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## VOL. XXIII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

NO. 33

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### WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XVIII. - THE PROVIDENCE OF PANIC.

It was too late to retire. Satisfying himself with a glance that the soldiery belonged to a regiment of Welsh militia, our hero accosted the man whom he took to be the host, and, assuming a manner at once haughty and hurried, demanded some wine and a glass to be served him instantly.

In the brief interval of waiting he heard what satisfied him that the party were marching to join a force which was being collected for an attack on the position held by Villemont. He made a mental note of the intelli-

His order was obeyed in the manner it required, and Charles, anxious but calm, and aware that every eye was upon him, left the house with as assumed air as he could put on. To his chagrin and alarm, he found three or four of the military standing by the carriage. Among them was the officer in command, a young, good-looking spark, with an expression of perfect self-complacency, and a swaggering, imperious manner. He affected to be examining the equipage, but, while he expressed his admiration of the splendid horses, he kept his eye on Marion.

This piece of double entendre being perceived by his slaves to command, the sergeant and corporal, who stood at a distance sufficient for respect, but not too far to prevent them enjoying the sallies of their superior, or support any pleasantry he might attempt, both these subordinates nudged each other, and chuckled inwardly, as though to say, "O, but his honor is a rare lad." Marion reclined in the carriage, affecting a composure she did not feel. For her lover's sake she struggled against the timidity of her sex. Ned, with looks behind as anxious as those he directed in front, kept his place in rere of the vehicle.

The youthful warrior, nettled at Marion's atter indifference to his presence, smitten also by her beauty, which lost nothing in the moonlight, and heated, moreover, by the stage-house liquor, grew bolder in his address, and Charles arrived at his shoulder as he made a direct compliment.

"Fine animals, rot me! And a deuced fine

woman, by Mars, the god of war !" Charles was stung by the cool insolence of

these words, and the impudent leer the youth-

ful sprig bent upon Marion.

"I think, sir," said he sternly, as he filled a glass of wine and presented it to Marion, "you might find some more becoming occupation at your leisure than this most ungentlemanly intrusion."

The officer surveyed him, with the boldness of a man having a whole company at his back. "Zounds!" he cried, "why, who the dash are you? And might I ask what is your business abroad at this hour?

"Who I am you shall perhaps discover in no pleasant way if you offer any annoyance to

difficulty.

But the Welshman seized the reins. Charles by this time gathered round, many firelock in householder quitted the circle of his trembling hand. He knew that no soldiers marched at family, and answered to the Squire's outcries. that time with an unleaded musket, otherwise he would have risked with confidence a sudden dash through them.

"I must know who you are," cried the now excited subaltern. "I'll teach you that military rule is the law just now, for all your attempting to play the grand signor with me. Come, sir, who are you, and where are you going ?"

Charles found refuge in a downright lie, for which let those who wish condemn him.

"If you must know," said he, "I shall tell you. My name is Harden-" "Squire Harden, I have heard of him," re-

plied the officer, in a more respectful tone. "No, not the Squire-his nephew. My uncle's place was attacked scarce an hour since by an immence force of rebels. The house was sacked and burned—you may see the flames from yonder hill. I know not how my uncle has fared; but I have escaped with my cousin. I fear the rebels are in pursuit, and now, that you know all, I pray you let me proceed. My cousin, Miss Harden, is suffering severely from the fright."

Marion blushed at this subterfuge. It produced a result not foreseen. The recital seemed to strike the budding warrior with the most abject fear, and most of his command fell into little better plight. Certain recent collisions had taught the Royalists to respect the prowess of the insurgents. The fame of their achieve-ments with the pike had terrified the militia, while the excesses they now and then fell into and the cruelties with which they were falsely credited made them still more dreaded by these raw auxiliaries.

The beardless warrior let go the reins, "Why did you not tell this before?" he cried 'Did you want the King's troops to be surevidently scared by the news, some of his men youdisplaying signs of similar emotion."

· For the simple reason that I did not wish my way to be obstructed, as might be the case had I put you in motion before I was prepared to continue, and to put you between ourselves | certain orders of our country people. He tossand danger. I tell you now," continued Char- ed the man a handful of guineas and rejoined les, growing more confident as he observed the his companions in no wiser or better mood than effect of his tidings, "and I warn you more when he left them. over that you may find yourselves hard pushed. The rebels are many and fierce."

"Good lord!" said the stripling, his bearing wofully changed. "Can you tell me if they are far off; my command is weak, and-

"The saints protect us!" cried Ned now seizing the critical moment, and by making his horses prance increasing the panic-" I think I hear them coming." And, urging on his horses, he made as though to break into

"Come out of that carriage," shrieked the ensign; "I will not hear a word. I cannot ride or I would take a horse-and I won't stay to be murdered. Men "he cried, addressing his command, now all assembled. "fall in at once. Several thousand rebels are trying to surround us. We must retreat. You. Sergeant Pickering, march off the men, and Corporal Ap Jones, you remain with a guard to protect\_your officer. Come, madame, no excuses. I must save my life.'

While he was speaking Marion had whispered to her lover. Both felt that there was no time to be lost in parley, and bitterly regretting the success of his device, Charles assisted steep hill. But the gallant animals have be-Marion to alight, and, mounting the spare horse, helped her to a seat, pillow-fashion, be hind him.

Without another word they rode away, but, in Marion's uncomfortable position, were compelled to go slowly. Half a mile brought them to a cross road, and as they trotted off in one direction they heard the rattle of wheels on the other highway, and could not help laughing outright at the picture this noise suggested.

The valorous subaltern had, in fact, abandoned his command, and with a soldier who knew how to drive, and two others for protection, had fled headlong, he knew not whither and cared little, so he got clear from the neighborhood of those terrible pikemen.

The inmates of the stage-house, sharing the general fright, no sooner saw the soldiers depart than they barred every entrance and put out every light. They then sat in the darkness, afraid even to whisper and striving to catch above the beating of their own hearts the sounds of the coming enemy.

They were not long in suspense. Scarce ten minutes had elapsed before they heard the thunder of approaching hoofs, then the loud, sharp command, and the drawing-up before the house. In a moment footsteps were heard ap-

with a high hand would bring him out of the its occupants, bidding them, with many ouths, loamp lay, and where was also the residence of man might look the reverse of well on the perto rise and come forth.

Making an act of contrition as the only looked round, and saw that several soldiers had means of shrift within his reach, the scared giving him at the same time admission. Harden's fury soon procured lights. Without a word he examined the poor cabin, and satisfied himself that nothing was concealed. The children of the house remembered long after the angry face of the Squire bent upon them after he had completed his survey. Regaining the threshold he turned:

"Look here, fellow," he cried, "I have a question to ask you. If I find any crookedness in your answers it will be the last roquery of your life. Now, listen. Did you see a carrisge and four pass this way to night?"

"I did your honour. I was standing-" When ?"

"About a quarter of an hour ago,"

"Who were in it?" A lady and gentleman, your honour. But

"Take care. Answer me and no more. Was there anybody following the vehicle?" "Yes, a man on horseback with a led horse

by the bridle.' "You have saved your skin, so far. They passed here?

"The people in the carriage, is it, your honour ?"

" Damn you, you scoundrel, of whom else

am I talking?

"They passed here sir. but not in—"
"Again I tell you, take care. Do you know what direction they took?" The man pointed the way they had taken. "I know that they could have gone no other

route unless they had turned back. But half a mile further on there are two roads. A hundred pounds if you can tell me which of these that carriage took."

"As I hope to be saved," exclaimed the man, "I know nothing about it-from Adam prised and massacred?" And the speaker was I don't. But, your honour, 'tis right to tell

"A speech, if it cost you your life," cried the Squire, as he turned away, and mistaking the man's desire to add something for a propensity for roundabout very characteristic of

The pursuit was resumed, and another sharp rally brought the horsemen to the cross. On these hard roads it would be impossible, especially at that honr, to distinguish with certainty a recent tire-mark. A hasty consultation was held. While it was in progress Richard Raymond saw a dark object lying on the road some distance up the bifurcation. He picked it up, and the Squire at once recognised it as one of the splash-boards of his carriage, which had been shaken or otherwise loosened off by the vohement strain upon the vehicle.

At this unmistakable indication he actually

shouted for joy. The nearly blown horses were once more put into rapid motion, and sped on, no rider taking notice of a body of militia who at the sound of their approach had thrown themselves into the shelter of the ditch.

A cheer from the dragoons. They cannot help it—the matter is a chase; all night they were chafing like hounds at fault, and now at length the quarry is in sight.

They can hear even the crack or the whip as the driver desperately urges his horses up a come almost unmanageable in hands, of late at least, more used to the gun-strap than the reins, and ere the summit of the height is gained or the solitary occupant of the carriage can throw himself out and trust to his legs the pursuers have swooped upon the conveyance and surrounded it on all sides. The driver lies on the road, knocked over with a blow from a carbine. The horses, seized by the heads, stand still,

snorting and panting,

The Squire dashes forward and discovers he has run down, not Raymond and his daughter. but a pale and terrified ensign of militia.

Things are explained after some time; and Major Craddock, collecting the scattered Cambrians, assumes the command, placing the weak-headed officer who had demoralised them under arrest.

The Major returned with his new command to the quarters they had quitted in such extraordinary fashion. On the way he tried to impress upon the abstracted and disappointed Squire, the necessity which made it imperative upon him to undertake an unexpected duty. offering him and his lieutenant, at the same time, the protection to Custle Hurden of the escort with which they had left it.

Father O'Hanlon.

"I have it," he cried, "Why, what a fool was I never to have thought of this before! I wager I might have ridden straight to this priest O'Hanlon's house and caught the pair there, if I only knew the way to it.

By no means to the delight of Craddock Squire Harden insisted in accompanying his party, which he said would be at the same time a guide, a protection, and an assistance to him. Richard Raymond had no choice but to go with his patron.

The old Squire sat all night booted and spurred in a chair, in the stage house, and at closed an eye through the night. CHAPTER XIX, -SUCK THE WIND'S STORY, -

The insurgents still occupy the Hill of Arda, and have, since last we visited it, strengthened their position by the addition of two field pieces, trophies of the valour and skill of the Irish pikemen. Villemont has received decisive information of an imminent attack, and has ascertained the neighborhood of a strong force, who, in all probability, only wait reinforcements to march upon the camp. The French man is in doubt whether to await the struggle on his present ground, or to endeavor a retreat to Wexford. Battles are being lost, and are on every side; the wave of fight has ebbed and flowed round the Hill of Arda, but no even ing's fire has opened upon it yet; and the rebel leader, convinced that reaction would be no longer prudent, awaits with impatience the arrival of Charles Raymond.

Rumors of the coming conflict had spread through the district, exciting all the disquiet and apprehension which the anticipation of ravage and bloodshed produces in non-combative minds.

The humble home of Father O'Hanlon offers picture in striking contrast to the aspect of the eminence which it fronts. On the wooden beuch at one side of the trellised porch, now gay with the bright sproutings of the vine-like clematis, is seated his Reverence, breviary on knee, but ere he addresses himself to his office, listening with kindly countenance to a narrative which is in act of recital.

It was early dawn this morning when Father O'Hanlon, in his priestly robes, on the crown of Arda-hill, and in the midst of the kneeling hundreds who garnished it, before an altar, rudely built of huge stones, read the Mass o the day, invoking peace and happiness for the distracted and miscrable land. He would have performed the same function though he knew the certain penalty was death, for royalist or rebel. The minister of religion, he held, could make no distinction in the allotment of spiritual graces.

There was no more popular man in the whole island. His own flock adored him, men of opposite creeds respected and liked him. The blackest Orangeman in the four parishes near by would not dream of insult to a man whose genuine goodness and simplicity of heart all nen might behold. He was the model of one devoted to the service of Heaven, yet obliged to live in the world. He was reserved without being gloomy, and his self-contained manner had no sullen ascetism in it.

He was listening to the conversation of a group at a little distance. They were his niece Ellen, her elegant form unconsciously statuesque as she leant against the porch, plying her busy knitting-needles,

Norah Donnelly, knife in hand, was peeling off osiers which she handed to a man who, squated at his ease on a straw " wad," wrought them into a basket of homely but neat con-

The operator was a character. He was a dapper active little fellow with pudgy cheeks and twinkling grey eyes. At first sight you took him for a stout lad; at nearer acqueiatance you concluded him to be somewhat about fifty. If you added five years to your guess nothing could be more accurate. There was a of ancient mother history in his mind, feels his laughable mockery of importance and dignity in every movement he made, and when he spoke the matter and manner of his delivery were so inflated, so pompous, and withal so extravagant and singular that no gravity could resist the

Paddy Flaherty had begun life as "priest's boy," a station from which he had advanced during his forty years' service to the more responsible office of parish clerk and sexton. Like many others who lost their heads through prospority, Paddy Flaherty gradually altered under the influences of a situation so altered and honourable. He cut his old acquaintances and aspired to an acquaintance on terms of equality with small farmers and the village shopkeepers. He aped his reverend master as much as possible in his voice and motions; but the imitation was changed to caricature by the circum-One word used by Oraddook struck the stance that Paddy, reckoning among the emo-One word used by Orandova struck and prosecuted and the mode many feelings of a holy affair."

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son of a very small one. Paddy, therefore, swaggered about in a swallow tail, a foot of which he trailed on the ground as he strutted like a peacock, trailing his train.

But it was in his discourse that this original individual outshined all his other vagaries, feeling that one so intimately connected as he was with the church and the clergy, owed it to different interests to exhibit a fitting extent of learning. He had a secret visit to the hedge schoolmaster, who, for the lutre of a glass of whiskey to every phrase, taught him by note a number of examples out of the Latin syntax. These Paddy employed with so much tact as dawn he was in his saddle-never having actually to demolish his preceptor, in a controversy which befel between them at a wedding, the pedagogue being as confounded by the impudence of the proceeding as to be incapable of a retort, the fact being, moreover, that his opponent had no idea of the meaning of his quotations, but invented a translation for each as he used it.

(To be Continued.)

LECTURE OF REV. FATHER STENSON, OF PEMBROKE, ONT., ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

IRELAND'S STORY AS TOLD IN THE LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.'

(Specialty Reported for THE TRUE WITNESS.) LADIES AND GENTERMEN, -I think I could offer no more fitting apology for my appearance on this evening, than that deduced from the simple fact that I am an Irishman, with Celtic blood within my veins, and Irish principles inscribed upon my heart. When I was asked to speak by certain of your respected townsmen, I naturally feared the task, but, when I thought of St. Patrick, and the dear old Shamrock, I felt myself willing, knowing full well that your courtesy would supply for me anything of wanting ability. I beg then ladies and gentlemen, to introduce my lecture :- viz .- Ireland's story as told in the life of St. Patrick.

There is one truth, now so well established that even the most sceptical can not think of calling it into question, it is, that the history, of a country is one of the sources, whence that country derives her vitality and her strength. Take for example any country you wish. Look to her former years to ages gone forever, these, and the men that lived during their existence, have gone into the vast ocean of eternity; all the brilliant epochs, all the great successes, all the mighty efforts to gain strength; and all the exertions of that country's warriors, whether by pen or sword, have passed along: yet, the very narration of such stately times, of such happy fortune, of such great endeavors, of such working minds and hands, remain, stare you in the face; and hence the man of that country, as he reads, cannot fail to feel his blood grow warmer. nor can he fail to put into action the great truth once spoken by the poet :---

"The lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us, Foot-prints on the sands of time."

Yes. This fact is incontestible : there may have been nations, through whose veins, was flowing no longer the quick strong blood of old; there have been nations so perfectly paralyzed as to resemble children of a day; there are nations, sitting quietly and with drooped heads mourning over the bright, great days of old, but every country, every power, if at present known and at present strong, has caused the knowledge of herself to exist, and her strength to be felt, simply because her women heard of the great ones of old, and because her men have striven

to follow their example.

But, my friends, if this be true, and true it is, if this be a general truth regarding nations, I fear not to assert, and proud I am to be able to say it, that in a positive manner, in a most marked and striking way does this truth hold good for Ireland. Not another nation under the sun; not another people under heaven can look with greater consolation at their past history than can Ireland and the Irish. Yes! the pious maiden may look up into the clear blue sky and as her pure breast is heaving with gentle thought, she may think of the days long since gone by, when her sisters of the fourth century, let fall, at Patrick's word, the golden sickle of the priestess, and the sheaves of straw into the rippling waters at their feet and kneeling down did promise never again to worship false gods, but evermore to know "the Great One of Sion" and to live a life of purity. And so it is that Ireland's former history tells her, (even had she no other friend to warn her)

that she, an Irish maiden, is symbolic of purity! The young man, too, as he stands upon his native The young man, too, as he stands upon his native hills, looking at the declining sun (unwilling, as it were, to withdraw from warming up so green and fair a soil), that young man, with the leading facts blood to warm up, his heart to beat more quickly, and his eye to glisten more brightly as he thinks of Ireland's former glory, of her virtue and her fame!

So it is my friends, so it is, and hence, the Irishman of to-day is as quick in resenting an insult, and as willing to help a wanting one as were his forefathers in the brave days of old; hence it is that the Irish maiden to-day, as in times gone by, with the flush of health upon her cheek, and the peerless gem of purity in her eye, wanders by the banks of the Suir, the Shannon or Blackwater, fortified by the same assurance of safety as that which the lady of the " rich and rare gems" had, when she answered the Knight solicitous in her regard, when she answered him in these beautiful and noble words

"Sir Knight; I feel not the least alarm, No son of Erin will offer me harm

For though they love woman and golden store. Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more."

(Prolonged applause.)

Thus it is, my friends, indeed so it is, that Ireland has stamped upon her own brow, a beautiful truth : it is, that the virtue of centuries gone, by is yet her own that the noble manly feelings of a holy

life of this great Saint, three most distinctive and of course, embellishing qualities:—they are, first— "Gratitude in Prosperity," "Courage in Adversity," and, "The Will as well as the Power to fulfil the mission given her by God."

