancously with the reappearance of famine fever, typhus has also appeared in South London. Typhus, like famine fever, is fostered by destitution and overcrowding; but, while famine fever is hold to be especially caused by overcrowding. Typhus commonly co-exists with famine The present appearance of famine fever in fever. South London is nost propably a continuation of the outbreak of 1863. In that year, after having wholly dissappeared for thirteen years, the disease again showed itself in the kingdom. In 1869 numerous cases occurred in the metropolis, and in the following year cases were not uncommon. The disease persisted until the summer of 1871, when it seemed to die out. Elsewhere in the country, however, the discase has continued to show itself from time to time to the present period; and there is ground for believing that the malady was introduced into South London, at the close of September or reginning of October, by hopppickers retarning from Kent. These persons, who are largely recruited from the poorest classes of London, and who, during the hop harvest, live in a wretched state of squalor and destitution, are peculiarly subject to epidemic disease, and it is stated that relapsing fever was to some extent prevalent among them during the harvest - Times

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bruce have been speaking at Liverpool on education. The Times observes that the friends of education ought to be happy" and the Standard, that the same not clearly defined individualities will read the speeches "with a sense of disappoilment," probaby because there is nothing like distinct declaration on the part of the Cabinet when all parties are awaiting with keen interest the development of the Government policy with regard to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone told his hearers to beware of the German School of thought, because "although we (Protestants) are pledged to free enquiry, we are only pledged within certain limits which ws ourselves prescribe." Who are the authoritative "Wz," where each prescribes for himself, according to the rights of private judgment, and claims in dividual infallibility ?--Catholic Opinion.

Friday was appointed as a day of " public intercession and prayer" for the success of foreign missions of the Church of England, which prefers Timbuctoo to Whitechapel as a field for evangelical enterprise, and benighted Irish Papista to the native savages of the Potteries, as "converts." We have not heard that in the discourses delivered on the occasion, any allusion was made to the suggestive fact that there are seventeen salaried "Colonia" Bishops" now living in England. It is, perhaps, sufficient to satisfy any conscientious scruple on their part that the Japanese Ambassador considered England " Heathen."-Cath. Opinion.

PROTESTANT REVIVALS .- After nearly twelve years' quietude the Princeite inmates of the Agapemone, or " Abede of Love," near Bridgewater, are now holding a series of rovival meetings. One of these was held on Sunday afternoon at Hamp, near Bridge-water, and was largely attended, and addressed by Foster looked with disdain upon Stokes when the will act at fording time as if they were ha two of Brother Prince's followers, including a former clengyman of the Church of England, who declared that the Gospel dispensation had ended; that the judgment day had commenced ; that Brother Prince had the spirit of judgment in him, and had purged and purified their bodies as well as their souls. He then alluded to the reproach heaped upon them, and professed that they lived moral lives, and received in the Agapemone nothing but spiritual good. SELLING & WIFE .- At the Watford Petty Sessions, on Tuesday fortnight, a navvy man named Edmund Dean, employed on the London and North-Western Railway was brought up in custody, charged with marrying Jane Swan, a young woman of respectable appearance, whilst his first wife was alive. When appearance, whilst his first wife was alive. When but afterwards made a statement admitting the former marriage. He did not live very comfortably with his first wife, and at Watford, while she was in London, he was informed that she was unfaithful He returned home unexpectedly on one occasion and ascortained that this was the case ; and he then sold his wife and furniture to the man whom he found in the house for 10s. The prisoner repeated this statement before the Bench, and was committed for trial at the Herts Assizes. It is another example of the truth which menthat even the vergers of a Protestant Cathedralmay speak unwittingly :-- " A few weeks since, one of the vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral accosted a poorly-clad, threadbare looking individual, who stood scanning the alterations of the edifice, with 'Now. then, move on, we don't want any more of your sort here? It was John Henry Newman !" It would be difficult to count the years since Dr. Richard Whately, at one time invested with the temporalities and itle of the See of Dublin, said of this "poorly-clad. threadbare looking individual," that " the loss to the Church of England of half the bench of bishons would be trifling compared with that of John H. Newman."-Catholic Review. PARADISE FOR PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES .- The, Roy Mr. Tyler, from South Africa, in giving an account of the missionary work among the Zulus, made this remarkable statement, that during over twenty years residence in that country, not a single death had occurred among the families of the mission, although some were blessed with over a dozen children 111 Two members of the Imperial Parliament, Messre. Whalley and Onslow, have been taught that there is a limit even to the liberal latitude allowed orators in England. Both gentlemen have been fined £100 for publicly accusing the Attorney-General of conspiracy to deprive the Tichborno claimant of his

claim for you the attributes of those two immortal bottoms; one is at Key. West, and cannot go out of Your unequalled career of popular success has brought your mission glorious fruits.

It has shecked the ravages of sin, the vice of intomperance, and created union amongst Irishmen. It has excited patriotic feelings, and revived national hopes.

it has strengthened the character, and sustained the status of Irishmen throughout the length and brendth of this immense continent. It has penetrated the hearts of the most profli-

gate. It has extricated those who had fallen into the slough of indifference, and animated the lifeless, and strengthened the feeble and stavering in the good resolutions they had formed for the future. With this record before you, with these gladdening results of an inspired raission, and the certainty of adding h to your laurels, you cannot refuse the invitation of the Irishmen of Savannah, to deliver the oration on St. Patrick's day. As the defender of our country and our name, as the champion of our faith and our honor, we ask you to gladden our hearts on that day-or any other, should a pre-engagement prevent

coule mille fallie. Continue, reverend Father, your noble, patriotic, and charitable course. The eloquence of the immortal Grattan, the glowing genius of Shiel, the patriotic enthusiasm of O'Connell, the dignity of the illustrious Doyle, the andaunted vigor of the Lion of the Fold of Judah, are yours, use them for the sake of truth, the spread of temperance, the glory of religion and the regeneration of poor old freland.

you-when we will engage to give you a royal Irish

FROUDE AS A LECTURER .- Most critics have confined themselves to investigating the merits of Mr. Froude's lectures, with respect to their reliability as compenditions of Anglo-Irish history. "The Appletons," however,-probably the largest book publish-ers in New York, in their "Monthly Journal," thus find another reason for adversely mentioning the English "historian" :- "As a lecturer, pure and simple, Mr. Froude may be pronounced a distinguished failure. For it is the characteristic of the lecturer, as contrasted with the writer, that, by his personality and acquired art of delivery he makes it more impressive, instructive, and agreeable, to lear his words than to read them. With Mr. Fronde just the contrary obtains. By his queer, dissonant, and somewhat cockney pronounciation, his monotonous intonation, and utterly confusing manmer of ending all his clauses, phrases, and sentences, alike with the same dreary rising inflection, he produces on the mind of his hearer much the same weariness and confusion as a puzzled editor or proof reader in reading exceptionally bad "copy or rough "proof." All that aid to memory and attention which a skilful speaker can give by emphasis, shading, or stress of voice, is utterly lacking, and the resultant confusion and weariness to the hearer makes it more than questionable whether the morrow's verbatim report in the daily journals is not altogether prefemble to an hour and a half of strained attention, blinding gas-light, constrained position, and carbonic acid."

THIRTY-TWO MURDERERS IN THE NEW YORK TOURS .-At the moment I begin this letter, there are thirtytwo persons in the city prison charged with murder in some of its degrees. Stokes is the most prominent of the murderers now in the Tombs with the possible exception of Foster, he of car-hook proclivites, who has had trial and conviction, but managed to secure a stay of proceeding through the action of Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn. The other slayers of their mee are mostly low fellows, the cauk, rs of a calm age and long peace, and are unprovided with money or moneyed friends like the two I have mentioued. The rapid increase of crime has alarmed them, and they naturally look with apprehension on the chances which lie before them. The murderers now in prison are keen observers of events, and I am told by an officer connected with Tombs, that every fresh assassination is regarded by them as a matter of personal offence. Naturally, their indignation is roused at any event that threatens to deprive them of life, and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and they know, or at all events believe, that their chances of acquittal are diminishtter shot the Prince of Erie and was consigned to the Tombs. Stokes was sevene until another murderer was brought in, and made the cause of Stokes identical with that of Foster. The bond of sympathy grew and srengthened as another murderer, and another, were added, and the two famous butchers came at length to be moved by a common sorrow at the degeneracy of mankind. Dougherty who killed Scannel, received the severest censure until King murdered O'Neil in a lawyer's office on Pine-street, and in the presence of his wife and sevof the select, and King was despised. But this was not long, and if King has any sensibility he must have owed a debt of gratitudo to Blakely. The latter shot his nicce, because she would not, out of her disreputable carnings, supply his domand for money. She had forgotten her duty to her uncle naturally the uncle became enraged and there was nothing to be done but to kill her. By this act he slevated King to a place among the other murderers, and caused them to unite in hatred of himself. But the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft to look out for the life of poor Jack, or any other man, could not bear to see Blakely thus alone. He impelled Simmons to the use of his bowie knife upon an acquaintance with such artistic success that the latter ooked as if he had been used for the practice of beginners in a medical school, and rendered a functal an imperative necessity. Now, Simmons is the tabooed and despised murderer, and the other murderers are united in common cause against him. Before you receive this letter there may be another slaughter which will place Simmons among the elect, and leave some other irresponsible unfortunate in the position of latest murderer. The drunken gentleman at Harlem who tied his young son to a stove recently, and then roused up the fire till it roasted the urchin to death, does not count in this assassins' association, for the reason that his little transaction is regarded as a private and family affair Wedding victims frequently announce; "No pre sents received, except from relatives ;" on the same principle, or an inversion of it, the murderers' union consider it a trifle off colour to assassinate a person to whom you may be attached by consanguineous ties. You may murder a mother-in-law, a wife, or a personal friend with impunity, but it isn't the respectable thing to butcher your mother or your shild. A consin might do, and an uncle or a nices would not be objectionable, but the people are getting fastidious and the line is understood to come nearer than these relationships .- New York Letter to the Gincinnatti Gazette. An ex-officer of the United States navy has pub lished a long article on the present state of the iron clad fleet, taking a late official statement of the Secretary of the Department as to its strength. We says the Boston Globe, have presumably fifty-one iron-clad vessels, besides our wooden fleet, a force which one would think would be sufficient to protest our harbors and vindicate any national insult offered us. But this is what an ex-officer has to say about it : " Four of the most ponderous are on the stocks, and probably never will be finished, for they are nearly rotten and not worth building; five are repairing by removing rotten wooden decks and

the Dictator, Puritan, and Donnoke may possibly be used. The Miantonomah is condemned out-and-out So thirty-six may be bonsidered worthless for any use they can be/pat to; as it would cost mere to repair them than to build new vessels." We have before alluded to this subject at length, and the statements here made only serve to confirm what we have said on those occasions, and to show that the splendid navy" of the United States exists almost wholly on paper.

It cost the American people five thousand dollars to study Irish history under Prof. Frouds ; and they then turned round and paid Father Bucke one hundred thousand dollars to unlearn it. The experience of Mr. Froudo in America has dissuaded Mr. Spurgeon and a half dozen other English platformers from coming across the ocean. They have advised their friends here to postpone indefinitely all arrangements for their reception, and to cancel all engagements for a starring tour. We breathe easier. - Western Catholic.

The New York Sun remarks that :-- "The new system of securing honesty in the collection of street-car fares indicates a pitiable lack of confidence in human nature. The introduction of the patent indicator is said, however, to have had a marked effect in increasing the revenues of Boston streetcar companies, and is almost a perfect saleguard against embezzlement. What is wanted now is a machine that will prevent the office-holders from stealing. The inventor would deserve to be called the father of his country. The only instruments which have been found to stop such thefts as here-tofore are a pair of handcuffs." Which is not saying much for American morality.

A party of Chinamen in Sau Francisco, not appreciating the subfleties of the law's delays, and having suffered from the tricks of one of their own countrymen, who had been accused of stealing \$300 in coin, took the culprit into a wash-house, twisted a towel around his neck, prenounced him guilty, and proceeded to carry the sentence into execution by pitching him into the bay, from which he was rescued by a boat-man. The self-constituted court are suffering some of the rigors of the law's delay, being in prison on an indictment for altempt to murder.

An ex-judge, of one of the Westchester county (N. Y.) courts, has been arrested for till-tapping, having been caught in the act. He seems to be a confirmed kleptonaniae, as in his room were found haw books, envelopes, paper, wax-candles and a variety of articles of no use to him, which he had stolen from other people. He is a man of means, and had an extensive legal practice, which brought him in a large revenue.

There is a statesman in the Chicago Board of Alderman who has discovered a new reason in sup-port of open tippling houses on Sunday. "Whiskey," says he, " is a thing which can be kept over from Saturday till Monday; but lager beer cannot!" Hence arises a most logical necessity that lager beer shall be consumed on Sunday.

In descanting upon the dearth of "servant gals" in Chicago, the Post of that city takes occasion to remark that " the unaccountable neglect of Providence to create at least one servant for every lady who is brought into the world, has long been felt as a grievance by civilized humanity."

