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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1872.

NO. 26.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XLII.—(Continued.)

A little time after, my cousin Anty came up the step-ladder, to tell me that a man wanted to see me, outside the mill-door, an' wouldn't go away widout seein' me, but for no harm, she thought, only fur somethin' very serious; fur he said there was life an' death in it—ay, twenty lives an' deaths in it. I gave her a pictur, as well as I could, of the ould robber—it wasn't him. I went to the window agin—the man I saw afore, across the river, wasn't there now—more betoken, Anty told me that the man at the mill-door cum across the weir, to ask fur me; an' after a moment's more thought on the head of it, I left Anty to watch my darlin', an' went down to meet Dinis Keegan, the wickedest comrade that Robin Costigan ever had; but I didn't find him so wicked now. A change was upon him.

Along wid all the rest that ever knew her or saw her, Moloeth had the love on his heart for my poor Mary, ever since she was a weeny child; an' the spillin' of her blood changed his heart an' mind intirely agin Robin Costigan—ay, an' agin Robin Costigan's bad ways, an' his own bad ways; an' he made a vow to quit him and them. An' larnin' from Robin that he meant to send him, an' the others that came to help him in murdering poor Mary, far away, an' stay alone himself near the spot where she was left for dead, the thought came upon Moloeth that Costigan wanted to watch her, an' be sure that not a spark of the life stayed in her, or if it did, to rise his hand to her agin; and fur this reason, he turned back from the others, to watch the ould robber, in his turn. Another thing made him curious. He saw Costigan takin' the ould lat from the Babby's head afore they parted, an' then he stole on him, where he was sittin' a one side, outtin' the ould hat into the shape of a *skil-bech's* mask, an' at this he observed him closer an' closer.

An' when Dinis Keegan come back to the river-side, he saw him standin' near the place where they had left poor Mary—but she wasn't to be seen then. An' afterwards, he saw him hidin' until people come up in the grey of the dawn, an' gathered round the bloody spot; and then he saw all about you, Master Edmund, an' the part Costigan took in it. The people dragged you to the town, and Costigan was wid them still; and still Dinis followed them an' him. When they all come into the town, great was his wonder to see his ould Master quit the crowd, and put on his skil-bech's mask, in a lone, forment the jail-door; an' thin cross over to the door, an' knock at it, an' go in. But he soon larned the manin' of that turn of ould Robin's. It was well known that there was no hangman in town, so do the work that he believed would soon be ready on Gallows Green; the sheriffs were in a great pucker, fur fear they'd be forced to do it themselves; an' so, out of the ould love he bears you, Master Edmund, an' moreover, to hide himself for a little while, in the last place in the world, where people 'ud come to look for him, and fur that reason, in the best place, Robin Costigan is under one roof wid you to-night.

Many had been the interruptions on the part of Edmund and the clergyman, to this narration of Nelly Carty; and now Edmund broke out, shuddering, in exclamations of horror, not yet unmixed with fear even. He also expressed great surprise at the last circumstance mentioned by the potato-beggar.

"It is indeed very strange," said the clergyman, "but not so very unusual. To my own recollection, it has happened more than once before, that a man in a black mask has offered himself at the jail-door, as executioner for an approaching event; and after stipulating that his name should not be asked, and that to guard against public exposure, he should wear his mask till the matter was ended, his professed services have been accepted; and after the affair, and after receiving a heavy fee, he has gone abroad into the world again, no one knowing anything more about him."

The cell-door was here again opened, and Father Connell re-entered in great and agitated haste, followed by our smiling, handsome little gentleman. A small table being provided, the latter sat down to it, deliberately put on his spectacles, and drew from his pocket, pens, an ink-bottle, and very professional paper, smiling all the while most kindly and complacently. In fact, he was an attorney, a great friend of Father Connell, and he had come under the old priest's guidance to make notes from Edmund Fennell's own declarations, for a memorial to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, praying a respite of Edmund's sentence, beyond the forty-eight hours specified by the "hanging judge" to enable the lad to establish his innocence.

The powerful additions made to Edmund's case, since Father Connell had left the prison, were now heard with great joy by the old clergyman, and with great satisfaction by the attorney. Father Connell even went so far as

to presume that they were sufficient to procure Edmund's immediate liberation, without having recourse to the memorial at all.

But the smiling solicitor shook his head. They supplied only additional reasons, he said, why the memorial should be proceeded with; they made it stronger, and greatly increased the chance of its success. Yet, strong as they were, they did not afford such legal and palpable proof of Edmund's innocence, as to authorize the local authorities not to proceed in the execution of the law's sentence. Besides, he whispered to the two clergymen, that the time was now perilously short; and accidents might happen on the road; or the Lord Lieutenant might not at once be seen. And in fact, he concluded, the attempt to murder Mary Cooney did not disprove the evidence on the trial that Edmund had murdered Helen McNearly; that lady must be forthcoming in order to have the fact demonstrated, and therefore the memorial ought to be prepared, and forwarded with all despatch.

"The young lady is alive, an' I hope well," here observed Nelly Carty in a whisper to Father Connell, "one towld me as much, sence I sent Tom Naddy to look fur her; but God knows when Tom can have her to the fore; an' fur that reason, your rivinice, let the attorney begin his writin'."

Fully convinced, and now more anxious than ever, Father Connell urged his friend to complete his task. Poor Edmund observed the demur among them all, and again changed color. The attorney did not take a long time to finish his notes. Father Connell and he were then hastily leaving the cell—the former almost dragging out his methodical friend. So earnest was his hurry, that he crossed the threshold without taking leave of Edmund Fennell.

"Will you not give me your blessing, sir, before you go?" said Edmund.

Father Connell paused, and turned round. Edmund was upon his knees. He hastened to him, and assumed the same position.

"Kneel down, kneel down," he said, slowly and impressively motioning to the other clergyman, to his professional friend, and also to Nelly Carty, who remained in the most distant corner of the cell, "and kneel down," he continued to the stern-looking man who had opened the dungeon door for his departure, and who now stood upon its threshold. He was obeyed by all. He had not spoken loudly to them, but there was a patriarchal authority in his low-toned command, and so all knelt. Then he laid his hand beside him on the floor, strained his eyes upward, and stretched his arms to their full length above his head. And he prayed in the same suppressed inward voice in which he had issued his command to those around him.

"Lord of justice and of mercy, mercifully hear our humble supplications this night! If it be your holy will to take this boy out of the world, even now, in the vigor of his first youth; grant to him, we beseech thee, that he may be enabled to prepare for meeting Thee face to face—Thee his august and Heavenly judge!"

He placed the palms of his hands on Edmund's bowed head, as he continued, "the blessing of God be upon you, and with you, my child, amen;" and the *amen* echoed by those who knelt around, if not loud, was heartfelt.

Without rising from his place, the ancient priest allowed his hands to fall on the shoulders of him for whom he prayed, and he laid his cheek close to that of the sentenced prisoner. For a little while he remained silently thus, and the lookers-on could perceive that he wrestled almost till he shook, with his strong sorrow. At length he suddenly arose; three times made with his open hand the sign of the cross over his adopted son, and again caressing him cheek to cheek, whispered in his ear—

"Now God be with you, Neddy, my poor child—God be with you!" and before Edmund could command words to express his feelings, Father Connell had hastened with his professional friend to the remote outside door of the prison, commanding the turnkey, who was in attendance, to follow and open it for him.

In the mean time the head jailor, or governor of the dreary abode, appeared at Edmund's cell door.

"What is this," he asked, "long past prison hours and strangers yet in the prison? I beg your pardon, sir," he continued, turning to Edmund's confessor, "I could not mean you—you are at liberty to remain as long as he and you like with the poor young gentleman; but—come here, friend Mask!" he went on, calling through the open door up the passage which crossed it, "come here and put this stranger out of the jail."

The person addressed entered from the darkness without, like a summoned familiar—"Remove her from the cell," continued the governor, pointing Nelly Carty.

"He'll nivir do that," answered the potato-beggar—"but do you look the cell door well, Misher Jailor, an' mind what I'm goin' to say!" her directions were instantly obeyed; she flew at the man in the mask, and stuck in him like a wild cat; he struggled hard with her; but she succeeded in tearing off the dis-

guise from his face, as she shrieked out—"look at him now, an' well!—this is the man that spilt the blood by the river-side last night—blood that Master Edmund Fennell never stained his hands in—never had to do with—and that I'll prove! I'll prove!—and this is the man that thought to rob ould Nick McGrath's house a little while ago, an' thought to set it o' fire—saize him an' hold him fast Misher Jailor! hold him fast, or a near cry of his will whip him off from you, while you're not dhraming about it! he broke this jail afore now, when ye thought ye had him safe for the gallows, for stealin' Tom Hefferman's cow—ay, an' after ye thought that ye hanged him well, for stealin' the Widdy Murphy's horse! hold him fast, Misher Jailor!—good night, Robin," she added—"I'll meet you at the gallows' fut agen, plase God!"

CHAPTER XLIII.

Father Connell and the solicitor walked away from the prison, towards the house of the latter, the old priest holding his head very high, and claving his friend's arm, upon which he leaned, at a great rate. To many questions from his companion, he remained quite silent—in fact he did not hear them. Being however closely pressed, by repeated queries, as to the messenger he intended to send to Dublin, with the memorial, and having at length heard and understood what was demanded of him, he replied that he would take charge of it thither himself. Into the hands of no other living creature, would he intrust it. There was no other living creature loved Neddy Fennell so well, and no other could so well perform the necessary duties required by the exigencies of the case.

The attorney pondered, and came to the conclusion, that his venerable companion was right. They arrived at the attorney's house, and entered his office. Although our good-humored, and placid friend knew perfectly well that expedition was now of all things necessary, yet were his habits of systematic proceeding not to be overturned. He sat down to make a fair draft of the memorial, with all his usual precision and deliberation. He arranged his facts methodically; selected his words carefully; duly and slowly read over his rough draft, now thus amended, measured a margin on the paper for his second draft, and determined the distance that was to be observed between its lines, as if the human life at stake depended upon the technical correctness of the document.

All this while our poor Father Connell was in a fever of anxiety. His professional friend had provided him with an arm-chair, and smiling most imperturbably, requested him to occupy it. But the old man could not sit still. He would start up and pace about; glance eagerly at the slow, though sure, progress of the attorney; drop sitting for a while; again start up; try to look at some good prints, which were upon the walls of the apartment; start away from them, and more hastily than before, pace about in every direction; glance again and again at the writer at the desk, and force himself barely to suppress exclamations of impatience to be gone. But it was beyond the eleventh hour of the night, before he at length placed the important paper in the side-pocket of his jock-coat.

"Now how do you intend to travel, Father Connell?" asked his friend.

This point had not previously occurred to our parish priest, in his thoughtful abstractions, although more important ones had. He paused a moment, and answered—"On horseback—it was on horseback he always journeyed, and he was a good horseman."

"Very true, sir; every one knows that; but I fear your sedate bay mare would find an interrupted journey of sixty Irish miles, and necessarily a hasty journey too, beyond her powers of performance."

"And I believe so," muttered Father Connell in a dilemma.

"You must take a post-chaise, sir," continued the attorney; "there is no stage-coach, nor mail-coach to set out from this town until to-morrow—a post-chaise it must be."