Ladics and Gentlemen—I find the very same at tributes; the very same life preserving gifts in the possession of Ireland as told in her history. If I land is one, the most favoured and one whose future must be brilliant: (applause)

I have specially marked out three leading charac-

teristics of Ireland as a nation, and I find them in her Patron's life. I will now ask you to agree with me in making three divisions of that little Isle's history. The first, her story before Patrick's visit as her Apostle-second, her history during his stayand the third her tale after and since his death.

What now, is Ireland's story, before her Patron's visit? Well, we have all heard a great deal about it; we have often been told that her chiefs were fierce, that her kings were numerous; we have heard, and it must be very true, that her earlier inhabitants were cut away by intestine war, or by the scourge of pestilence; we have heard so much about them, that if it could be we have heard enough; yet above all, one thing we have ever heard, that let political disturbance sway them as it may, their hearts were ever in the right place, and their love to succor one in distress was proverbial.

The old bards tell us that "300 years after the Deluge Partholan of Japhet's Stock left Spain upon his right and landed in the Island of the wooden west. He was a sinner, having killed his parents. He lived and died, and his posterity fated never to possess the land, were cut away by a fearful pestilence, and thus of him and his, was heard no more." They tell us that Nemedeth came, that he and his were at constant war, that they were bad in sooth, and they too wasted from off the Western Isle. Again the Belgæ came, but the hosts from Asia, like unto the waters of a troubled sea, swallowed them up. Next came the "Soothsayers," they who pretended to disclose the secrets of futurity; but there was one secret which they could not tell and that was that Ireland could not long be theirs.

The Gael were to own the land. Milesius came from Spain, Amergin, one of his sons, was a Druid, at once a poet, priest, and prophet. Owing to the divisions made by his warlike brethren he was rendered desperate, and was drowned in the waters of Avoca. However all this may be, certain it is that, Ireland was known at the time of our Lord's expectation, and certain it is, that in the first century, Irish warriors made inroads on the power of Rome, in

Britain and Gaul. In the first century, Rome with jealous eyes regarded Ireland as a prey. But, my friends, the Roman eagle never flapped wings in triumph over Irish soil: though Britain felt the power and chain of foreign rule so early, Ireland reared herself up like unto a mighty ship upon the deep, bearing nought of foreign shade upon her flag, having nothing of foreign feeling in her crew.

The Milesians held the land, and from them came the good King Cormac. He retired as we are told in the year 266, leaving a wise code of laws; some of its clauses challenge ours of the present day, and probably the suspicion regarding him is correct, that he was a Christian; from the simple fact, that a spirit of the most sympathetic kind is running through them, indeed they are softened by the milk

of human kindness. Ladies and Gentlemen,-there is a principle well received: it is, that the conversion of any Pagan people to Christianity must always be a primary fact in that country's history; of course, the spirit of Christianity, that mild spirit, and love, which each Christian must bear towards the other, has a great effect in softening manners, in soothing hearts, in teaching each that he is the brother of another. Hence I am of opinion that the few remarks I have made are quite sufficient to induce an illustration of my native country's history with or by my Patron Saint's life.

As far as I can see, the summary of Ireland's story blest in a particular manner with grand freedom, a sun from their embrace, the sweeping shades but Pilot to steer our bark of investigation? Is there up to the year of Our Lord 432, would be a nation nation as yet honoring the sun as first God, and the rivers, as that God's satellites; a people bending the knee to the well clad trees, and yet a people great in war, willing and able to meet a powerful antagonist, a kindly people having compassion where mercy would call out; but, a people just like the Paddy of to-day, a set of men who would not receive a blow without giving a hetter. (Enthusiastic applause)

According to the best accounts, St. Patrick was born in Gaul towards the end of the year A.D. 337. His father being Calphurnius, and his mother Conc-

When he was but sixteen years of age, he was carried captive to Erin, by the subjects of King Nial, and on his arrival he was allotted to Milcho, a chief of Dalriada, whose flocks he attended on the mountain of Slemish in the present Co. of Antrim.

Whatever may have been the course of his few previous years, certain it is, that "God who is wonderful in all His ways, and holy in all His works' permitted him, (like unto another Joseph) to be sold as a slave. For six long outs he was a slave, and yet, bitter as was his captivity, it was necessary for his future mission, since during that time he acquired a perfect knowledge of Ireland's language.

The bondage is over and after many difficulties Patrick reaches home. He remains but a short time in the bosom of his family; the spirit of the apostolate would not allow him. He goes to Tours, studies under St. Martin, and from that friend he receives a Christian education. Leaving college with the indelible mark of the Priesthood upon his soul, with the good and kindly feeling in his heart, he engages himself in works of piety and devotion. (applause)

He again suffers a short bondage of sixty days, and after his being freed, he beheld the great noc-turnal vision, of which you must have heard. "The voice of the Trish," such were the words inscribed upon that paper presented to him, and when sleep had passed away, Patrick knew full well, the will of God in his regard. He rushes to St. Germain of Auxerre, and under his direction he spends ten years of his long life, fitting himself for the work which God had chosen him to do. (applause)

St Germain and Lupus were sent to Britain by their ecclesiastical authorities to quell the disturbance caused by Pelagius and his errors. On their return to Gaul, A.D. 432, they send Patrick to Rome, to speak the issue of their visit, and also to narrate the sad state in which Ireland was, "a God existing and she not praising Him." Patrick goes to Rome and Celestine then ruling, gives him powers, and tells him to depart for Ireland!

My friends, the seas are rolling fast along, and the fortunes of men are upon their surface; the pilot ever watchful, stands and guards his post, looking with a longing, loving look, towards the land for which he leads; but never sailed a bark so longed for; never held a ship within her limits, a treasure half so precious, as did the proud vessel bearing Patrick, to the people who were "sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death." (Deafening

applause for several minutes.)
In the year 432 Patrick lands on the coast of Wicklow, near Dublin. He was a captive in the Northern Province and, mark this well, for that same

place he steers.

How does Patrick's life illustrate the story of Ireland up to the blessed time of his coming? I will dim, and the old Pontiff longed to be with God. tell you. Patrick when sixteen years of age was a

slave; he spent more than six years thus; hence he was something like twenty-four years of age when he found himself a freed man. He spent a few months with the friends nearest and dearest to him, and then, when about twenty-five years of age, he gave himself in a particular manner to God, under the direction of St. Martin of Tours. The remainpossession of Ireland as told in her history. If I ing time between this and his coming to Ireland, a can succeed \(\text{in}\) bhowing you this, if I can within period of seventeen years, were spent in the halls of the limits of a short lecture tell your something God's holy house. They were years during which worth knowing of that ancient land called Erin; he was but feeding his mind, laying in the great worth knowing of that ancient innu catted arm; no was put reeding insomind, laying in the great and iff con relate a country history by following store, from which all Irishmen have ever since been the line of a Saint's lifte, then I say and I verily fed. (Applause.) Hence my friends—First—believe everyone in this hall, will agree with me in saying that of all other mations under heaven Ire—all-likelihood barshly treated, (in his own words)— "In the woods, and on the mountains, and before daybreak, I have risen up to pray, amidst the ice and the snow, and the rain, and yet I never experienced difficulty; because my heart was inflamed with divine love. Secondly,—"Gratitude in Pros-perity." When free and having the attributes peculiar to a favored one of God, he gave them back to that God, and resolved to spend his life in honor and in worship towards his Creator. Thirdly,-"The Will as well as the Power to fulfil the mission given him by God." He has had the will since he has come, and the power, since his spiritual authorities have sent him; his clever mind has fitted him, and above and before all, Almighty God has blest him.

For Ireland-"Courage in Adversity," she was, like him, in chains, not indeed the chains of slavery in a temporal point of view; but the chains of ignorance of a one true God, were tightly bound around her; yet, yet, there was a courage in this awful adversity, there was a something coming from an all-wise Deity, a something ever changing the monarchs of her soil, ever teaching her people that tranquility was not their own; that war was ever in their midst, for the spirit of darkness is a turbulent one, since for the unbeliever there is inde d no rest.

"Gratitude in Prosperity." I say Ireland's people were grateful for every act of kindness received, long and long before they ever thought of knowing their God. That they were prosperous, there is no shade of doubt. Why would they not be so? Had they not a land both rich and fair? Had they not that land to themselves? Were they not their own masters at the time of which we speak? Yes, and take the old annals of Bards, view them, and there the character of Ireland as a nation comes out in bold relief; there the touching story is narrated; in a word, there, and from this, the truth is easily deduced that though Ireland did not know her God, yet she helped her neighbor and respected well her fellow-man (applause). "The will as well as the Power to fulfil the mission given her by God"-What was Ireland's mission as marked out by the Creator? Oh! it was a glorious one, it was, even in dark unbelief, foreshadowed unto them. They were to be a teaching people, a clever set of Artisans, a people skilled in works, not equalled now indeed, and well did they execute them. They were to be a chosen people in mind, and also in heart. They had even in the first ages, the will, for they strove; and the means, for they erected. And hence I say, the attributes of our great Saint, the living fountains from which must ever flow waters of success, were the property of Ireland, even in her darkness; and again I say that in the opening twilight of her existence in belief, Ireland was a rich gem in the crown of nations, forming the sum of the earth; a rich field, ripe for the apostelic sickle, in all her darkness pure in heart, sitting like unto a swan by the waters of hope, waiting that the sun of justice would arise and dispel her present cloud of unbe-

It was the holy time of Easter when Patrick arrived in the West. He had a work to do and he lost no time. The princes and great ones were assembled in council at Tara; the affairs of the nation were discussed. Ascend that ancient hill with mc. Are you not surprised at what you behold? The north is graced with the commodious banquet-hall; to the south runs the King's rath; east and west are marshalled out buildings, great in proportion, and hills are clad in their awful grandour, and as each silver-lined cloud intercepts the direct rays of the three hundred and sixty feet, from east to west forty feet. The kings and princes of Pagan Ireland are here assembled, all that riches can procure, all that ingenuity can devise, all that art can accomplish, has been done to render the court imposing, the scene brilliant, the royal ones as men to be feared.

Who is this of lowly mien, with cross in hand and God in heart; that slowly comes along? Who dure thus intrude on so august an assembly? He is Patrick, the chosen one of God, the future Apostle of Ireland. The great words are spoken by him. He tells the kings and nobles of the over living Triune God. The kings come down from their thrones, and the great ones from their scats; and the noble and the high, and the exalted throng and press about his feet, and hang with breathless awe upon the words of truth, which fell with such soulstirring cloquence from his lips. Oh! happy day when the star of truth rose bright and pure to shed its gentle rays upon the infant church of God! When the Orient from on high came forth to scatter and disperse the mist of sin and darkness from my loving mother soil. Oh! happy ending of this sumptuous banquet, of this high festival and glorious revelry. Erin! we hail thee! halls of Tara newly clad with bright freedom, from the shackles of error, never again within thy precincts may be heard the song in praise of water or of fire. Now are ye the places of great ones believing in the one true God. Now are ye the habitations of real living mortuls.

Alas, my friends! that this is but a picture, would that ye could look upon your ancient honored fathers; would that ye could stand upon the sod surrounding uncient Tara's halls, your feet embedded in the Shamrock as it issues from there and your hearts replenished with that balmy air peculiar to old Erin! (applause)

But no longer stands the princely edifice; the moat is there, and I have stood upon it, my feet have marked for aught I know, the spot on which the throne of Leary was erected, and my feelings were at that moment, stirred up to their highest within me, my mind was full of thought, and I asked myself the question :- Did king or noble, the night they were converted ever for a moment think, that such a melody as "The harp of Tara's halls would in times to come be all remaining to remind us of the peace, the glory and the greatness, that once was

there?" (great applause)
Patrick and his disciples had gained their first great victory. The year 432 had been a glorious one for them. Armagh is visited, and their efforts are crowned with the like success. Cashel is honored by the presence of God's great Prince; and Cashel standing on the brow of the golden vale, receives in her people, the diadem of faith. And thus it was, my friends, that each part of that little isle of beauty was visited by the great St. Patrick; thus it was that the altars of the Druid were lowered to the dust, and the priest who served them called to the knowledge of God; thus it was, that for upwards of fifty years, the Pastor cared, and provided for his flock. Seven times did Patrick travel round the land, and seven times did he find his reward to be seven-fold. Time wore on and towards the beginning of the year A.D. 493, his strength waxed feeble, his eye grew

through the land, that their father and their apostle. was passing to his rest. He sickens and lays down, his faithful ones around. The light of God is shining round about him. The fire of eternity is beaming in his eye. The seal of God is stamped upon his brow. The grand old man as he lay down there, thought of the four hundred churches he had erected; of the three thousand priests he had ordained; of the seven hundred religious houses he had established, and as such thoughts were running through his mind, his eye was lighted up with a wondrous fire, the call of God was there, angels beckoned him from, afar and summoning up all remaining strength, he asks that he be lifted up, and then he prays his God to bless poor Erin, to guard her in her woo, to watch her in her weal; then laying down his hoary head, in the monastery of Saul, on the 17th of March, 493, he passes to his God. (applause)

Patrick during his missionary life was "grateful in prosperity." Yes, for the greatest proof of this in a man's life, is the success with which his labors are crowned. He was a man of God, and a man of prayer. That creature has not yet existed who would be so blasphemous as to assert to the contrary.

He was "courageous in adversity," during that time, for his difficulties must have been great, and yet he surmounted them all.

He had "the will as well as the power to fulfil the mission given him," the will since he labored, and that well,—the power since the result was the most unparalleled success.

What is the history of Ireland from the time of Patrick's landing, to the moment of his death? We have to travel through a space of but sixty years. The history of these sixty years is simply this :-- a subversion of things false; an adoption of the truth; a torgetting of false Gods; a learning of the true One; a gaining of the great virtues, of Faith, of Hope, of Charity; of faith, to know a God; of hope, to trust in Him; of charity, Oh! that golden link which

ever since has bound the son of Erin tightly to his God; inseparably to his soil: for though he may leave it, yet when he does he leaves his first young heart behind. (applause)

Was Ireland grateful in her prosperity then? Yes, her special kind of prosperity during Patrick's day was her success in acquiring the knowledge of God for what is man not knowing his Maker? What are freedom and riches, without the glorious light of faith, to show man the proper use of both? Ireland, through Patrick, received this light; she was prosperous, basking in its sunshine, and in her prosperity she was truly grateful; for, she relinguished things of falschood, when God's good time did come, and embraced (as the child does at times the mother)

her own dear mother, the true faith of Christ. I say "she was courageous in adversity" during that time; for, the conversion of a nation; the overturning and uprooting of ancient credence, of false principles and of introducing new maxims is a matter of certain difficulty; ret, Ireland's people, followed the man of God, the good St. Patrick, and heard and believed, not caring for the consequences, little heeding the trials which unbelieving indivi-

duals might visit them with. "She had the will as well as the power to fulfil the mission given her by God," the will since she heard and believed, the power, for her will in conscientious matters, was her pleasure, no tyrant lived and ruled, to grind her underfoot. Yes, and when her Patron died, she, like unto a young queen, enthroned and crowned with the sceptre in her hand, looked across the sea, with brow screne, not fearing for her freedom! There she sat, with faith in mind, with courage in heart, with hand extended over her own dear beautiful green soil; with eyes uplifted towards the clear blue sky, she said :-

"The unvanquished land puts forth each year, New growth of man and forest; Her children vanish: but on her Stranger in vain thou war'st.

(Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, we have taken a cursory glance (as much as time would permit) at Ireland's history, before her Patron's coming, and during his striking in their architectural beauty. The sun is stay. We have thought upon his last great mothrowing his brilliant light upon these majestic ments, and we have consigned him to his native buildings; the green sward around reflects in beau- dust. Are we now without a helm? Have we now tiful colors the light which he kindly lends it; the no guiding one? Are we to search up the great events in a country's life, having no star pointing onwards towards a resting point? Have we now no tell you, that great changes are about taking place. an individual here who knows not how to answer Enter the banquetting hall, from north to south such a series of questions? Is there one here who is not well aware, that he who cared and provided for his family (according to the will of God) through life, cannot also throw an eye of pity on them now that he has passed from off this land? Not one, and hence Ireland's father, ever since the night he died, certain as he is in the bosom of his God, looks down upon his living land, on her sufferings and her toil.

How is Ireland's story illustrated by the great St. Patrick's life, since he no longer lives, since the Shamrock of Ireland no longer feels the gentle pressure of his grace directed feet? He lives, not here, but, he lives in heaven. Thirteen hundred and eighty years of Ireland's life remain to be told, since the time her loving one had left her! 1380 years of that country's history is told in a few but touching

Whilst she was free, she was triumphant; full of faith, wrapped up in hope: kind and loving even to a fault. The twelfth century came and then there came a change. Then the glorious flag of freedom began to lower towards the earth. Then the men, the prosperous ones of to-day, turned towards dear Erin, and then, and never till then, Patrick's home began to feel, that the seat of freedom, was filled by the foreign one, and that he owned the land! For nigh seven hundred years he has held his place there, and for seven hundred years the sun of hone has never failed to throw his kindly rays throughout the land, to give a share of his warmth to every son of Erin! (Applause.)