FERDING FOWLS .-- Don't keep food aiways by some poultry, because, if laying fowls, they are tande too fat, and if futtening ones, not fat enough. To fatten poultry, feed three times in twenty-four hours all hey will eat, and remove all they leave, and they will cat more than when cloved and disgusted by the constant presence of food. To keep layers in proper condition, feed twice or thrice daily a regular ration, but not as much as they will est. Some say. feed as long as they will run for what you throw to them and cat greedily, but that is not right, for they get too fat unless they are laying freely. They will show eagerness about as long as they cau swallow, and will scramble for what you give them until in their rivalry they stuff and cram themselves week after week, and become a mass of fat, yet they Feed your regular laying stock inoderately, and be governed by their state of flesh rather than by their greed. Take a few fowls from the perch at night to test their weight occasionally, and a little practice will enable you quickly to decide on the condition of the flock. Increase the ration as the yield of eggs increases ; and so long as the laying keeps pace with the diet, you may give rich and stimulating ford, in any quantity. Feed the select breeding stock more sparingly than the rest of the layers, so as to give only a moderate yield of eggs for ha ching purposes, for if you promote great prolificness in the parents, the result will be weakness in the progeny. Chick-ens, during the period of their rapid growth, should be fed very often with a variety, and all they will cat. While they are growing, there is no danger of over-feeding if they are fed frequently, and allowed perfect freedom, so that they may take the excreise that is indispensable to their thrift. Speak well of your neighbors, or do not speak of them at all. A cross neighbor may be made a kind one by kind treatment. The true way to be happy is to make others happy. To do good is a laxury. If you are not wiser and better at the end of the day, that day is lost. Practice kindness, even if it be but a little each day; learn something cach day, even if it is but to spell a word. Do not seem to be what you are not. Learn to control your temper and your words. Say nothing behind one's back that you would not say to one's face. WERDS.-The best thing to do with weed seeds cleaned out of the grain is to burn them, --If the screenings contain weeds, as they almost always do, they should be thoroughly boiled before feeding. If possible, allow no weeds to go to seed in the growing crop or in the fence corners and waste places. Mow the weeds in the pastures. If the wheat or barley stubbles are weedy, it is a capital plan to go over them with a mowing machine. PERMANENT MARKING-INK FOR LINEN, &c.-- A good and permanent marking-ink for linen may be made by dissolving platinum, in a mixture of three parts of hydrochlorio acid and one of nitric acid, and letting the solution go on until the acid, can dissolve no more. The liquid is then to be diluted with water and some caustic potash added. Some sugar and gum must also be put in to thicken it. All writing done with this ink afterwards requires a hot flat-iron to be passed over it, to make the writing indelible. How TO KREP A GATE FROM SAGGING .- Set the hanging-post three and a half feet in the ground, tramp well at the bottom, on the side opposite the gate : then dig a trench six inches deep from, one post to the other; in this put a three by four scantling, or a pole of white oak, black mulberry, or some other lasting timber, seeing that it just fills the space between the two gate posts, and cover with earth, and the gate will stand as you hang it until the posts rot off. AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR SORE EVES .- A COITESPONdent of the Delhi Gazitte asks :- " Did you ever try the use of common sugar in the case of sore eyes ? I know that Mahouts always put sugar into elephant's eyes when they are bad at all. A man here had very bad eyes in the hot weather. The doctor applied lotions and caustic, but did ne good ; se I made, him bathe them in sugar and water, and he was cured in a few days." 19 - 14 **4**

. . . .

honest to be lords, we may reckon Mr. Shapland Carew, the member for the county Wexford. When Lord Castlerengh visited this gentleman, in order to offer him a peerage and some other more substantial advantages, as inducements to vote for the Legislative Union, Mr. Carew indignantly exclaimed : 'I will expose your insolent offer in the House of Commons to-night ; I will get up in my place, and charge you with the barefaced attempt to corrupt a legislator.' Oastlereagh coolly replied : 'Do so, if you will; but if you do, I will immediately get up, and contradict you in the presence of the House-I will declare upon my honor, that you have uttered a falsehood ; and I shall follow up the declaration by demanding satisfaction as soon as we are beyond the reach of the sergeant-at-arms !' Mr. Carew desired the noble Secretary to get out of his house with all possible expedition, on pains of being kicked down the hall-door steps by his footman. Castlercagh accordingly withdrew; but Carew did not execute his threat of exposing the transaction to the House. It were idle to speculate on the motives which induced him to practice that forbearance."-Grifick's Almanac for 1873.

The Observer says :- The great Wicklow case is not yet ended. An action has been brought against the present Earl, whose claim was established by the House of Lords in 1870, by one Mr. Price, a medical suistant, who claims to recover a very considerable sum for services rendered in enabling the present Earl to defeat the claim of Mrs. Howard and her alleged infant son. No less than £250 was paid into court, but with this the plaintiff was not content, and was proceeding to open his declarations, when, at the instance of Mr. Baron Martin, the whole case was referred to arbitration. The Wicklow case lay in a comparatively small compass, and yet it seems that £250 is not enough to compensate one of the two or three dozen of private detectives who were engaged upon it. If this be so, we can only wonder what were or are the expenses incurred for private agency in the Tichborns case, and devoutly hope that no fresh trials may arise therefrom. A private agent's work is not pleasant; it requires considerable acumen, and it ought, beyond all doubt, to be highly rewarded. At the same time £250 is a large sum, and one begins to see that the astute detective of fiction is an underrated person. If the sum paid into court by way of satisfaction of Mr. Price's claim be any fair test of the fees usually paid to detectives, a leading confidential agent ought to make an income as large as the Attorney-General himself .---That his work, is fully, as ardnous, and far more unpleasant, may be admitted without hesitation.

Dublin milkmen are in sore straits by reason of the war going on between themselves and the city authorities. It is a hard case that the sollers of milk will not be permitted to dilute it so far as to render it digestible. The learned dairymen of Dublin are well, aware of the dangerous consequences Protestant and Pope hater. They are very absured comes from the cow. In their own protective so- arguments used by themselves against Papal Inciety those freders of cattle declared that good milk. would sicken the public. Perhaps they were right; for being so long accustomed to impure milk, the public stomach might feel very uneasy after swal-

Irish pawnbrokers will now, for the first time, learn how extensively they have been cheated.

At a religious ceremony held in Dublin, Cardinal Cullen delivered au address, in which he congratulated the faithful on the progress the Catholic religion had made during the year, observing that the only enemy religion had to contend with was Governments.

The Waterford Dispensary Committee has elected medical officer purely upon theological qualifications, after a very uproarious discussion.

The guardians of the Kilkenny Union, at their meeting lately, handed over their hospital to the care of the Sisters of Charlty, and discharged the nurses.

A mail-bag, containing some four hundred letters many of them registered, has been stolen on its way between the train and Drogheda.

GREAT BRITAIN

Rev. W. NEVINS ON ROMANISM .- Rev. Willis Nevins. an Anglican minister, in his essay on Protestantism, Anglicanism and Romanism, thus speaks of Romanism :- "Nothing is so talked of, in what is erroneously called the Religious World,' as Romanism; and, I may say, nothing is so little understood. The Head, the life of the Roman Catholic Church, is the Pope. The Roman Catholic believes that Jesus Christ founded a Church which would last till He came again in the end of time to judge all men, the living and the dead. He believes that as Jesus Christ prayed to His Father that His Church might remain one, that that Father who is Almighty will falfill his prayer. That they may be one, even as we are one.' He believes that the Holy Ghost will always preserve the Church from falling into error; he believes this because Jesus Christ said that after He left this world He would send the Comforter who would guide her into all truth.' From these remarks it will be evident that Mr. Nevins has grasped the true idea of the basis of the Catholic religion, and he is peculiarly happy in his application of the principles here stated to the doctrine, recently defined, of Papal Infallibility. While disposing of the Protestant objection to this dogma that it is " hlasphemous," because " it is making the Pope a God," he remarks :- "The Vatican Council simply has declared that the Pope at certain times when doing certain things, is infallibly guided. Why is this blasphomous; why does t make him like unto a God? Was not St. John infallibly guided while writing his Gospel? must not the twelve Apostles have been guided and prevented from teaching error; or else, might not they have taught falschoods to the heathen whom they were sent to convert? It is very curious to to observe how High Churchmen, when discussing this question, become as bitter as the most ultrawrought to health by the use of pure milk, as it, in being so bitter, and for this reason, because the fallibility oan easily be turned against them. The High party believe that an (Ecumenical Council held in those days when the Western Church and the Eastern were not divided, was infallibly guided lowing a draught of the madulterated article. Not-by the Holy Ghost from promulgating error. The Transforming all the heavy fines inflicted upon the Roman Catholic, logically, and with perfect right, milt philanthropists they persist, with an affection-can turn against his High Church accuser and say:

UNITED STATES.

estates.

THE SOUTH TO FATHER BURKS .- The Irishmen of Savannah, Ga., extended the following invitation 'to Father Burks

Reverend Father-The Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen, in Savannah, call upon you from the Sunny South. Your name is engraven on their hearts, and your fame and your influence is now .recognized as world spread as that of St. Patrick or O'Connell. With the missionary qualifications, the | beams and putting in iron beams and decks, which sonctity and the untiring perseverance of the one, was absolutely necessary; and by the time, these and the disinterested ardor of the other, well may well dooks and beams are in they will need new iron

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JAN. 31. 1873.

Hitness The True AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE, SHINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY, IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Bubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single oppics, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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 HAT DATE.

8. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GES. Rowald & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTRBAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAE. JANUARY-1873. Friday, 31-St. Peter Nolasco, C. FEBRUARY-1873. Saturday, 1-St. Icnatins, B. M. Sunday, 2-Fourth after Epiphany. Monday, 3-St. Blaise, B. M. Tuesday, 4-St. Andrew Corsini, B. C. Wednesday, 5-St. Agatha, V. M. Thursday, 6-St. Titus, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is now asserted, positively, that the long tilked of union of the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons has been accomplished, the several princes of the Orleans family having recognised the Comto de Chambord as their legitimate sovereign : thus, by implication confessing that all occupants of the throne since 1830 have been usurpers; for since the voice of the nation has not been heard, it is only upon the ground that the hercditary rights of Henry 5th are indefectible, that the lawful sovereignty can be attributed to him. We attach however but little importance to this announced union; we want to hear what the people of France will say to it; if they refuse to recognize Henry 5th as their King, it matters little what the Orleanists say or do.

There has been a terrible disaster in the Channel which is exiting much feeling in England. An emigrant ship, the North Fleet, with a large number of passengers, mostly of the poorer classes, lying at anchor off Dungeness, was run into by a steamer unknown. A scene of terrible confusion occurred on board of the ill-fated ship; the efforts of the captain to save the lives of his passengers were rendered useless by the frantic disorder of the latter, and the captain, it is said, had to fire upon them-but all was in vain. The North Fleet soon sank, carrying to the bottom with her the great majority of those on board .---Nothing certain has yet been heard of the s camer that caused the accident, and much indignation is expressed at the heartless conduct of her captain and crew in not waiting to tender assistance to the vessel which they had out down. It is very probable however that the steamer may have shared the fate of the North Fleet. Such a collision as that that oo ourred, though of course more dangerous to the vessel struck, than to the one striking, must have inflicted severe injuries on the latter; injuries sufficiently serious to compel her to put into port to repair damages before continuing her voyage. From the fact that no steamer under such circumstances has entered any of the Channel ports, it is we think very probable that the steamer that cut down the North Fleet has herself foundered at sea. The misunderstanding, or as they would say on this Continent, the "unpleasantness" betwixt Great Britain and Russia on the Central Asia question is exciting some apprehension in Europe. The dispute at present seems to be as to what are the boundaries of Affghanistan whose independence Great Britain asserts against Russia. By the former one line is insisted upon as the true boundary; by the latter another line is claimed. Out of this trouble may yet arise; for of late years the peace at any price, policy of Great Britain has produced the opinion that she will always yield at last.

1832 Mgr. Bruyiere, coadjutor to the Vicar province, sometimes in another, continued to entry into the Corea. The offer was accepted, and he was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Corea; but after traversing a great part of Chins in constant danger and in much suffering, his health gave way, and he died in Manchuria in 1835. Amongst those who were with him at the last moment, was a Chinese

raised to the dignity of the Priesthood, having been trained at the Propaganda in Naples. He at last managed to get across the frontier, and subsequently found means to introduce two French missionaries, the Rev. MM. Maubert and Ghastran, "the first Europeans"-the Reviewer tells us-" who succeeded in setting foot upon the soil of Corea which they were Christians who as members of the numerous body of destined ere long to redden with their blood." In the meantime, Mgr. Imbert had been named as successor to the deceased Mgr. Bruyniere, and he also after incredible hardships reached the Corcan capital on the 31st December, 1837. Now for the first time, the missionaries were firmly planted in the hitherto inaccessible land. How this was accomplished, by what artifices the missionaries contrived to gain access to the country, and to move about therein from place

to place, is told in the following :----"A singular custom prevails in Corea with regard to the dress worn by persons in mourning for their parents. The son who has lost a father or mother is considered, during a specified period, as one who is himself dead to the world; he may neither engage in conversation, nor in any active employment, nor is it lawful for him to look any human being in the face. His condition is indicated by a special costume, of which the most conspicuous feature is an enormous wicker hat, shaped like a huge extinguisher, which completely screens the head and face. An additional disguise is provided in the shape of a veil held down by a pair of sticks which the mourner carries in his hands. His clothing is of coarse unbleached hempen cloth, and his feet may be shod in straw sandals only. If spoken to he may refuse all reply; and when travelling he occupies a solitary room in the waysido inns. This singular custom is greatly in favor, as the Abbe Pichon observes of the 'sainte contrebande des ames."

Thus disguised, and protected against discovery by the customs of the country, Mgr. Imbert and his two priests for some time managed to pursue their sacred labors in Corea. Not for long however, for the career of the Catholic missionary, though glorious is necessarily short. We again copy from the Review : "What followed may be best narrated in the

words of the Abbe Pichon :---

"The presence of the prelate and the other missionaries could not long be kept a secret; the very eagerness of the Christians to participate in the sacrod mysteries betrayed their presence. A frightful persecution broke out in 1839. A great number of Christians were arrested, and subjected to the most rigorous tortures, either to cause them to apos tatise, or to compel them to reveal the place of refuge of the Missionaries. Upon this Mgr. Imbert in order to save his poor Christians, resolved upon to his two companions to do the same. MM. Maubert and Chastran joyfully obeyed their Vicar Apostolic as the mandato of God Himself. They received the glorious crown of martyrdom together on the 21st September, 1639.'"-p. 163.