The old priest assented, and they parted. There were now little more than thirty-six hours left, for going to Dublin, for presenting the memorial, and for coming back; and the distance, going and coming, was one hundred and twenty long Irish miles. The inn where Father Connell should engage a post-chaise, was on his way to his own house. When he reached it, its doors were closed, and no lights to be seen in its windows. Father Connell knocked loudly; he was not answered. Again, and again, and again; the same result. He hurried into the middle of the street, and gazed eagerly towards the black windows, for a gleam of a light; no such thing was to be seen; he regained the door, and listened with bent head, to catch the sound of a footstep within the house; no such thing was to be heard. Knock, knock, knock; silence. Often and often did he pray to God to grant him patience, and to strengthen him. Nearly one whole precious hour thus wore away; and all the while, it rained heavily upon his fevered and heated body. At length, in answer to a tremendous assault of his heels upon the door, a voice was

heard speaking within, and calling on others, in no very gentle accents, to stir themselves and get up. Father Connell ceased knocking, and awaited the opening of the door. But the loud voice within ceased too; and once more there was dead silence, and the door was not opened. All the tired inmates of the inn were, in fact, in their first sound sleep of the night. Our priest had nothing for it but to go to his old work over again, which, indeed, he did, to the utmost of his strength and power.

A window was thrown up, a bitter curse flung at him, and a sleeping growling voice demanded—"Why the devil he made such a racket at that hour?"

In a tone of absolute entreaty, nay, humility, Father Connell made his business known. He was answered that no post-chaise could be had at such an unreasonable hour of the night; and the speaker wondered exceedingly, in his very heart and soul, how any one could even think of such a thing; the horses had all come home late, tired from the road; and the post boys had all gone to their homes and their beds, long ago, and it was a shame, and a "burnin'" shame, to disturb honest people, in the dead of night, in such a manner; and such a night too—cold, and blowing, and pelting rain—it was a scandalous shame.

"I beseech and pray of you, for the love of Heaven," said Father Connell, "do not refuse me—it is a matter of life and death—do not refuse, and may God reward you!"

A petitioner is seldom thought much of. He was told that he ought to be in his bed, instead of being out in the rain, on a dark piercing night, saying his prayers in the middle of the street.

"Get me a post-chaise at once, I command you!" the old man now cried out, stung perhaps by sarcasm, while he was tormented by the delay.

The speaker's tone immediately changed. Inquiry was made who wanted the vehicle? Father Connell gave his name. Many and profuse apologies followed. The speaker disappeared; in a little time, the landlord and the waiter opened the door, and a promise was given that the best post-chaise in the establishment should be at the priest's door, in a few moments.

The priest made inquiries as to the probable amount of the expenses of a journey to Dublin and back again. He learned, in reply, that, by post-chaise conveyance, they would amount nearly to twelve or thirteen pounds. He was astounded. Ever since he had become a parish-priest, indeed, during his whole long life, so large a sum, belonging to himself, had not once been in his possession. He thrust his hands into his pockets; they contained a few shillings; and he hastened home in dismay, to search the little quaint-looking old desk in his bedroom, full of sad misgivings that his quest would be fruitless.

His house-keeper, who, on his return from the country, that evening, was the first to acquaint him of the calamity that had occurred, now met him with eyes swollen and blood-shot from crying all the day and night; and her air of self-importance was quite forgotten, as (the big tears running in a continuous stream down her unfeminine face) she looked into the haggard and care-worn countenance of her old master.

"Yes, my poor Peggy," he said, endeavoring to gulp the sorrow, which, in spite of his utmost efforts, began, at this sight, to master him—"yes, my poor Peggy, you loved the boy as I loved him, and your heart is full as well as my own—" he pressed the house-keeper's rough hands in his, while, for the first time that night, the tears ran from his own old eyes, as they encountered hers. But very shortly he recovered and re-manned himself.

By his directions, the house-keeper followed him into his bedroom. Here he acquainted her with the almost established fact of Ned Fennell's innocence; and how the poor woman now again wept, but triumphantly! It had been, too, her own firm belief, all through, notwithstanding the decided opinions to the contrary, pronounced by all the comforters who had visited her during the day and night, and will she not be allowed a little egotistical exultation on that account also?

She entered fully into the spirit of the aged clergyman, regarding his present expedition; and gleams of hope began to break in upon her despairing grief. So, while the priest unlocked and searched his desk, Molly busied herself in packing up a change of attire for him; but she could barely refrain, even in his and her distress, from giving vent, while doing so, to her customary remarks on his extravagance, as she surveyed the few inner garments, most of them patched, and re-patched, which constituted his present stock. She did refrain, however, as she glanced at his changed face and shivering frame; and oh, often and often, to the end of her life afterwards, had Mrs. Molloy to bless God that she had done so, and that her whole conduct and speech had been studiously, and indeed unusually respectful to the old gentleman, on this sad eve of their parting.

Father Connell rummaged his sarcophagus. He alighted upon a parcel well wrapped up, and secured with twine. It certainly contained money, and it was, weighty too. But there

was a label upon it, in his own handwriting, which declared—

"This money belongs to the charity school—£70."

We have seen Father Connell at something like his present occupation, before now. Upon that occasion he did trespass, to the extent of a few shillings, upon a fund, over which he had willed himself to have no control; and having found some difficulty in quickly restoring the trifle then abstracted from it, he had made a solemn vow never again to be guilty of a like pecculation. So this parcel was put aside. He found another, a similar one, tied up with equal care, but it was labelled too—

"This money belongs to the poor of the parish—£17."

A third, and it announced—

"This money belongs to Mary Cooney—given to me, for her personal wants and necessities by Neddy Fennell."

The future probable lot of the poor beggar-girl struck upon his mind, and this parcel also quickly fell from his hand.

He took between his finger and thumb the ring of a very little drawer, on which was written—

"This contains my own money."

He pulled the drawer open; within it were thirteen shillings in silver, and a few half-pence.

He sighed and looked very sorrowfully at his little drawer; counted the silver over and over again; raised up and laid down the money for the school, and the money for the poor, and the money for Mary Cooney; and then he walked rapidly lengthways and crossways through his little bedchamber.

The post-chaise rattled at the outer door. He returned to his desk; a second time took up the three parcels, one after the other, a second time put them down, and bent his head almost in despair. His house-keeper had left the apartment without his observation. He now felt her ponderous hand upon his arm. She drew him to a small table to one side, and emptied thereon the stocking, in which she had stored the savings of her whole life, and addressed him—

"God help you, fur a poor fool of a man," she was going to say, but she checked herself, and proceeded in an amended form—"God help you, fur a charitable creature of a man, an' how could you have money, an' all the world dhraggin' id from you? Take that, an' use id, and spend id to save my poor warm-hearted boy—him that I'd give the blood from my veins to save, not to talk o' money; take id, in the name of God; an' may he keep you, an' guard you, an' prosper you, in your journey!"

Father Connell looked at his house-keeper in surprise and admiration. He paused; she urged him more and more.

"Peggy, Peggy," he answered, "I will take your money, then; and if you are not paid it back, Peggy, in this world—if anything should happen to me upon the road, going or returning, Peggy—it will be a store for you, multiplied ten times tenfold, in a better world. May my blessing, Peggy, and the blessing of the Lord, be with you and about you."

The stocking had contained more than Father Connell deemed necessary for his expedition. He entered on a slip of paper the exact sum he believed he should want, marking it as borrowed from Mrs. Molloy; placed this docket in his drawer, appropriated the silver the drawer held, and closed his desk.

As he descended the stairs, towards the post-chaise, Mrs. Molloy again encountered him.

"You're lookin' very sick intirely, sir," she said, "an' you're in a cowl'd thremblin';—take this from me afore you lave me."

"I will indeed, Peggy; I will indeed; and I give you my hearty thanks besides, for thinking of it; you are a good creature, Peggy; and indeed I wanted this; it is very thoughtful of you, Peggy."

The house-keeper had handed the old priest a mug of warmed spiced ale, he drank it eagerly; alas, he said but the truth, when he told her he wanted it. He handed her back the mug. He gazed into her hard features; bade her farewell, reverently and affectionately; descended to the little yard; gave one look around at the old place, and up the little garden, and then stepped into his post-chaise, and after a clattering bang-to of its door, was whirled off on his journey.

An old mitten dropped from his hand, as he ascended the vehicle. When the chaise was out of sight, Mrs. Molloy took it up, kissed it, and closed her hand and fingers hard upon it; and she kept it after days, as a precious treasure, until her dying day.

CHAPTER XLIII.

After the departure of the old priest, the good-natured attorney, Nelly Carty, and the head-jailor, from the condemned cell, Edmund Fennell's spiritual friend still remained with him. It was the object and effort of this gentleman now to wean Edmund's mind from any dependence upon the favorable circumstance which had recently occurred, between him and his sentenced lot, and once more to fix his whole soul upon the prospect of confronting, within a few measured hours, his eternal judge. Th

he did gradually and imperceptibly, but success- fully; dwelling upon all the hopes held out, he argued from them, even as Edmund's legal adviser had done, that they were not so certain as the fact that the sentence of the law should take its course, if the very personal appearance of Helen M'Neary did not occur to interrupt it. And by degrees Edmund's mind and spirit followed the arguments of the good clergyman; and in profoundest awe, and not without an occasional dash of wholesome fear, he at length brought himself to contemplate, almost exclusively, the tremendous subject of the change from life to eternity, through the gates of death, and the vastness, and the mightiness, and the mystery of a meeting with his Maker.

At about one o'clock in the morning, the clergyman bade him a temporary farewell, and Edmund was alone with his own thoughts—a prayer book in his hand, to which his eye often reverted.

His attention became distracted by a sudden and great tumult on the outside of the prison. There was a thundering and battering at the iron-sheeted door, and a clamor of many voices, over all of which, one voice, which Edmund thought he should know, pre-eminently bellowed. Then he heard the voices, evidently in the interior of the jail, and much confused tramping and stamping, and shuffling and dragging, near to him, and at a distance. Presently silence ensued. But the door of his dungeon was shortly afterwards unlocked, and Tom Naddy made his appearance.

Edmund Fennell had extended his hand to greet Tom's entrance, but he held it back upon perceiving what, under the circumstances, he could not avoid considering as an unnatural and brutal levity, on the part of his old acquaintance. Tom's hat was quite out of his general mode of wearing that appendage—considerably to one side of his head, and fixed, indeed, in an absolutely rakish position; an unrestrained broad grin ran over his face, and he was really, and truly, and heartily, and loudly whistling a jig-sar at intervals. Besides his usual cautious carriage, he assumed, too, as much of a swagger as his size and proportions permitted.

"Well, Masther Ned," said Tom, "an' how goes oats to-day?"

Edmund gazed at him, not in anger, but in greater horror and disgust.

"Very had accommodations they give here, Masther Ned, considering that they make people put up their quarters in id, agen the grain."

So utterly had Ned Fennell been absorbed in the contemplation of uncharitable matters, that his mere human reason proved dull, for a moment, to the meaning which, in a more disengaged frame of mind, he must have attached to Tom's buffoonery.

"You have absented yourself," he said, "all through my misery, and you are now come to insult me?"

"No, Masther Ned, I am not," answered Tom Naddy, now showing, by his tones and manner, that he could feel—had he had news to tell you, that "ill"—and he resumed his waggery—"that 'ill make you put that good book in your pocket, until daybreak, at laste."