True it is the Saints have true perfection; were not such the case, they could not look upon their God: therefore Patrick, now that all interest in his own regard has vanished, now that he possesses the treasure for which he laboured, is " grateful in the prosperity of Ireland," is "courageous in her adversity," is able and is willing to do the will of his Creator; and that will is, to guard his adopted land; guide her children whom he has brought forth in

the light of the knowledge of God. Is not Ireland to-day, this very day, " grateful in her prosperity"? Is there a land formed by the will of God more thankful for great gifts received? Is she not a Paragon of excellence, that yet she retains such life and living energy, spite of all the

difficulties thrown in her path? And, Oh God! "Is she not courageous"? Has she not many, many trials to endure? Ye are men. ye are mortals, ye have feelings, ye can sympathize with one in trouble, ye would assist one in distress: and hence ye can feel for a people, the principal ingredient of whose marrow and blood, is that of love of Liberty. (applause)

I say "she has the will to do the work given her by God." What is that: what is the work given all men by God? Is it not to save their souls? Is it not to live a life of peace, and thus to pass away, fortified by the hope of happiness eternal and supreme? Yes, and I thing I am justified in saying, that no heart of Irish blood to night, is beating, and not willing to serve its God. (great applause)

"Has she the power?" Yes, thank Heaven. The days are now well passed away when Ireland's sons were men of will and not of freedom: that day no longer exists when the most glorious species of

come day to her; a day "though ancient: yet ever new;" a day of kindly and of soul-stirring thought: a day which, as it comes along, tells the little child to gambol, and the mother well to-pray: a day which, as it shows itself, bids the strong, stout heart of the Irish maiden to heave in thanks tothat pure form, they receive her prayer in her motherland's regard.

The nations have fallen and thou still art young; Thy sun is but rising, when others have set; And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath

hung, .The full moon of freedom shall beam round thee Erin, oh Erin, though long in the shade,

Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade! (Great applause.) And thus it is, too, that the proudest and the fairest of Ireland's reviving sons, with the stamp of faith upon their brow, and the wish for perfect freedom in their hearts, like unto circles of adoring angels

Fatherland. Amidst unbounded applause and cheering the reverend lecturer retired.

round the altar of hope, proclaim their love for all

THE

### CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the New York Irish American.) No. 3.

### MAKING THE 198UE.

I shall have little or nothing to say touching the cruel oppressions inflicted, for so many ages, upon my countrymen; and absolutely nothing at all in the way of complaint or vituperation on account of those sad events. Let it be granted for the present, that the English, or the Normans, or whoever the Historian pleases, were "forced by circumstances to take charge" of Ireland, and that, having so taken charge, they were forced to take all the lands of the island for their own people; forced to proscribe the religion of the country, and transport priests for saying Mass; forced to stir up continual insurrections in order to help the good work of confiscation let all this theory stand admitted: but whatever may be thought of all that, the present point which I shall make is, that the Historian bears false witness at any rate,-Historian and History being all one huge fraud together. If I do not prove this, I prove nothing.

Taking up, then, the said History at the "turning point" of the famous "Massacre," I shall first give some account of the array of witnesses brought forward to establish it: and especially of Temple, Borlase, and Petty, and of the "forty folios" of depositions: testimonies indeed which I did not expect that any Englishman, or any Orangeman, would ever have the audacity to cite again. As the First of Living Historians, however, has thought proper to drag to light again the whole hideous romance. and has actually come over to America to pour it into the horrified ears of this people,-both by Lectures and through the medium of a Book,-I shall now follow him into the revolting details at least of the one period of a few years which he has selected as the turning point in the History of my native

It is very observable indeed, and somewhat entertaining, that from his very dark portraiture of the Irish people in general, he kindly excepts us Proestants. "When I call them a generation of riotous and treacherous cut-throats, ' he says, " I don't meau you. You Protestants, on the contrary, are the noble and godly element, which we, the English, have introduced, to bring some order out of that bloody chaos:—you are the missioned race—as Macaulay, the predecessor of Froude, calls you,-the imperial race that we have planted, enabling you to help yourselves to all the lands and goods of the irreclaimable Popish savages, that you might hold the fair island in trust for us, -- for us, Ireland's masters, and yours. You are our own 'Protestant Boys': I nat you on the back, and exhort you not to do the work of the Lord negligently." But I am not myself acquainted with any Irish Protestant gentleman who aciously this considerate exception in our favor. My own friends in Ireland, from boyhood,—at school, at the University, and in after life,-have been generally of opinion that it would he a blessed and glorious deed to sweep into the sea the last remnants of English domination in their country. I never was taught in my youth that the man of Two Sacraments has a natural right and title to take all the possessions, and to take the lives, of the mon of the Seven Sacraments. My father was not only a Protestant, but a Protestant clergyman; and he, in the year '98, when only a student in college, was sworn in as an United Irishman; and then proceeded to swear in his friends; and the noble object of that society was to abolish the English power in Ireland. Grattan was a Protestant, and he declared that he despised the pretended liberty of half a million of his countrymen, based upon the serfdom and slavery of two millions more: and it was this Protestant who penned the Declaration of Irish Independence, and created a Volunteer Army to make good his words. And Tone was a Protestant, who brought on two invasions of the French, to free his native island from the English. And Tandy was a Protestant, who commanded the artillery of the Volunteer army. 1 four that the Historian will find, in our Protestants, an ungrateful set of clients. We will not have his advocacy upon any terms. I can imagine that I see William Smith O'Brien receiving the courtesies of our Historian, as a Protestant, and therefore, a sort of deputy Briton. This revered name of O'Brien I cannot mention without bowing in homage to so grand a memory. For years we broke the bitter wead of exile together, and drank of the same cup of captivity. He lived for the cause of his country's independence, and never till the latest breath repented of his gallant though fruitless effort to destroy with armed hand the tyranny that was gnawing away his people's life. It would be easy to name many other Protestants of the same principles but at present let us content ourselves with Mr Prendergast, who has so fiercely declined the special compliment offered him by this Historian. And, in truth, the very best book upon the subject of the turning-point of Irish History is this very "Cromwellian Settlement," by Prendergast. Let nobody take Froude's poison without taking Prendergast's TURNING POINT.

That there was an insurrection is certain. It began on the 23rd of October, in the year 1641; and the whole plan and purpose of it were to retake and possess the farms and houses which had been forcibly taken away from the Irish of Ulster, only a few years before. From twenty years to thirty years had elapsed since most of the people of six counties had been driven to the mountains and bogs, that their pleasant fields might be occupied by Scotch and English settlers. The remnant of those Ulster clans had been reduced to the condition of laborers, or very small cottiers. Many men of high name, with the culture and associations of the gentry of that day, were tilling, as ploughmen, and reaping as harvest men, for the stranger, fields that had been their own. Others, with their shivering families, could look down from the brow of Tyrone hills upon dim, and the old Pontiff longed to be with God.

liberty is not hers. She is lowly, she is loving.— Foyle, whence their own fathers had strooped, forty

Then a little while and it was sadly whispered To-day has been a great, a bright and precious wel- years before, to join their clans on the Blackwater,

and to ride beside the bridle-rein of Hugh O'Neill at the Yellow Ford. Of this sad and plundered people many of the young and high-spirited had emigrated to France or Spain, to take service in the armies of those countries. The lest lingered sorrowfully, in the hope that some alteration might be wards God, and as the spirits of God do look upon brought about, in their doleful lot, by a change of kings. For example, when King Charles the First came to the throne of England, there seemed to them a prospect of some abare of relief or reparation: in the meantime they endured life, hiding their clergy in the woods and caves concealing themselves with their wives and little ones, as much as possible, from the notice of the insolent intruders And when, at last, that King Charles and his Parliament were on the very point of open war, the leaders of the Northern Irish thought they might give counsel to their people,-disarmed and scattered as they were, that the time was come to strike a blow. Of the long series of exasperating provocations which now at last made them ready to try this desperate remedy, I need not here speak. It is enough that the turning-point was reached. FROUDE'S CHAMBER OF HORRORS. things true—their love for Faith, for Home, and

The Historian here cannot bring himself to specify names and dates; not even to indicate, save in a general way, the authorities for his fearful story. His sensibilities will not permit him to dwell upon scenes so sanguinary; but he gives this general account of the situation :-"Savage creatures of both sexes, yelping in chorns

and brandishing their skenes; boys practising their young hands in stabbing and torturing the English children—these were the scenes which were witnessed daily through all parts of Ulster. The fury extended even to the farm stock, and sheep and oxen were slaughtered, not for food, but in the blindness The distinction between Scots and English of rage. soon vanished. Religion was made the new dividing line, and the one crime was to be a Protestant. The escorts proved in most cases but gangs of assassins. In the wildest of remembered winters, the shivering fugitives were goaded along the bighways stark naked and foodless. If some, happier than the rest, found a few rags to throw about them, they were torn instantly away. If others, in natural modesty, twisted straw ropes round their waists the straw was set on fire. When the tired little ones dropped behind, the escort lashed the parents forward, and the children were left to dic. One witness, Adam Glover of Slonory, in Cavan, swore that he saw a woman who had been thus deserted, set upon by three Irish women, who stripped her naked in frost and snow. She fell in labor under their hands, and she and her child died. Many were buried alive. Those who died first were never baried, but were left to be devoured by dogs, and rats, and swine. Some were driven into rivers and drowned, some hanged, some mutilated, some ripped with knives. The priests told the people that the Protestants were worse than dogs; they were devils and served the devil; and the killing of them was a meritorious act.' One wretch stabbed a woman with a haby in her arms, and left the infant in mockery on its dead mother's breast, bidding it Suck, English bastard.' The insurgent's swere in their madness they would not leave English man, woman, or child alive in Ireland. They flung babics into the ditches to the pigs. Then put out grown men's eyes, turned them adrift to wander and starved them to death. Two cowboys boasted of having murdered thirty women and children; and a lad was heard swearing that his arm was so tired with killing, that he could scarce lift his hand above his

The main authority for all this is Sir John Temple whose story is founded upon the famous folios of Depositions; but the Historian does not cite the depositions themselves, merely saying that they are the "eternal witness of blood." To those who have made Irish history a study these wonderful affidavits are familiar, and I should be ashamed to take up space with them, but that to most readers they will be something new, and will besides show the exact sources from which the Historian has drawn his bloody marvels. Here, for example, are several specimens-

"The examination of Dame Butler, who, being duly sworn, deposeth that " She was credibly informed by Dorothy Renals, who had been several times an eye-witness of these lamentable spectacles, that she had seen to the number of five and thirty English going to execution; and that she had seen them when they were executed, their bodies exposed to leverring rayens, and not afforded as burial.

" And this deponent saith that Sir Edward Butler did credibly inform her, that James Butler, of Finyhinch, had hanged and put to death all the English that were at Goran and Wells, and all thereabouts !!!

"Jane Jones, servant to the deponent, did see the English formerly specified going to their execution; and, as she conceived, they were about the number of thirty-five; and was told by Elizabeth Home, that there were forty gone to execution. Jurat. Sept. 7 ANNE BUTLER.

"Thomas Fleetwood, late curate of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath, deposeth. That he hath heard from the mouths of the rebels themselves of great cruelties acted by them. And, for one instance, that they stabbed the mother, one Jane Addis by name, and left her little suckling child, not a quarter old, by the corpse, and then they put the breast of its dead mother into its mouth, and bid it 'suck, English' bastard, and so left it there to perish."

"Richard Burke, bachelor in divinity, of the county of Fermanagh, deposetn That he heard and verily believeth, the burning and killing of one hundred, at least, in the castle of Tullah; and that the same was done after fair quarter promised. Jurat. July 12, 1643."

In looking through the monstrous farrage of swearing, it is remarkable, first, that scarcely any one saw the horrid deeds he or she swears, to, but only tells what somebody told somebody else, who told this deponent: also, that in most cases the authorities for the statements are called, in general terms, "the rebels." For example-

"Katherine, the relict of William Coke, of the county of Armagh, deposeth, That many of her neighbors who had been prisoners among the rebels, said and affirmed, that divers of the rebels would confess, brag and boast, how they took an English Protestant, one Robert Wilkinson, at Kilmore, and held his feet in the fire until they burned him to death."

To do the Historian justice, there is not one of the fearful scenes he has above described that he did not find in evidence duly sworn to upon the Holy Evangelists. The babies flung into boiling pots, or left to be devoured by swine; the men and women stripped naked, and driven out under the wild winter weather. Nay, more, he is too modest, and does not cite by any means the most revolting cases, fearing, perhaps, to give a certain grotesque air to his pages. I can supply him, for his second edition, with more and better horrors. Stripping, for instance, is but a trifle: why not give us the case of Margaret Fermeney, an old women of seventy-five, who swears that on her way up to Dublin, "She was stripped naked by the Irish seven times in one day." He will find this in the famous folios, and also in Temple. Or why not tell us what Elizabeth Baskerville swears she heard a murder's wife say, to the murderer, her husband-

"Elizabeth Baskerville deposeth. That she heard the wife of Florence Fitz-Patrick, find much fuult with her husband's soldiers, because they did not bring along with them the grease of Mrs. Nicholson, whom they had slain, for her to make candles withal Jurat, April 26, 1643."

Indeed, several of the affidavits make express mention of the strong desire those Irish had to colthose smiling valleys of the Blackwater and the lect Protestant grease. And it is all set forth in those volumes which are the "eternal witness of

# TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 4, 1873.

1 observe that the Historian has avoided the many miracles and ghost stories which are found in many microscopy of facts. Yet these would greatly the same tep sensational charm of his work; and heighten the sensational charm of his work; and ners is one which might probably suit him.

ere 18 one Culm, of Cloughwater, in the county of "Arthur Culm, of Cloughwater, in the county of "Arthur Cuim, of Cloughwater, in the county of Cavan, esquire, deposeth, That he was credibly infined, by some that were present there, that there were thirty women and young children, and seven men, thirty women and young children; and when some flug into the river of Belturbert; and when some them offered to swim for their lives they were here. flung flund to swim for their lives, they were by of them officers of the rebels, followed in boats, and knocked on the the rebels, followed in boats, and knocked on the head with poles: they same day they hanged two head with the day they hanged two pean. Water tradert; and this deponent doth verily bewomen at Mulmore O'Rely, the then sheriff, had a band in the commanding the murder of those said hand in the country with the saw him write two notes, which he persons, for that he saw him write two notes, which he persons, John Mark, by Brien O'Rely, upon whose coming these murders were committed; and those persons who were present, also affirmed, that the bodies of who were present, and anather, that the vodies of those thirty persons drowned did not appear upon the water till about six weeks after, past; as the said O'Rely came the down, all the bodies came floating up to the very to the town, all the bodies came floating up to the very bridge; those persons were all formerly staged in the town by his protection, when the rest of their neighbours in the town went away."

There are many other very miraculous facts sworn to, which are quite accessible to the Historian : also to, which and still more savage cruelties, which many outer his readers positive wrong in suppressing. ne week I shall present still another spicilegium culled from the "eternal witness of blood"; and cunru mon why these depositions were called afterwards explain why these depositions were called anerwands they were obtained, and how they were paid for, how they were obtained All which the learned Historian knew very well, but preferred to suppress for the honor of Protestant human nature.

## RISH INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL OF FATHER BURKE. - A telegram from Queenstown announces that the City of Paris, which queenstown time over due, has arrived. The whole was not some were interested in this ship and her mish people for among the pussengers is the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, orator, divine, and patriot. Father Burke is like Lafayette of old, "the hero of two hemispheres." The reputation which he won by the banks of the Liffey he has maintained by the shores of the Hudson, and in the New World as in the Old he has laboured with untiring zeal, with dazzling briliancy, and with signal success for the good cause of Faith and Fatherland, Ireland will welcome back with a true Celtic effusion one of the noblest and truest of the many true and noble sons who have sprung from her bosom, and maintained her fame among the nations of the carth — Dublin Freeman March 8th.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—The Earl of Granard, as President of the Catholic Union, has issued on behalf of that distinguished body an address to the people of Ireland. In this address the Union asks the people of Ireland to rally round a body which most of the bishops have joined, and the Holy Father has desgned to bless. The Union is, we are told in the address, no political organization but one which seeks to attain the most sucred ends by every lawful and constitutional means—by prayer by persuasion, and by union. The enemies of the Catholic religion are banded together for its destruction. They corrupt youth by unchristian education; they poison the minds of the unwary by infamous publications; they sap the foundations of law and order by Communistic doctrines; they seek to ignore the sanctity of the marriage tie; finally, in Rome itself, they tear the priest from the altar and place the musket in his anointed hands. The Union calls on the Catholic people of Ireland to unite to guard their faith, and the faith of their brethren in many lands, from assault; to assert the invaded rights of the Church and to uphold the injured honour of religion and God. In Ireland itself, continues the address, it is the duty of Irishmen to unite in the repudiation of un-Catholic and godless education and demanding for their country a form of education which will make Ireland the home of religion as well as of knowledge. The address then alludes to the Bismarckian attack on the German bishops, and asks should Irishmen, whose fathers fought the good fight for the liberty of the faith, remain silent and inactive. Passing to the spoliation of the religious orders, the Union calls on Irishmen to speak, so that all men may know that Catholic Ireland protests against the robbery of the religious orders even now being consummated, and that her sons are united in their resolve to oppose by every lawful means the invasion of the Church's sacred rights. Finally, the address alludes to the countless insults to which the Holy Father and religion have been subjected in Rome, and calls on Irishmen to " unite in protesting against the violations of laws the most venerable, of rights the most indisputable, and of the person the most sacred on earth."

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND MR. BUTT, M.P.—The following correspondence has been published:-"European Hotel, March 2nd, 1873.

"My DEAR MR. BUTT-I have exceeding pleasure in conveying to you the enclosed vote of thanks unanimously passed by the assembled archbishops and bishops of Ireland at their meeting on Friday last. I deeply and gratefully appreciate the kindly feeling which caused my brother prelates to select me as the medium whereby this expression of their obligation was to be communicated to you. It is impossible that I can ever forget the splended services you have rendered, not alone to my fellowtraversers and myself, in the late memorable State prosecutions, but also to interests incomparably dearer, higher, and more sacred; or that any of us can ever cease to remember with admiration and gratitude the devotedness, the unmeasured ardour, with which you flung yourself into our vindication, and, by the power of your genius, won for truth and justice some of the most memorable moral victories our country has ever celebrated.

"Wishing you a long life of usefulness, and praying for you every temporal and spiritual blessing, I am, most sincerely yours,

"† PATRICK DUGGAN.

"To Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P."
Moved by the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of
Cashel, seconded by the Most Rev. Lord Bishop of Limerick, and unanimously resolved :-

"That the bishops feel deeply indebted to Mr. Butt for the admirable digest of the University Bill which he has been good enough to prepare, and that the Bishop of Clonfert be requested to convey to Mr. Butt this expression of their thanks."