These infatuated agents of a brutal superstition, as Protestants generally term the Cath olic religion, having, like good shepherds given their lives for the flock, another period of six years ensued during which the Corean Christians wore left without a priest; but,-"meanwhile some Coreans who had been smuggled out of the country a few years previously were receiving a clerical education at the Portuguese settlement of Macao, (near Hong-Kong) and with the assistance of one of these neophytes in deacon's orders, a now Apostolic Vicar, Monseigneur Ferreol, attended by a missionary named Daveluy, contrived to enter Corea in 1845." Here for the space of eight years, living in strictest seclusion Mgr. Ferreol labored with much success; the number of Christians rising from 7,000, the figure to which they had been cut down by the persecution above mentioned to 11.000. In 1853 Mgr. Ferreol died, naming as his successor Mgr. Berneux, at that time pro-vicar Apostolic in Manchuria. Of this zculous emissary of Satan, as Protestants must of course consider him, if Romanian be idolatrous and what in justification of their Protest its enemies pronounce it to be, the Edinburgh Review gives the following details: This active and devoted missionary had been employed in different parts of China, Cochin-China, and Manchuria since 1839, and had at one period spent months in chains in the dungeons of Hae, the capital of Cochin-China, whence he was released almost by a miracle through the casual arrival of a French corvette upon the coast."-p. 163. The choice of Mgr. Ferreol was confirmed by the Holy Sec; and in 1856, Mgr. Berneux together with two other missionaries embarked on board a Chinese junk ; and at last, aided by two devoted converts he managed to effect his entrance in disguise, into the capital of the Corea. For ten years Mgr. Berneux contrived to elude the vigilance of the authorities; shifting his residence from place to place when his hiding place was discovered. His mode of life he thus describes :---"I am forced to condemn myself to remain hidden in my little room from morning to night, and from night to morning, without being able to go out into the courtyard, without opening my window even in summer, and without venturing to speak unless in a subdued voice." How he would have managed had he, like a Protestant missionary, been accompanied by a wife and children we do not see; but being by however had not forgotten it, and the cry of the rules of his religion a bachelor, Mgr. Ber- bear towards her royal person, and as a proof the thousands of her children thence calling to neux contrived to lead this kind of life for of the interest that her representative took in

Apostolic in Siam, offered himself to attempt an press heavily on the native Christians; but still the abominable superstition of Romanism continued to spread, as it also does both in England and the U. States. At last, however the residence of the Bishop was discovered, and on the 23rd February, 1866, he was suddenly seized at his own residence, pinioned, and carried off to gaol; whilst at the same time the who had been converted to Christianity, and other missionaries and a number of the converts were also made prisoners. What followed we will let the Reviewer tell in his own words :----

"On the 26th February Monseigneur Berneux wa arraigned for trial before the Regent himself, assisted by his eldest son, and four judges. It is unnecessary to enter into the harrowing details of torture and insult which the biographer of the martyred prelate recounts, on the authority of two native soldiers on duty as guards at the trial, witnessed the whole proceedings; and their statement, although precise enough as regards the replies given by the venerable prisoner to the judges, throws little, if any, light upon the motives which so suddenly led to his apprehension, and the commission of a frightful crime. After enquiries as to Monseigneur Berneux's country, the means by which he had reached Cores, the number of missionaries and converts &c. the significant question was put: 'If you are told to go away, will you go back to your own country To this the reply characteristically given was: 'No unless I am taken away by force.' Shortly after this defiant answer had been returned, torture was applied for the purpose of extracting a confession (it is needless to say how unsuccessfully) respecting the names and whereabouts of native converts; until at length reduced to a pitiable condition-the unfortunate victim was dragged back to his prison to await the hour of release by death."-p. 167.

This was not long of coming. On the 8th of March, Mgr. Berneux, together with three of his priests the Rev. MM. Bretenieres, Beaulieu, and Dorie were led out to a sandy plain on the banks of the river, and there put to death :---

" Having been unbound in presence of a vast crowd, from the chairs on which they had been carried to the execution ground, and stripped of almost all their clothing, the unhappy victims were butchered in succession. Monseigneur Berneux was the first to die after the third stroke of the headman's sword. Three days later two other missionaries MM. Petitnicolas, and Pourthie met a similar fate near the city of Hanggang ; whilst the coadjutor Monseigneur Daveluy, with L'Abbe Huin; and another missionary M. Anmaitre fell one after another into the hands of their active persecutors, and alike suffered death on Good Friday, the 30th March. At the same time measures of unrelenting severity 167.

There were thus left alive but three of the gallant band of missionaries of whom one, Mgr. Ridel, has been designated as Mgr. Berneux's successor. The sickle of death reaps fast and olose, but still a fresh crop springs up. As fast as falls one set of Bishops and Priests, another shows itself above the surface, and is soon ripe for the harvest; far from it being necessary to put forth great efforts to effect this wonderful growth, it shoots up spontaneously; and the chief difficulty is to select from amongst the number of candidates for martyr dom eagerly presenting themselves, those to whom shall be awarded the much coveted prize of being the next victims. Amongst the many strange effects of the debasing superstition of Romanism upon its votaries, there is none more striking and more constant than this. The Catholic missionary, the Protestant missionary is each the product of his peculiar religious system. Of the one, Mgr. Imbert, Mgr. Berneux with their martyred companions are the representatives; the comfortable well clad Judson, taking to his bosom his third wife, is the highest type of the other. Which is of God, which of earth, every man will determine for himself. We care not to follow the Reviewer in his account of the secular consequences of the late martyrdoms of so many French priests: but we cannot doubt that the soil of the Corea saturated and enriched with the blood of so many martyrs, will yet bring forth a plentiful harvest; and that the Lord will grant to the pravers of the martyrs the conversion to Christianity, of the people for whose conversion these martyrs laid down their lives, amidst many and cruel tortures.

To this Address a suitable reply having been handsome bouquet for Lady Dufferin, account returned, His excellency visited the Church of panied by a sly request for a holiday through Gesu; and then the large Hall, beneath where. her ladyship's intervention-a demand which the Seances of the College are held. Here Addresses in both languages were presented by the students, to which replies were given, first returned his thanks for the Addresses prein French and then in English, by His Excellency, in which he expressed, on his own part and on the part of Lady Dufferin, his regret that the latter had not been able, owing to in- serving respect for others. The proceedings disposition, to accompany him. Some pieces of were terminated by the performance by the music having been skilfully executed by the College Band, amidst the loud plaudits of the assistants, His Excellency retired, and drove to the

SCHOOL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. The large building had been handsomely decorated with flags for the occasion, and a carpet led from the great entrance in the yard to the reception room, where His Excellency was received by the Principal and his fellow-laborers; a number of our clergy, amongst whom we noticed the R.R. M.M. Rousselot, Fabre, and Barbarin; together with Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., M. L. A. Jette, M.P., and others of our citizens who had been honored with an invitation to be present. After a few words of introduction, the Governor-General was led through the Salle d'Etudes to a platform raised that love. We have seen that it is a matter of at the further end, where, having taken his vital importance; we have established without seat, the proceedings were inaugurated by an knowledge of doubt the great principle that Address in French, the excellent delivery of which was noticed-and by another in the English language. To both of these His Excellency, again both in French and English, returned gracious replies, full of good advice and encouragement to the pupils of the good Brothers, of whose noble labors in behalf of education the speaker had been witness in all parts of the world. A little fellow then came forward and laid at His Excellency's feet a handsome bouquet for Lady Dufferin whose unavoidable absence was much regretted by all. During the course of the afternoon the proceedings were diversified by music, vocal and instrumental, of the pupils. Having demanded, and of course obtained, the grace of a holiday for these, His Excellency took his departure about 5 P.M., amidst the cheers of those assembled, given with hearty good will, for the Queen and her deservedly popular representative.

On Friday, the 24th, in spite of a pelting snow storm of the genuine Canadian type, and a biting gale from North East, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, visited the Convent of Villa Maria, under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation. The Vice-Regal party experienced some difficulty, owing to the severity of the weather, and the depth of the snow drifts; however, in spite of all obstacles they at last reached the gate of the Convent where a warm reception awaited them. They were received by the Lady Superior and conducted all over the large building whose internal arrangement won much admiration from the visitors. His Excellency, and the Countess of led to eternal destruction by it. Dufferin were then conducted to the large Salle where the young lady pupils were scated as in in this terrible state. The first are those an amphitheatre, and the walls of which were profusely and tastefully decorated with garlands and wreaths of flowers. As the illustrious visitors advanced to the place prepared for them on an elevated platform, their cars were greeted with sweet music from the voice and the instrument, after which Addresses remarkable for the elegance of their language were presented, one by Madlle. A. Pinsonneault to Lord Dufferin, and another by Miss Mullarkey to Lady Dufferin. We regret that the limits to which by our functions as a weekly paper, we are restricted, prevent us from giving these at length, as well as the very neat and appropriate replies which they provoked, and from the tone of which it was evident that their Excellencies were deeply impressed by the spectacle before their cyes. But it is not necessary for us to attempt the panegyric of the Convent of Villa Maria. Its reputation is wide spread as the Continent, solid as the base of the Rocky Mountains. We should add that Lady Dufferin herself replied to the Address presented to her by the young ladies. Then again the party set forth to face the storm still raging in all its fury. Lady Dufferin fatigued no doubt by the exposure to such severe weather, returned home; but His Excellency, who in his punctuality well represents his Royal Mistress, proceeded to the Grand Seminaire, or College of Montreal, where the Reverend Fathers of Sulpice awaited him to do the honors of their institution. The vast building was visited in all its parts; class rooms, dormitories, and cabinet de physique ; after which the party proceeded to the Sallo Academique where the pupils were arranged in | tion ? two lines, whilst the enlivening strains of the excellent College Band welcomed the approach of Her Majesty's representative. Having taken his seat on a raised platform, His Excellency received the Addresses presented to are members of the same body; Christians who him by the pupils; one in French and the are children of the same Father who is in Heaother in English which was well delivered ven; Christians who are disciples of the same by the son of our respected fellow-citizen Judge divine master, Jesus Christ; Christians who Monk. A very little fellow then stepped for- are heirs of the same kingdom, Henven, Chris-

we need scarcely say was cheerfully complied with. Again in both languages His Excellency sented to him; accompanied by plain but most excellent advice to the youths before him, on the importance in this go-ahead country of preentire body of pupils, of the National Anthen when the party broke up, much gratified by what they had seen and heard.

We are sure that all Her Majesty's subjett in Canada must be delighted with their new Governor, and must appreciate the interest that he takes, in all our institutions, Catholic and Protestant whose inmates can all alike join in the petition God Save the Queen. Domine salvam fac Reginam." Amen.

WRITTEN FUL THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXV.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL." " LOVE THY ENERGY." Having established, Christian soul, the great christian duty of loving your enemics, it be comes us now to examine the true nature of without this love of our enemies we can never see God. This being established, it becomes our duty to examine with an equal anxiety and care the true nature of this love.

As there is nothing more rare than a true and sincere reconciliation of enemies; so there is nothing so rare as a true and sincere love of them. Even those who respect the law of God the most and who are most disposed to fulfil its holy precepts; even those laying claim to the sincerest piety often decieve themselves on this point. And how is this. The reason is obvious. The Apostle St. James (Ep 1 c 2) tells us that "the man who hates his brother is in darkness and walkethein durkness and knoweth not whether he goeth because the darkness hath blinded his eye." Tromble, Christian soul, lest this be your case. Of all states there is none so terrible as that of spiritual blindness. As long as we are conscious that we are in a state of sin, so long is there some hope of amendment, because the know. ledge itself of sin is often the strongest incentive to repentance; but to be blind to sin; to think that we can see when we cannot; to think that we are leading a life of grace, when we are not, this is the most fatal of all states; this is the most terrible of all blindness. But this Christian soul on the word of an Apostle is the state of the hater. He is in darkness and walketh in darkness and knoweth not

whither he goeth because the darkness hath blinded his eye. Let us then study attentively this terrible evil in order that we may not

CATHOLIC MISSIONS. - We continue our notice of the article in the Edinburgh Review for October, wherein that Protestant periodical gives us a sketch of the progress of Catholic Missions in the Corea.

After the martyrdom of the Rov. Jacques Velloz in May 1801, an interval of about thirty years clapsed before it was again possible, such was the vigilance of the Corean authorities, to smuggle another priest into the country. Rome, her for assistance, was ever in her ears. In several years. Persecutions, sometimes in one the holy cause of education.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. -His Excellency is indefatigable in his laudable efforts to encourage the cause of education in Canada, and to testify to the interest taken in the same cause by the illustrous Lady, his Royal Mistress, whose worthy representative he is. During the early part of last week he visited the McGill College and other institutions of our Protestant fellow-citizens; and in the latter part several of our Catholic institutions were in like manner honored with the Vice-Regal visit. Wednesday, the 22nd, His Excellency devoted to the College of St. Mary, under the R. R. Fathers of the Company of Jesus, and to the school of the Christian Brothers. Accompanied by his A. D. C., the illustrious visitor alighted at the doors of the first-named Institution about 3 P.M., amidst the cheers of the students, and was received and led to the Library by the Rev. Professors, on whose behalf an Address was presented, in which they testified to the great pleasure that the visit af-

forded them, as enabling them again to assure their sovereign of the love and esteem they

There are three classes of people who walk who persuade themselves that they have forgiven their enemies, and yet do not wish to give any outward signs of this forgiveness.