Edmund began to apprehend. He gaped, he stared, he clasped his hands:—

"Well?—do not trifle with me one moment!"

"Masther Ned, I won a wager ov two ould gold guineas for you afore now; I have them two guineas yet—an' I'll bet you the same two agen ten more, that I'll make you caper about this cursed hole ov a place—ay—an' afore you're much oulder—like a young filly through a clover-field."

"Tom!" was all Edmund Fennell could say, as he grasped tightly the fellow's arm.

"Ay, faith,—cover-the-buckle it must be, by the piper that played afore Moses."

"My wife—Tom—my wife!"

"Brave an' hearty, she thanks you kindly—would you like to see her, Masther Ned?"

Tom knocked at the dungeon door, and the next instant Helen M'Neary was embraced by her young husband. A description of their meeting shall not be attempted, by its present incompetent historians.

"By the great Gog, he's fond of her, shure enough, poor fellow," said Gaby M'Neary, who, unheeded by Edmund Fennell, had been looking on; and who, as he spoke, put his hand to his throat, as if to force down something which he felt stuck in it.

"Edmund! dear Edmund!" whispered Helen. "my father—my father is present."

"Your father, Helen?" He gazed stupidly around him. "Excuse me, sir," he said—"I did not indeed know that you were here."

"By Gog, you puppy, that's plain enough, and divil a much you care if I was in Dingle-dee-cooch, if you spoke the truth."

"Sir, sir, your presence makes me hope that I am the happiest creature the day ever dawned on—it makes me hope, sir, you forgive me."

"What would be the use in laying this stick on your shoulders, until I broke it in pieces, as I ought to do? Confound the baggage, she wouldn't quit you now if I were to go whistle jigs to a milestone for it."

"He forgives us fully, dearest Edmund—and he loves us fully," whispered Helen.

"Sir," continued Edmund, while he and his bride knelt to old Gaby—"you will find me a grateful son; if ever I give you, or my darling Helen, cause to regret your great kindness, I pray that he who now blesses me so exceedingly, may punish me in proportion."

it laughing at me you are, you cross-grained cur?" he exclaimed indignantly, as he turned hastily round to Tom Naddy, and gave him such a tap on the head with his bludgeon as caused Tom to cringe, and rub hard the affected part—"By Gog alive, I'll crack your crown in pieces, before you're much older—ha! take that, and the devil be your apothecary; 'twas you brought all this about, you brat; I know the whole of it," he continued, re-addressing his son-in-law—"the grinning monkey had the impudence to tell me every word about it, and didn't seem a bit afraid neither;—'twas he schemed out this marriage between ye—and damn my buttons if ever I'd forgive the pair of ye, only that it was that whelp's doing, and not your own—ha! ha! ha!" by the boot, but 'twas a good joke for all that, stumping about in great glee—"he laid you a wager of two guineas that Helen would be married in a week—you thought the wager was that she should be married to creeping Dick Stanton; but the devil's bird there, to win his two guineas, worked his plan to marry her to yourself—never a better, ha! ha! Well, you brat, I'll give you your due—you're as cunning as old Bauff, the robber—every bit—ha! ha!—ay, by the great Gog—only 'twas that cur's doing, I'd never let ye within two acres of one another—one or the other of ye."

"Now my dear father, you would, you would, even for my sake?"

"Why, man," put in Tom Naddy, "he neither et, nor dhruak, nor slept, from the moment you left him, until he got you back again."

"By Gog, you lie, you curmudgeon! I ate two legs of mutton, and I dhruak a dozen of port; and I snored so loud, that you'd hear me from Cork to Dublin. But, you baggage, we'll have no more fighting, and no more parting; and when that puppy of yours goes to chuee! as I said before, and comes home an honest Protestant, we'll be as happy as the day is long. But don't think you'll escape me, you mongrel—I'll thrash you within an inch of your life, every day in the week—and by Gog you should never enter my doors, you brat, only you're the very fellow that has made us all so happy—lollo! abroad there!" he thundered at the cell-door with his bludgeon; the head-jailer appeared; he intimated that he was about to withdraw from the jail, and take his son-in-law, the prisoner, home with him; the man modestly demurred, stating that such a proceeding must occur formally, and that he could not risk his situation, to allow it to happen in any other manner.

"Gog's-blug-an-ages! Don't you know who I am, man? And won't I be your warrant?"

The jailer did know very well, and no one could respect Mr. M'Neary, and the young lady, and the young gentleman, more than he did; but—

Gaby M'Neary blustered again, and even raised his stick; all was useless; the man was firm, through not offensive; and until a reasonable hour in the morning, Mr. M'Neary could not expect to remove Mr. Fennell from the prison.

(Conclusion in our next.)
HOME RULE.—X.

THE UNION PROPOSED—REJECTED BY IRELAND.

Ireland, at the close of the year 1798, presented a melancholy spectacle to the world. The members of a mad rebellion, to which the people had been purposely goaded, were being ruthlessly stamped out; terror reigned throughout the land; the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and all the constitutional forms of law in abeyance; the sanguinary tribunals of courts-martial disposing of the lives and liberties of all who happened to come within the reach of suspicion; military law supreme; and human life at the mercy of wretches who knew not what the virtue of mercy was, in whose breasts all human instincts had been utterly stifled by the excesses of the time. The voice of the country scarcely dared to give expression to the national will. Public meetings of various counties, duly convened to deliberate on the projected measure of the Minister, were dispersed by military force, and all constitutional opposition was violently suppressed. Whilst the kingdom was thus held in terror and suspense, the intention of the Government was unequivocally declared; and though public discussion was only possible at the risk of being intimidated and put down by the officious zeal of some extra-loyal functionary of despotic power, still some meetings were held, whose proceedings will enable us to judge what was the general sense of the nation. Amongst the first may be noticed a meeting of the Bar, held on 9th December, 1798. At that time, the Bar of Ireland held a prominent position in the eyes of the country. It was considered the great avenue to parliamentary distinction and public preferment, and amongst its members there were generally to be found representatives of some of the leading families of the land. The eminent talents and high professional attainments of the body at that period lent additional weight to the importance of their opinions, and the names of those who signed the requisition to call the meeting included men of such splendid abilities as Plunkett, afterwards Lord Chancellor; of Saurin, who was Attorney-General for twenty years, and who refused the office of Lord Chief Justice; of Bushe, who subsequently filled that high office; of Peter Burrows, a great constitutional lawyer, and several other distinguished men. The authentic report of the debate which then took place lies open before us, and we wish we could feel at liberty to place the several speeches in extenso before our readers, as an expression of the voice of the country; but our space forbids us to do more than to give a few extracts from the sentiments expressed by some of the leading speakers on that occasion. Saurin, who opened the discussion, proposed the following resolution:—"Resolved, that the measure of a Legislative Union of this Kingdom and Great Britain is an innovation, which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propose at the present juncture of this country." In the course of his remarks, he observed that it was the duty of every great body of men, and particularly the duty of the Bar, as learned in the law and Constitution, to step forward and declare their sense on the subject. "In times of perfect tranquillity," he said, "it is their duty to do this; but at such a period as the present, when the public are rendered incapable, by the circumstances in which they stand, of considering so momentous a question, it becomes the duty of the Bar to declare whether it is wise or safe at such a crisis to discuss it. Was it not obvious to every man, that if, in case of a Legislative Union, Ireland should be suffered to send a hundred members to the united Parliament; yet the Parliament thus constituted with five hundred British members and one hundred Irish, might be influenced by every tie of inclination, and I will

add, of duty, too, to prefer the interests of Great Britain to those of Ireland, when they should be found to clash? . . . At all events it was not at the termination of a rebellion, if it was indeed terminated, the most alarming and savage which had ever scourged a country, that a question of such magnitude was to be discussed; it was not when a foreign army of 40,000 men were in the country, and military law scarcely yet suspended, that the people were to be asked on the moment, whether they would give up their Constitution, and transfer their legislative power to another country? Mr. Spencer, who seconded the motion, said he had heard it asserted that, from the great military force in the country, and the suppression of the public voice, that was the precise reason for the introduction of the measure, which could not be carried under any other circumstances.

"Good God, sir!" he exclaimed, "is it possible that such a sentiment should circulate, without circulating revolutionary principles along with it? Can it be endured to be said, that the season for introducing the most momentous constitutional question, to the consideration of the legislature of a free people is, when there is an extraordinary military force in the country, and when, from the impetuosity of circumstances, the public lips have been closed?"

Mr. Peter Burrows, a man of great original genius and noble simplicity of character, a member of the Irish Parliament, and one of the ablest advocates of the Irish Bar, when that illustrious body was the representative of Irish wit, eloquence, and patriotism, declared himself unequivocally against the Union, in a speech of bold and manly assertion. "A legislative Union," he said, "with Great Britain upon any terms, which can be rationally conceived, is in its principle at all times inadmissible; at the present juncture the measure is peculiarly pernicious. What is in truth and simplicity the question? Whether the Irish nation should at all deliberate upon the terms and conditions upon which it should surrender a Constitution founded upon the soundest principles of human policy, which it has enjoyed for six centuries, and under which all its imperfections and abuses, it arrived at a state of great improvement, and was proceeding in a course of rapidly accelerating prosperity, until, in common with other countries, the political misdeeds which have late afflicted the world, had visited it with evils not ascribable to its Constitution? I say this nation ought not to entertain such a question. The measure is certain ruin." After exposing the evils that were sure to follow the passing of such an act, and which have alas! but too surely followed, in confirmation of his predictions, this great lawyer proceeded: "I hasten to that which is the grand pretence for this alarming innovation. The security of the connection of Great Britain, it is said, requires it. This is indeed a powerful appeal. Connected as we are by so many ties to that great and powerful people, there are but few things which we ought not to sacrifice to the preservation of that connection. But let not our zeal mislead us. I assert, I hope without contradiction, that the security of that connection must depend upon affection, and not force. Dissolution is the only source of separation, and see whether, upon the whole, this measure be not more likely to extend than to restrain it." Then, discussing the question on the highest constitutional grounds, he asks the pertinent question—"Can it ever be credited that an Union carried now was founded upon national consent? And if the contrary opinion should prevail how fatal would the consequence probably be? How various are the impediments to popular discussion at present? Do we forget that assemblies of the people are under temporary restraint, at least, regulations not heretofore deemed necessary in our Constitution; that the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended; that extraordinary powers are vested in magistrates; that undefinable monster martial law still exists in parts of Ireland; that rebellion is but just subdued, and invasion still hovering round our coasts; and, above all, that a numerous English army exists in this country. I assert that there cannot be a free discussion of the question under such circumstances. But even though it were possible to devise a system of Union which ought to be adopted, this is a juncture the most unfit for propounding or discussing it. I am no metaphysician in politics. I do not derive my opinion from mere abstract reasoning. Yet I hold it to be indisputably certain that the ancient established Constitution of a nation like this cannot be justifiably annihilated without the previous consent of the nation, founded upon the freest and fullest discussion of the subject." The report of Plunkett's speech on this occasion is very meagre, and refers to it mostly in general terms, such as that he "very ably proved the extreme danger and impropriety of agitating the question of Union at such a time as the present. Should the administration, however, propose a Union now, he had no doubt but it would be carried. Fear, animosity, and want of time to consider coolly its consequences, and forty thousand British troops in Ireland, would carry the measure. But in a little time the people would awake, as from a dream and what consequences would then follow he trembled to think. For himself he declared he opposed an Union, principally because he was convinced it would accelerate a total separation of the two countries." Several other speakers followed in the same strain, but we will notice only one other speech, that of Mr. Gould, who uttered some bold and startling sentiments, which produced much sensation and considerable applause. After declaring against the Union in the strongest terms, he exclaimed: "I am enabled, by the visible and unerring demonstrations of nature, to assert that Ireland was destined to be an independent nation. Our patent to be a state, and not a shire, comes direct from Heaven. The Almighty has, in majestic characters, signed the charter of our independence. The great Creator of the world has given unto our beloved country the gigantic outlines of a kingdom, and not the pigmy features of a province. God and Nature I say, never intended that Ireland should be a province and, by G—, she never shall."