"Eccles-street, 3rd March, 1873:
"My Dear Lord—I scarcely know how I can abequately acknowledge the receipt of the letter in which your lordship has conveyed to me the vote of thanks which the archbishops and bishops were good enough to pass to me for the very trifling service which it was my good fortune and privilege to be able to render to them on the occasion of their recent deliberations on the University Bill.

"To feel that I had rendered to them the humblest service on such an occasion would naturally be among the most treasured memories of my life. I need not say to you, my dear lord, how deeply I feel the honour that was paid me in the suggestion that an abstract of the provisions of the bill from my hand would not be unacceptable to their lordships. I never could have imagined that my compliancs with that suggestion would receive such a recognition as that contained in the resolution you have sent me-a recognition utterly unexpected,

he presided, the expression of my most sincere and testant Ireland, he said: "My business is to state respectful gratitude for their far too generous apprefacts—not to make them. Of course, I had ever ciation of a service which it was a matter of the

highest pride in me to perform.

"Of the other part of your lordship's letter I cannot trust myself to write. If anything could enhance the value of such a resolution from the assembled prelates, it would be that they selected your lord-ship as the medium of conveying it. You know persecution of which you were the subject-how I exulted in the triumph of truth and justice, which branded that persecution as it deserved. That my name may be in after times associated with that splendid triumph, I cannot but remember I owe to the trust and confidence which you reposed in me. -Believe me, my dear lord bishop, yours ever sin-

" ISAAC BOTT.' To the Most Reverend Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert.

A correspondent of the Leinster Independent gives the following as an instance of the way in which news of agrarian outrages are manufactured in this country. The story might be paralled a thousand times over:-The rev. gentleman to whom is entrusted the care of Evangelical souls in the parish where I reside, lately came into occupation of a portion of land adjoining the parsonage, and with possession of the land, he became suddenly afflicted with a violent attack of a disease, until late unknown to medical science, and to which the nomenclature of the people has given the rather significant name of "Rory on the brain." His fears might appear to those who knew the circumstances of the case, ridiculous or unfounded, but in the mind of the rev. gentleman such fears fashioned every bush he passed into the hulking figure and villainous face of a blood-thirsty peasant. And the climar came a few nights ago. The parson had retired at his usual hour to rest, and, perhaps, like Mercutio's clergy-man, to "dream of another benefice," but suddenly he awoke to a more extraordinary hallucination than ever Queen Mab was guilty of creating. He heard the sound of footsteps, a low and hurried whisper, and then a knocking at his hall door. Lo the long anticipated crisis had arrived, and his courage was equal to the occasion. He immediately jumped from his bed, seized a loaded revolver, and contents into the body of-a venerable tree that stood before the house. Next day he gave information to the police of the determined attack which had been made on his premises; the police communicated the horrifying intelligence to the authorities on Cork-hill; and the people here of all classes and it was found to wear a less serious and far more amusing aspect. An intelligent constable visited the scene of the alleged outrage in the hope of securing some clue which might eventually lead to the detection and arrest of the wrong-doers. He discovered that the window of the parson's bed-room had been broken, but that it had been broken from within. The glass was strewn on the lawn before the house, and the constable very sapiently arrived at the conclusion that the bellicose parson, in his praiseworthy hurry to shoot somebody or something, had broken the window himself. The mountain in labor again brought forth a mouse. It was found that the miscreants, who, the clergyman alleged, attacked his house, were as palpable and real as courageous Jack Falstaff's "men in buckram." Here was the elucidation of the mysterious occurrence :-Three or four foolish lads, who had grown enamoured of the charms of a pretty soubrette in the parson's service, paid the parsonage a nocturnal visit; and awaiting until the light was extinguished in the sleeping apartment of the master, knocked timidly at the door in the hope of obtaining an interview with the maid. The elergyman, as has been stated, heard the knock, and jumped out of bed, as he jumped into the conclusion that "Rory of the Hill" was below waiting to "shoot him at his own hall door," as he obligingly intimates in his well-known song. And out of these slender materials has been manufactured the latest Agrarian Outrage report.

With reference to the distress in the West, the revered parish priest of Clifden, Patrick M'Manus. vile and shameless "soupers" are already on the hoof, and that those canting humbugs are tempting " with meal and money" the poor starved little children. What has pious Protestantism to say for the manner in which these sleek vagabonds are "propagating the gospel" of mercy and love? The appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant has so far lead to nothing practical. It bore the signatures of "Patrick M'Manus, P.P., of Clifden, and Dean of Tuam, Chairman; John P. Canning, C.C., Secretary; William Scully, P.P., Moyrus; Hubert Fenneran, R.C.A., Ballinakill; Joseph Maloney, R. C.A., Roundstone; Mathias Lavelle, C.C., Moyrus; James Lee, C.C., Roundstone; Michael Curran, C.C., Clifden." Food and fuel still continue unpreceden-

Although the Bishop of Clonfert received full acquittal from a jury, this clearance by the verdict of constitutual tribunal has not rid him, it would appear of the penalty imposed upon him by Judge Keogh. If the most reverend prelate had been found guilty, a judge would have condemned him to a common jail, a policeman would have led him there, a turnkey would have taken charge of him, all the penalties provided for established guilt would have been poured on his anointed head. Conviction would have brought to him the punishment of guilt, but acquittal does not give him the rights of established innocence. In this sense a question by Mr. Henry was answered a few nights since by Sir John Coleridge. That learned person said that any one reported by an election judge was excluded for seven years from taking part in any election. Not only the untried priests and laymen and the priests whose trials proved abortive, not only these, but the prelate whom a jury has acquitted of the offence alleged against him by Judge Keogh, is to be shut out for seven years from the exercise of a public right. The election of a man to Parliament within the period named may be voided by proof that any one "reported" by Judge Keogh had acted as his agent. As to Dr. Duggan, Sir John Coleridge said that " his acquittal has absolutely no effect." He admitted that this was "rather hard." It is certainly quite new, and seems to the sober judgment more like the capricicious freak of a madman or a despot then a provision set by statesmen in the frame of a free Constitution.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON TENLAND .- In a late copy of the Memphis Avalanche (Tenn.) we read an interesting lecture delivered by the Rev. David Walk, to the congregation of the Lindon street Christian Church in that city. The lecture was the result of a tour through Europe, and the Rev. gentleman thus speaks of his feelings when he first beheld the coast of Ireland. "The coast of Ireland! How the words thrilled me. I no longer heard the angry rush of the waters; I no longer noted the rolling and tossing of the ship, I ceased to think of the laboring, groaning engines. I thought only of the blessed solid earth on which my eyes were feasting. Yes, there could be no mistake, those are the towering hills of Ireland. There she stands; like a dear mother, stretching forth her arms over the stormy deep, inviting her children to her breast : rising up from the ocean like a beautiful goddess, she is the first to offer rest to the weather-beaten mariner, and and, but for the respect I must feel for the judgment of those who have given it, I would surely say as undeserved as it was unexpected.

"I can only ask you to convey to the Cardinal Archbishop, and the prelates over whose meeting sons and daughters." Alluding to Catholic and Pro-

been taught—in fact, I had read in the Sunday-school book—that the North of Ireland, which is supposed to be Protestant, is greatly superior to the south of Ireland, which is supposed to be Catholic. Now, I have been through Ireland, from the extreme South to the extreme North, and I aver upon the honor of a gentleman and a Christian, that a greater how I sympathise with you in the cruel and wicked fraud than the assumed superiority of the Protestant over the Catholic population of Ireland was never palmed off upon an innocent and unsuspecting public. It is pitiful when men attempt to coin religious capital out of such material. On the other hand, I saw more squalor, more abject misery, more poverty and wietchedness in Glasgow and Edinburg than in | to the last they might avoid the appearance of doing the whole of Ireland put together. Scotland is Protestant; Ireland is Catholic. I say it is my duty to state facts as I see them, and not to allow religious prejudice to blind my eyes to the truth. The sun of aven shines on no fairer land than the South of Ireland. From Mallow on the Blackwater to Cork on the Lee, it is pure and beautiful as a dream in the heart of a sinless maiden. I saw just two cities in Europe which I should care to live in. One of these is Dundee, in Scotland: the other Cork, Ireland-with a decided preference; for Cork. Everywhere in Ireland I was treated like a gentleman. Never for a single instant was I malirented by a human

"The Galway prosecutions," says the Northern Whig, " have done much to show that some of Mr Justice Keogh's invectives were undeserved, and that it would have been better for himself and for us all. had he been content to unseat Captain Nolan in a judicial spirit, without entering on personal matters of a very painful and invidious character." This Belfast journal is a Ministerial and Protestant paper No doubt Mr. Justice Keogh is a very awkward champion for us all "of the Liberal party," but the judicial spirit" is not a sufficient number of degrees above proof to suit his taste. Whenever Mr. Gladstone goes out of office he will have to thank Mr Keogh a good deal for his retirement; but he may improve the opportunity by studying him as the nearest possible moderare production of the Homeric character of Thersites.

The Regulations pronounce the censures of the jumped from his bed, seized a loaded revolver, and Church against a Society not hitherto condemned rushing to the window, valorously discharged its in special terms. The sentence of Excommunications are the sentence of the tion decreed in former pastorals against Catholics who were Freemasons, or Ribbonmen, or Fenians, is now extended to Catholics who are members of the Society of Good Templars. This Association, which took its rise in America and has its head-quarters there, declares its object to be the spread of habits religions were outraged on hearing of this violent of temperance and the mutual benefit of its mem and unprovoked attack on an inoffensive Christian bers. It adops the use of signs, passwords, and the bers. It adops the use of signs, passwords, and the minister. But first appearances are sometimes fallike, and its rules refer to secret rites. A branch lacious; and on a further investigation of this affair exists in Dublin. The reason given by his Eminence for including this Society amongst those singled out for ecclesiastical censure is, that "it holds doe trines and encourages practices orposed to the teaching and discipline of the Catholic Church. Catholics are also warned that they subject themselves to censure if they take part in the meetings or balls of Freemasons, or any similar Society. Dublin Weekly News.

A Nonagenarian Parest .- The death is announced d ninety-one years of age of the Very Rev. Dr Croke, P.P., of Charleville, and Vicar-General of Cloyne, who departed this life on the 22nd of Febrnary. R.I.P.

The sum realised for the Holy Pather in the city and two suburban parishes of Cork proves to be arger than the total of any previous year, being

£440. The Assizes have been opened in the city and county of Limerick, in Longford, Leitrim, Meath, and North Tipperary. The going Judges upon these circuits, Chief Justices Whiteside and Monaghan, Justices O'Brien, Fitzgerald, and Barry, and Baron Deasy, have one and all congratulated the Grand Juries on the satisfactory state of the country, the prevailing lightness of the criminal calendar, and the ordinary character of the offences charged .-Their lordships have had no occasion, save in one instance, to say more than a few commonplace sentences. The exception was in Limerick, where Judge Fitzgerald, while admitting that no feature existed to excite uneasiness or alarm or apprehension of any kind, spoke at length upon the prevalence of faction fights in a certain district, and re- And the English press applauds .- London Tablet. ferred to three special cases, one of alleged parricide one in which a warder of a Lunatic Asylum was charged with the manslaughter of an inmate, and one in which a woman named Quirk is accused of having played the part of Balilah towards her husband, by letting her brothers into the house at night to beat him. She had, however, it seems, the provocation of having first been beaten by him. We note that the asylum warder has been acquitted.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND MR. GLADSTONE .- At the close of the interview at which Mr. Gladstone honored the deputation of Irish members last night, the hon, gontleman requested Sir John Gray to furnish him for the use of his colleagues with a brief statement of the main objections urged by the deputation, as the resolution did not enter into details. The following letter has, accordingly, been forwarded to the Premier this evening, being merely a summary of the leading points pressed by the de-

putation :-- "House of Commons, March 7, 1873.

"Dear Mr. Gladstone-In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with a memorandum for the use of the Cabinet of the chief objections urged against the Irish University Education Bill by the deputation which had the honor of waiting upon you last night, on behalf of the Irish Liberal members who met on the previous day in the Conference Room, I beg leave to hand you the following "summary," which I think embodies the principal objections put forward :-

" First-They object that, while all parties admit that there exists a Catholic grievance, the present bill does not grapple with or remove the chief injustice of which the Catholics complain.

" Secondly-They objected to the bill because by means of it it is sought to impose a secular system of education on the people of Ireland, contrary to their conscientious opinions and repeatedly expressed

"Thirdly—They objected to the financial injustice proposed to be inflicted on Catholics by the bill, which provides or secures large endowments for a secular university and secular colleges and for a college which will continue to be essentially Protestant, while it makes no provision whatever for the maintenance of the Catholic University or the Catholic colleges.

"Other objections were urged, but the foregoing constitute those mainly relied upon.

" I have the honor to be, yours faithfully, "JOHN GRAY." -Dublin Freeman.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FRAUDS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY.—The forgery on the Bank of England was one of the most skilful known of late years. It was discovered by the merest accident. The Bank of Englan I exercises very great caution in allowing discount accommodations to new customers; any person requiring to open a "discount account," must be introduced by one of the Directors, and very careful inquiries are made into his respectability. But the Bank has also a branch in the West end for the convenience of those who find it inconvenient to journey to the city. This branch is

months ago an American named Warren, but who also appears to have gone by the name of Horton, opened a deposit account with the Burlington Garden's Branch, for which he would only want the introduction of a customer. He behaved, for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. After a while he deposited some bills. They were good. Still he continued his transactions until he had acquired the reputation of a person thoroughly trustworthy. At length the moment came for the presentation of the forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had, to all appearances succeeded in pocketing about a hundred thousand pounds. Some of the money was invested in United States bonds, so that anything unusual. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience. But the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labour. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using paper with certain water-marks and printed matter. All this had to be imitated, and as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several imitations. There remained the drawing of the bills and the affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some were backed by several acceptors, so that there might be as many as half-a dozen signatures on a single bill. Yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned. The plot had, to all appearances, a success which its consummate skill deserved. The bills were drawn at three months. No further enquiry was likely to be made until they fell due, and the forgers would have ample time for placing themselves for beyond risk. But the men who had exerted skill, foresight, and perseverance sufficient to insure the acceptance of forged bills, could not escape one trivial blunder, which revealed the whole plot. They presented two bills in which the date of acceptance had been omitted. They knew perfectly well that a single slip in the usual formalities would be fatal, and yet they fell into the folly of marring their whole scheme for lack of a date. Inquiry was made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated; it was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries. Information was given to the police, and a man named Noyes, also an American, who acted as a clerk to Warren, was arrested. There is some doubt, however, whether he was not simply a tool. Warren himself was seen in the city on the day on which the grand coup was to have been made and the securities handed over, but he was far too sharp to come himself for the plunder, and only Noyes was taken. Warren disappeared, taking United States bonds ( which he had btnined in payment for the forged bills to the amount of \$220,0001 Had the coup been successful the conderates would have cleared upwards of half a million dollars.

The Echo is alarmed. Reliable statistics prove, as that journal informs its readers, that already onefourth of the population of the United States is Catholic. At the beginning of the century they only numbered 25,000, and now they amount to 9,600,000. The Echo considers this a remarkable fact, ane so do we. But there is another fact, not noticed by our contemporary, which seems to us a good deal more striking. These millions of Repubican Catholics are not only on the best possible teams with the infalible Pope-for whom many of their Protestant fellow-citizens entertain also a respectful regard—but are, almost without exception, what the agreeable writer in the Saturday Review calls "red-hot Ultramontanes." When the unfrocked French monk went to hide his shame in America, where he expected to find abundant specimens of that extinct hybrid the "Liberal-Catholic," only a single priest condescended to take the slightest notice of him, and he only did so, as the present writer knows from his own lips, in order to reproach him; And so the poor man returned home in disgust, sadder if not wiser. The history of the Catholic Church in the United States is both consoling and instructive. It has proved so clearly that the true faith can flourish, without State aid, among a young, free, and intelligent people, that our "Liberals" in Europe are in consternation. "Gag it," they exclaim in chorus, "or it will prevail everywhere." And so they propose to fine and imprison Bishops in Germany, and banish them like felons in Switzerland.

"The friendship of princes" has proverbially a bad character; but if the story which is said Mr. Gregory will shortly tell in the House of Commons can he sustained, the common honesty of princes will be in as bad repute as their friendship. The ances-tor of Sir Charles Dick was Sir William Dick, of Braid, who lent Charles I. £52,418. Out of that sum he received back in various ways £5,000, and his son Sir Andrew Dick, on urging his claims on Charles II., obtained a pension of £132, " until such time as His Majesty should take course with the principal." This pension we are told, has been paid to the descendants by each successive sovereign down to 1845, when, without any reason assigned, it was suddenly stopped, leaving Sir Charles Dick, the present representative of the family, in such poverty that he has long supported himself as custodian to the Crighton Museum, and now, in extreme old age, entirely destitute, unable to do more than keep the sticks and umbrellas of visitors at the gallery. Of course, this curious story needs to be verified. We are always hearing of debts due to kings long since dead, and only a week or two ago we are told the nation owed several millions on the credit of Edward III, to the great banking houses of Florence. In every case, however, the fact of a pension avowedly granted by one sovereign as an carnest of future settlement of debt, and continued for eight reigns, affords prima facie evidence that the claims in question are not visionary, and whether Parliament, be, or be not, the proper body to consider them, we trust the nation will heed them all the more because they are made by an aged gentlemen of ancient stock reduced to deplorable destitution, and every way deserving of assistance, and charged with a family of five children .- London Echo, Feb.

The Standard recently had an article on the coal famine which, it said, was becoming universal and terrible. The offence of the colliers, which it fears is connived at by the coalmasters, is a treason against the supreme laws of human society, which our contemporary defines as the paramount duty of all to live by benefiting the community and not by injuring it.