The heart of man says the prophet Jeremiah is evil and impenetrable for it is full of illusions and many errors. "We have forgiven our enemies" you say "but we will not salute them; we will not frequent their company." Alas Christian soul, if this be your case you are a liar and a hypocrite, and thus your lie and your hypocrisy is the more dangerous because you deceive yourself. If you refuse to salute your enemy, you do not love him; nay you hate him. For what stronger proof can there be that you love him not and that you hate him, than that you cannot suffer his presence and that you seek to avoid him ? Do men refuse to see and to speak to them whom they love? On the contrary, do they not seek every opportunity of being in their presence, do they not seek every occasion of speaking with them? Do they shun them on the streets, do they refuse to salute them ?

Oh! but we avoid their company only be. cause we wish to avoid quarrels and contentions with them I Ab, Christian soul, you have condomned yourself. You are afraid of quarrels. Then assuredly you do not love. For do men quarrel with those whom they love? Does not your own defence betray you ? does it not prove beyond all doubt that hatred still rankles in your bosom ? that the wound is still there and that if it is healed at all, it is only with the thinnest of thin films? that though you persuade yourself that it is covered over by a healthy scar beneath is only a festering mass of corrup-

But we are not bound to salute them or to speak to them. What! Christian soul, are Christians on this earth then not to speak to each other ? and not to salute Christians who ward, and in a few simple words presented a | who partake in the same holy spirit; who pre-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JAN. 31, 1873.

tise the same religion ; who have been regenerated by the same waters of Baptism; who constitute one only family in the Church of God; who have been redeemed by the same forward passing those who were before me, and God; way, have before me, and blood of Jesus Christ; who are partskew of the when I got near to him I went hastily and with a blood of Jesus Christ; who are partskew of the sense of share and in I went hastily and with a same Saoraments; are these Christians here on earth, I sak, in order to avoid each other, and to refuse to salute? You hope, I suppose for to refuse to salute ? I do nope, whet to live in of that bag, he immediately rebuked me saying eternal life? But how do you expect to live in alack-a-day, what you call stinking the poor man alack-a-day, what you cannot bear to smell it; the poor man bear obunned and disrespected? Heaven in the eternal presence of those whom on earth you have shunned and disrespected? Will God, think you, make one heaven for them and another for you? Your position in Heaven will be to partake with them in all its joys and happiness; to be united with them in the bosom of God and to sing with them eterally the praises of God. But how can you do all this with those whose society on earth is unsupportable to you? whose presence is a pain? Clugni read scripture till nature failed him and he No, Christian soul, so long as these feelings remain in your breast, renounce all the promises of faith and all hopes of eternal glory; seclude yourself with the murderer Cain, as an object of malediction from the communion of the true faithful; approach not the altar of God; dare not any longer to assist at the divine mysteries; exclude yourself willingly and forever from the assembly of the faithful; tread not the floor of united to your brethren, you are before God but as an infidel and a publican.

It is a munifest illusion to refuse to do good to those who have injured us; or to think that we are in a state of grace because we wish them and hearts; who penctrates to the most secret recesses of our thoughts, and who knows intimately every specious pretext with which a troubled consoience secks to appease remorse, has put this important truth beyond all possibility of doubt. Not content with commanding us to "love our enemies" which might be interpreted by a lakewarm faith as a sterile love, he has added the command that we must "do good to them that hate us, and pray for them that persoonte and calumniate us." It is an illusion then, to think that we can love our enemiss without doing good to them. I do not absolutely say that that good must always be Returning from Rome he and his companions were socially done, because an opportunity may not slways offer ; but this is certain, the true Christian must always be in a disposition to do good to his enemies as often as an opportunity of remark, though perhaps not strictly within our occurs. Both the Book of Proverbs (c 25) and the Apostle Paul inculcate this doctrine when they command "If thine enemy is pressed with hunger and with thirst, give him to eat and to of their loss. If the traditional type of the monk be drink." The law of God is precise-you cannot escape it.

But surely it is sufficient to wish no evil without being obliged to do good? No be raised by stripping the monastery, to satisfy the Christian soul, it is not sufficient. To think so greed of his captors. It is consoling in the cause of were a grave error. For this incertitude of retributive justice to learn that the Christians afterheart, this state of indifference is not love. To wards slew these Saracens, and retook, amongst do evil in a state of inaction; is a state of lethargy and syncope; is a state of death. the guidance of their own) they returned as a most To do good in a state of action, a state of ac- valuable treasure to their owner. tivity and consciousness, is a state of life. But for salvation there must be Christian life, for salvation there must be Christian life, in piece of wood, aroused the boly mun's indignation christian activity; not Christian death, not by putting his foot carelessly upon a copy of the Christian stupor. For Christian life we must Bible, which the biographer tells us he (the Abbot) live in God and for God. But how do we live according to custom, was in the habit of carrying with in God? By living as he lives; by living his him. life. And what is his life as far as his enemics are concerned? Oh Christian soul can you not yourself answer that question? Betake yourself to the good taste and honesty of the reformer. When yourself if you have never been his enemy by sia? And what has been his conduct to you his enemy? Was he swift to revenge? or did he not wait putiently until your better moments and better feelings might prevail? Did he exact blood for blood ? injury for injury? Or did he not rather shower favours a thousand fold? Did he avenge the first offence? or the second? or the hundredth? And when you yourself could not repair the huge injury you had done, did he exact your soul in part payment? or did he not rather give you back your soul, and send down his divine Son to Calvary to pay for you the last furthing ? Oh! divine Saviour Jesus Christ extended on the cross on Calvary, thou art the irrefragable proof to all eternity of your Eternal Father's love of his enemies. Not indeed did he love them with a sterile love, which refused to salute, but with a loving active saving love. Not only did he not do evil, but he did good-unbounded infinite good. Not only did he not hate, but he had meroy beyond all measure, even to the sending his divine Son to lay down his life out of love for his enemies. This must you imitate if you would be saved.

I saw him from a distance yield to the importuni- island or on any part which was not well sheltered. ties of the old man and remount his horse; but even then he did not give back the bag to its owner, but hung it at his saddle bow. I then set with him he called to me. Come here, for there are still some pealme remaining which we have to chaunt and when I told him that I could not bear the stink man can carry it, and you say you cannot bear to look at it.

Now this, Modernus, besides being valuable as a quaint record of a medieval journey; is to us par-ticularly valuable as an incidental reference to the monkish habit of psalm singing carried out on a journey, and that journey a tramp across the Coltina Alps some where between the years 927 and 943; and proves conclusively, that if the monk of incurred the terrors of the wooden lantern; this same monk, whether simple monk or abbot or bishop deemed it his his duty to carry the customs of his monastery even to the rocky heights of the Cortian Alps.

But as our Lord Abbot is evidently made of sterling stuff and as his biographer himself a monk of this same monastery, has so evident a relish over his narrative, we will not leave them without a further notice.

Abbot Odo, besides wielding the Abbot's staff assemuly of God; forbid yourself entrance appears to have carried likewise a kind of diplomatic therein, because not being truly and sincerely portfolio, since his biographer tells us, that he had much travelling " for the peace of kings and princes." On one of these journeys, whither for the inspection of monasteries or for the peace of kings, we wot not, certain banditti to the amount of forty, were upon the point of attacking them ; "but when one of them who was their leader named Aimon saw him and his monks persist in chaunting the psalms without to harm. Jeans Christ who searches our veins interruption, and go on their way thus chaunting he was immediately struck with compassion" and let them pass.

> Here again, Modernus, we have an example of that inner Bible life of the monastery carried out into the mountains; this time to the peace not only of the soul but also of the body. Had Luther the boy under twenty carried it out with half the exactness the example of his ecclesiastical superiors would have warranted, he would not have been ignorant that there were any parts of Scripture "other than the Epistles and Gospels appointed to be read on the Sunday's throughout the year."

> Having spoken of Odo, let us now speak of Abbot Maiolus his biographer. This good man was less fortunate amongst robbers than his predecessor. set upon in the Alps by Saracens, and robbed of all their baggage and books except one on the Assumption of the Virgin, which happened to be in the Abbot's breast at the time of search. It is worthy subject, that these " lazy, ignorant monks," are so often recorded as travelling with books, and that when they are plundered, these books are reckoned by the narrators as amongst the most precious part a true one, one would think that a venison pasty would be more likely to be found in his wallet, and to be most highly prized by him. Abbot Maiolus, being held to ransom, was detained until funds could other rich spail, the good Abbot Maiolus' books. These (either from a knowledge of his taste or under

Whilst the good Abbot was in captivity, one of the Sameens, who, Yankee fashion, was whittling

But, Modernus, this custom of continual psalmto the recesses of your own conscience-ask a man ridicules a custom he admits its existence; when he assigns ridiculous reasons for its existence, he disgraces himself whilst strengthening the admission. This Tyndale does in a most noteworthy manner. In his Exposition of St. Matthew VII., 15 (God help the Christian who has to read such an exposition !), he thus admits the fact, whilst trying to assign unworthy motives. "Your singing is but waring to stretch out your maws (as do other gestures and rising at midnight) to make the meat sink to the bottom of the stomach, that he may have perfect digestion and be ready to devour afresh against the next refection." Without entering into the refinement of this explanation, it is sufficient to note the admission of the fuct, and that it is truly wonderful, that whilst Tyndale the reformer was so intimately acquainted with it, as to be able to assign its cause-Luther the boy of twenty had not yet learnt of its existence, but was yet blissfully ignorant of the fact that there were parts of Scripture other than the Epistles and Gospels commanded to be read in the churches on the Sundays throughout the year. Certes! thou art in a parlous state! Shepherd!

This was not favorable to early civilization which was closely connected with the cultivation of the soil, and the population would probably have always remained in proportion to the limited supply of food had not the fatal potatoe come to furnish a means of procuring a barbarous sustemance. Hardly any minerals were to be found, and it possessed no manufactures save that of linen, its periodical famines casting a crowd of destitute wanderers on these shores." Dr. Ryerson would do well to take a note of this and have it inserted in its proper place in the next edition of The Gen. Geography. But is not the country wonderfully changed since the 9th century, when the learned Irishmaa (Donatus Bishop of Fusole) said of it:

"Finibus occiduis discernitur optims tellus, Nomine et antiquia Scotia dicta libris,

Insula dives opum gemmarum vestis et auri Commoda corporibus, ære sole solo

Melle fluit pulchris et lacteis Scotia Campis." Shade of Donatus. Tunc forsitan vere dixisti, sed tempora mutantur, et nunc paulo minora Canimus ad ontem Asinorum.

At this pons we hear a suppressed bray of disloyalty, t would not do to be loud on this subject, but Orangemen of Toronto, if you attend, you cannot fail to hear it. "Roman Catholicism is essentially ascetic which necessarity renders it unfavorable to the growth of civilization, or the spread of intelligence, or exertion of any kind. Monarchism is the same. There was a great capacity now among the British people for local selfgovernment, and in the more democratic cra on which we were now entering the value of local government as a training school would be greatly enchanced." How stupid of us-not seeing the dawn of this vivilization, intolligence, and exertion, that in a democratic era is about to shine on us-to continue still fervently praying in our churches every Sunday, "Domine salvam fac reginam."

That he has well established his title to be ranked among the beings to which Dr. Punshon has consigned him will appear evident to any one reading the lecture through. His conclusions are drawn from premises long since proved false, and in some instances from those by him for the first time gratuitously asserted. I must confine myself to a lew samples. He says, "England had been charged with retarding the progress of Ireland. England had to answer that Roman Catholicism had more to answer for this," False Mr. G. S. ! Yes I grant we blame Roman Catholicism in the sense that a man knocked insensible by a robber might blame his purse for his beating. It it thus that Ireland's progress was retarded, or rather she was thrown back rom civilization to comparative barbarism, for Mr. G. S. can find out if he try that she was civilizing and enlightening Europe in science and literature long before the founder of England's first University was induced to turn his attention to study by the prize of an illuminated song book. To the inference in regard to Spain, Portugal, &c., I simply answer, Non sequitor."

Roman Catholicism opposed to civillazation intelligence, and any exertion; what a pity England was not Protestant before Magna Charta was granted; too bad; Stephen Langton would then have nothing to do with it. This gentleman tells us "England had always been looking out for Roman Catholic men of science in Ireland, but had failed to find them." We know that Mr. G. S and she sought them with a vergeance as her penal laws amply testify, and would that she had failed to find them more. Does she seek them now Mr. G. S. I am anxious to find out for I know she wants them when I find the Chief Superintendant of Education countenancing by his presence one whom he must have known antecedently to be absolutely devoid of the smallest glimmering of that science -Legicwhich is the foundation of every other science. When I find, in this I may say her principal colony, historical text books emanating from the board over which he Dr. B presides replete with conclusions as illogically drawn as those that I notice in this lecture. Yes the lovers of learning should look to it or the day may come when, as in Charlemagne's time. Ireland's sons may be seen in her streets crying learning for sale."

He referred to the way in Norman times the Church existing in Ireland gradualy gave place to the Roman Catholic "Thus by implication we hear at pons that we were all Protestant a long time ago. n this subject let us hear Tom Moore in his History

case the light sentence of \$2 or fifteen days was imposed. It is much to be regretted that the whipping post is out of fashion, but if such outrages become common, suciety will perhaps demand that that wholesome institution be reestablished .-- Evening Star.

BUFFIANISM PUMISEED .--- The Chief of Police deserves the thanks of the community for the active measures he has adopted for the arrest and punishment of the cowardly ruffians who make it a practice to insult lady pedestrians. The day before yesterday a young man named Baxter was fined ten dollars or two months for insulting a lady, and yesterday a brewer named James Stanley was fined five dollars or one month for a similar offence.