If such were the sentiments, thus publicly expressed and loudly applauded, of a man of high legal acquirements, and who afterwards held a distinguished position on the Bench, it is evident that the general feelings of the nation must have been as violently opposed to such an odious measure, and that the Union can never be considered as the act of the people of Ireland. They have never acquiesced in it, or consented to it. They submitted to it as the householder does to the robber whose pistol is at his head; but with a just reservation of all rights for the recovery of the property when he is again restored to the full liberty of action and free will.

Having taken the opinions of the Bar of Ireland, let us see what were the sentiments of the representatives of Irish commerce on this most momentous question for the trade of the country. On the 18th Dec., 1798, a meeting (referred to in previous article) of the bankers and merchants of the city of Dublin, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held at the Mansion House, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the reported project of a legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." The leading banker of the City, Wm. Digges Lutouche, proposed the following resolution amongst others:—"Resolved, that we look with abhorrence on any attempt to deprive the people of Ireland of their Parliament, and thereby of their Constitutional right, and immediate power to legislate for themselves."

The matured and cautious opinions of men holding such a stake in the country, and usually so averse from taking any steps in opposition to the ruling powers, are much more weighty, and deser-

ving of consideration, than any more rhetorical flights of the professional candidates for popular favour; and hence the public declarations of such a man are significant in the highest degree of the full sense and spirit of the whole country, and of the most absolute and conscientious conviction, on the part of the speaker. Let us hear how this influential and responsible individual treated the bare idea of a Union, then only promulgated as a rumour of the intentions of the Government. Addressing the Lord Mayor, he says, "My Lord, there is not in Ireland a man more attached to British connexion than I am, nor any man who would make a greater sacrifice to promote the benefit of Britain and the strength of the Empire. I would almost put with everything for this purpose, but our free and internal legislation. It is my attachment to British connexion that renders me averse to the measure of an Union, because I feel convinced that instead of strengthening the two countries, it would eventually cause their separation." Then, having ably exposed the fallacy that the Union could be any advantage to Ireland, Mr. Lutouche concludes with the following important and impressive statement:—"In the opinions I am here uttering before the bankers and merchants of Dublin, I am not sacrificing reason to prejudice, or general to partial interests. Although this city and its vicinity would be greatly and peculiarly injured by a Union; although the prospects of industry and honest speculation might be blasted by the adoption of such a measure, I would not, however, be one of those to oppose it, if beneficial to the country at large, or to the empire; but convinced as I am that it would be hurtful to us, I cannot, attached as I am to our present connexion with it allow an inference merely advantageous to the sister country; and I trust that, if we were wantonly to favour a measure so injurious to ourselves, the people of England, when they should come to take the subject into consideration, would reject the measure, and humanely interpose between us and our criminal insanity. But, my Lord, I hope that the early and decided testimonies of public disapprobation which are directed against the measure will never suffer it to assume a more serious and confirmed form than at this moment; and as I look upon a separation of this Kingdom and Great Britain as the greatest misfortune which could befall either country, so I look upon their legislative Union as the most dangerous and impolitic idea which could possibly be indulged."

Another meeting, or Post Assembly, of the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens generally of Dublin, was held on 17th December, at which the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved unanimously, that having boldly defended the Constitution, in King, Lords, and Commons, against the open and secret abettors of Rebellion, we are determined steadily to oppose any attempt that may be made to surrender the free legislation of this kingdom by uniting with the legislature of Great Britain."

Such were the sentiments of the people of Ireland with regard to this hateful measure, from the very first moment that the project began to assume definite shape, and come under the notice of the public opinion of the country. Such were also the sentiments of the nation when the Act was forced through Parliament by the most odious and unconstitutional means, as we shall show in our next paper. Such were the sentiments of the country after ten years of the disastrous results, which had been foretold, were passed. And such is the feeling existing in the heart of Ireland to-day, after the mournful experience of seventy years. English statesmen may fret and fume because Ireland refuses to be tranquil and submissive under English domination. All the tinkering legislation in the world to redress the grievances and right the wrongs of Ireland will work no permanent cure for the country's disorders, while the one great wrong—the cardinal iniquity of all—the Act by which Ireland was robbed of her legislative independence, remains unrepented on the Statute Book.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—The O'Donoghue has addressed an able letter to the *Cork Examiner* on the subject of Home Rule and the Kerry election. He notices an admission in an article of the *Examiner* that the great questions which for years had been agitating the mind of Ireland had been settled, or were about to be settled, in the Imperial Parliament, and he points out the importance of this, as illustrating the essential difference between the present time and the days of O'Connell. He argues that it was because O'Connell could not obtain justice for Ireland that he demanded repeal, but the followers of Mr. Butt, who echo the cry under a different state of circumstances, are unable to say what special evils they have in view. He observes that the acts of the Imperial Parliament are the best evidence of its sentiments towards Ireland, and he is unable to reconcile the testimony borne to the character of those acts and the anticipation of further beneficial measures with the assertion that "the very mention of Irish business raises the gorge of the House of Commons," and that the desire to do justice languishes sadly. He states that his own experience leads him to the contrary conclusion, and he reminds the *Examiner* that not many months ago it teemed with articles full of glowing laudation of what it now deprecates, and held up for public admiration the just and generous spirit which it then saw presiding over the conduct of Parliament. He pays a tribute of gratitude to the English and Scotch members with whom he has sat for years, and declares that he always found them the firm friends of this country. Their public action and the tone of their private intercourse have convinced him that there can be no failure of justice in the Imperial Parliament. He is filled with loyal attachment for England, and, above all, he is convinced that "the first duty of an Irish patriot is to advise his countrymen to accept the good offices of to-day in satisfaction for former misgovernment; to spurn, with the resolution of Christian men, the odious evils of revenge and national hate; to unite in bonds of the closest union with those who have all the disposition and all the power to make their friendship invaluable." It is true, he says, that this happy temper is of recent date, and that the evils long complained of have been only lately remedied; but it must not be forgotten that they existed for more than 100 years before the Union, and were the work of the Irish Parliament. He concludes his letter in the following terms:—"I cannot conclude without adding that Mr. Dease's candour has my sincere support. I say this as a Kerry man, conscious of his having faithfully discharged his public trust, as one devoted to his native county, and bound to her people by every tie of affection and gratitude, and as an Irishman who holds that loyalty to Ireland is the first of his political duties. I see in Mr. Dease the supporter of a Government which has redressed the wrongs of ages, which has established the reign of equality and justice in Ireland, and which is prepared to place at her command all the guarantees of political freedom."

The *Examiner* replies at some length. It blesses the Church Act as a wise and noble piece of statesmanship. The Land Act, it admits, "as far as it goes, is also wise and noble, and will yet be rendered more useful by future amendment and improvement." An education system, "based on the foundation of Divine truth, is a prize for which every lover of his race should loyally strive; but the programme does not reach to the fulness and greatness of a national creed." The country has 70 years to pull up, and the Imperial Parliament is too cumbrous a machine for the work. The *Examiner*

quotes declarations of O'Connell to prove that he would have given up every measure, even Catholic emancipation, and submitted to the penal code, if he could have got repeal of the Union. Mr. Dease, accompanied by some personal friends, visited Listowel yesterday, and made a canvass through the town. Some of the Catholic clergy went with him from house to house. An excited mob followed, groaning, hissing, cheering for Home Rule and Stennerhasset, and calling upon the priests to reject Mr. Dease. They reproached the priests for supporting him, and contrasted them with those of Ballylongford and Ballybunion, who went with the popular favourite. They pressed and jostled about Mr. Dease's friends, so that it became necessary for the police to interfere. The chairman of Quarter Sessions, in addressing the grand jury yesterday, alluded to the approaching election, and warned the people of the consequences, if any of them were brought before him for violent or disorderly conduct.—*Times Cor.*

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—The Cardinal Archbishop has issued a circular convening a meeting of Catholics residing in or connected with the metropolitan diocese, to be held on Wednesday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of urging the Government to grant a system of education in accordance with the resolutions lately passed by his Eminence and his episcopal colleagues. This meeting was announced at a much earlier date, but was postponed in consequence of the illness of the Prince of Wales. It will be held in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street. Meanwhile, the agitation is proceeding in the provinces. A county meeting was held yesterday in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Wexford; the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, presided. Lord Gerard and the county members, with a number of Catholic clergymen, were among those present. A letter of apology was read from Mr. McMahon, M.P., in which he promised to uphold in Parliament the principles embodied in the resolutions of the Prelates. The chairman denied the truth of the statement made by the opponents of denominational education, that the laity were indifferent or apathetic on the question, and that the agitation was got up by the priests. He said the priests were bound to the people by the dearest ties. They were the Divinely appointed custodians of the faith, and would be traitors if they did not warn the people against any insidious attempts that might be made to filch it from them. It was not a clerical action; it was the result of the good sense of the people. It was the value which they attached to their faith in Catholic instruction which induced them to send their children to denominational schools. There were 300 children in the convent and other schools of the diocese whose education was paid for. They were sent there by the will of their parents. How many Catholic children, he asked, were in the model school of Enniserry? There were just two, and they were the children of the head master. There had been 1,200 expended in building that school, and its annual cost was 472. He enlarged upon the evils of godless education, and observed that the University of Oxford sent out men every day who absolutely denied the existence of the Supreme Being. In reply to the argument that the effect of the mixed system was to soften sectarian asperities, he contrasted the state of the North with the county of Wexford, where there was practically a denominational system, and yet Protestants and Catholics exchanged civilities. He charged the Presbyterians with being animated with the same puritanical spirit which they had shown from the commencement. Referring to the speech of Lord Hartington, he said he was sorry the Chief Secretary had descended to the use of language which smacked too much of Exeter-Hall, and was neither manly nor statesmanlike. He rejoiced that the priests did not seek for any control over education, but they discharged an imperative duty, and a perfect understanding existed between the priests and the people on the subject of education. He believed there was not another man in the empire who had the will and the power to do all that Mr. Gladstone had done for them, but at the same time they could not afford to be grateful at the expense of their religious interests. With respect to the Queen's Colleges, he said the Government were at the public cost supporting nurseries of irreligion. The Minister who refused denominational education, the only barrier in Ireland against an International Society, would not be true to the Queen. Lord Gerard proposed the first resolution, which declared that it was an invasion of the right to religious freedom to force on the Irish people a system of education dangerous to their faith and opposed to their religious convictions. He said the time was come when they must force the subject of education upon the attention of Parliament. He asked, was it a small grievance that the symbol of their faith was prohibited in the schools? The same feeling which prohibited Catholic emblems permeated the whole system, and every allusion to the glorious traditions of their country was excluded. He alluded to the Civil Service examinations, which, he said, had given the greatest impetus to Protestant schools, and he complained of the disadvantage at which Catholics were placed in not receiving such aid as would enable them to compete. The Very Rev. James Roche, P.P., in seconding the resolution, pointed to the town of Wexford, in which there were 2,000 Catholic children attending denominational schools, and yet there was no discord or want of friendship between Protestants and Catholics.—Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., and others then spoke, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that denominational education alone afforded sufficient security for the purity of their faith; that, contributing their full proportion to relieve the burdens of the State, they had a claim to an adequate share of State patronage; that their self respect and their conscience revolted against the direction of a small minority, and they should ever abide by the teachings of their pastors; and that they called upon their representatives to maintain those principles in Parliament.