A CLERICAL ERROR PUBLICLY CORRECTED. - The vicar of a parish not many miles from Bath was recently preaching a charity sermon, and in the course of his remarks he rebuked some of his parishioners who, he thought, stimulated distress for the sake of obtaining assistance they did not really require. As an illustration of this weakness, he mentioned that during one of his pastoral visits he entered a cottage of one of the supposed delinquents, where he found everything neat and clean, and, what was more, a large plateful of buttered toast before the he repeated, emphatically, "buttered toast: and did that (he asked) look like want?" In the brief pause which ensued this outburst of energy, a voice indignantly responded—"No; 'twernt' butter neither; 'twere only drippen!" The effect of this correction upon pastor and flock can be more ensily imagined than described.-London Standard.

The London Daily Telegraph notes that among the indirect results of the late, coal crisis in England is the stoppage, partial or entire, of industries that

plies cannot be obtained at any price. Some of the cotton-spinners have closed their mills wholly, and others partially; a few work only during the hours of the daylight, to save gas; and so on. When it comes to be a question of the poor perishing by hundreds, of national industries destroyed, of individual effort paralyzed by land and sea, merely that a few thousand men may have facilities for revelling in coarse animal pleasures, alternating with idleness, for four days out of the seven, there can be little doubt as to the answer. If the English colliers will not work even at extravagant wages, others must be got who will. The world is at England's service, and a reserve of unemployed men exists in more than one country which, under the pressure of stern necessity, might be promptly

REPUBLICAN PURITY.—The revelations of fraud and corruption in both branches of the American Congress will surprise no one who has any acquaintance with the class of "politicians" in the United States. There are in that country men of as unsullied charcter as could be found in any kingdom of Europe, but their very virtues banish them inexorably from public life. To know how to bribe, and how to leserve a bribe, is an almost essential qualification for the popular vete, especially since the gentlemen of the South were suppressed by the civil war, and their legitimate influence transferred by Radical legislation to ignorant negroes and debased carpetbaggers. The complicity of the Vice-President of the United States in the shameful transactions recently disclosed is as characteristic of democratic society, as his sermons to the Young Men's Christian Association after his exposure are of Protestant piety. He was received, we are told, by the devout members of the association with more than customary applause, though even a strictly party vote could only save him from impeachment in the Senate by a narrow majority of three. The fact occasions us no surprise. Have we not lately been informed that the Government of the United States, with the entire approval of its legislative body, proposes to pay into the national Treasury from one third to one half of the sum awarded by the Geneva tribunal, though, after the Indirect claims were dropped, it was claimed by the same Government solely as a compensation for private interests, and was therefore either dishonestly claimed, or is now dishonestly applied? When the executive of a great nation can deiberately lend itself to acts which in the "effete monarchies" of the Old World would be considered disreputable, it is hardly possible that Mr. Colfax, Mr. Ames, Mr. Brooks, or any other American notability, will forfeit the esteem of his fellow citizens, or lose such social eminence as he is capable of attaining, by reason of turpitudes which are far more likely to incite an envious admiration. If in the United States the best and purest men, who blush for acts which they cannot prevent, since they have no more share than foreigners in the government of their country, are found only in private life, the recent disclosures sufficiently explain their ostracism. When next our own rulers have to negociate a treaty with the politicians of Washington, we hope they will take warning by the past, and be quite sure that to deal with these gentlemen as if they were European statesmen, is to court a repetition of the same treatment which we have already experienced, and which is as little profitable to our dignity as to our finances.-London Tablet.

### UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune mentions in the following article some very interesting facts regarding the immigrants to the United States. It will be observed that the Irish in their choice of homes in the New World, do not generally act with the wisdom of the Germans :---Out of our thirty-eight and a half millions, five

and one-half are toreign born, while almost twice that number are the children of foreign parents. The rapid increase of the population from alien sources and the diminished rate of production among the original stock, are facts well worthy of the attention of philosophical and reflecting persons. Of the two most considerable elements in this mass of new blood are the Irish, who numbered in June, 1870, 1,855,827, and the Germans, who were counted at 1,690,410. They are shown thus to be rather more equal in numerical strength than would generally have been supposed, and the last two years, as we shall presently see, have brought them still nearer together. But there is a great difference between them in their choice of homes and ways of living. The vast preponderance of Irish is in the East, chiefly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York city and its vicinity. With few exceptions they seek the neighbourhood of large cities. The Germans, on the contrary, are much more generally disributed. They are, of course very numerous in New York and Philadelphia, but not in New England, and are scattered throughout the entire West. They are found in great masses in the western part of this State, on the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the coast of Lake Michigan. There are also considerable settlements of them in Texes, which form exceptions to the distaste for the South. The Scau-dinavians in bulk go to the north-west. It is the best commentary on the disturbed condition of the South, that even yet the tide of no part of this valuable immigration has set in toward the South,-Every requisite to the comfort and welfare of the new settler except one is found in abundance in the South; a good climate, a fertile soil, a sparse population, unlimited opportunities open to industry and enterprise; but until tranquility and good government are assured in that region its great natural advantages will go for nothing. The forthcoming report of our own Commissioners of Emigration will show a remarkable increase of the number of immigrants within the present year. While during the year 1871 there landed at New York 229,639 immigrants, the number for this year reaches 291,217. The great increase is from Germany. One might naturally think that after a great war, in which one nation was largely aggrandised and another totally crushed, emigration would be rather the resort of the vanquished than the victors. But we see precisely the contrary. Over 111,000 of this vast mass of new citizens have come from Germany, and only 2,700 from France. The usual distribution appears to have taken place. Most of the Germans have gone West. Most of the Irish have remained in the East. Outside of New York, Illinois appears to have gained the largest detachment of the immigrating army, no less than 34,000 having gone to that State. Pennsylvania has, as usual, secured a large contingent. We do not agree with some of our contemporaries in deploring this peaceful invasion. We hope and trust we shall be the better for gaining them, and that their own countries may find some relief in losing them.

A noted desperado known as "Wild Bill," who had killed some dozens of men in frontier brawls and was an adept in the use of the pistol and the bowie knife, met his death a few days since in Kansas, at the hands of a Texan, who had ridden 900 miles to find him. William had shot the Texan's brother some time ago, and so the latter, as he afterward smilingly related, "out with his Derringer and 'pinked'him." Having settled Wild Bill in this neat and expeditous manner, the Texan signified his willingness to also pay his respects to any one who objected, and asked several if they desired to "take a hand in the game," but the spectures declining with thinks, the ranger bowed and politely retired, leaving: William to be buried by the town authori-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 4, 1873.

# The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1873. Friday, 4-Our Lady of Pity. Saturday, 5—St. Vincent Ferrer, C. Sunday, 6—Palm Sunday. Monday, 7—0f the Feria. Tuesday, 8—0f the Feria. Wednesday, 9—0f the Feria. Thursday, 10—Holy Thursday.

We would call the attention of our readers to a rafile for a very handsome gold watch, that will take place at 7 p.m., on the evening of Thursday, 3rd April, at the St. Joseph Asylum, Bonaventure Street. The proceeds of this raffle it is intended to apply to the benefit of the Missions to the North, and to defray the travelling expences of two of our Sisters of Charity, and a companion, who in a few weeks will start for the far North West, on a charitable mission to the heathen dwellers in those remote lands. It is requested that the lists of contributions to this pious object may be handed in as quickly as possible to the Sisters of the General Hospital, Guy Street.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone seems to be again seated firmly in the saddle, and an attempt to throw him since his return to office having been defeated, he remains master of the situation .-What course he will pursue with respect to the Irish Education Question is as yet unknown.

It is now well ascertained that the chief agent in the heavy forgeries on the Bank of England was a Yankee, known sometimes as Bidwell, sometimes as Morton, and who has been arrested at Havana. Noyes the man under examination in London, appears to have acted as his clerk. The strike amongst the coal-miners still continues.

From France the news is not very interesting. It is now in contemplation to banish all the members of the Bonaparte family.

The Carlists, in spite of their last crushing defeat, are reported to be preparing for an advance in force upon Madrid, making Panapeluna their base of operations. The atrocities attributed to the priest of Santa Gruz, turn out to be lying inventions of the Liberal press. A telegram dated 28th ult, reports a hard fight betwixt the loyalists in arms for Don Carlos, and the troops of the revolutionary Goverrment; the latter, it is said, were well beaten, and driven from the field in a very demoralized condition. The report that Don Carlos had purpose for which it had been put forward. renounced his claim to the Spanish throne is contradicted.

The news of a Carlist victory is confirmed, we are happy to see, by the reports by telegraph.

The hangin of Foster, the car-hook murderer, at New York, seems to have given very general satisfaction; and if the policy of hanging thus inaugurated be consistently carried out, as we trust may be the case, the hideous amount of criminality that gives to the United States a sad pre-eminence over all the nations of the earth, will soon be sensibly reduced.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the Orangemen of Upper Canada has been carried through the Ontario Legislature. This we regret, but we do not see how we of the Lower Provinces can interfere therein. If the Ontario legislature have the right, according to the terms of the British North America Act, to pass such a educational institution for young ladies called Bill, neither the Dominion Parliament, nor the | the Trafalgar Institute, the Resolution that we Dominion Ministry has any right to interfere; though, no doubt, the Gevernor General of the | unanimously by a large body of ministers and Dominion, as Governor also of the particular Province of Ontario-and as such, therefore representing the Queen in her legislative capacity -has the right to refuse attaching the Royal Assent, thereunto, should he see fiti to do so. It is a question, however, with which the to do, for the simple reason that they are notas is the Queen, and therefore as is her repre- to this correspondent of the Gazette, at a meeting ture of Ontario. The several Provinces of denomination it was unanimously-Resolved,which the Dominton is composed are not, in any sense, dependencies of the Dominion, but of the | ciently carried on under the management of a mixed | fux, N.S.

Imperial Government, from whom they and the Dominion derive their political being, and to which both are subject.

The only constitutional course therefore that, according to this view-the States' Rights view -of the relative political positions of the Federal and Provincial Governments, is now open to the Catholics of Ontario, should they feel themselves aggrieved by the action of one branch of their legislature—that is to say their Legislative Assembly-is to petition the other and co-ordinate branch of their legislature, that is to say the Queen in her legislative capacity, and at present represented to them by that ex cellent nobleman Lord Dufferin, to put her vete on the obnoxious measure. We are, thank God for it, British subjects, not subjects of the Dominion; and it is to the Crown and to the Crown alone that we owe allegiance, and to which oppressed minorities must look for protection against the tyranny and injustice of majorities. There is of course to be taken into consideration the question of laws, as to whether, in virtue of the terms of the British North America Act, power has been conferred by the Imperial Government on the Legislative Assembly of Ontario to pass such an Act as that under notice; but we believe that its legal competency to do so is not called in question. This however is a question which neither the Federal legislature, nor the Federal executive is competent to adjudicate upon or even entertain, and which can be determined only by the Imperial Government whose creatures, both the legislature sitting at Toronto, and that sitting at Ottawa are.

In the meantime the Orangemen are very jubilant over the success, so far, of their at tempt to obtain legal recognition, and they celebrated the event, so we learn, with a torch light procession at Toronto.

THAT SPEECH .- From the London Tablet of the 8th ult., we clip the following paragraph:

Mgr. Strossmayer .- We have several times been asked whether a speech attributed to Mgr. Stross-mayer during the Council, and published as his by certain Protestant and revolutionary papers, was genuine. We have at different times referred our readers to a denial of its authenticity by the Pale Mull Gazette, and to a disavowal of it by Mgr. Strossmayer himself, contained in a letter to the late Mgr. Fessler. The Bishop has now had an opportunity of disavowing it again. There has been a great, though futile attempt to get up an extensive Dollingerist party at Constance, and in the interests of this agitation, a report was set up that Mgr. Strossmayer was favorable to it. A telegram was accordingly sent to the Bishop to ask whether he was really the author of the speech ascribed to him, and the answer received was: "Certainly not; and the decrees of the Council are published.

We suppose that "the Speech" alluded to in the above, falsely attributed to Mgr. Strossmayer, and by the latter indignantly repudiated. is identical with the speech published in French at the Montreal Witness office, and extensively circulated amongst the French Canadians, who, it was hoped, would not be able to detect the cheat. That the speech was a forgery, and accordingly the TRUE WITNESS, pointed out its ridiculous blunders-blunders so gross that a Bishop of the Catholic Church, addressing his brother Bishops would certainly never have been guilty of them-whilst the Witness, though challenging any one to disprove the authenticity of the speech,-never so much as attempted a rejoinder. Its editor felt that the attempted cheat had been exposed; but then he had no doubt such full evangelical confidence in him, who is the father of lies, that he felt coulident that it had partially served the

Still, though as we have already said, the cheat was patent to any educated person from the beginning, it is satisfactory to find that as such it is both in word and deed repudiated by Mg : Strossmayer himself. This Prelate has not only, for himself, formally announced his full and unqualified acceptance of the decrees and definitions of the General Council of the Vatican; but he has commanded and enforced the publication of those decrees and definitions throughout his diocess. A more conclusive repudiation of the anti-Catholic speech attributed to him it would be impossible to conceive. Will the Witness lay it before his read-

That "mixed" schools must necessarily be Godless is a fact testified to by Protestants themselves, as reported in the Montreal Gazette of the 28th. At a meeting of a Protestant publish below was read, as having been passed laity of the Anglican denomination. We invite the attention of our readers to the wording of this document, which we suppose is authentic, since it is published in the Gazette over the signature of a correspondent of that journal who signs himself A. Montreal—a pseudonym Federal or Dominion authorities have nothing perhaps, but still a guarantee to the editor for the truth of his statements. According then sentative—co-ordinate branches of the Legisla- of the Protestant ministers of the Anglican "That no Ladies Boarding School can be effi-

religious board, inasmuch as questions of Church organisation, and of distinctive religious instruction must be continually presenting themselves; and must either cause serious difficulties and dissentions, or lead to the eventual exclusion of religious teaching altogether."

For which, and other reasons, the ministers of the Protestant denomination aforesaidthough "fully recognising the great need at this time of providing education for the female members of the Protestant body" rofused to have anything to do with the Protestant Educational Institute named above.

Now if the religious differences betwixt the Protestant sects be such as to render a "common" religious education in their case impossible, how much more then must it be impossible to devise a system of education from which the religious element is not eliminated, and which shall be accepted by Catholics and Protestants? If members of one Protestant denomination feel themselves in conscience obliged to have nothing to do with an Educational Institute under the control of brother Protestants, \* but members of another sect, how much more then are not Catholics bound to refuse all co-operation with any educational system in any manner directed by Protestants?

And we would ask how it is that, whilst so "sectarian" in their educational views in so far as their own interests are concerned. Protestants are so zealous in the cause of "nonsectarian" education for Catholics?

. It seems that of the nine Protestant Trustees of the educational institution in question, eight are members of the Presbyterian, one only of the Anglican denomination.

A NEW PHASE OF THE " MARRIED WO-MAN'S RIGHT'S" QUESTION .- A curious case illustrative of the legal condition of the "married woman" in England occurred recently in the Law Courts. A husband was sued for payment of costs, contracted by his wife, in an action which she had brought, unsuccessfully, against him for a divorce; and the wretched man was by the Court ordered to pay the amount demanded, and to discharge a debt to the contracting of which he was an opposing

Whilst husbands are thus made legally responsible for all debts run up against them by their wives, it is really absurd to talk of the injustice that the marriage laws inflict upon women. If the latter are to have the exclusive right to dispose of their own property after marriage, if the husband is to have no voice in the management thereof, well and good-but first of all he in like manner should be discharged from all legal responsibility for debts contracted by his wife on any pretext whatsoever. That there are bad drunken husbands who appropriate and squander the hard carned gains of their sober and industrious wives is no doubt true; but it is equally true that a drunken dissipated woman often squanders away a venial sin even to save our neighbour from the wages of the sober hard working husband, mortal sin; we may not indeed tell a lie even and a very clumsy forgery at that, was patent; and keeps him in a state of poverty by her to save a whole world. And why is this? Rewicked extravagance. These are evils inseparable from the marriage state; and he or she who ventures upon matrimony must make up his or her mind to run the risks. Any legal interference can but make matters worse; for to secure effectually the woman from the extravagance of the man, or the latter from the consequences of the extravagance of his wife, the law must cease to look upon man and wife as one, but must accept them as two persons, neither being responsible for any debts or obligations of any kind, contracted by the other. But this would be to ignore Christian marriage, and to break up the family, over which, according to the present theory, the husband is head, and for the support of which, and for the discharge of whose debts, he is legally responsible. As it is, the husband has just as good grounds to complain of the oppressive nature of the existing marriage laws as has the woman; nor is it possible to conceive a grosser hardship than is mentioned above-where a vile woman wishingto get rid of her real husband, and to indulge bound to omit them in order to avoid her lusts with the sanction of law, sues for a divorce, and though unsuccessful, can by law compel her husband to pay the costs of the infamous procedure. If married women need legal protection, so do married men.

> His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec will, it is expected, be back about Easter. We are sorry to learn that Mgr. Tache is laid up with disease, contracted in the discharge of his ardu-

> The justly celebrated Bret Harte has been lecturing here to large audiences, and with much success. These lectures are no ordinary entertainments, and to listen to the talented gentleman, the first of humorists of the present day, is a treat indeed.

> Bradlaugh, the English mob orator, notorious for the extreme Protestantism of his religious views, for his political Liberalism and as the typical British "workingman"-is about to visit this Continent on a lecturing

WRITTEN PUS THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XIX.