Actions in Damages for \$40,000 have been instituted by B. Devlin, Esq, at the instance of Messrs. M. Ronayne and William O. Farmer, of the firm of M. Ronayne & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers of this city, against Robert Wood, agent of the Æina Insurance, for defamation of character.

A letter from the light-house keeper at Red Island. Gulf of St. Lawrence, states that he never witnessed such a stormy season as the present one. The sea swept almost everything from the Island, breaking the flag staff and swallowing up every stick of the winter supply of wood, making it necessary to chop up a building for firewood.

A young woman in Montreal had been counted for a long time back by a shocmaker who, during the happy period, managed to borrow \$90 of her earnings, and, to add insult to injury, he then married another girl, and used the money on a wedding

Twolve men are at present in the Aylmer gaol charged with leaving their employers contrary to their terms of engagement. Four of them were tried before a magistrate and sentenced to two months ingaol, and deprived of four months' wages for the time they had worked. Leaving employers is becoming so common that stringent measures must be adopted to counteract the tendency. ALLEGED PROVINCIAL NOTE.—On Friday last one

the seemed to be a "young man from the country went into the store of Messrs. Rogers, & Co., Kingstreet, Toronto, and purchased a cap at the price of a dollar and a quarter. He gave the clerk what was apparently a \$10 bill and received \$9.75 change. When the customer had left the store the clerk discovered that the bill was a \$1 Province of Canada note, on which "10 " had been substituted for the figure " 1," and the words "Ten dollars " printed and engromed below the words "Province of Canada." Any one might have supposed from a cursory glance at the note that it was all right, but the alteration was clumsy and when the bill came to be carefully looked at, the fraud was at once apparent.

BREAKPAST-EPPS'S COCOS-GRATEFUL AND CONFORT.

ing .--- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the line proper ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." --Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled--" James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

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

-						
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.						
Flour # brl. of 196 fb Pollards \$	2.25	Ø	\$3.00			
Superior Extra	0.00	æ	0.00			
	7.15	Ø	7.25			
	6.65	Ø	6.70			
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	00.0	a	0,00			
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	C.20	Ð	6 25			
	5.30	æ	6.45			
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland						
Oanal	0.00	æ	0.0			
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]						
	0.00	Ø	6.00			
Canada Supers, No, 2	5.70	Ŵ	5.80			
	0.00	Ŵ	0.00			
	6.00	a	5.10			
	4.00	Ø	4.25			
	2.80	a	2.90			
City hags, [delivered]	3.20	a	3.25			

Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs..... 0.00 @

0.55

- huchel of to the



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

> By order, WM. E. DOBAN, ARAL Rec. Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOSEPH ARTHUR MASON, who left Rawdon, Province of Quebec, Canada, in May, 1865, when last heard from, in September 1867, he was in Carlisle, Pennsylvania and he then stated he was going to cross the Plains, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information of him will be most gratefully received by his father, PATRICK MASON, Rawdon, P. Q .- (American papers please copy.

JANUARY 1873.
GREAT CLEARING
SALE OF FURS
ALL THIS MONTH AT
R. W. COWAN'S,
Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.
VILLA MARIA LOTTERY, In aid of Screral Religious Institutions.
32,000 Tickets, at \$1 Each.
11 Tickets for \$10.
22 " " 20.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF VALUABLE
PRIZES :
Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal, (now rented at \$500 per annum) \$5,000
2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700
each 140m
8 Lots at Cole St. Catherine, at \$300 each. 2,400
48 Lots at do do do at \$150 cach, 7,200
1 Gold Prize
100 00 00 01 55 each
200 do do ot \$3 each
600 do do of \$1 each 600
One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200
GIFTS: 1 To the Catholic Bishop, to help the con-
struction of the Cathedral Church\$2,000
2. To help the crection of Notre Dame de
Lourdes Chapel
3. To the Poor (St. Vincent de Paul Society), 1,000 4. To the Sisters of Good Shepherd
5 To the Jesuite too
5. To the Desuits
7. To the Sisters of Mercy. 500
8. To the Sisters of Providence
6. To the Oblates
\$7,000
The money will be deposited in the bands of the
Attorney of the Rishop's Palace, of Montreal
The undersigned will each week make a denosit
of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall be
obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt
of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall have been sold.
The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible
only for the numbers that shall have been so an-

INII HAVC DOOD SO AN. nounced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit. All persons who have taken Tickets and whore

numbers are not published in the said journal, are .90 requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to 3.25 prevent error. 1.45 The Drawing will be publicly made

Insolvents.

Assignee

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

A DIALOGUE. MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS.

Antiques. You will notice, Modernus, that I bring those anecdotes of monkish life for a double purpose. First to show how thoroughly the practice of psalm singing, which is only another form of bible reading, has always entered into the every day life of the Catholio monk ; and secondly to shew that Luther has no one to blame but himself if in the midst ot this so general pealm singing he was ignorant, that there were any Scriptures "other than the Epistles and Gospels appointed to be read on all the Sundays To continue then our monkish of the year," extracta

In the year of grace 927 Odo was Lord Abbot of the famous monasetry of Clugni, from whose rules we made the extract showing what amount of bible reading the good Abbot and his monks were bound to do when at home in their monastery. Let us now take a glance at my Lord Abbot on a journey. His biographer being a companion of his journey speaks with all the authority of an eye witness and actor in the quaint scenes he so graphically describes. The journey on horseback-their destination Rome -their fellow traveller no less a personage than Gerald Bishop of Riez. But let the quaint old chronicler speak for himself. At that time when we were crossing the Cortina Alps with Gerald Bishop of Reis • • • in that same journey there was a feeble old man who was passing over that part of the Alps at the same time with us. He was carrying a bag full of bread and garlic and onions and leeks, the smell of which herbs I could not endure. But the pious Abbot no sooner saw the old man than he made him get up on his horse and undertook to prchension. "Very good indeed, your honor, I carry the most vile smelling bag himself; and I could make a good player of you if you submit to unable the hear such a stink dropt away from the my instructions for one mouth." sue of my companion. Having got over the His prejudice bray "bearing the impress of truth." Steepest part of the Alps and beginning to descend "Grain did not ripen well in the western part of the

To be continued.

SACERDOS.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE IRISH QUESTION."

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) SIR .- To the Globe of the 27th ult. we are indebted for the report of a lecture on the Irish Question, delivered by Prof. Goldwin Smith in a Methodist

Church; Toronto, before an audience presided over by Dr. Punshon, and favored by the presence, on the platform, of Dr. Ryerson. Pity such productions pass so quickly into oblivion. Dr. Funshon's introduction of the lecturer does credit to his judgment. He brought before them an Englishman to treat of a "subject that had become the pons asinorum " of Englishmen. How truly it had proved so in the present instance the audience could judge. Dr. Punshon's expectations were fully realized, for be-fore they separated Mr. G. S. brayed self-conceit, prejudice, disloyalty and an amount of ignorance of the right use of reason that clearly proved his title to be ranked amongst the beings to which Dr. Punshon consigned him. It is not my intention to trespass on your space by classifying his brays, every one under its appropriate heading ; for this class of beings, true to their kind, ignoring veracity rely almost exclusively on the quantity of matter for their momentum. Matter they pile up "usque ad nauscam." His silly conceit shows itself from the very introduction. "When asked to lecture he had named two or three subjects." He owes nothing to Mr. Froude, "he repudiates him as a reliable historian," neither did be deign to " read Father Tom Burke's replies more than to see the strain in which they were given. The tone of the discussion was not that which bore the impression of truth." Thus both these champions are disposed of, set aside by this self-sufficient professor. This reminds me of what was said to Herr Ernest when on a professional tour through Ireland in company with Catherine Hayes. Standing at a hotel door one morning a strolling fiddler came along : Herr Ernest took his fiddle, strung it up, and drawing the bow brought forth a strain too high for the fiddler's com-

of Ireland ; but rarely in the warfare of religious controversy has there been hazarded an assertion so ittle grounded on fact. In addition to the original link formed with Rome from her having appointed the first Irish missionaries we find in a Canon of one of the earliest synods held in Ireland a clear acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Roman See, the question should be referred to the Head of Cities' a deputation was sent to Rome and the decision adopted."

One or two of his logical inferences and I am done. Barley No living Englishman could be held responsible Oate for anything done to Ireland before Catholic emancipation"; ergo England is not responsible for what may have been done before that date. Pity the Rye Dressed English Government does not come over to the Beef, hir pons and learn Logic, they could easily by this gentleman's process get rid of the national debt. Mutton. Again he says, "the Irish said England had robbed Chicken them of their country. Put all the Irish in America back into their own country and what would be the Geese, c result" The audience of course came to the logical Turkeys conclusion after this model that if their clothes Butter, were stolen and got too small for them, they should no longer have a right to them. The future historian will not fail to remember on the ipse dixcit of this gentleman who were the chief instigators of the Franco Pussian war. I congratulate Mr. G. Smith on the title he has so well merited, and in addition to the honour conferred wish him a happy CATHOLICUS. New Year.

ORDINATION .--- At the Catholic Cathedral yesterday, the Bishop of Birtha conferred the tonsure on Mr. Alfred Belanger, of St. Viator, and Principal of the Catholio Deaf-Mute institution, Mile End. At the same time, the order of the priesthood was conferred on Mussrs. Louis Silvestre, dit Beausoleil, Anselm Bavire, Professor in Joliette College, and Mr. Charles Ducharme, of St. Viator.

BIOGRAPHY OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD-By Cornelius Donovan, Hamilton. Price, 25 cents.

This is a highly meritorious production, and deserves an extensive circulation. It gives in a condensed, but still very complete form, a sketch of the chief events in the strange life of the lately deceased ex-Emperor, whose character is very fairly and impartially judged; though, on the whole, the writer charges up a little more in his favor than we should fired disposed to do were we presiding at his trial. We must certainly congratulate Mr. Donovan on the work that he has brought out, both for the mass of information it contains and the style in which it is composed. There are numbers, no doubt whom late event have made eager to know all about the remarkable man, who, after filling the world with his renown has suddenly and under such melancholy circumstances been cut off; and who but a few years ago the most powerful monarch in Europe, now lies buried in a strange land. To all who wish to know the strange history of this strange man ; we recommend this " Biography of Napoleon the Third," which in a small compass, contains all that they de-

the two ruffians were promptly arrested. In their -British Whig.

1	Barloy, per bushel of 48 lbs	0.60	The Diawing will be publicly made after the
I		0.10	method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be
l		0.13	overlooked by three Priests and three Lavmen
ļ		0.34	The Real Properties given in Prizes are hold now
1		5.20	in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will
ł		0.60	pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on pay-
		0.80	ment of the cost of the Deed.
l	reme, her pusher of do instruction of this of the	V.0V	For Tickets and all other information address
	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	- 1	G. H. DUMESNIL.
		1	Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottery,
		1 45	No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal,
1		26	Responsible Agents Wanted.
1	Barley do 0 69 0	70	Hasponitoro ingenes it antes.
1		0 45	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
	Pena do 066 0	0 70	AND ITS AMENDHENTS.
1	Ryo do 000 0	65	CANADA,
1	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 5 25 5	5 75	Province of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR COURT
1		0 07	District of Montreal
	" fore-quarters " 0 03 (0 04	On the twenty-first day of February next the un-
	Mutton, by carcase, per 1b 0 051	0 07	dersigned will apply to the said Court for a dischage
		0 50	uncer the said act
1		0 60	EMERY LALONDE.
Ì	Geese, cach 0 40 (0 70	DEMONT DALONDE,
		1 50	per D. D. BONDY
		0 22	bis attorney ad tilem, MONTREAL, JADY, 15th 1873
		0 16	MORTHERE, UNIT, ISTA 1013
	tub dairy 0 15	0 17	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
:		0 00	In the Matter of MURRAY & O'NEILL of Montreal,
		0 22	Traders,
		3 00	
	Potatoes, per bag 0 50	0 60	Insolvents. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvents filed
	Onions, per bush 1 50		in my Office a deed of composition and discharge.
	Tomatoes, per bush none		executed by the proportion of their creditors, as re-
	Turnips, per bush 0 30	0 40	quired by law, and that if no opposition is made to
	Carrots do 0 40	0 50	said deed of composition and discharge within three
1		0 75	juridical days after the last publication of this notice,
	Parsnips do 040		said three days expiring on Wednesday the 12th
		0 50	day of February next the undersigned Assignce will
		5 00	act upon the said deed of composition and discharge
	Stra w 10 00 1:	3 00	according to the terms thereof.
Í	KINGSTON MARKETS.		L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignce, Montreal, 27 January 1873.
		10 60	Authority 10 hadden 1010
_	FLOUR-little change; XXX at \$7,50 to \$	20,00	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
ć	per barrel; spring extra. \$6,50 @ \$7,00, and N	i Urit Iliar	To the Metter of MIDDAY & ONTER &
	superfine wholesale \$3,00. retail \$3,40, per 100 l	500	In the Matter of MURRAY & O'NEILL of Montreal

FLOUR per barr superfine wholesale \$3,00. retail \$3,40, per 100 lbs. GRAIN-Barloy selling at 55 to 59c. Rye 56c. Wheat \$1,00 @ \$1,20. Peas 65c. Oats 33 @ 35c. POTATOES are plentiful, at about 55 @ 65c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 @ 50c per bushel.

BUTTEN-Ordinary 15 @ 16c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 18 @ 20c for lb. rolls. Eggs scarce at 25 @ 30c. Cheese, on market, 12c; in store 13 @ 14c. MEAT.--Reef steady at \$3.50 @ \$6.50 per 100 lbs

Pork sells mostly at \$6.00, but may be quoted from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 @ \$17; prime mess \$14@\$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 5@ Cc. Hams 15c @ 16c. Smoked shoulders.

POULTRY .--- Turkeys from 75 to 1,25c upwards Geese 60 to 70c; Fowls per pair 60 to 75c, latter outside price.