THE INCREASE OF INTERFERENCE.—The following important letter of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin to one of the parochial clergy of his diocese will be read with the deepest interest at the present moment.

DUBLIN, 29th December.—"MY DEAR F. COLLIER—It grieves me to hear that a young man has met with a sudden death in your parish since Christmas, and that, at the coroner's inquest held over his lifeless remains, the jury brought in a verdict that excessive drinking had caused his untimely end. An occurrence of this kind is well calculated to afflict all good Christians, and to make them reflect with fear and trembling on the direful effects of drunkenness. What calamity so great could have befallen the unhappy young man as to have been hurried into eternity in a state of intoxication, and to have been called before the judgment seat of God at the very moment when he was destroying reason, the most precious gift of Heaven, violating the Divine commandments, and insulting the All-powerful Judge, to whom it belongs to decide upon his fate for all eternity? Call upon your parishioners, whilst they have this appalling fact fresh in their memories, to protect themselves and their children against the dreadful scourges and punishments which drunkenness would bring upon them, both in this world, and in the world beyond the grave. Half the actual evils of Ireland have their origin in intemperate habits; and, if you examine the history of families reduced to misery and starvation, you will generally trace the cause of their ruin to the same disgraceful source. But what are these temporal evils when compared to the harvest of sin and iniquity to which drinking gives rise! 'Almost all the crimes—the dissensions, the fighting, the swearing, the constant

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the force of a man's convictions, and that is his purpose. His lordship then quoted from the Times the amount raised in Ireland for the Catholic University, and stated that in the diocese of Dublin only 3000l. was subscribed, which his lordship regarded as a very slight indication of popular enthusiasm.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Rice, solicitor, of Fermoy, has been appointed to the vacant Sessional Crown Prosecutorship for the East Riding of York.

Bernard Daly, Esq., High Sheriff of the King's County, has, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the county, been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the commission of the peace for the King's County.

The dinner to celebrate Mr. Butt's return for Limerick was attended by about 100 guests, including five M.P.s. The National Anthem of "God save the Queen" would not be listened to, and the speeches affirmed a determination to obtain Home Rule at any cost.

The meeting of Catholics in the diocese of Ross, to express their sentiments on the education question, was held in the Cathedral, and was crowded by the people of the town.

The Queen's Colleges afforded no security against the perversion of youth, and were pronounced by the highest authority on earth dangerous to faith and morals; and yet that state of things had the sanction of many a Prime Minister, and continued still to insult the feelings of the people of Ireland.

The Government had gradually withdrawn from it those privileges which would secure for it the patronage and the confidence of the highest classes in society, and promote its usefulness.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Tray, P.P., Mr. F. McCarthy, J.P., Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Gerald McCarthy, J.P., and others, and resolutions were passed condemning the mixed system of education, and supporting the demands of the Catholic prelates.

The Government and Irish Education.—The Advocate, in dealing with the rumours that the Government do not intend to deal with the question of Irish education next session, says—"It betrays the fear that any attempt to deal with the question will lead to a division in the Liberal party and the collapse of the present Administration."

LORD LIFFORD.—THE EDUCATION QUESTION. Catholic University, 30th Dec., 1871. DEAR SIR—Will you have the goodness to publish the accompanying letter and oblige yours most sincerely,

BARTH WOODLOCK, Rector, C.U. TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD LIFFORD. Catholic University, Dublin, 30th Dec., 1871.

My Lord—My attention has been called to the report in yesterday Telegraph of your lordship's speech at the meeting in Strabane, on last Wednesday night, on which occasion, it is stated, you said—

I have little doubt that on paper there will be a great array of names in favour of denominational education—names are easily given and usually given without consideration, but there is one sure test of

the house of mourning into a hall of feasting. The practice offered temptation to people who did not really share the sorrow of the bereaved family, and thus strangers revelled over the dead. The Irish are very conservative, and the old custom is too strong for them to shake off; but, of course, the burden is severe on the widow and orphans of the poor. Visitor after visitor, including distant relations and mere acquaintances, drops in, and expects drink; and some priests affirm that they have found forty men sitting with a corpse in a small room, and drinking amongst them fourteen gallons of beer.

A case just decided at the Downpatrick Sessions is of considerable importance to landlords and tenants. Mr. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk sought to evict Charles Johnston from a dwelling-house, garden, and piece of land, situate near Ardglass. The defendant's solicitor objected that the notice to quit was not stamped, and the plaintiff contended that the original was stamped with a 2s. 6d. stamp, and that the defendant was shown the original when the copy was being served.

Of late it is the fashion to hold up to derision the *habitus temporis auri*, and to insist that the material and intellectual progress of our age is not more remarkable than its social and moral advancement.

A number of "The Universal Matrimonial Organ," a weekly medium for bona fide aspirants to conjugal felicity, has reached us. It is issued from No. 10 Aston-quay, Dublin. It consists of twelve columns, of which four are occupied by what we must consider the bona fide advertisements of aspirants for conjugal felicity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—It is rumored that private despatches have been received in this city from London, to the effect that England is rapidly intriguing against Russia in her encroachments on Central Asia.

AN ENGLISH MINISTER'S RETORT.—Colonel Tomline has at last gained something tangible by his correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe.

A meeting of ladies has just been held at Birmingham, at which Miss Sturge and Mrs. Fawcett were the principal speakers. Of course, men were proved to be monsters, and those nice observations upon which we pride ourselves were stigmatised as so much rubbish.

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the force of a man's convictions, and that is his purpose. His lordship then quoted from the Times the amount raised in Ireland for the Catholic University, and stated that in the diocese of Dublin only 3000l. was subscribed, which his lordship regarded as a very slight indication of popular enthusiasm.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Rice, solicitor, of Fermoy, has been appointed to the vacant Sessional Crown Prosecutorship for the East Riding of York.

Bernard Daly, Esq., High Sheriff of the King's County, has, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the county, been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the commission of the peace for the King's County.

The dinner to celebrate Mr. Butt's return for Limerick was attended by about 100 guests, including five M.P.s. The National Anthem of "God save the Queen" would not be listened to, and the speeches affirmed a determination to obtain Home Rule at any cost.

The meeting of Catholics in the diocese of Ross, to express their sentiments on the education question, was held in the Cathedral, and was crowded by the people of the town.

The Queen's Colleges afforded no security against the perversion of youth, and were pronounced by the highest authority on earth dangerous to faith and morals; and yet that state of things had the sanction of many a Prime Minister, and continued still to insult the feelings of the people of Ireland.

The Government had gradually withdrawn from it those privileges which would secure for it the patronage and the confidence of the highest classes in society, and promote its usefulness.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Tray, P.P., Mr. F. McCarthy, J.P., Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Gerald McCarthy, J.P., and others, and resolutions were passed condemning the mixed system of education, and supporting the demands of the Catholic prelates.

The Government and Irish Education.—The Advocate, in dealing with the rumours that the Government do not intend to deal with the question of Irish education next session, says—"It betrays the fear that any attempt to deal with the question will lead to a division in the Liberal party and the collapse of the present Administration."

LORD LIFFORD.—THE EDUCATION QUESTION. Catholic University, 30th Dec., 1871. DEAR SIR—Will you have the goodness to publish the accompanying letter and oblige yours most sincerely,

BARTH WOODLOCK, Rector, C.U. TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD LIFFORD. Catholic University, Dublin, 30th Dec., 1871.

My Lord—My attention has been called to the report in yesterday Telegraph of your lordship's speech at the meeting in Strabane, on last Wednesday night, on which occasion, it is stated, you said—

I have little doubt that on paper there will be a great array of names in favour of denominational education—names are easily given and usually given without consideration, but there is one sure test of

the house of mourning into a hall of feasting. The practice offered temptation to people who did not really share the sorrow of the bereaved family, and thus strangers revelled over the dead. The Irish are very conservative, and the old custom is too strong for them to shake off; but, of course, the burden is severe on the widow and orphans of the poor.

A case just decided at the Downpatrick Sessions is of considerable importance to landlords and tenants. Mr. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk sought to evict Charles Johnston from a dwelling-house, garden, and piece of land, situate near Ardglass. The defendant's solicitor objected that the notice to quit was not stamped, and the plaintiff contended that the original was stamped with a 2s. 6d. stamp, and that the defendant was shown the original when the copy was being served.

Of late it is the fashion to hold up to derision the *habitus temporis auri*, and to insist that the material and intellectual progress of our age is not more remarkable than its social and moral advancement.

A number of "The Universal Matrimonial Organ," a weekly medium for bona fide aspirants to conjugal felicity, has reached us. It is issued from No. 10 Aston-quay, Dublin. It consists of twelve columns, of which four are occupied by what we must consider the bona fide advertisements of aspirants for conjugal felicity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—It is rumored that private despatches have been received in this city from London, to the effect that England is rapidly intriguing against Russia in her encroachments on Central Asia.

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A clergyman in Tipton, Ind., has had a somewhat

checkered career in the last five months. During that time he has buried his first wife, become engaged to three women, married one of them, got a divorce from her, has been sued for breach of promise by another, and has been suspended from the ministry. He has just married the woman who was suing him, and joined a different church and he now thinks of retiring from public life.

A CONSERVATIVE WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND.—On Sunday the residents of Southbury were startled by the announcement that C. H. Johnson had been shot. Mr. Johnson was shot by his wife. Johnson had been for some time in the habit of drinking to great excess, and on such occasions was very abusive towards his family.

When Gen. Jackson was President, a heartless clerk in the Treasury Department ran up an indebtedness with a poor landlady to \$20, and then turned her off, as he did every other creditor. She finally went to the President with her complaint, and asked if he could not compel the clerk to pay the bill.

The New York World opens an editorial on the subject Murder as a nuisance, with the following sarcastic reflection upon the laxity of the murderer's punishment in the United States.—We are not so simple as to expect that the American people can be induced to regard murder as a crime, or to treat murderers with the severity exacted by the Decalogue and the common law, and still meet out to them in some of the more effete monarchies of the Old World, Stokes and Gen. Sickles and Laura Fair (still are living witnesses of the truth of this.