" THOU SHALT NOT KILL." "Wo to that man by whom scandal cometh"-(Mat-

Having seen the different kinds of scandal let us now consider their gravity. Is scandal always a mortal sin? 1st. Seandal is always a reasonable explanation his scandal has ceased to mortal sin to the scandalizer, whenever his bad be that of a simple and ill-instructed person example (be it mertal or venial) causes his and has become Pharisaical; he has ceased to neighbour to sin mortally. 2nd. Scandal is be one of God's little ones, and has become a also a mortal sin to the scandaliser whenever by a grievously criminal act he provokes, if only to a venial sin. 3rd. Scandal is also a mortal sin to the scandalizer whenever, even, by a venial act he leads his neighbor to commit a mortal scandal to our neighbour? In order to avoid scansin; as for example, he who by a lie or by a harsh word, causes his neighbour to blaspheme or to steal. 4th. But if a venial scandal only actions which are not necessary for salvation. give occasion to a venial fault on the part of how much more ought we to omit actions which the scandalized, then the sin to the scandalizer are only indifferent ones. Let us take an exis only venial. From which, Christian soul. you will see in general, that the scandalizer is We are bound by an ecclesiastical precept to always guilty of mortal sin, except in the single attend Mass on Sundays, but where we feared case where a venial scandal on his part leads that quarrels or drunkenness, or any sin would only to a venial sin on the part of him whom arise from our absence from home, then we he scandalizes.

But what must be said if our neighbour is scandalized not only by our evil actions but even by our good ones? are we bound in that case to omit our good actions lest our neighbour be scandalized? As this is a matter of grave importance and of some difficulty, let us distinguish the different kinds of actions (other than bad actions) which may be the cause of scandal. Of these there are three kinds: 1st, those that are absolutely necessary for salvation; 2nd. those not necessary for salvation, but only of counsel; 3rd. acts which are indifferent, that is which are of their own nature neither good nor bad, as to run, to walk, to talk, &c. As to the first kind of actions-those absolutely necessary for salvation-it will be seen at a glance, that they can never be omitted even though they should lead our neighbour into sin. We are not permitted todamn our own souls in order to save our neighbour's soul. But if not allowed to be omitted, are they ever allowed to be deferred ?? In order to understand this it will be necessary to bear in mind, that of things neces sary for salvation there are two kinds; first. those imposed by a negative precept; (thou shalt not kill-thou shalt not steal) and second those which are imposed only by an affirmative precent (remember thou keep holy the sabbath day). Negative precepts of the divine law cannot be deferred in order to save our neighbour from scandal, because commanding as they do always and for ever, they cannot be omitted or even deferred without sin. Hence we may not steal-we may not do an injustice, we may not lie in order to prevent scandal. And this extends even to venial sin. We may not commit cause each individual man ought to love God infinitely above all creatures; and as venial sin is a dishonoring of God, man cannot prefer his neighbour's good to God's honour. But am I not prefering God's honour in preventing a mortal sin by the commission of a venial one? Your objection would be valid, if your neighbour's soul were in your guardianship. You are not your brother's nurse. God's honor must be sought by you, let your brother seek it as he may.

As to the affirmative precepts of God's law, as they do not bind always nor under all eircumstances is it, sometimes proper to omit their occasional observance to avoid scandal. Thus we are bound by an affirmative command of Jesus Christ to correct our brother's faults; but as this is an affirmative precept it is not binding when we foresee that our fraternal correction will only lead to greater sin.

But good works not necessary for salvation but only of precept - are scandal? If the scandal that will be taken be only Pharisaical scandal, or that which arises from the bad heartedness of the scandalized we are not always obliged to omit them. "Let them be" (scandalized) said Jesus Christ "they are blind and leaders of the blind." Hence we are not obliged to give up doing good because bad men will take evil from it. otherwise we should have to give up all good works and practices of picty; for the devil and the devil's world is ever blaspheming God on account of good. But if the scandal that will be taken will be of the simple and innocent-if those who will be scandalized by these good works (of counsel) will be God's little ones (the weak and ignorant) then those acts should be done in secret or should be deferred to some other time. The reason is this: the act is not necessary—the avoiding scandal is necessary. The necessary duty therefore must take the place of the unnecessery. But ought these works to be omitted for ever? The Angel of the schools has decided not; (2.2. q 45. a 7) only until having rendered an account Small-pox is reported as spreading in Hali- of your action the scandal ceases. Let us take

leading a scandalous life—your ill-instructed neighbour takes occasion to impute unholy motives—you explain your motives and shew them to be holy—he accepts your explanation—the scandal has ceased, you may continue your alms. But he refuses your explanation; are you bound to desist. No; by refusing your child of the devil. You may go on with your alms; the scandal is his, not yours.

But ought we to omit indifferent actions (such as are neither bad nor good) in order to avoid dal, God's little ones you ought to omit them; for if we are bound to omit or defer those good ample; and, first, of a good action to be omitted are bound to omit attendance at Mass. The reason is obvious. The command to avoid scandal is a negative precept binding always: the command to hear Mass is an affirmative precept and as such not binding always; the negative principle therefore over-rides the affirmative onc. Now if this is the case in good actions, how much more must it be in indifferent ones. Let us take an example of an indifferent act. It is an indifferent act to visit a neighbour. But if we foresee, that that visit might lead to scandal, we are bound to forego it. And here Christian soul, let me speak of an objectionable practice which is common in American society. Young people of opposite sexes are accustomed to drive out together alone. Even if this were an indifferent act-neither bad nor goed in itself,-they ought to avoid it, whenever they foresee that it will cause remark; because they are bound to omit indifferent acts which will give scandal to God's little ones. But is it an indifferent net? I must not treat this question to-day because it is not part of my subject. But what is to be said of pharisaical scandal, or that scandal which arises from the evil heartedness of the scandalized? I answer that although we are not always obliged to forego our actions on account of this kind of scapdal, there are times, when we ought to forego them. The reason is again the same. Each one is obliged by the law of charity to prevent the spiritual ruin of his neighbour, when that can be done by but slight damage to himself. You know that a certain man, if you speak in his presence of his enemy will fall into transports of rage and will destroy his character by the most unfounded calumnies; this on his part would be pharisaical scandal: and yet you also are guilty of your part of the sin of scandal, if without necessity you mention his enemy's name in his presence. Ah! Christian soul, if you saw a child

bereit by death of its father and mother, and thrown an orphan and an outcast upon the world; if you saw a man bereft of his wife, his children and his friends, and cast amongst strangers, you would look upon both these as most unhappy and worthy of every commiseration. If a robber stripped an unfortunate traveller of all his goods and left him to pass all the rest of his life in poverty, you would deem him also worthy of the utmost pity. If an assassin left his enemy at your feet covered with wounds, from which his life's blood flowed in torrents, you could not but feel that his was a hard and lumentable lot; nor could you help but hate the monster who caused the evil-and yet all these evils so great and deplorable to those who experience them, are inflicted by those who cause scandal. They do not indeed deprive the scandalized of his parents, of his children or of his friends; they do not despoil him of his earthly goods: they do not take away his life but more and far greater still, they take from him the life of his soul, the grace of God. Where can there be an evil equal to this? The life of the body is but for a moment; as a flash of lightning coming out of the east and disappearing in the west, man's life in this world is but as a flash. But the soul is for eternity. Ten million years and ten million times ten million years and the soul will be in existence then as now, happy and radiant and exalted in the Grace of God if left to live a life of grace. But the deadly breath of scandal breathes upon it—it shrivels up as a parched scroll—it is dead to God and his happy eternity and lives only for hell and hell's eternity of torments. Oh! we indeed to the world because of scandals, but if scandals needs must come, would that the scandalizer could complete his work and that his victim's soul could be annihilated rather than drag out so miserable an eternity.

A motion by Lord E. Cecil in the House of Commons on the 8th ult., affirming the propriety of requiring the Colonies to contribute towards the cost of their military and naval defence, met with general disapproval, and was immediately withdrawn.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the undermentioned places :-Mr. Patrick Harr, Osceola, Admaston and Dove

Mr. Patrick Corrs, Brudenell. Mr. P. Lynon, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and

Charleston. Mr. D. O'Shea, Picton and vicinity.

Mr. LAURENCE SLATTERY, Sheen boro'. Mr. J. Moloney, Reve, Mount St. Patrick. Mr. NELL M'CAUL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite an example. You give an alms to a person the Marlot, Ottawa.

The Legislature of the Province of Outario has brought its session to an end. The Lieut.-Governor in giving the Royal Assent to the several measures passed, reserved the Bill for the Incorporation of the Orangemen, for the consideration of the Governor General.

The great boat race betwixt Oxford and Cambridge, which is looked upon as an event of national importance, has again this year been won by Cambridge.

Dual representation has been condemned by a vote of the House of Commons on Thursday, the 27th ult.

The Young Crusader for April has come to hand and, as usual, is a welcome guest. It is a publication that deserves encouragement.

A fire broke out in the Parliament buildings at Quebec, on the 24th ult.; luckily it was got under before it had done much injury.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART or Jesus-April, 1873.—This also is a work which we can warmly recommend to Cutholics, as breathing the spirit of true devotion, and replete with useful information.

TRUTH AND ERROR-By Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D., New York. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. An attempt to determine the ground of certainty.

CONSTANCE AND MARION: THE COUSINS. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet and Company. A pleasing tale for young persons.

We understand that the life and principal writings in English of the late Rev. P. J. Doherty, of Quebec, including his lecture on "Ireland and the Irish," travels in Ireland, England, France, Italy, and especially in the Holy Land is fully described. The hundred dollars, life is edited by the Rev. Louis Paquet D. D. Immediately a

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-April, 1873.—Catholic Publication House, New York. Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal.

on the Cross; 5. Poet and Martyr; 6. Some-Agnes; 10. Home Education; 11. The Picture of the River Ouelle; 12. The Records of a Ruin; 13. An Abuse of Diplomatic Au-New Publications; 16. An Error Rectified.

In the last mentioned article the Reviewer corrects an error in theology into which one of his lay contributors was guilty in the last issue of the Catholic World.

THE OLD CATHOLICS AT COLOGNE—A Sketch in Three Scenes-By Herr Frohlich. New York: James A. McGee.

It is not difficult to form a shrewd guess as to the name of the author of this amusing little squib, in which a good deal of quiet fun is poked at the Old Catholics and their Anglican friends. The general style of the work may be judged from the opening sentences:-

" MORNING SITTING.

"Is that Knoodt?" asked a delegate of a friend who was standing near him." "'Yes,' said the delegate. 'Most distinguished man. He has been personally excommunicated by the Pope."—p. 3.

Amongst the Dramatis Persona several are right reverend occupants of the Anglican bench of bishops; a Dean Courtly and others of that

British Quarterly Review-Jan., 1873. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs, Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is the organ of the evangelical dissenting section of the Protestant Church in England, as the Westminster Review is the organ of the Liberal and more advanced section of the same Church. The contents are as under: 1. The Brampton Lecture on Dissent; 2. Frederick Denison Maurice; 3. The Ironclad Reconstruction of the Navy; 4. The Emperor Alexander, and the Policy of Russia; 5. G. H. Augustus von Ewald; 6. A Contribution towards a Theory of Poetry; 7. Local Taxation; 3. Contemporary Literature.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. - January, 1873. -Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York .-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number opens with a very interesting article on the work of exploration now going on in Jerusalem, with a view of dctermining the site of the Temple, and the other home" in his accustomed finished style.

Chief places of that City, which, whether to The Rev. J. E. Magnire then addressed the vast Jew or Christian, must ever be the most important City in the world. The writer of the on the Talmud that appeared several years ago in the London Quarterly. That the writer is not a Christian, and is most probably a Jew discusses. The other articles are also very good, and the January number of the Edin- who glory in the past of Ireland's heroic yet sad his burgh is decidedly a rich one. We give a list of the contents;—The Recovery of Jerusalem; Letters and Journals of Lord Elgin; History of

ST. PATRICK'S DAY!—HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(Specially reported for the True Witness.)

What with a clear blue sky overhead, a hardfrozen soil beneath, the fire of patriotism glowing within every breast, and the smile of Union gladdening every heart, the celebration of Ireland's day in Ottawa was a grand success. Long before the Cathedral bells summoned the faithful children of St. Patrick to prestrate themselves before the altar of their God, Erin's flags and banners were paraded through the street, fresh shamrocks were clinging to frieze and broad-cloth alike, green ribbons were waving gaily from bonnets, hats, and caps of every shape, and old and young were tripping merily slong to well-known Irish airs. As we noted these various assurances of attachment to faith and fatherland, our thoughts naturally sped across the waves of the Atlantic to the dear little Isle of the West, on which the Sun of Liberty is just beginning to shed his rays. There we beheld-(our vision was more real than imaginary)—the Catholic Hierarchy and the Home Rule Association demanding in one voice the restoration of those rights so ruthlessly torn away and so long witheld. Priest and Parson, Catholic and Protestant,-the soulless Orangeman forming a single exception-approach England with the demand for national and religious freedom. The same magic power that swept away the Established Church is now quietly but firmly laying the broad foundations which are destined to support the grandest of edifices, a denominational system of education. The blow to the Gladstone Ministry, which, as the cable tells us, was dealt by the Irish members, proves to friend and foe that, although the musket and the pike have been laid aside, the people of Ireland are determined more than ever to secure what they consider to be their own according to the laws of nature, and of nations. McHale and Butt will carry out the programme traced by O'Connell's hand. Let us not lose sight of the proceedings in the

Capital. At the hour of nine Mass was celebrated for the first time in the church dedicated to our glorious Apostle. Father Collins officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Dawson and Porcile. An eloquent panegyric of the Saint was pronounced by the Rev. Pastor who alluded to the splendid Catholic monument raised in the very centre of Protestant Uppertown, not as a menace to our separated brothren but as an evidence of the rapid progress of the Truth. Towards Ten o'clock a solemn mass coram pontifice was sung by the Rev. J Sheehy in the refuting certain errors made by Dr. Irwin of Mon-refuting certain errors made by Dr. Irwin of Mon-frest, in a locture on the same subject, will be issued from the press in a few days. The Rev. gentleman's from the press in a few days. The Rev. gentleman's and reached, we are told, the handsome figure of five

Immediately after the religious ceremonies the Grand Marshal and his Aids, eight in number ar-ranged over four thousand "wearers of the green" in line of procession. The Dominion Flag was borne in the front, followed by the Union Band and Company No. 1 of the Fire Brigade in scarlet uni-We give a list of the contents:—1. Public form with green facings. After them came the pucharities; 2. Dante's Purgatorio; 3. The pils of the Christian Brothers with banners, battle-Charities; 2. Dante's Turgitotic, 3. The Russian Idea; 4. The Virgin Mary to Christ Russian Idea; 4. The Virgin Mary to Christ Russian Idea; 4. The Virgin Wary to Christ Russian Idea; 4. The Virgin Wary to Christ Russian Idea; 4. The Virgin Wary to Christ Russian Idea; 5. The Virgin Wary to Christ Russian Idea; 6. The Virgin on the Cross; 5. Poet and Martyr; 6. Some-dian ponies, and conducted themselves admirably thing About; 7. Antiquities of the Law; during the whole march. Next in order were the Joseph in Egypt a Type of Christ; 9. Madame students of Ottawa College, and the officers and members of the Temperance Society headed by the Artillery Band. They were followed by the Young Men's Catholic Association, and the Irishmen of the counties in the neighbourhood of Ottawa. Father therity; 14. A Legend of St. Martin; 15. Champagne's Band led the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and the clergy in carriages brought up the

> When passing the Young Ladies Literary Institute of N. D. du Sacre Coeur on Rideau street, the societies were greeted by the peasoinnaires, one of whom waved a handsome silk banner while another played St. Patrick's day on a golden harp. The Procession moved through the principal streets, and then halted in front of the Episcopal Palace where His Lordship acknowledged the compliment, and commissioned the Rev. Father Dawson to speak in his name. St. Patrick's Hall was next reached, and there addresses were delivered by Messrs. W. H. Waller, J. Guerin, J. Heney, and the Rev. Fathers O'Connor, Collins, and Barrett. It was half-past three o'clock when the vast concourse dispersed after three rousing cheers for "old Ireland and the sky over it,

> The Annual Concert in the Music Hall was a success, although the greater portion of the audience was disappointed on seeing that none of the Irish M. Ps. were invited to take seats on the platform and address the assemblage. All the songs were thoroughly national and were executed with orchestral accompaniments.

THE CONCERT ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT-QUEBEC.

The seventeenth annual musical soirce under the auspices of the Saint Patrick's Institute took place on Monday evening, the seventeenth instant in the Music Hall, and looking at it from every point of view, it has been pronounced by all who have had the pleasure of assisting at these re-unions to be the most successful that has yet taken place. We are assured that there were over two thousand persons within the walls, whilst hundreds had to turn away from the doors unable to gain admittance. This is a result which must in a great measure be attribut. standard of moral worth to which the history of ed to the well timed remarks of the reverend Rector | their ancestors for ages fully entitled them, and sat of St. Patrick's on the preceding Sunday, when he down amid loud applause. stated that the soirce formed a part of the celebra- A chorus was then sur tion of the national festival only second to the religious observances of the morning. Amongst those present we noticed the Rev. Mr. McGauran, Rector of St. Patrick's and his assistants as well as other clergymen, and a large number of our prominent Laviguer's "Fantasie on Irish airs" was received Irish fellow-citizens.

The proceedings opened by the band playing the familiar national air, "St. Patrick's Day," followed by a few well chosen remarks by the President, Mr John Lane, junior, which was succeeded by the performance by the Septuor Haydn Club of the overture Zampa, in excellent style, and the chorus "Remember the Glories" by the ladies and gentlemen amateurs. 'Major D. Murray sang "Erin is my

assemblage to the following effect:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Knowing full well that you are as eager as I am to hear the article quotes largely from the Talmud, and delightful music that shall presently be discoursed makes a great display of Rabbinical crudition, by the gifted ladies and gentlemen, some of whom by the gifted ladies and gentlemen, some of whom giving us rousons for suspecting his identy we have had the pleasure of hearing on other oc-with the author of a very remarkable article casions, I shall address you but in few words. As a blue sky, a bright day and a warm sun have a heave happy influence on our disposition, banishing depression of spirits and giving wings by which our thoughts may soar aloft into the sunlit space of happy reveries, so on this St. Patrick's Day, the blue and a Free Mason, we should judge by several of his remarks and the general tone of the article, which is nevertheless very curious, and sympathy through every generous heart, and sympathy through every generous heart, and sympathy through every generous heart, and would dare, In the presence of the fiery Celt?—We're Irish Everywhere!