Hay \$14,00 to \$16,00 a ton ; Straw \$9. Woon selling at \$4,75 to \$5,25 for hard, and \$2,50 to \$3,25 for soft. Coal steady at \$7,50 delivered, per

ton. HIDES, --- Market has declined, \$7 for untrimmed per bire to know. On Saturday night a lady was grossly insulted by two respectably dressed blackguards in Craig street. Happily her screams were heard by the police and Happily her screams were he

Montreal, 27 day of January 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of SYLVESTER DEMPSEY of the City of Montreal, Contractor, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official As-

signee of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in

Creditors are requested to file their claims before

this matter.

me within one month.

I, the Undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

Creditors are rebucsted to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the Oity of Montreal, on Monday the 24th day of February next at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of

> L. JOS. LAJOIE. Anime

Montreal, 22nd January 1873.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JAN. 31,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

Panis, January 21.-In the Assembly to-day, after a noisy and undignified discussion, M Christophe's motion, approving the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction on educational reform, was adopted by 420 to 35. The members of the Bight abstained from voting, but in vain, and the vote was declared valid,

The Orleans Princes to-day, for the first time, at tended Mass in commemoration of Louis XVI, at the Chapel of Expiration. The circumstance excites comment, and is regarded by some of the journals as an indication that the mion of Legitimists and Orleanists has been completed.

Panis, January 22 .- Finonilly, do Camyas and Benot, the condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on Satory Plain, Finouilly died withont uttoring a word. De Camyas' last words were : "I die assassinated. Down with false witnesses, lawyers, and Thiers !" Benot died cheering the Republic, the Commune, and the army. Only one volley was fired, as all died simultaneously. There were but few spectators on the ground to witness the execution.

PARIS, January 23 .--- General Von Mantauffel made speech recently at Metz, in which he defended Marshal Bassine from attacks on his military conduct. He dwelt in terms of generous praise on the bravery displayed by the Marshal, which he declared was quite equal to that of any general in the German army. The passions of the hour prevented an impartial judgment in this case; but history would justify Bazaine.

Legitimist deputies say the Count of Paris will visit the Count de Chambord in a few days. A compromise in regard to the white flag is anticipated. Conat de Chambord will insist on retaining the white flag as the Royal Standard but will consent to allow the army to keep the tri-color.

The Memorial Diplomatique states that the Count of Paris has requested an interview with the Count de Chambord, but as yet he has received no answer.

The committee of Thirty have agreed to an amendment proposed by M. Decadus to the first article of the constitutional project reported by its sub-committee whereby the President is allowed to address the Assembly only on the bills before it.

Ten more members of the International Society were arrested in France.

" Vive Robin !" the French students shout, and " Vive Robin !" is taken up by a crowd who know not what they say. "Robin" is a professor who has been struck off the jury list on account of his dangerous religious doctrine. But three thousand medical students, approving of his "free thought," appland him in the lecturo hall. If Robin were guilty of an offence against morals or religion, and f he could not be punished unless by striking him off the jury list, it might have been wiser to have taken no notice of him.

FASHION AND POLITICS IN PARIS .-- There is one po culiarity about the French assembly, and that is, that the more threatening the political clouds become, the more the ladies throng it. Thus whenover you see the tribune or "boxes" filled with elegantly-dressed young ladies, you may be sure that there is a storm in the air. These disturbances also, being prognosticated some days before they actually take place by the weather-wise, who from certain signs can tell to the hour when the clouds will burst, ladics belonging to the diplomatic world immediately prepare their toilettes according to the occasion. And as it is only the very greatest ladies. sociably speaking who attend these parliamentary meetings, the very best taste, united to elegance, is sure to be displayed .- From the Little Dressmaker.

PARTY AMENITIES IN FRANCE .-- AD article appears in the Pays of Thursday evening signed Paul de Cassagnac. That gentleman had hardly left France for Chiselburst to pay his respects to Napoleon III. when he was attacked with considerable violence in La Republique Francaise. It was no secret that the article in M. Gambetus's organ, which was equivalent to a challenge, was written by M. Ranc, the only member of the Commune who, for some inexplicable reason, was not prosecuted by the Government. M. Paul de Cassagnac, on reading M. Ranc's attack, immediately wrote to say that that gentleman would lose nothing by waiting, and this evening he replies to his assailant. After reprinting the anonymous article complained of, M. Cassagnac says :--- " You mean, therefore, to keep on your mask ? But that does not stop me, Sir, for I know who you are. I have only to look through your linen to read on your shoulder the name of Ranc. You are Ranc, the Communist; Ranc the friend of incendiaries and cut-throats; Ranc, the executioner of the Radical party, the right arm of Gambetta. It is with you that I have business. It is you who have written this article. I know it." M. Paul de Cassagnac then save that when his opponent accuses him of never having fought a serious ducl he is not complimentary to his friends Lermina, Lissagaray, Rochefort, Lockroy, and Flourens, and all of whom he has wounded in duels. "They did not know how to hold a sword," you say. Be it so ; but with you it is different, and I am far from denying your skill, having had the advantage of attending the same fencing-school as you, but with less assiduity." The reply of M. Paul de Cassagnac, who promises to accept a meeting, but who declines to challenge M. Rano, occupies the whole side of his journal.---Among other accusations brought against M. Gambetta's ex-Minister of Police is that of having been mixed up in the Orshi affair. The Imperialist champion distinctly calls his antagonist an assassin. It is thought that the result of this polemic will be a deadly duel. M. Ranc fought a few months ago and wounded his man, and as for M. Paul de Cassagnac, no one has, yet been able to scratch him, though Flourens and Lissagaray were both cunning of fence.-Pall Mall Gazette. AN EPISODE OF THE COMMMUNE.- A suit has recently been disposed of by the Tribunal Civil de la Seine which incidentally threw light upon the condition of Paris during the reign of the Commune. The Comtesse d'Orglandes sued M. Gustave Fould, son of the former Minister of Finance under the Empire, for the rent of apartments in a house adjoining the Etat Major in the Place Vendome. According to the defendant's case, on the 18th of March, 1871, when the so-called Federal troops took posses sion of Paris, the head-quarters were established in the Place Vendome, and the house of the Comtessé d'Orglandes was occupied militarily, M. Fould had left Paris, having been wounded in a reconnaissance during the siege, and Madame Fould was exposed to the insults and menaces of the Communist soldiers. She was so alarmed at the threats levelled against her that, after having been arrested and confined for some hours in a police-cell, she left her apariments in the charge of a femme de chambre, and sought shelter in the provinces. The Federal Colonel Brunel, who had formed an acquaintance with the waiting-maid, remained in the house until the entry of the Versailles troops, when, having been discovered concessed after his presence had been denied ninety-nine snipes, his interlocutor asked him why by the woman, he was at once shot in Madame Fonid's bed-chamber. The woman being regarded as an accomplice, was condemned to the same penalty, and four shots from a revolver laid her apparently dead by the side of the so-called Colonel Brunel. A few hours later, when the bodies were about to be removed, it was found that the woman was still living, and, having fallen into more humane hands, she was conveyed to an hospital, where she ultimately recoved from her wounds, although sorely disfigured. The defendant's counsel, relying upon these facts, contonded that the rent claimed for the

period between March and July, 1871, was not due the tenant not having enjoyed possession of the apartments. M. Fould had also suffered considerable loss by the pillage of his wine callar, a fact which he attributed to the counivance of the .concierge appointed by the Comtesso d'Orglandes, who was subsequently sent to the hulks as a Communist convict. The plaintiff's counsel insisted that the defendant was bound to pay the quarter's rent; as all the occuplers in the same hotel had done, and that the sole cause of the danger which Madame Fould had incurred was her connexion with a late Minister of the Empire, and not the proximity of her residence to the head-quarters of the insurgent Communists. The Court decided that, as it was proved that for a considerable portion of the period between March aud July, 1871, the defendant had been prevented by force majeurs from occupying the apartments held by him of the plaintiff, the claim of the latter, for rent during that period could not be sustained, und she must bear the expenses of the suit.

ALSATIAN EMIGRANTS TO ALGARIA .- The Courrier du Bas Rhin states that the total number of families which have imigrated from Alsace and Lorraine to Algeria amounts to 382, comprising 1,930 persons. Of this number only 28 families possessed the capital of 5,000 ; required by the law of September 15. "Notwithstanding that fact," says the report 1871. of the Governor General, " the Administration has thought it right, in consequence of their option in favour of French nationality, to receive, settle, and support the whole of these families, and also to grant them allotments of land, and to supply them with agricultural implements and domestic utensils, and to place them in a position to await the next harvest." Besides the Alsatians and Lorrainers, 621 other families, comprising 2,986 persons, have since the war, emigrated to Algeria. The total number of 1,003 families, with 1,202 men, 1,113 women, and 2.701 children, have been settled in 24 villeges, of which a portion are only in course of formation.

ITALY.

The bishop of Bari, Italy, Mgr. Bitonto has been fined 100 france, for venturing to open the seminary of his dioceso without the formal approbation of the government.

It seems to have been decided that the Jesuits will withdraw to the Vatican immediately after the passing of the Bill upon the Religious Corporations PRINCE ARTHUR AT ROMM .--- BOMM, January 23 .---

Prince Arthur, to-day, visited the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

GERMANY.

ADDRESS OF THE "CATHOLIC POPULAR UNION" OF LOWER AUSTRIA TO THE BISHOP OF BRALAND.

whole population of Lower Austria has The signed this address, which is an extremely good one without any unnecessary phrasemaking, very plain and straightforward, and imposing, from the fact of the large number of signatures. Amongst other sentences is one which might form a profitable text for the Kmperor Franz Joseph's meditations ----- if he ever does meditate :-- " all true and loyal sons of the Catholic Church see that a life and death struggle is beginning, and one which concerns their most sacred interests and this strugglo must and will be carried on to a decisive conclusion one way or another. The Catholic population is perfectly aware of this, and it has rallied, an idoes rally every day more closely, and more heartily, round its natural leaders, the Bishops, and round its chief com mander, ever victorious in the end-the heroic old man, Pius IX May the day soon come-as come it will-when outraged right will be vindicated, and your lordship will receive ample satisfaction for the present injustice and wrong done to you." Yes, that day will come, but we question whether it will be a bright one for the house of Zollern, and if his Apostolic Majesty, Franz-Josef, would, like the hare in La Fontaine's fuble, "mediter an son gile" on the above sentences, he might perhaps take warning in time.

SISTERS OF QUARITY REPELLED FROM BISEUPITZ IN BILESIA.

Three Sisters of S. Vincent of Faul's Order, who kept the schools in this town, and others established at the head of schools in various towns of Upper Silesia, have received notice to close their schools and leave in four weeks. Several of these Sisters served in the ambulances and the hospitals all through the late war, and have suffered so seriously in their health in consequence, that the schools

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE. Gontinued From 12nd Page - no 10 1991

money, and usurping the ancient, titles of the true Church of God, the old Church of St. Patrick, in Ireland; upholding itself on the power and the wealth of England; absorbing every vitil resource of the country. If anybody asked: "To what Church does the Irish nation belong 7" "Oh | the Protestant Church is the Church of Ireland !" The Protestant Church the Church of Ireland ! Why there was a Parish Priest down in the county Cork and he was called in to the assizes to give evidence on some question or other. The Protestant Lord Ohief Justice was a little bigoted ; so he said to the Priest: "My good sir, will you be kind enough to tell me, how many Protestants, there are in your parish?" "Not ow, glory be to the Father Son and Holy Ghost," said the priest (great laughter). When Dean Swift went once to preach a sermion, his congregation consisted of Roger, the clerk ; and so he began : " Dearly beloved Roger" [renowed laughter].

And they tell us a story even of a Protestant Minis. ter coming to the Parish Priest, and saying to him Our Bishop is coming down to look at the parish and he'll see so few Protestants, that I want you to lend me a congregation" [laughter]. According to the story [which, of course, is only a story], the Catholic Priest did lend him a few of his congregation; and when the Protestant Bishop came and saw the decent people so quiet, none of them opening their mouths,-according to the old chroniclers, he said : By this blessed book, that is the decentest congregation that ever I saw" [uproarious laughter]. There, however, that Church remained, staring us in the face, insulting the mighty Catholic nation, the great Catholic race,—insulting them, both at home and abroad, by calling itself "the Church of Ireland !" Vell, now comes the wonderful part of the business. O'Connell was in his grave; the Irish people were peaceable; there was no agitation; we were not holding any public meetings to discountenance and denounce the Protestant Church. We did not send any petitions to Parliament to solicit the abolition of the Protestant Church. There was just a little whiff from America,-just as if a man took a segar out of his mouth, and let out a little smoke, as much as to say: "There may be fire where there is smoke" [great cheers]. But Ireland was not only peaccable; she was almost indifferent. The hour of God came. God had been looking at this nation, robbed, and plundered, and banished; stricken; aye, and put to death. For three hundred years, the voice of the saints, the martyred saints of Ireland had demanded justice. The voice of the martyrs, in their graves in Ireland, clamored for God's hour to

God's hour came ; and a voice, apparently come. from heaven,-for certainly it did not come from Ireland ;--- a voice whisnered in the car of the English Premicr-" Put an end to the Protestant Church in Ireland. Its hour has come; it line been tried and failed ; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. There is blood upon its hands; there is blood upon its face. Let it depart. Let it go with all the old falschoods, with all the humbugs that have ever lived in the world." And, to our astonishment, Wm, Ewart Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, called upon the English Parliament to make a law that the Protestant Church was to cease to exist as the Church of Ireland [loud cheers]. The law was passed ; and the Queen,-the head of the Church mind you,-was obliged to sign the bill with her own hand [cheers]. Fancy the Pope signing an act declaring that the Catholic Church was'at to exist any more in America (laughter]. And the Queen of England the head of the Protestant Church, signed the law that declared the Protestant Church no longer was to be acknowledged as the established Church in Ireland [renewed cheers.]