On Saturday, in front of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., a German, named Henry Heper, deliberately shot and killed his own son, and afterwards attempted suicide. He was seized by Officer Calloun just as he had placed the revolver in his mouth for a second attempt on his own life, and taken to the station house. In a few minutes two officers brought in the dead body of a boy about eighteen years of age. The body was followed by two women and a girl. The girl was Mrs. Heper, the wife of the prisoner. Without casting a look at the wretched criminal, the mother bent over the inanimate body of her son, exclaiming continually—"Oh, my poor boy—my darling boy! What will I do without you?" The scene became so affecting that Captain Petty was obliged to request the mother to enter another room.

A great deal of curiosity has been excited for a long period in reference to a number of large houses in Stamford street (Blackfriars), Snowhill, Newington, and other parts of London, which have for nearly half a century been allowed to remain empty, and suffered to get into a ruinous state, the rental value of the property being many thousands per annum. One house in Stamford street, at the corner of Hatfield street, which was formerly let for £100 per annum, has been empty more than forty years. The various premises were popularly known as "haunted houses," and crowds have collected occasionally round them, particularly the houses in Stamford street, upon the report that a "ghost" had been seen walking about some of the rooms. Their real history appears to be this: The property originally belonged to a solicitor named Reed, a man possessed of a large fortune, and he, through a mere whim, determined not to let any portion of this property. He died some five-and-twenty years ago, leaving, it is said, strict injunctions to his widow to carry out the same course. His directions were obeyed, and at the death of the widow the same injunctions were given to the daughter, until her death, which took place on December 11, rather suddenly. By this event the condition of affairs in relation to the property will, in all probability, now be changed, and the estate will be put to some useful purpose.

THE PERUVIAN STORM.—The aldermen in the United States cities have fallen upon evil days. The ring-fence has been broken down, and their tranquility invaded. It is not merely the great men of Tammany that have been attacked, but here is one in Chicago who has been convicted of taking the paltry bribe of \$150. He deserves the disgrace. A hundred and fifty dollars is a sum beneath contempt, unless, indeed, the offending Alderman could show that he took all the man had.—Alderman Glade has been in the habit of taking bribes for the use of his influence, and this time he has been caught selling his services to have the site of a hay market changed. The jury, with that disregard of the dignity of office which is becoming too common, found the Alderman guilty, and he was removed to an American Bastille, where he will rot, to use the powerful description of our American cousins, for three months. He will, probably, be entertained at a banquet on his sentence being completed—that is, if he have saved enough from his bribes to make it worth while to be friends with him.—Montreal Herald.

The New York Sun says.—The annual report of the State agent for the sale of liquor in Maine is as doleful in its tone as that of the Massachusetts agent which was recently noticed. The sales of liquor have been considerably less than those of any former year since the advance in prices. This falling off, however, does not arise from any diminution in the amount of consumption, but from the increase of illegal grog shops that are raining the business of the State agencies by their competition. The agent objects to the law requiring the town or city agent to keep a record of the names of all purchasers, as it causes the temperance men to buy their rum of illegal dealers because of their great repugnance to having their names thus recorded. Under these circumstances the prohibitionists at a recent convention in Augusta passed resolutions advocating the restoration of the most stringent provisions of the original Maine liquor law, with the addition of the Michigan provision making liquor sellers responsible for acts of violence done by their customers.

THE NEW YORK RISE.—It is now stated that of the doings of the Ring "the half has not been told." According to report, on many a day a million dollars were deposited to the credit of Ring members and in one case \$1,800,000 were deposited in one bank to the credit of a noted politician. So reckless, indeed, have been the operations, that six millions a day is stated to have been an unusual amount stolen from the Treasury. Incontestible evidence of these facts will, it is said, be forthcoming, and in the meantime five new indictments against Tweed and fifteen against Conolly are to be handed in to-day or to-morrow by the Grand Jury.

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AND
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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1872.

Friday, 9—St. Raymond of Penafort, C.
Saturday, 10—St. Scholastica, V.
Sunday, 11—Quinquagesima.
Monday, 12—St. Andrew Corsini, B. C. (Feb. 4.)
Tuesday, 13—St. Titus, B. C.
Wednesday, 14—Ash Wednesday.
Thursday, 15—St. Martina, V. M. (Jan. 30.)

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

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

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Grave doubts as to the success of the Washington Treaty, especially with regard to those clauses which propose to deal with the Alabama Claims, are entertained, and expressed in the English journals. The amount at which the U. States' statement fixes the damages to be paid by Great Britain, is so extravagant, that the latter would prefer the hazard of war to accepting the charge of paying them; since the most disastrous war could not inflict greater injury, moral and material, upon the country than would the submission to such exorbitant claims. Even in her hour of triumph and of her enemy's prostration, Germany did not impose harsher and more degrading terms on France.

We are told, therefore, that Chief Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators, will shortly withdraw from the Board; and that the British Government will repudiate the Treaty of Washington, in this respect following the precedent of the U. States in repudiating the Treaty of Ghent.

Such are the rumors that reach us by telegram; but it must be remembered that they are not authenticated, and that an amicable adjustment of the rival pretensions of the two great countries will be eagerly sought for by the statesmen of both. It is not by any means probable that the arbitrators to whom the claims of the U. States Government for compensation for damages inflicted by the *Alabama*, will give the amount claimed; for it will not be easy to persuade them, that a few small vessels—even if the British Government be responsible for their acts—could have inflicted such terrible injury on the U. States, a great naval power, as the case presented to the Board by the latter pretends was the fact. All we can suggest is—and the question can easily be settled by the Rule of Three—if a few wooden steamers with but small armaments inflicted damage on the U. States to the amount of several hundreds of millions of pounds, what amount of damage could be inflicted on the same States by the British navy? We trust however that there may be no need for such calculations, and that a solution of the pending difficulties, honorable to both of the great nations interested, may yet be discovered.

The farce of a French Republic seems pretty nigh played out. M. Thiers recognises its failure, and that it is ill adapted for the French stage. But falling the Republic—what? Monarchy, that is one man power; or Anarchy? There's the rub. There are so many pretensions, and there is but one to whose pretensions the predicate "rightful" can be affixed. There are Napoleonists, and Orleansists; but betwixt them there is no difference of principle; both represent the Revolution, and neither has any "right." To the Comte de Chambord, and to him alone, the latter belongs; he alone can

claim the Crown, as does our own Sovereign, by "Grace of God;" and he alone represents the principle of order and of right. France may refuse him, probably will, for her tribulations are not at an end; but in rejecting him, she will reject the last chance that may be ever offered to her, of closing the long era of revolution, and of inaugurating a new era of stability, peace, domestic prosperity, and Christian liberty.

Spain is in a disturbed state; the Barcelona outbreak has been suppressed, but there is no appearance that the new Government is popular or likely to endure. A revolt in the Philippine Islands is reported; so that Spain seems in danger of being soon despoiled of all her colonies. The independence of Cuba, and its annexation to the U. States cannot be much longer postponed. There is nothing new to report from Italy.

The International Society, though it works in the dark, is by no means dead, and the secular governments of Europe seem to be in much dread of its operations. From time to time through its organs of the press it gives evidence of its vitality, and holds up to us the ends it proposes to itself. So in a recent issue of the *Vermersch Journal*, the Communist organ *par excellence*, and the most faithful exponent of Communistic principles, we find the following programme of the party it represents:—

"They think they have said everything when they speak of the blood which we have shed. Well! what then? It was made to flow, and the world of workmen congratulate themselves when it is that of the middle classes which is spilled. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, blood for blood! What you have seen is nothing, good people of Paris, proprietors of the Rue St. Honoré, bourgeois of the Marais. What 1872 reserves for you will make your hair stand on end; and then, indeed, you will have the right to speak of the Commune!"

A communication has been addressed to us in which the writer asks for a short answer to a question it contains:—

"I have been informed that the original definition of the Council of Florence was drawn up in the Greek language in the following words:—*ἡ αὐτὴ ἐν τροπῶν ζαὶ ἐν τοῖς πρακτικῶν τῶν οὐνομηνιστικῶν συνόδων, ζαὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς κανόσι διαλαμβάνεται*;" which I take to mean "according to the manner which both in the acts of Œcumenical councils, and the holy canons is determined."

"Is the Greek text as above quoted correct?"

We reply:—

The Greek text, as cited by our correspondent, agrees exactly with that given by *Lalbe*, and is therefore in all probability correct. So far then our correspondent has been correctly informed.

He has been incorrectly informed that the "original definition was drawn up in the Greek language;" if he has thereby been given to understand that in that language exclusively the "original definition" was drawn up. Both languages, Latin and Greek, were used for that purpose; one is as much the "original" as the other; so that neither is the Latin a translation of the Greek text, nor the Greek a translation of the Latin. The definition was drawn up, signed by the assembled Fathers, published and promulgated, in both languages simultaneously, 6th July, 1438. Here is what the Protestant historian Gibbon says on the subject:—

"The act of union was subscribed by the Pope, the Emperor and the principal members of both churches. . . . Two copies might have sufficed for the East and West; but Eugenius was not satisfied unless four authentic and similar transcripts were signed and attested as the monuments of his victory. On a memorable day, the sixth of July, the successors of St. Peter and Constantine ascended their thrones; the two nations assembled in the cathedral of Florence. Their representatives, Cardinal Julian, and Bessarion, Archbishop of Nice, appeared in the pulpit, and, after reading in their respective tongues, the act of union, they mutually embraced in the name and presence of their applauding brethren."—*Decline and Fall*, c. 66.

To assert therefore that the "original definition" was drawn up in the Greek language, though not false, involves what is called the *suppressio veri*; since the fact is, that the "original" was drawn up in the Greek and Latin languages—one being as original and as authoritative as the other.

Passing from the historical to the grammatical phase of the question—we maintain that the original Latin "*quædammodum etiam*" and the original Greek "*αὐτὴ ἐν τροπῶν ζαὶ*," are exact equivalents; and are both correctly rendered in English by,—"as in like manner is also contained—*διλαμβάνεται*—in the Acts of Œcumenical Councils and the Holy Canons." This translation harmonises well with the idiomatic genius of both languages; whereas certainly, that given by our correspondent as the translation from the Greek, is not a correct or adequate translation of the Latin "*Quædammodum etiam*;" and we would remind our friend that, if there be two versions of one and the same document, both original, and both equally authoritative; and should one version appear to be ambiguous, or susceptible of two differing interpretations, whilst the other on the doubtful point is clear, precise, and unambiguous—as it is in the case before us in the Latin version—the real meaning of the apparently ambiguous version, and therefore of the entire document, must be determined from the version whose meaning is clear and precise. In other words, the document must be interpreted so as to agree with both languages.

But so clear is the Latin text, that, to evade its force, Dr. Dollinger has found himself forced to contest its genuineness, and to insinuate a forgery or corruption of the original Latin. But this is effectually disposed of by the fact, that all the existing copies contain the words in dispute; that the very old copy in the British Museum, has been examined by Mr. Poulke, a Protestant, and found to contain the same words; whilst Canon Ceconi maintains in a recent work, that a document in the Florence Library in which the very same words also occur, is one of the original "authentic and similar transcripts" drawn up by order of Pope Eugenius "as the monuments of his victory" according to Gibbon. There would, however, have been but little of a victory for Eugenius to commemorate, had the Act of Union subordinated the authority of the Pope to "acts of Councils, and the holy Canons;" rather would it have been an inglorious defeat, which he would have sought to bury in oblivion.