We're Irish everywhere! contains some important suggestions for the benefit of the exploring party whose labors is evinced by the presence this evening in our banefit of the exploring party whose labors it midst of many representatives of different creeds discusses. The other articles are also very and nationalities; but we who celebrate the day, and nationalities; but we who celebrate the day. tory, we who hope and pray that her future may be that of a happy land, blessed with a good government, legislated for by wise rulers, and in the enjoy-ment of every civil and religious liberty. To us, Ancient Manuscripts; The Works of Thack-eray; Froude's English in Ireland; The Eng-ora appears to have dawned upon Ireland. The

interests; she now breathes more freely in gaining, out by Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, and we but re-echo the new strength every day, and her mighty intellect cannot but plead successfully her glorious cause, and force from her powerful neighbour full restitu-tion of her just claims. In referring here to the master mind of a Butt, a McCarthy and other of Ireland's distinguished men, and to the phalanx of Mitred Patriots, which, with Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop McHale at its head, form the van guard in Ireland's onward march toward freedom, and under whose joint advice and guidance Ireland now stands in the highest sphere of true christian civilization. In referring to these faithful sons of the Emerald Isle, I cannot pass over in silence one who from the early dawn of his manhood to the last dark hour when relentless death struck him down, was assiduous in his labour of love for church and fatherland. That great and good man was J. F. Maguire. Now that I have touched on the sorrowful chord of your memories, I shall strike that chord again more forcibly, more energetically. I shall refer to a bereavement nearer home-nearer your hearts. One of the branches that the storms of persecution tore from the parent tree, and was driven by adverse winds across the Atlantic, took root on old Stadacona rock and grew to be a vigorous young tree, of which your fathers and mothers form the trunk and your children the branches. One of its most luxurious off-shoots—one that adorned its summit, and was as near Heaven as it was far from earth, not long since was broken off from the parent trunk. Your quick perception tells you that I allude to the pious, talented generous patriotic, young Sogarth, the la-mented Revd. Patrick Joseph Doherty. I shall not here open the secred tabernacle of your memories and display his many virtues, his sterling qualities of mind and heart. The short time he spent amongst us was replete with good works and though his constitution was worn away by incurable disease. yet he never wavered in his duty but kept at his post to the last hour. Many of you remember how, notwithstanding his failing health and strength, his ardent and charitable soul urged his tired and weated steps to the bed side of the poor dying sufferer whom he knew so well how to console. He loved the land of his Fathers and as the song says, "He steered his bark to Erin's Isle." From the Isle of Saintshe set out for Rome, where he had the happinesss of kneeling at the feet of Christ's Vicar, and in the grand Cathedral of St. Peter prayed for you all. In fine, after wandering through the Holy Land and embracing the hallowed soil of Calvary, he reached the eternal climax-his pure soul was waited by

angels to endless bliss. At the conclusion of the revd. gentleman's eloquent address, which was received with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow at the memories which it evoked, Mesdames Fitzpatrick and Dellois and Mrs. O'Connel and Heatley sang, in a superior style, as a quartette, Moore's immortal melody, "The harp that once," and were loudly applauded. Miss Louisa Lee rendered the sweet song "Then you'll remember me," in a charming manner. The song "Oh Erin my country" and "The last glimpse of Erin" were sung in a most pleasing manner by Mrs. Delliois and Miss Wyse respectively, and these were followed by the chorns "Away! Away!" The comic duett by Mr. and Miss Wyse took immensely, as was sure to e the case.

The second part of the programme was opened by in address by Mr. John P. Sutton, and we regret. that its length precludes our giving more than a mere outline of it. After deprecating his own un-fitness for the task imposed upon him by his friends of the Institute, the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to that love of country which has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of the Irish race. He then alluded to the memories evoked in the minds of those who like himself had inhaled with their first breath the fragrant air of the sacred soil, and whilst disclaiming any idea of throwing a cloud over the joyous feeling which the recurrence of Ireland's national festival neverfailed to make spring up in the minds of her children, he referred in a most touching manner to the regrets which always fill the breast of the immigrant when he recalls the scenes of his youth. He would on the contrary seek to encourage that feeling of gladsome pride which animated the children of Erin when they remembered the glories of the dear old land. The speaker then administered a scathing rebuke to those who although undoubtedly of Irish blood sought to deny the fact and exclaimed against the readiness with which bad deeds were accredited to the Irishmanand gave an instance of recent occurence where a crime committed in this city was without the least foundation charged to one of that nationality. He referred to the many prejudices that the Irishman had to contend with but claimed that though poer, the Irishman was ever found faithful to his engagements, and Irishwoman as being the guardian of unsullied purity, a proud boast, he said, and as truthful as it was creditable. He then referred to the services which Irishmen had rendered to civiliza-tion generally and to the British Empire in per-ticular, by the sword and by the pen, adding that he referred more particularly to their service in England as he felt it necessary to impress upon the inhabitants of this British Colony, that they must not ignore a race who had done so much to make the British Empire what she is to-day. The speaker concluded by a warm appeal to the Irish people in Canada-and more especially the young Irishmen -to do all in their power to maintain for themselves and their fellow-countrymen that high and proud

A chorus was then sung, accompanied by the Septuor Club, which was succeeded by a piano solo, "The Irish Brigade at Fontenoy," excellently rendered by Mr. Buchner. Mr. Lefevre sang an air from with applause. Mrs. Fitzpatrick sang the "Irish Exile" in a manner that excelled even this lady's own superior style, and the pleasing song "Waiting" was given by Miss Lee in a manner peculiarly her own Mrs. G. E. Humphrey's rendering of "Katy's Letter" was such as might be expected from a lady of such admitted talent and culture. The "Dublin Waltzes" were played for the first time in this city by the Septuor Club and were raptorously received. The effect of Miss Lee's song, "We're Irish everywhere," by J. J. Gahan, Esq., with chorus and band accompaniment, was literally to bring down the house:

In a belt of creeping shadows, hued with beauties ever rare, Where the sunlight dances gaily on strong men and

maidens fair, Ever guarded by the occan, whose mighty billows

beams in the eve, Lies a land of goodly features, to slight her who

No land to us so fair As the natal place of the Irish race ! We're Irish everywhere!

We need only add that the rendering of this exciting ballad was such as to fire the audience to an extent we have seldom witnessed—the effect being en-hanced by the waving of a green banner in the was reached at the end of every couplet.

lish Salmon Fisheries; English State Papers, 1639.41; The Church and Dissent; Administration of Berar Middlemarch; The Geneva Arbitration.

In English State Papers, 1639.41 is appears to have dawned upon tretand. The Battery Band formed the orchestra and again. The Battery Band formed the orchestra and performed their part of the programme in a skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Montreal 18th March 1873. Skins 10 to 121c. Tallow to perlib, rendered; 41 in the political atmosphere appears no longer charged harmonium, and the concert was conducted through.

Arbitration. Mr. Wyse in his comic songs were encored again

general expression of feeling when we say that its management reflected the highest credit on that lady. A feeling prevails that a repetition of the concert would not be out of place, if only to afford 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable those who were crowded out en Monday evening an medicine, to any one sending him their address. opportunity of enjoying the treat.—Com.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ENNISMORE.

March 22nd, 1873. Dear Sir,-St. Patrick's Day seems to have been celebrated with more than usual display, accompanied by uninterrupted good order throughout the Dominion, and perhaps an account of the doings in the flourishing little town of Ennismore may not be unworthy of a place in your columns. At an early hour on Monday, the sons of Erin from the adjacent townships, and many from a distance came flocking in until they numbered some three thousand, when, having formed a procession, they marched as usual to the Church to hear High Mass. I must here be permitted to express my admiration for this Church which is a noble structure of brick, plain, but everything about it in the most perfect good taste; and when I tell you that it is the seventh church built by Father Coyle, the venerable and beloved paster, you will think with me that he has given sufficient proof of his indefatigable scal and energy. But to proceed. Hav-ing entered the church, High Mass was sung by the Rev. W. J. Keilty, of Kingston; who, having spent some weeks in Lindsay during winter, assisting Futher Stafford, the Father Mathew of Canada, has become personally known to many of the people. His reputation as a speaker preceded him. Mass over he addressed the vast crowd assembled there to do honour to their patron Saint in a manner never to be forgotten by those who had the happiness of hearing him. And it is of Father Keilty as an orator that I wish particularly to speak. This man, however much he may seek retirement, will never be able to hide his light under a bushel. He must be a shining light in the Church. There is about him a freshness, and originality, a depth and earnestness which finds its way straight to the hearts of the people. Ilis was no elaborate address got up for mere effect. Though his language was elequent, and grand in its simplicity, with true Irish instinct, he evidently understands that the sturdy Irish yeomen, though they love and appreciate learning and eloquence, like also to feel that he who addresses them is one of themselves, that he can enter into their thoughts and feelings, and that his superior advantages and classical education have not made him so immeasurably above them, that there can be nothing in common between them. For so young a man, it was truly wonderful to see the perfect ease with which Father Keilty carried his audience entirely with him. At one inoment he had them convulsed with laughter, and the next, stirred their hearts to the very depths of feeling. For although within the sacred precincts of the Church, some licence was permissable on St Patrick's Day, and his Irish wit and drollery were quite irresistible. He made some happy hits concerning the vanquished Mr. Froude, whom he said had going home with a flea in his ear, which were provocative of mirth even in the gravest. He made his hearers' hearts beat high with commendable pride and joy and thankfulness. He made them feel doubly proud of being frishmen, and truly thankful for being Catholics. It is to be hoped that the Kingston people properly appreciate and duly value the brilliant talent of this priest whom they have the good fortune to have among them. For many a year will the remembrance of his speech that day be warmly cherished in the carts of the sons of St. Patrick, who had the happiness of being present. I believe I can safely say that every man went home pleased and happy. It is not to be passed unnoticed that Father Keilty is a zealous advocate of temperance, and his homethrusts when touching upon the subject cannot fail to leave behind a lasting effect,

The remainder of the day was passed as usual in marching through the streets, speeches, etc., etc., and throughout, the utmost order and good feeling prevailed, for St. Patrick was pledged in cold water. Father Keilty had warned them in the words of Cassio, not to put a devil in their mouths to steel away their brains, and with good effect. Such was our Day in Ennismore .- Yours, truly .- A Spectator.

To Michael Quinn-Wo cannot find your name

on our Books as a subscriber. DIED.

In Ottawa City, at midnight, on Friday, the 28th February, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Samuel Egleson, Esq., aged 66 years.—Requisest in pace.

TORONTO FARMERS MA	RE	ET.			
Wheat, fall, per bush		25	1	46	
de spring do	ì	22	ī	23	İ
Barley do	0	68		71	
Oats do	0	40	0	41	
Pens do	0	68	Ð	70	1
Rye do	0	65	0	60	1
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	Ü	00	6	50	ļ
Beef, hind-are, per lb	0	061	0	630	١
"forc-quarters "	0	031		04	ı
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	054	0 (	064	1
Ohjckens, per pair	9	60	0	70	ì
Ducks, per brace	0	60	0	75	I
Geese, each	0	75	0	90	1
Turkeys	1	00	1	75	1
Butter, lb. rolls	0	23	0	26	ļ
" large rolls	0	11	0	15	J
tub dairy	0	18	0	20	l
Eggs, fresh, per doz	e	17	0	19	ĺ
" packed	0	00	0	0	ļ
Turnips, per bush	0	30	0	40	Ì
Carrots do	0	40	0	50	ļ
Beets do	0	60	0	75	ł
Paranips do	Ø	4G	_		ĺ
Hay	20	00	24	50	l
Stra w	10	00	14	40	
EINGSTON MADICET	9				l

KINGSTON MARKETS. FLOUR .-- In all the markets scarcely any change. Pastry XXX \$7.50 per barrel. Spring extra \$3, wholesale; \$3.20, retail per 100 lbs. Spring Extra

per barrel, wholesale \$5.90, retail \$0.50.

Grain.—Barley selling at 63 to 66c, 1 cent better.

Rye 60c, steady. Wheat \$1.10 a \$1.20. Peas 68 a
70c. Oats 34 a 37c. Receipts, good for the sea-

POTATOES -are plentiful, at about 55 a 650 per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 a 50c, per bushel.

BUTTER.—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 25c for lb. rolls this morning, being very scarce. Eggs are selling this morning for 17 a 20c Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store 13 a

MEAT.-Beef steady at \$4.50 a \$6.50 per 100 lbs; killed, fresh selling at °6,50, best quality. Pork sells mostly at \$7.50, but may be quoted from \$7.50 a \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 a \$17; prime mess \$14 a \$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 5 a 8c. Hams 15c a

Perliny.—Turkeys from 75 to 1.50 upwards Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 75. HAY. -\$15,00 to \$15,50 a ton; Straw \$6.50.

Wood.—Selling at 4.75 to \$5.25 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for soft. There has been a good supply on street markets. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton. Hiprs.—Market has declined 5c, \$7½ for untrimm-

An Eminent Divine says:-"I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 26 Dey St., New York, will send, free, a pamphlet of

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND. Mr. James I. Fellows .- Dear Sir, -I am very happy to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the use of your compound Syrup of Hypophospites. For upwards of twelve months I suffered most acutely from a severe cough, and a most violent Ashma, for the relief of which I tried everything I could hear of. I at last commenced the use of your Syrup, and after taking one bottle was able to sttend to my avocation. I continued according to directions till I had used nine bottles, which effected u perfect cure. With much gratitude, yours truly, O M Soulley, Teacher.



THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the above CORPORATION will take place in its Hall, (TOUPIN'S LUILDING,) 223 McGill Street, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7th, for the Election of Office-bearers for the ensuing 12 months. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

By order, WE. E. DORAN,

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, Anthony Osselin Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

#### JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

AND

GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT,
Street, 199

(Opposite Molson's Bank,) · MONTREAL.

MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

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

Sheen, Co. Pontinc. EDWARD CARLIN. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WENTWORTH F. WOOD, carryr on business under the John Wood & Son,

made on the premises to the undersigned

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

JAMES RIDDELL,

Montreal, March 26th, 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City

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

according to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOJE. Official Assign'e.

Montreal, 29th March 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

of Montreal, Auctioneer.

terms, and said Act.

In the matter of WENTWORTH F. WOOD, Watchmaker and Jeweller, carrying on business as such under the name and firm of John Wood &

An Insolvent I, the undersigned, James Riddell, of the City of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital Street, on Thursday, the seventeenth of April next, at four c'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining the Insol-vent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate

JAMES RIDDELL,

Montreal, 17th March, 1873.

32-2. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. and inder

PROVINGE OF QUEEEC In the Superior Court, 1912
District of Montreal. In the Superior Court, 1912
In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge និកាស្រាមនេះបា

Montreal 15th March 1873, and defined a city of the coordinate with the EDWARD COORE by:A. POWER. his Attorney ad litem. 36-5

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Pins, March 25. - Twelve members of a Select Socialist Society have been arrested at Ydes. Two of the prisoners are Spaniards and style themselves representatives of the Government at Madrid. Other arrests in the same quarter are reported.

VERSAULES, March 27—The Assembly to-day rejected a motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state of siege.

Paris, March 27-Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis and Elpaso RR. case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont is condemned in contumaciam to five years imprisonment. The other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the Court.

The newspaper L'Union say that Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on parole. The government authorities at Bayonne have seized a quantity of cartridge destined for the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain.

PARIS, MARCH-10 .- For the last two days the newspapers have maintained a profound silence in regard to the health of the President, a silence which has rather increased then diminished the anxiety which prevail in certain quarters, but which I have reason to believe proceeds from the injunction of M. Thiers to cease the system hitherto pursued of giving false information, and, instead, to give none at all It is only natural that the people who are most solicitous about his health are those whom it affects pecuniarily, and the tender and sympathetic inquiries which are made on the Bourse in regard to every new phase of his indisposition would lead one to imagine that stockbrokers were the most soft-hearted set of men in the world. They remind me of a case which once came to my notice in America, where a boat containing two men was upset in a rapid river opposite to a group of persons, some of whom seemed hesitating whether or not to dash into the feaming torrent at the peril of their own lives to save them. They were decided to de so by the frantic shouts of a man who rushed madly to the bring, exclaiming "Save the man with the red hair!" The exertions which were made in conred hair!" sequence of his carnest appeals proved successful, and the read-haired individual, in an exhausted condition, was safely landed. "He owes me \$18," said his rescuer, drawing a long breath, and looking approvingly at his assistants. The red-haired man's friend did not seem to have a creditor present, and, in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debt to nature. "And I'll tell you what it is stranger," said the narrator of the foregoing incident complacently drawing a moral therefrom, which exactly applies to the French public and the President, "a man'll never know how much he is beloved if he don't make his life valuable to his friends as well as to his self." But the fact is that the President is decidedly better; there are one or two symptoms, nevertheless, which for a man of his age are serious, but for the present all danger is over, and we may hope that the triumvirate to which I alluded in a late letter will not become necessary .- From Times Correspondent.

A Napoleonic Relio .- A Paris correspondent writes to the Pall Mall Gazette :- The senior member of the Academy has just died, at the good old age of 98-General Comte de Segur so well known for his history of the Russian campaign, in which he bore part as a general of the brigade. He is the last surviving general of that terrible retreat from Moscow. He entered the army in 1799 as a simple hussar, and served on Macdonald's staff at Hohenlinden. He was afterwards attached to Prince Joseph Bonaparte, and saw service in Italy and afterwards in Spain. At the age of 32 he was a general and went to Russia. In 1813 he fought on the Rhine and took a brilliant part in the campaign of France. From 1848 the general lived in retirement. He was elected to the academy in 1830.