Now, my friends, I ask you to consider with me one or two serious thoughts, with which I shall conclude. What is taught us by all this? First of all. I ask you to reflect upon the singular bistorical fact that the victory of Ireland-this great victory-was not the triumph of the sword. Irsland did not strike a blow to demolish the Protestant church in Ireland . She held her hands in peace, and the people maintained a quiet, modest, dignified silence. But under that silence there was a determination to wipe away that old and blood-stained grievance : oven though they were to work for a thousand years it had to be done (applause). The determination of principle was there. That principle was a divine one-the principle of Catholic faith-coming from heaven, not from the carth. God has said in beaven : The victory that conquers the world, and shall always conquer it, is faith." How dear, then, to us should be the preservation of that principle I What strength it is to every man to have some high and glorious principle by which to regulate his social life, his civil life and his political life! What more glorious record can be put upon any man's tomb than that, when it is with truth said : " Here lies one that nover denied or played false to his principles (cries of " Hear, hear," and cheers). Secondly, my friends, reflect upon the significant fact that this bistory of Ireland tells you and me, namely, that in order to succeed in any enterprise, national or otherwise, the people must be united. " Union is strength." Where union is, there is the element of success; be cause there is the presence of might and strength. God is omnipotent-God is essentially One; therefore He is emnipotent. The Catholic Church has fought the world for nearly two thousand years, and she has always come out victorious : and why? Because the Catholic Church is one-one in faith, one in obedience, one in jurisdiction, and one in devotion to God. One, because He who created her prayed to the Father, and said : "Oh, Father, let them be one, even as Thon and I are One." To preserve that unity, the Catholic Church has been obliged to cut off individuals and nations. One day a powerful king contradicts her teaching : she excommunicates him and tells him to go his way-to find his own way to heaven if he can. Another day it is a whole nation, as in the case of England, that says : " We will depart and leave you; we don't believe this that you call your doctrine." She says: "You are excommunicated. Go out from mo. You have no communice with me. Go and find your own way to your doom." To-day, it is Bismarck telling a Bishop that he must not excommunicate a priest for this or that heresy. A priest in Germany denies the Catholic faith in a public church ; and a Bishop excommunicates him, tells him to go about his business. He says : " I will not lay a wet finger upon you; but you must go. I won't keep you." Tell me, my friends, if I, here to-night (God between us and harm I)-if I denied any one of the Catholio truths ; if I denied the Divinity or the Real Presence of Christ;--- if I denied that the Blessed Virgin Mary was the Mother of God; if I denied that the Church of God or the head of the Church was infallible :---wouldn't you be very greatly surprised to see me upon the altar next Sunday, or in the pulpit preaching? The first thing you would say would be: "Oh, the poor Archbishop | he must have lost his head; for here is that fellow, - that heretic, here again 1 what is the matter ?" Of course, if I were to speak thus here to-night, it wouldn't be two hours from now until I would get a letter from the Archbishop of New York, saying to me: "My friend, you are no longer a Catholic nor a teacher of Catholic doctrine. I suspend you. Get out of this as quick as you can" [laughter]. This is precisely what the German Bishop did. What did Bismarck do? He said: " My Lord Bishop, you have no business to suspend or excommunicate a priest without my leave ?" Bismarck is certainly not a Catholic ; nobody knows of what religion the fellow is. Now, imagine for a moment to yourself. Governor Hoffman or President Grant writing to the Archbishop of New York; and

Burke, because he denies the infallibility of the Pope" [roars of laughter]. That is the state of at-fairs now in Germany. That is the state of at-to which this great statesman brings things. This has been going on for two years. And the Catholic Church just cuts them off, the same as Horace Greeley would lop off a rotten branch at Chappaqua [great laughter, followed by tremendous cheering]. Right and left, off they go. And, why? Because all things must be secrificed in order that the great Church of the Living God may preserve the unity of her faith, and the unity of her doctrine and her strength. We are two hundred millions of Catholics all the world over. Whenever a question of faith arises touching the Catholic doctrine of the Church .- that moment the minds of all the two hundred millions, that feel, and think after their own fashion upon every other subject,-upon that there is but one thought—and that one thought the faith of the Church. That is the secret of her-strength and unity. So it is with nations. Ireland was divided on the great question,-on the great test of her mationality. Ireland failed. Ireland united on the glorious question of her religious freedom; and Ireland triumphed with the magnificent triumph which is the wonder of our age [tremendous cheering ?. What was the secret that united her? It was her Catholic faith that told her that Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for. Why did the nation,---in the deepest midnight hour of sorrow and persecution,-why did she never despair? Why does she not despair to-day? Because she has faith that is the substance of things to be hoped for. Because where the true faith is .where the Catholic faith that binds the people together,-there is the breath, the living breath of the undving God. And until God abandons those who are faithful to Him,--which he will never do,-that nation may go on through centuries of suffering and sorrow; but, eventually, the sun of Divine favor will burst upon her gloriously,-coming from God, resting upon her faithful brows,-and will surround her with its light : for God, who is never outdone by His creatures in generosity, will remember her, will crown her with all honor and glory, and will set yet upon the brows of this native land-this mother-land of mine,-the crown of religious and civil freedom, of honor and glory, which will be, in the time to come, what the diadem of ancient Ireland was in ages past,-the wonder of the world and the glory of mankind [tremendous cheering, amid which

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF PIUS IX.

the lecturer withdrew].

During the insurrection of 1831-32, Mgr. Mastai, then Archbishon of Spoleto, succeeded in sparing his flock the horrors of civil war. However, a band of insurgents, conquered and pursued by the Austrians, presented themselves at the gates of Spoleto, demanding food and shelter. The Archbishop left the city and sought audience of the Austrian General to entreat him to arrest his pursuit of the fugitives, promising himself to induce them to lay down their arms. He obtained their pardon, and returning to the Episcopal city, he pointed out to those wretched rebels against their Pontiff and their King, the enormity of the crime they were committing. Ho disarmed them by his words, and protected them against their own pass o is as well as from the wrath of the Austrian General. But the insurgents had accomplices in the city, and the latter were quietly tracked by the enemy; the agent who had drawn up the list of culprits, inflated by his success, showed it to the Archbishop, awaiting his felicitations:-"My good man," said the prelate, "you" understand neither your calling nor mine. When the wolf intends to devour the sheep, he does not forewarn the shepherd.ⁿ And the astonished police officer beheld his list the prey of the flames.

Mgr. Mastai was transferred to Imola in 1832, and proclaimed Cardinal by Gregory XVI, in the Consistory of December 14, 1840. He had so exhausted his pecuniary resources in the administra-tion of the hospital of St. Michael, that when named Archbishop of Spoleto, he had no money to pay for his Bulls, and was forced to sell his small patrimonial inheritance to obtain the necessary funds. At Imola he was so prodignl of his charities that he frequently gave away the last cent he possessed. But not even under these circumstances did he dismiss the poor empty-handed.

One day, whereon charity had thus completely beggared him, and a poor woman had come to him asking alms, he looked around, aud perceiving a silver spoon and fork on the table. "Take this," he par; the dividends, judging from the business don said to her, " and pawn them at the Monte di Pieta ; I will redeem them when I can." The domestic. remarking the disappearance of the articles, sought for them, but not finding them, came to inform the Cardinal that he had been robbed, that the thief must be in the house, and that he must be discovered. The Cardinal smilingly reassured him, and the servant, habituated to similar ruses of charity, understood that the missing articles had passed into the hands of the poor. Another time the Cardinal received the visit of an inhabitant of 1 mola, who, importuned by a creditor, and totally unable to meet his debt, saw no hope but in the charity of his Bishop. The purse of the latter was as empty as that of his visitor. But that was no argument against assisting him in his dilemma : "What sum do you require ?-Forty scudi (43 dollars), your Eminence-My poor friend, I have sticks, and sell then; they will certainly fetch the amount you need." The Cardinal well knew, that in giving away his candlesticks, he would incur the wrath of his steward; but he was hardened against such reproaches. Meanwhile the jeweller, to whom the candiesticks were offered for sale, recognized the arms of the Cardinal, detained the seller, whom he mistook for a thief, and hurried to the Episcopal palace :- "Your Eminence has been robbed-No.-They have just brought me some silver candlesticks belonging to you." "Thanks for your interest, my friend; but those candlesticks no longer belong to

A Quaker who had been troubled by rate informat A Quaker who had been trouber by rais infome a friend that he greased a thirty foot board filled is with fish-hooks, set it up at an asgle of forty five degrees and put an old cheese at the top. The this went up, slid back, and he caught thirty of then the first pight. for the work the bar the

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month To m the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. Andanson, P.O. Box 360. Montreal, P.Q.

. . WANTED A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHEB for the country year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of year, for School Section No. 1, in this rownship of Montesgie and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Glass Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating shary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desines to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F.," Buckingham Post Office, Co Ottawa, P. Q.

WANTED,

FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal. J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th, 1872.

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALH TEACHER (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED. A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION

will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required .- Address (Stating Salary given) " S. K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengary Ont.

WANTED. A MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER for School

Section No. 3, Gratan, County Renfrew. Applica. tion stating salary, to be made to THOMAS POWER, 1

DAVID BEHAM. Trustees JOHN POWEB. or to.

S. HOWARD, SEC -TREA.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY. Office, 55 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Ospital \$3,000.000 PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly .--Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants. and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to catablish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

- For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three
- months 7

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

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

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at

Course shade at the contract and

have been allotted to them as less hard work than any other that could be found.

One of the suppressed German papers is said to have drawn governmental wrath on its head by inquiring, in an innocent way, apropos of Prince Bis-marck's boast that his Emperor and he did not intend to "go to Canossa," whether his Excellency had a preference for St. Helena or for Ohislehurst ?- Catholie Review.

THE DARK SIDE OF BERLIN -" Berlin may be great. but is Berlin happy ?" doletully demands Herr F. A. Held in a recent brochure. "Strangers who promenade under the linden and think Berlin an abode of pleasure should look a little closer, examine the splien and discontented faces encountered in the streets, and afterwards visit the poorer quarters, enter the houses and witness the misery that reigns there. Berlin has become the capital of the world, say certain people intoxicated with their own foolish pride; the capital of the world of misery and ras, cality." Out of a population of \$33,000 no fewer that 125,000 are inscribed on the lists of the administration for public relief, and the municipality, the parsimony of which is proverbial, has to appropriate a million of thalars of its revenue annually towards the relief of the known poor of the city. As to the criminal classes of Berlin, the Tribune propounces those of London and Paris to be models of virtue in comparison with them .- Pull Mall Gazette.

There is an extensive emigration movement to Americs in Prussia: One hundred and twenty familics have left Beisina alone.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSHURO, Jan. 23 .- The Official Guzette states in confutation of the various rumours circulating in the contrary, that there are no important differences in the views of Great Britain and Russia with regard to the present movement in Contral Asis.

The capital of Russia is threatened with an epide mic as terrible as that which not long since devastated Buenos Ayres. Dr. Mowatt, lately a British delegate to the International Statistical Congress, asserts that the cholera has found a resting-place in St. Petersburg, on account of the neglected sanitary precautions in that city. The soil on which the houses are built is saturated with sewage, and the canals which intersect the city are great open sewers, and at the same time sources of water supply to a portion of the population. The amount of filth deposited in the canals is so great that the authoritics, it is said, are afraid to disturb it for the purpose of removal, lest the attempt should cause a pestilence. St. Petersburg, however, is probably in no worse condition than most Oriental cities.

A Yankee having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, nine hundred and he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, " not likely I'm; going to tell a lie for a single snipe."

Whoreupon, the Englishman, rather riled, and determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Bos-

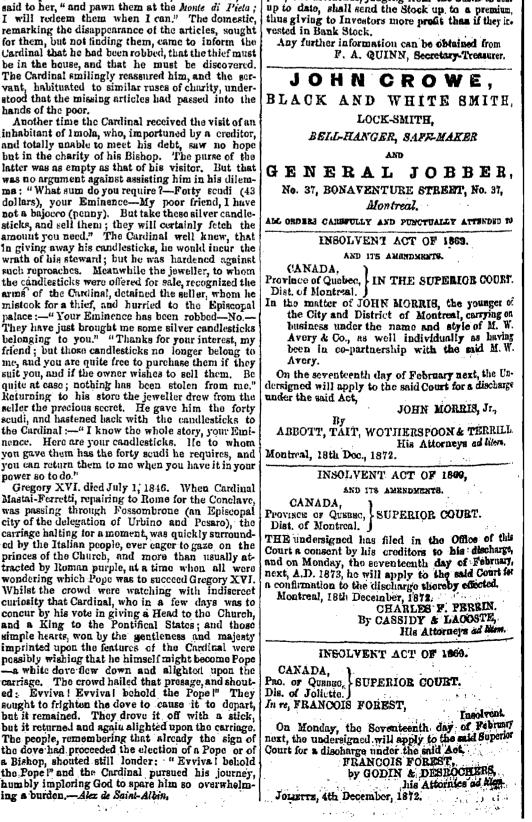
"Did you see him ?" asked the Yankce.