We may add that, according to Gibbon, ten MSS. copies of the original act of union are preserved; and that Protestant historian, in particular, mentions one as being in London, which probably is the copy that Mr. Poulke has lately carefully examined. All these contain the disputed words; and according to Gibbon in a foot note, of these copies several may be deemed as of almost equal value with the originals, having been drawn up in Florence before the 26th August, 1439, the date of the final separation of the Pope and the Emperor.

THE CITY MORTALITY.—One hundred and thirty-three deaths! reported for the last week of the month of January, the period of the year when the mortality is usually at its lowest. During the summer heats, in the months of June, July and August, when all the stinks of the City, and verily their name is Legion, are let loose to fulfil their mission of destruction—the mortality is generally about double of what it is in the winter months; when the nameless and numberless abominations of our streets, backyards, and sewers are, for the time, frozen up, covered over with snow, and thus rendered temporarily innocuous.

But even should—which is certainly if we may judge from the past, not to be expected—the summer months' mortality not greatly exceed that of the winter months, there is much in the lately published statistics of interments to arrest our serious attention, and to prompt us to immediate and energetic action. For it is as certain as anything can be, that the fearfully excessive mortality of Montreal is not due to its climatic conditions, or to its situation, but to causes over which we have very considerable control. In the country, but a mile or two out of town, where the temperature, and all the climatic conditions are as are ours, the annual mortality does not exceed 20 per thousand; whilst in the City itself, and its suburbs, the mortality, even in the healthiest season of the year, at present averages almost 50 per thousand. Now, as Polonius would say—"this effect defective comes by cause." The questions alone remain, "What are those causes? and how can they be removed?"

This problem we do not propose to solve; only would we lay before our readers a few figures to show how monstrous is the amount of our mortality in Montreal; how immediate and active measures are urgently required for its reduction; and this the more, as it is very possible that Cholera may be brought to the shores of North America within a few weeks after the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation. Let us, however, turn back to our figures.

For the week ending January the 27th the City mortality was set down at 133. Multiplying this by 52, the number of weeks in a year, we have the appalling result of an annual mortality of 6,916 or very nearly 7,000 out of a population of, say in round numbers, 140,000. In other words, in the month of January, when as a general rule the public health is at its best, when the mortality is at its lowest, and when for a time the life destroying influences of bad drains, filthy backyards, and all pervading stench—Montreal's besetting sins—are paralyzed—its death-rate, with but two exceptions, is greater than that of any city in the world of which the vital statistics are reported; and in most cases is nearly double of that of any city in the United Kingdom.

We make this statement, extravagant as it may appear, upon the strength of the Return of the Registrar-General for the United Kingdom published on the 8th of last month, and reproduced in the *London Times*. From this official document it appears that the "aggregate mortality," during the week immediately preceding, for "London, and 20 other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom * * * was at the rate of 23 deaths—(not 50 as in Montreal)—annually to every 1,000 persons estimated to be living." If it be urged that small-pox is very rife in Montreal, it may be replied that the same disease is raging as an

epidemic in England, Scotland and Ireland. Remembering then that even with the present death-rate—which doubtless will be nearly doubled in the summer months—the annual rate of mortality in Montreal is about 50 PER THOUSAND, we copy the following from the Report of the Registrar-General for January, 1872:—

The annual rates of mortality in the 18 English cities and towns were as follows:—London, 26 per 1,000; Portsmouth 22, Norwich 46, Bristol 28, Wolverhampton 59, Birmingham 25, Leicester 33, Nottingham 35, Liverpool 31, Manchester 31, Salford 24, Oldham 34, Bradford 24, Leeds 25, Sheffield 33, Hull 24, Sunderland 36, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne 26.

The same Report deals also with the vital statistics of several of the chief cities of Continental Europe, America, and Asia. From these statistics it appears that the annual death rate in Paris calculated from the mortality of the second week in January was equal to 22 per thousand of the estimated population; in Brussels, 21 per 1,000; in Berlin, 37 per 1,000; in Vienna, 28 per 1,000; in Rome, 51 per 1,000; New York, 26 per 1,000. In Bombay the mortality was at the rate of 20 per 1,000, and in Madras 29 per 1,000 of the population.

The statistics we leave our readers to ponder, and certainly they furnish abundant matter for serious reflection. How comes it to pass that Montreal, admirably situated; with, as our rural statistics show is the case, a healthy climate; with a noble river in front, yielding a copious supply of pure water; with no unhealthy marshes in its vicinity, no death giving Campagna to blight it with its malaria—presents with but two exceptions, the highest annual death-rate of any city in the world?

In consequence of the reproduction in the *Catholic Standard* of Philadelphia of an article attributing to the Venerable Anna Maria Taigi, deceased in 1837 in the odor of sanctity, a prophecy to the effect that the world would about this time be visited by pestilence, and a thick darkness which for three days would obscure the heavens—the Bishop of Philadelphia has felt himself called upon to address a Circular to the Faithful of his diocese, with the intent of allaying any excitement on the subject. We have heard that reports similar to those republished in the *Standard* of Philadelphia have been circulated in Canada; and we think therefore that it may interest our Catholic readers to see how a distinguished Prelate of their Church, in the U. States, deals with the matter. We copy from the *New York Tablet* of the 3rd inst.:—

To our Faithful People in the Diocese of Philadelphia. BELOVED CHILDREN:—We are grieved to hear that a publication in the *Catholic Standard*, concerning the "Three Dark Days," said to have been foretold by the Venerable Servant of God, Anna Maria Taigi, has caused more or less apprehension and excitement among the Faithful.

This holy woman died in Rome, A. D. 1837, in the odor of sanctity; and the examination of her life and virtues resulted in declaring her according to the usual phraseology of the Church, "Venerable."

Although we do not blame the conductors of the paper for the insertion of this item, since they called it from respectable religious newspapers, nevertheless, had we been consulted, we would not have advised its publication.

We have, to-day, authorized the publishing of the life of this venerable servant of God, translated from the Italian edition, printed in Rome in 1865, by an Augustinian Friar, and collated from the depositions taken in the usual Process and examination, and bearing the *imprimatur* of three distinct ecclesiastical officials at Rome.

In this life there is not even mention made of the "Three Dark Days," nor of other prophecies attributed to this "Venerable Matron."

It is, therefore, evident that, either these prophecies were not found among the papers in question; or that they were not considered of sufficient authenticity, weight or value, to justify their publication in the authorized history of her life.

Let all minds, therefore, be calmed; let us wait for the decision of the Church, the legitimate judge of such predictions, resting well assured that, no matter what horrors may be visited on the world in punishment for its crimes and infidelity, the Divine protection will be extended over all those who endeavor to avoid sin and to pass their lives in the holy love and fear of God.

Of one thing we are intimately convinced (and we consider the admonition both necessary and opportune) that should any extraordinary scourge be sent us by the Divine indignation for our sins, it will most severely visit and punish those who dissipate their substance and desolate their homes by debauchery and drunkenness; and especially those who, whilst they pretend temptation in every form and in every locality, reckless of the consequences to themselves and others, and heedless of the limitations and cautions dictated by our holy Mother the Church, pursue their dangerous calling in a manner utterly inconsistent with their duty as men, citizens and Christians.

"Better is a little with justice than great revenues with iniquity." Proverbs, chap. 16, v. 8. "The peace of God, beloved children, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. Amen!" Philippians, chap. 4, v. 7.

JAMES FURBER, Bishop of Philadelphia.

The School Question in New Brunswick is one in which all the Catholics of the Dominion are interested, since when one member of a body suffers, all the other members suffer along with it. We offer then no apology to our readers for continually directing their attention to the subject, with the object of thereby enlisting their sympathies with their ill-used brethren.

That the agitation in New Brunswick is serious, and that the extreme Protestant party is doubtful about its position, are facts evident from the insolent threats which its journals address to French Catholics, residents of the Province, should they take part therein.

The subjoined from a Provincial paper, the *Moncton Times*, is very significant, and indicative of what French Canadians in Lower Canada will have to expect from the hands of the dominant party, should the relative positions of Catholics and Protestants in this Province ever be reversed:—

"Let it be remembered that religious animosities are easily aroused but allayed with difficulty, and let the French, in particular, bear in mind that they are the weaker party and must finally go to the wall if the feeling once becomes general that Catholic and Protestant sentiments are struggling for the right to shape the politics of this County. They have always been treated fairly by the English electors, and they owe it to themselves to firmly and promptly reject the advances of any candidate who seeks to make political capital out of their religious sentiments.

"They must, of course, take the responsibility of all the acrimony, bitterness and illfeeling that a contest, turning on this point, will give rise to.—Hitherto the French and English, Catholics and Protestants have lived together in harmony, and the worst enemy of both is he who would now seek to put an end to this desirable state of affairs by introducing the religious element into a political contest. We hope that nothing of the kind will be attempted; but it seems desirable at the present moment, before any bad feeling is aroused, that it should be understood that if educational matters are to be considered at all, the question will not be, shall we have free, unsectarian schools? but shall we have Separate Schools?"

On this the *St. John Freeman* comments as follows:—

The impudence of this is almost sublime. Why should there be acrimony, ill feeling or bitterness because any number of the Electors, great or small, sought in the proper constitutional way to give expression to their opinions on the policy of the Government and the Act of the Legislature? Why should French and English Catholics, and Protestants, quarrel because some or all of them differ on this question? We are satisfied that they will not quarrel. We know, too, that many English as well as French, many Protestants as well as Catholics, disapprove of the new School System, and we are satisfied that, despite the efforts of the *Times* and of those for whom it speaks, the people of the County, at this as at previous elections, will condemn those who forced such a measure upon them.

That our Catholic friends are by no means disposed to submit to the degrading yoke of State-Schoolism, but are resolved at all costs, to educate their children as they please, and independently of all State control, may be inferred from the following paragraphs which we also clip from our esteemed contemporary the *Freeman*:—

Two Christian Brothers arrived in St. John on Saturday to reinforce those already in the city. Their services were required as the number of pupils attending the schools is much larger than before. The Catholics of Fredericton have also applied for some of the Brothers to teach their boy's school.

THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—Never was this Province more disturbed or distracted than at the present day. The Local Government, urged on by the Lieut. Governor, contrived by means the most corrupt and odious to force upon the country a School Act which they knew the majority of the people of all parties and denominations were unwilling to accept; and as if this were not doing mischief enough, they imported, through the Lieut. Governor, to administer this system so hateful to the people, a Nova Scotian whose conduct the people of his own Province found unendurable.

To-day one half the Province, if not more, is in open revolt against the tyranny with which the people are threatened in the name of liberty and progress, and refuses to aid in carrying out an Act, passed despite the well understood wishes of the people. Indeed, as far as we can learn, more than half the Province has determined to resist the enforcement of this Act by every legal means available.

Throughout the Province indignation meetings have been held. The true spirit of constitutional resistance has been evoked, and we trust that it may not be allowed to subside.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The *New York Tablet* discussing the remedies which are necessary for restoring political and social honesty in the U. States, insists strongly on the doing away with the system of an elective Judiciary. As our correspondent most truly says:—

The thing most needed in any government, State or municipal, is an independent Judiciary. One of the grave complaints of the Colonies against Great Britain, and one of the causes that led to their separation from the mother country, was the change introduced by the British ministers, of the tenure of the colonial judges from that of good behaviour to that of the good pleasure of the crown. This change of tenure destroyed the independence of the judges, and was a constant temptation to them to seek in their judicial decisions the pleasure of the crown, rather than law or justice. There is just as much need of the independence of the judiciary in face of the people, as in face of the crown.