MEDIÆVAL FRANCE.—A singular discovery has been made at the old Conciergerie in Paris. At the Court of Cassation fire had destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few days since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and evils-for evils they are, deserving of detestation proves to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of and sorrow, yet not of fear, for neither are these nor the old Palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mention it, and chance and mischance only have made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnell reaching the level of the Scine. There it forms a gallery sloping downwards to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this dreadful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points which cross each other in every direction. When this Tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall towards this newly-discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there, transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture. Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine. The discovery of this relic of a barbarous age is another milestone marking the progress of humanity .- Globe,

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is indignant at the course of the United States, which it accuses of encouraging rebellion in Cuba.

Madnin, March 27 .- It is rumoured that a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to declare the Islands independent of Spain, and to ask for a British pro-

The Imperial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favour of his son, under the Regency of Don Alphonso.

Gen. Cabral has been appointed to the supreme

command of the Carlist forces in Spain. THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN.-The most serious danger which threatens the Republic is not from its enemies, but from its zealous partisans. A handful of declamatory theorists may have arrived at a disinterested conviction that pure democracy, relieved from the encumbrance of a Court, will tend to purity of government; but the fighting men and the most active section of the party desire, under cover of the Republic, to overthrow all existing institutions. The armed volunteers of liberty will never fight for the maintenance of order, and they neighbours than to expose themselves to the hardships of a campaign against the Carlists. Eventually the better classes will rally against oppression, and they will give power to some vigorous soldier who may have shown himself able to protect them. Even if the existing standing army disappears, anarchy will lead to fighting, and by a process of natural selection the troops which are most efficiently disciplined will ultimately prevail. At the beginning of the French Revolution many regiments rose against their officers, and during the Reign of Terror no regular troops were employed in the suppression | tolic of Geneva.' of internal disturbances, but at last the whole country found itself at the mercy of a victorious commadder. Even the sailors of the Spanish navy are beginning to mutiny in imitation of the army; and to the dispassionate observer, who is accordingly for the present the country seems exposed to the forced to such a decision as the application of certisk of being left without defence. There is fortunately in danger of foreign interference, but the do-able him to reach. And this is wholly disheartening. Guardian Angel.

course of revolution is almost always downhill. The days of Isabella II, notwithstanding the corrupt and discreditable character of the Court, must now be remembered with regret as an irrecoverable golden age. The revolution which was undertaken by Prim, Serrano, and Topete proves to have been a blunder, though its consequences were not immediately visible. The elaborately democratic Constitution of 1869 has not produced the smallest beneficial result, and it is now about to be superseded by some newer experiment. It would have been well to retain Queen Isabella, and afterwards to make the most of King Amadeo. A year hence a vain regret may be felt for the discontinuance of Castelar's eloquent discourses. With an impoverished Treasury and a mutinous army the Republican Ministers will find themselves unable to conduct public business; and their places will probably be taken in the first instance by unscrupulous demagogues.-Saturday

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Times states that among the addresses of sympathy which Monsignor Mermilod has received since his banishment is one from Archbishop Manning of Westminster. It is dated February 21, and after felicitating him on the grace accorded him by the Divine Master in recompense of his fidelity, Dr. Manning says "that not only the Catholic world but the world of good sense, is indignant at the odious and ridiculous persecution of which you have been the happy object." 'two things he says will follow it inevitably: the publication of the Church in Switzerland from all infection of mundane Catholicism, Old and Liberal, and the confusion of these unbelievers, rationalists, philosophers, and Calvanists who have honoured Monsignor Mermillod with their decrees and their gendarmes. "What a glorious struggle of the Vatican against the Casarism of the nineteenth century, for we were returning once more to paganism pure and simple. 'Dia Roma, lex Regia, Divus Cæsar.' "

ITALY.

ROME :- LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE CATHOLIC Union of IRELAND.—Sir,—The accompanying reply has been received from his Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by the Catholic Union of Ireland, to the address which it sent on its formation to his Holiness. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BARTHOLOMEW TESLING (Sec.). 13. Henrietta-street, Dublic. 26th Feb., 1873. Prus PP., IX.

Beloved Children,-We have learned from your oval and affectionate letter, that under favour of God, you have united together according to the laws of your country, to defend the rights of this Apostolic see, and the interests of the Church, against the assaults of wicked men. And that for the prosperous issue of your work, you desire to obtain the comfort and encouragement of Our Apostolic blessing. We doubted not, beloved children, that the same courage and zeal which the children of the Church exhibit in every clime, in these days of sorrow, would approve itself by new and ever-increasing signs, it, the midst of a people to whom faith and religion have, at all times, been most dear, and whose joy and honour it has been to preserve untarnished the glory so justly won by their forefathers, under the cruellest sufferings and wrongs. We rejoice then that you have been able to accomplish, with God's blessing, what you purposed. And while commending you for your zealous efforts, and congratulating with you on their progress, We exhort you to still further labour, with pious energy, and under due guidance for the success of your undertaking. As, however, beneficial results and abiding efficacy spring not from our weakness but are the fruit of the grace and the sustaining power of God, We willingly accede to your petitions, and suppliantly implore the Divine aid on your efforts, through the intercession of Blessed Patrick, your apostle, and the other saints, that have shed so much glory on your land May your pious Catholic Union advance from day to day, and bring forth blessed results, for your own

merit, and the good of your fellow-countrymen. As regards the outrages to which we and the Apostolic Chair are exposed at the hands of disloyal Catholics, the violation of laws divine and human, and the destruction of hallowed institutions, moral order, liberty and ecclesiastical freedom, you, beloved children, worthly lament and deplore these God. Built upon the truth and strength of Divine promises, that Church has proved superior to every foe and every assault. And, armed with the armour of Faith, of Hope, and of Charity, she has ever triumph ed over her enemies. Upborne by this assured and unshaken trust, act, beloved children, with the constancy of men, and receive in token of Our especial love that Apostolical Benediction, which, with all affection, and from the bottom of Our heart. We bestow upon you, one and all, as well as on your respective households and your common

" Pica PP. IX. "To my beloved sons the Earl of Granard, President, and to all the members of the Catholic Union of Ireland."

TAX GATHERERS OPPOSED .- A Naples despatch re ports revolts in two towns in Italy against the collection of taxes.

GERMANY.

Berlin, March 10 .- Stringent measures are anticipated against Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen who forbade the priests of his diocese to give religious lessons in the lower forms of the grammar schools in any but the Polish language, notwithstanding that the Government insist upon making German the only medium of instruction in the superior schools of the Province .- Times Cor.

Admission of the German Liberal Press .- We, Tablet, have alluded to the tone which the Kolmische Zeitung now adopts in speaking of the Dollingerists and the movement must have become thoroughly discredited for so strongly anti-Catholic and governmantal an organ to throw it over. But it is the season apparently, for admissions and confessions; for the same paper tells us that one consequence of the new ecclesiastical laws—a consequence deeply to be regretted but much to be feared-will be that there will be extensive conversions to Catholicity among those of the Protestant pastors and laity who retain any belief at all. The "Old-Catholic" body, thinks the Cologne paper, is clearly destined to merge in

pure rationalism. EFFECTS OF PERSECUTION .- Such a persecution as that now raging in Germany, and which the foul spirit of "Liberalism" is striving to kindle in other lands, has two immediate effects: it revives faith and cements unity in the ranks of Catholics, and it never fight for the maintenance of order, and they tends to produce a wholesome reaction of feeling in will find it pleasanter to intimidate their wealthier those of Protestants. Hardly a writer in the English press-except a single contributor to the Saturday Review, whose amimus seems to be purely personal -has dared to avow sympathy with Bismarck and his agents. No doubt there are many who secretly applaud what they are ashamed openly to defend, and are glad that others should stoop to acts which self-respect forbids to themselves. But there are some who frankly protest against measures of which they easily appreciate the odious character. Thus the Pall Mall Gazette cites from the Swiss Times this comment upon the banishment of the Vicar-Apos-

"Unhappily the danger accruing from Monsignor Mermillod's presence in our midst—even when bear-ing the title of Vicar-Apostolic—is not at all patent

mestic prospect is one of unmitigated gloom. The The spectacle of a priest of worth and intellect banished without form of trial by the popular government of a free country is one that will make the friends of reaction rejoice far more than they will quail. The power of Monsignor Mermillod over orthodox Catholics is not less at Ferney than at Geneva, for their Church knows no limit of nation or zone, and the Pope's writ runs over the world. But when, as a locat contemporary said yesterday, the law that decreed the Bishop's arrest the only safeguard which we possess for the maintainance of Republican institutions, to others it may occur to ask what is the value of institutions that need such measures to maintain them?

Other examples might be given of the recoil which senseless persecution produces even in the Protestant, mind, but we are more immediately concerned with its effect upon our own. If Protestants are ashamed of that curious compound of fear and brutality which modern persecution reveals, Catholics are only impelled by it to give heed to their own defects and shortcomings, and to nerve their souls for a combat in which they know that victory is sure. Prince Bismarck and his master may be strong, as the world counts strength, but the Church is much stronger. They are only human, while she is Divine. The tranquil non possumus of German Catholics will baffle both their force and their cun-

ning.—London lablet M. Schwabe, President of the Statistical Bureau of Berlin, has been making an official report, which furnishes such items as these: Out of a population of 633,000, 125,000, rather more than one in seven receive public relief. Twenty per cent, or 169,016 persons, live in over-crowded rooms. The illegitimate births are 17 per cent, and the divorces 10 per | Let those who believe so make a New year's resolucent, upon the number of marriages. Of 23,000 funerals in 1870, 21,000 took place without any religious | does this will be able to give his wife a good New ceremony. Nearly 10 per cent. of the population in 1867 were convicted criminals. Various proposals are made in the report for preventing the seduction of domestic servants, one of them being the formation of a society for giving kindly advice to women under thirty five years of age. There are to be found outside of the civil tribunals men who boldly offer themselves to parties having suits as witnesses for a suitable consideration, as thus: "If you are looking for a witness, sir, take me. I swear for balf price. My colleagues demand ten silver groschen, I ask no more than five." The report asserts also that robbers infest the woods in the environs of the city, and that the police seem unable to suppress them. Moreover, both property and life are insecure in the city itself, in which the most audacious assaults are frequently made on passers-by in the less frequented streets. M. Schwabe's statistics, when put beside the boast so frequently made that it was the moral and religious superiority of

certainly furnish a very pretty commentary on it. The glory of Connecticut has departed! Wooden nutmegs, heretofore deemed the ne plus ultra of human ingenuity, are just nowhere. A man in Maine now makes good merchantable oysters out of flourpaste, tapioca, sait and water. These are placed in second-hand oyster shells, which are carefully glued around the edges. When a hungry, half-inebriated individual comes into the saloon and calls for a dozen raw on the half shell, he receives the above described delicacy. We fancy that they must be eaten in the original state, and that cooking might prove fatal to them.

Protestant Prussia which conquered in the late war,

NEW YORK LIFE .- Among the latest events in New York, we have accounts of a large forgery of railway securities by a firm of brokers whose partners have decamped; a robbery of \$168,000 worth of bonds from the office of the Pennsylvania Western Railroad; and two highway robberies. In one of these a man pursued by two thieves got into a car, was pursued by the robbers with knives and wounded; was turned out of the car by the conductor along with his assailants, and then robbed by them in the street. On his complaining to the Police, they started in pursuit of the thieves, and observing a street car whose inmates were in a state of confusion, they entered to see what was the matter, and found the same two robbers with knives levying upon the passengers, who were jumping out at each end .- Montreal Herald.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENT .- Prof. Wilder, of the Cornal University, gives these short rules for action in cases of accident :

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing: dash water into thom; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove water from the car with tepid water:

ever put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress above the wound: if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish, Smother a fire with carpet, etc., water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then

stoop low, but if carbon is suspected, walk erect. Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore enlarge the wound, or, better, cut out the part : without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal, or end of a cigar.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases; in case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

Good Advice.-Let me caution all mothers never, over, never to put anything into a child's ear. If afflicted with the earache, roast an onion and place it upon the ear, or make a common flaxseed poultice. It is also good to syringe the ear with warm water. A gentleman once asked a distinguished physician of Boston what he should use to get the wax out of his ears, and received the following answer; "Sir, you may, with impunity put your elbow into your ear when, ever you choose, and can get it there, but never use anything else, as there is danger of injuring the drum."—Household

Good Rules.-The following was found in the pocket book of a gentleman who had won the esteem of all who knew him, and who lived to a good old age, and died one of the wealthiest men in New York. Let each of our young readers cut this out and road it once a week.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own

scerets if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured exept by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your in-

When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance.

Avoid temptation, through fear you may not with-Earn money before you spend it, Never run into debt unless you see a way to get

out again. Never speak evil of any one. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.-19 30 30

"STANDING TREAT." — We have a very decided opinion of the foolish and injurious practice of "Standing Treat" as generally practised at this festive season. Of all social, or rather sociable customs, that is the most absurd and the most dangerous. The practice of standing treat has filled more drunkard's graves, broken more women's hearts, and ruined more happy homes then any other practice amongst civilized people. Men of warm blood and of generous Irish impulses run more risk from this custom than any other. If we like a man we like to show that we do; and when we meet him we think there is no other way to show our feeling

and friendship than by giving him something to drink. There wouldn't be much harm in it if it ended when the first drink was given and taken. But then comes another part of the custom—the absurd and insane part of it. The friend who has been treated feels he must treat in turn, and he does so, though neither need the drink. After the first treat and return, friends are met in every street, and God help the watching wife and children at home! To our readers we say, don't do it. It is a folly-it is a crime. If you need a drink, go and take it; but if you meet a friend at the bar who asks you to drink with him, say "No, thank you: I've just taken all that was good for me." Do this, and do not take or offer a glass of intoxicating drink when it is not needed. Although you trust yourself, you know not the harm you may do to others. We do not expect every one to agree with us; but we are sure that out of the many thousands who have taken the pledge of the League some will be found

year's gift in 1874. One of the importunate juveniles who solicit pennies was asked. "Where is your mother?" She answered, diffidently, "She is dead." "Have you no father?" "Yes, Sir; but he is sick." "What ails him?" continued the questioner. ." He has got a sore finger, Sir." "Indeed!" "Yes, Sir." "Then why don't he cut it off?" "Please, Sir," responded the little maid, "he hain't got any money to buy a knife."

to think, with us, that "standing treat" is a senseless

nuisance, or worse, and should be discontinued .-

tion not to "stand treat' any more. The man who

A toper got so much on his stomach the other day that said organ repelled the load. As he leaned against the lamp-post vomiting, a little dog happened to stop by him, whereupon he indulged in this so'iloquy; "Well, now, here's a conundrum. I know where I ate that baked beans. I remember where I ate that lobster, I recollect where I got that rum, but I'm hanged if I can recall where I ate that little valler dog.

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

NOTICE.

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

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873. .

HEAD TEACHER WANTED.

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

> JUST RECEIVED NEW SPRING STYLES.

IJ Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

R. W. COWAN'S. Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The

classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation.

3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable moncy.

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

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

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be

\$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

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

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

### DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. APPROPRIATION 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 or to her cent, may be supply all applicants. and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the fol-

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three months ..... 7 " "

As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium. thus giving to Investors more profit, than if they in-

vested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

## A RARE CHANCE

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK

FOR ONE DOLLAR, To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for the Building of the Immaculate Conception

Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steamship Company.

TICKETS, \$1 00 Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 360, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to

their friends on this occasion. N.B .- Winning number will be published in this paper.

\$133,275.
POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD and SILVER WATCHES !!

NEW YORK & BERLIN WATCH ASSOCIATION. On a system that will insure to every ticket-holder a Gold or Siver Watch worth not less than \$12, or of any value up to \$200, at a uniform price of

TEN DOLLARS, to close the disposal of \$325,750 worth, sacrificed at a fraction of their cost to meet advances made on them. This not being a gift enterprise or lottery, there are no blanks, but every ticket draws an ele-

gant watch of one of the following movements at a cost of only \$10: Gold and Silver Chronometer, Duplex, Stem Winding Detached Lever, Vertical and Horizontal Watches.

Tickets to draw any of the above sent on receipt of 25 CENTS. A ticket describing each watch is placed in a scaled envelope. On receipt of 25 cents one is indiscriminately drawn from the whole, which are well mixed. You will know the value of the watch your ticket demands before paying for it. The watch named will be delivered to the ticketholder on payment of \$10.

Prizes are immediately sent to any address by Express or by mail.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "A marvellous chance and fair dealing certain." -Times. "An honorable and satisfactory drawing." -Advocate. "A thoroughly reliable concern."-

"No gift enterprise humbug."—Herald. We are permitted to refer to the following, who have drawn vaulable watches for \$10: Miss Ada Bates, Guildford, \$150 Gold Watch. Amos Burton, Boston \$60 Silver Watch. William

Grimmond, St. Louis, \$200 Gold Watch. Mrs. M. Janson, Milwaukee, \$200 Gold Watch. Emily Gordon, Richmond, \$125 Gold Watch. b tickets will be forwarded for \$1.00; 11 for \$2. 00; 25 for \$3,00; 50 for \$5,00; 150 \$15.00. Circulars will accompany the tickets. To every purchaser of 150 tickets we will send a handsome Silver Hunting Case Watch which can be used as a speci-

no blanks, every ticket drawing a watch. Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal inducements and guarantee satisfaction.

men, and will lead to a large and profitable business.

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. There are

NORTHCOTE DUNN & CO. 31 Park Row, New York.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

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

Montreal, 10th March, 1873. FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS.
By LUCIEN HUOT,
His Attorney ad lilem.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands-Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE, f the City of Montreal Trader.

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

c, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS LAJOIE.

Official Assignee. Montreal, 7th March 1873

# YOUNG LADIES.

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN. ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.) THE institution was established in 1870, and re-omnends itself, both by the elegant style of the commends its spacious dimensions, the comfort it af-bilding, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it af-bilding, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it af-bilding, its spacious dimensions, the comfort and fords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and the United States, being situate on the Montreal and the Vork Railway line, and only at a short distance. the United Section, country and only at a short distance

from the Provincial line.

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