"Why of course I did. 1 was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cause, saying to him i" My Lord Bishop, I will put you in

3.5

power so to do." Gregory XVI. died July 1, 1846. When Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti, repairing to Rome for the Conclave, was passing through Fossombrone (an Episcopal city of the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro), the carriage halting for a moment, was quickly surrounded by the Italian people, ever cager to gaze on the princes of the Church, and more than usually attracted by Roman purple, at a time when all were wondering which Pope was to succeed Gregory XVI Whilst the crowd were watching with indiscreet curiosity that Cardinal, who in a few days was to concur by his vote in giving a Head to the Church, and a King to the Pontifical States; and those simple hearts, won by the gentleness and majesty imprinted upon the features of the Cardinal were possibly wishing that he himself might become Pope -a white dove flew down and alighted upon the carriage. The crowd hailed that presage, and shouted : Evviva! Evvival behold the Popel" They sought to frighten the dove to cause it to depart but it remained. They drove it off with a stick, but it returned and again alighted upon the carriage The people, remembering that already the sign of the dove had proceeded the election of a Pope or of a Bishop, shouted still londer: "Evvival behold the Pone !" and the Cardinal pursued his journey, humbly imploring God to spare him so overwhelm-

255



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. - JAN. 31, 1873. EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, SUBSCRIBE FOR KEARNEY & BRO., WILLIAM H. HODSON, "THE LAMP," Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street. ARCHITECT, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS. YOUNG LADIES, THE ONLY

TOBONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.)

Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50.00 yearly

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays

union (Direct), but is work only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white

can wear any proper cress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required. Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING

APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. CREENE,

574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

FALL TRADE, 1872.

REAL.

J. & R. O'NEIL.

Importers of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS.

DOMINION BUILDINGS,

To THE BRY GOODS TRADE OF CANADA:

this market.

departments.

ments.

No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

In presenting to you a notice of our having com-

menced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in in-

forming you that we will have opened out in the

above large premises a very full and complete assort-

ment of General Dry Goods, to which we respect-

fully invite your inspection on your next visit to

Our stock will be found very complete in all its

We intend hosping our Stock constantly renewed,

to as to keep a complete assortment of all goods re-quired for the general Retail Dry Goods require-

No effort will be wanting on our part to promote

We shall be pleased to see you early.

NEW WHOLEBALE WAREHOUSE IN MONT-

Undertakes the Warming of Public , and Private

"

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Bev. Clergy of the City.

ST. REML, (Near Montreal, Can.) THIS institution was established in 1870, and re-THIS instruction was consultance in 1870, and re-commends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it af-Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been fords and by its facility of access from Montreal and untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a he United States, being situate on the Montreal and new York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line. place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

from the Provincial line. The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sis-ters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine Arts, &c., &c., and tonds to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart. The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes-the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breczes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal,

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and

morals are not satisfactory : students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Masufactorics, Conservatorics, Vincrics, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-provements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Flumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at tended to. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politoness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Lincar Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmotic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

..... 7 00 Half Boarders,

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

CATHOLIC MAGAZINE IN THE DOMINION.

CHEAR-50C. PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. Parties wishing to subscribe, will please forward their names and subscriptions to the Proprietor, Ma. C. DONOVAN, 92 Walnut Street, Hamilton, Ont, or J. GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal.



That fills the soul of an Artist with delight, when a long sought subject of unparalleled beauty bursts

upon the view. And it's a charm that only those can appreciate who have long tried in vain to get a really good fitting Suit, and have at last succeeded by getting the new style brought out by

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,

DESIGNATED THE Regent Street Walking Suit. From a large variety of

NEW COODS,

ln HEATHER MIXTURE, SILURIAN CLOTHS, ANGOLAS,

&o., &o., &o.

From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18. To be had only at

C. KENNEDY & CO'S., The Dominion Tailors & Clothiers,



MONTREAL. BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers. Moderate Charges 699 CRAIG, COBNER OF HERMINE STREET Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to MONTREAL. PETER M'CABE. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. MILLER, THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they PORT HOPE, ONTARIO, have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, a share of its patronage. Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attend-KEARNEY & BRO. ed to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and four dealers that THE CHEAPEST AND BEST require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their CLOTHING STOR advantage to send me their orders. Price list on application. IN MONTREAL PETER MCCABE. Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont. P. E. BROWN'S Ayer's No. 9. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the Sarsaparilla MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE. Is widely known AND as one of the most ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED effectual remedies Don't forget the place: ever discovered for cleansing the sys-BROWN'S tem and purifying the blood. It has 9, OHABOILLEZ SQUARE. stood the test of years, with a con-

-stantly growing reputation, based on its

intrinsic virtues; and sustained by its re-

markable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching

as to effectually purge out the great cor-ruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous

and syphilitic contamination. Impurities,

or diseases that have lurked in the system

for years, soon yield to this powerful anti-dote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful eures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases,

Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive dis-

orders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches,

Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St.

Authony's Fire, Rose or Erysipe-las, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ul-

cerations of the Uterus, Stomach,

and Liver. It also cures other com-plaints, to which it would not soom especi-

ally adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspep-sia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and

Leucorrhoea, when they are manifesta-tions of the scrofulous poisons.

strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs,

it dissipates the depression and listless lan-

guor of the season. Even where no disorder

appears, people feel better, and live longer,

for cleansing the blood. The system moves

on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Newcastle

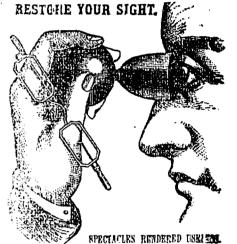
General Agents.

It is an excellent restorer of health and

No. 59 Sr. BONAVENTURE STREET

pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot; Vontreal, Sept. 30 187

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.

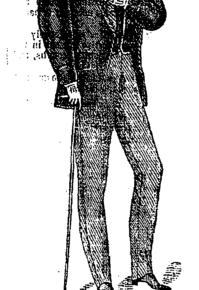
Read tor yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless

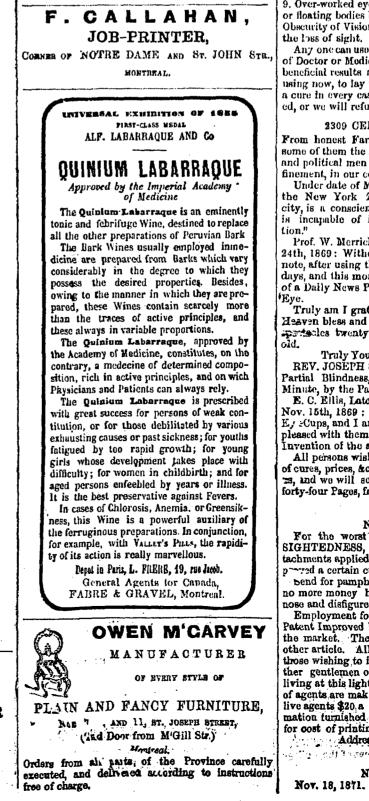
The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculist students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following discases :---

discases:— 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-edness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epi-Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Soro Eyes, Specially trented with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eyo and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of In-flammation ; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light;







9. Over-worked eyes ; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindates; the loss of sight.

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

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants ; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and rofinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of

is incapable of intentional deception or imposl-

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using perfectes twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERBIOK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Oured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869 : I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them : they are cartinily the Gracies.

pleased with them ; they are certainly the Greatest

Invention of the age. All persons wishingfor ull particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will process end your address to rs, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Da. J BALL & CO,

P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic At-tachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS bas

p-wed a certain cure for this disease. Bend for pamphlets and certificates ree. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your

no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face. Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whe-ther gentlemen or Indies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundred of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20.4 DAY. a second second

P. O. Box 557, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JAN. 31, 1873. SELECT DAY SCHOOL. F. A. QUINN, JOHN MARKUM, NEW BOOKS. **DR. M'LANE'S** Under the direction of the ABTOCATS, PLUMBER; GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, No: 49; St. James Street, SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTES CELEBRATED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C., MONTREAL. DAME, . . Importer and Dealer in all kinds of IVER PILLS, 744 PALACE STREET. House or ATTENDANCE-From 9 toll A.M.; and from WOOD AND COAL STOVES **GUYOT'S TAR** Houss of ATTENDANCE-From 9 toll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes' the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Histor, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lecture 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. FOR THE CURE OF 712 CRAIG STREET. CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR SERMONS AND LECTURES (Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alex-Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, H' Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery. he prepares a con-centrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of the active prioring. ander Street,) DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE. BY THE MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. No deduction made for occasional absence, Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P., DAIN in the right side, under the edge If 1 (Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen \$6 f extra per quarter. active principle. **GRAY'S SYRUP** Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar-water without any of its draw-backs A glass of excellent tar-water without Cof the ribs, increases on pressure; some-OF imes the pain is in the left side; the pa-(FATHER BURKS'S OWN EDITION), SPRUCE GUM RED JAMES CONAUGHTON. any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a tesspoonful into a glass of water. ient is rarely able to lie on the left side; CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der blade, and it frequently extends to the 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. Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages, COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar-water at the moment he requires it, thus NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT top of the shoulder, and is sometimes miseconomizing time, facilitating carriage and obviating the disagreeable necessity of hand-AFFECTIONS. taken for a rheumatism in the arm. The WITH PORTRAIT, stomach is affected with loss of appetite THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain sovere forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate backing Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (care-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY ling tar. and sickness; the bowels in general are Guyot's tar replaces advantageously se-veral more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs, and costive, sometimes alternative with lax ; the CONTAINING OF CANADA. THIRTY-EIGHT head is troubled with pain, accompanied catarrhs. with a dull, heavy sensation in the back Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases :--part. There is generally a considerable LECTURES fully prepared at low temperature), containing a loss of memory, accompanied with a pain-TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET AS A DRAUGHT. — A teasponfal in a glass of water, or two tablespoonfuls in a bottle. large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete ful sensation of having left undone somesolution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and thing which ought to have been done. A STATION as follows BRONCHITIS Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. GOING WEST. Day Mail for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A. M. Night Express """8 P.M. Mixed Train for Toronto and all Intermediate Stations at 6.00 A.M. slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. AND CATABRH OF THE BLADDER The patient complains of weariness and COLDS OBSTINATE COUGHS Sole manufacturer, debility; he is er sily startled, his feet are SERMONS. cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits HENRY R. GRAY, IRRITATION OF THE CHEST PULMONARY CONSUMPTION Chemist. Montreal, 1872. WHOOPING COUGH are low; and although he is satisfied that DISEASES OF THE THROAT exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he **PRICE**, \$3 50. Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M. THE GREAT AS A LOTION. — Pure or diluted with a can scarcely summon up fortitude enough ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES little water. to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Trains leave Lchine for Montreal at 8 A.M., 10 A.M. 3:30 P.M., 5:30 P.M. The 3:30 P.M. Train run through to Province line. AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN Several of the above symptoms attend the AND ITCHINGS BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, disease, but cases have occurred where IRISH WIT AND HUMOR, DISEASES OF THE SCALP faw of them existed, yet examination of GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Guyot's tar has been tried with the REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY the body, after death, has shown the LIVER Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 8:40 4.4 greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium, and Spain. Experience has THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY Containing Anecdotes of Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Cen to have been extensively deranged. proved it to be the most hygienie drink in OTARTERLY AGUE AND FEVER. Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at time of epidemics. Swift, The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review Detailed instructions accompany each bottle North British Review, Westminster Review. DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES 6:15 A.M. Mail Train for St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob. OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with MONTHLY. Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, and Boston at Curran, General Agents for Canada, Quinine, are productive of the most happy Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal results. No better cathartic can be used, 1:10 r.m., Night Express for Quebec, River du Loup, Cacouna Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at 10:30 P.M. preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. These periodicals are the medium through which O'Leary, the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain **NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!** We would advise all who are afflicted with Slooping Cars on all Night Trains, Eaggage checked and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are his disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL. JUST RECEIVED AND constantly brought into more or less intimate comthrough. munication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Address all orders to O'Connell. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. WILLIAM MURRAY'S. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Flening Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for swelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra. BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY 87 St. Joseph Street, treat them. No one who would keep pace with the 300 Pages. Price, \$1 00 Cloth WINTER ABBANGEMENTS. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery times can offord to do without these periodicals. Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost Trains will leave Brockville at 8:00 A.M.; and 3:20 and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express place. from the West, and arriving at Sand Point at 1:25 and 8:20 P.M. Scarf Pins, &c., &c. As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the TERMS. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-beepers generally. ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN Trains leave Sand Point at 8:50 A.M., and 3:50 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:59 A.M., and 9:30 For any one of the Reviews \$4 00 per annum best English and American Houses, and buys for For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00 AMERICA. cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than For any three of the Reviews....10 00 For all four of the Reviews....12 00 any other house in the Trade. DR. C. MCLANE'S LEAVE OTTAWA. Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review.. 7 00 BY TED Express at 10:00 A.M., and 5 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 A.M., and 9:30 P.M. Trains leave Brockville at 8:00 A.M., 3:20 P.M., ar-riving at Ottawa at 12:30 A.M., and 7:40 P.M. Trains on Canada Central and Peth Branch mate VERMIFUGE MONTREAL. For Blackwood and any two of the Should be kept in every nursery. If you would Nun of Kenmare. have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGHBOOE MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses REMOVAL. O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No, 269 Notre Cloth, 200 Pages, Price, \$1 00 certain connections with all Trains on the B. and 0. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE, Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully Railway, Freight loaded with despatch, and no tranship inform their patrons and the public that they have TO EXPEL THE WORMS. removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents ment when in car loads. McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame treet, the premises hately occupied by Messrs. G, & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees. a number. FE **GREAT OFFER!!-**- Horace Circulars with further particulars may be had on Waters, 481 Broadway, N.Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL. WAY. application. AND For Sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal. and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including best houses, and they would invite attention to their LEONABD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:20 a.m. and Waters's, at EXTERNILY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied. IME 8 New York. 2:15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Frage take part cash and balance in monthly instalments. They will make it their constant study io merit a New 7 octave first class PIANOS, all modern imcontinuance of the generous patronage bestowed on THE MENEELY