We will go so far as to say that it is of even more importance to have an honest, and therefore independent Judiciary, than it is to have honest and independent Legislators. The best laws, if badly or corruptly administered; if administered for instance by such a gang of knaves as those whom the late J. Fisk had under his control—are a greater curse to the community, than would be of itself the most iniquitous Code that the hell-inspired wit of man ever devised; and the most glorious fact in the British Constitution, that which preserved it in the darkest days and the stormiest weather, has been the independence of its Judiciary. To the contrary fact—that, with the exception of the Supreme Court of the U. States, the Judiciary of that country has always been more or less dependent on the very worst of all influences, popular control, because of the most absurd and mischievous system of electing the Judges therein pursued—must be attributed a great part of the rascality, public dishonesty, and private immorality for which that great country is conspicuously prominent amongst all the nations of the earth. In Great Britain, in Canada—we have full confidence in the integrity of our Judges. We know that,

on the Bench, they will not be swayed, either by the blandishments of the Executive or by popular clamour; and though we look not upon them as infallible in their judgments, we feel sure that those judgments are honestly given, and that our lives and properties are safe in their hands; that they will not be basely sold, or bartered away. This is because our Judges, thank God, are independent of Crown, and of people; dependent upon neither the one nor the other for their tenure of office.

THE TRANCHEMONTAGNE CASE.—The somewhat protracted trial of Tranchemontagne for having caused the death of Mr. McAulay at Montebello in the month of July last, has terminated with a verdict of "common assault" against the prisoner. The facts as elicited on the trial were these. There was an election going on at Montebello in which the deceased took an active part; it seems also that he indulged in the use of intoxicating liquor to a dangerous extent. On the 7th July he called at a house under the charge of the accused, and a row about liquor, and paying for liquor arose. Tranchemontagne ordered McAulay to leave the house: the latter refused, or hesitated to do so. Then Tranchemontagne resorted to force to put him out; and in so doing threw the deceased down with some violence, and, it is said, kicked him. McAulay was picked up, washed, and put to bed, but died a few hours afterwards. A post mortem examination indicated apoplexy; but whether this were the consequence of excessive drinking, or of injuries received from the prisoner, was a point on which the medical men examined, differed greatly. The Jury, taking all these facts into consideration, and giving the prisoner the benefit of any doubts as to the immediate cause of McAulay's death, brought in a verdict of "Common Assault."

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—Last week, at the residence of the Parish Priest of Coteau St. Louis, Rev. M. Mainville, the Irish pupils of the select school attached to the parish church, presented their teacher, Mr. Thos. F. Delaney, Esq., with an address and a very handsome present. To the address Mr. Delaney replied in touching and appropriate terms, thanking them for their kindness, and encouraging them in their studies. We are glad to see that the labors of this young and talented aspirant to the priesthood are appreciated as they deserve. Mr. Delaney taught last year at Masson College, Terrebonne, where his kindly efforts to advance the interests of his pupils gained for him their good will and affection.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—This excellent Society gave its annual Concert, at the St. Patrick's Hall, on the evening of Monday, 5th inst., and a great success it was, creditable to the artists, and most gratifying to the public who assisted. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fox, the President, who was supported by the First Vice President of the St. Patrick's Society; the other Irish charitable and Temperance Societies were well represented by their respective officers. In the course of the evening a short but effective address was delivered by Mr. Howley. The services of Made. Lecue and the Harp Choral Union are worthy of remembrance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A Home for children brought out by Miss Macpherson, situated near Belleville, and known as Marchmont, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Most of the children were fortunately rescued; but sad to relate, one poor little fellow, Robert Grey, aged 6 or 7 years, fell a victim to the flames. His body, a mutilated, charred mass, was discovered amongst the ruins. There is no blame whatever to be attributed to the persons in charge of the institution, who took every precaution against the risk of fire. The cause of the calamity is unknown.

There were only 86 deaths in the City last week. Of these eleven occurred amongst Protestants; the remainder amongst Catholics.—Twenty-eight fatal small pox cases are reported all amongst Catholics.

The Popular Life of GENERAL ROBERT B. LEE, by Miss Emily V. Masson, is for sale at this office.—Price \$3. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Jan. 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. This is a capital number. There is indeed no political article, for that on the Nine Hour's Movement treats of a social, not a political problem. The other articles, particularly the last on the loss of the Megara, will be read with much interest.—The Maid of Skers—part 6; Frouch Home Life—No. 3, Furniture; The Two Mrs. Seudamores, Concluded; The Nine Hours Movement; The Desolation of Jerusalem; Chersiphron; The Haunted Englehenio; A Sailor's Narrative of the Last Voyage of H. M. S. Megara.

We are authorized to assure the public that there is not, and has not been, a single case of small-pox in the St. Joseph Asylum, under the care of the Grey Nuns.

A NEW CHURCH WANTED.—We have much pleasure in directing attention to the subjoined Circular, invoking aid for a pious and truly charitable enterprise:—

RENEWED, Nov., 1872. DEAR SIR.—In making this appeal to you, and through you to your friends, we are actuated by no other motive than that common to all good Christians, namely, the promotion of the glory of God, and comfort and happiness of our fellow-man.

We are fully aware that the frequent calls on your piety and charity, for similar purposes, must be very troublesome, and it is only the urgent and peculiar circumstances of our case that embolden us in calling upon you to add one more to your many pecuniary sacrifices in the noble cause of Religion. You are doubtless aware that we live in a comparatively new and remote part of the country; that the people generally are not wealthy; that for some years past this place has been made the home of the poorer class of emigrants; and to make up in some degree for the many inconveniences which we are obliged to endure, and which are unknown in more highly favoured localities, it is indispensable to have accommodation for our religious worship, and as the small Chapel erected many years ago, by the few settlers who had penetrated into the then wilderness, cannot supply it, it becomes a necessity to build a new Church of such dimensions as will be sufficient for the rapidly increasing population.

So sensible are our people of the necessity of the undertaking, that those amongst them who could afford to do so, have come forward cheerfully and voluntarily, to subscribe their hundreds of dollars, and it is only when we find this insufficient, we have resolved on making this public appeal for assistance. In doing so, we beg to assure you that the drawing of prizes will be conducted in such a manner as to ensure the utmost justice to all parties concerned. The hundreds of prizes alluded to in the tickets are genuine and many of them are very valuable indeed, and not one will be found of less value than the price paid for the ticket.

Please observe, that each book contains eleven tickets, one of which is for the party selling the other ten, which may gain him, or her, one of the most valuable prizes. It is a pleasing proof of the popularity of our undertaking, that our neighbours of other religious denominations are lending their hearty co-operation, as witness the names on the tickets of the Manager of the Bank of British North America, and of J. L. McDougall, Esq., M.P.

As a kind friend, we would request you to lose no time in disposing of the tickets and making your returns, as the work is going on, and we require all the assistance we can obtain.

We remain, Yours very sincerely, P. ROUGIER, P.P., Refusee, JAMES P. LYNN, M.D., Chairman of Committee.

ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The following is the address to Mr. T. J. Donovan by the St. Bridget's Temperance Society on the occasion of the presentation to him of a valuable watch. His reply is also appended:—

T. J. Donovan, Esquire, late First Vice-President of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society:

DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned Officers and Members of the St. Bridget's Society, request you will accept at our hands a slight testimonial of our regard for you personally, as well as in your capacity of First Vice-President of our Society, an office which you have so well and creditably filled during the past three years, or since the formation of the Society.

We owe it to you Sir—of course always acting under the superintendence of our worthy Reverend Director—the rapid progress made by our Society from its infancy till the present time, when it has attained such a high position both in numbers and respectability. You have given your precious time, which to you, as to all men like you engaged in commercial pursuits, means money, heartily and without a murmur, in promoting the interests of the Society. At times probably when family or business matters required your presence at home or at your place of business, you laid aside these considerations and attended, in preference, to the Society's affairs. You have been the most attentive officer in the Society, never absenting yourself from the meeting either ordinary or extraordinary, as also at the concerts, picnics, &c., given by the Society. In fact your efforts were on every occasion directed to the promotion of the interests of the Society, and the righteous cause of temperance and morality.

The ability, tact and wisdom displayed by you when presiding at our meetings and deliberations have justly won for you the highest praise. In conclusion, we ask you to accept this gift, which is not of very great intrinsic value, and whenever you look at it remember that it is a small token from the St. Bridget's Officers and Members to their late respected First Vice-President, of the esteem and regard which they entertain for him accompanied by our prayers that the Almighty God will spare you yet many many years of a happy and prosperous life to your affectionate and devoted partner in life, and to your family. Signed on behalf of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society:—

REV. A. CAMPION, P.P., St. Bridget's. EDWARD MORAN. JOHN HOULAHAN. BERNARD MURRAY. JOHN KILGALLAN. PATRICK KEENE. GEORGE BYRNE. JAMES O'ROURKE. FRANCIS GREENE. Montreal, Feb. 2, 1872.

REV. DIRECTOR AND GENTLEMEN.—I am unable, at the present moment, to find words suitable to reply to your very kind and flattering address as also for your beautiful testimonial which you presented me with. Suffice to say, Rev. Sir, that I have always received from the St. Bridget's Society both Officers and Members that uniform kindness and respect which I am fearful (as their presiding officer) they have over-estimated. You are kind enough, Rev. Sir, to say that I have been in some measure instrumental in bringing our Society to its present prosperous condition. When I look back and remember that on this our anniversary, 3 years ago, we numbered just 12 men. To-day we number hundreds. It is to you, Rev. Sir, under God, I attribute our success for we had your presence at all our meetings, assisting us by your counsel to press forward in the good work we had undertaken. Indeed, Rev. Sir, it may be well said you are the Theobald Rev. of St. Bridget's Parish, and long, Sir, Matthew of St. Bridget's Society, and long, Sir, I may be spared to us, your Parishioners. I may also bear testimony to the willingness of the officers and members of this Society to assist you in diffusing the cause of Temperance amongst us. Rev. Sir, you say I have been

attentive to my duties as presiding officer of this Society. When I accepted the office I made up my mind to fulfil its duties to the best of my humble ability, and indeed it was to me, a labour of love to try to advance the cause of Temperance. And now that my 3 years of office have expired, it is gratifying to know that yourself and the officers and members of this Society have appreciated my services. You ask me to accept this princely gift, not for its intrinsic value, but as a memento, to remember the officers and members of St. Bridget's Society. Rest assured, Rev. Sir, that whenever I shall look at this beautiful time-piece, I shall ever remember the donors. I again assure you, Rev. Sir, I highly value this beautiful testimonial and will preserve it as long as I live, and shall transmit it to my children, as an heir-loom to be sacredly preserved in the family. In conclusion, on behalf of my wife and family, for whose prosperity you have so kindly wished, allow me in their name to return you my most sincere thanks. I am, Rev. Sir, Your Obedt. Servant, T. J. DONOVAN.

To the Editor of the True Witness. TOWNSEND, Jan. 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR.—Will you be kind enough to insert in the TRUE WITNESS, the following account of an address and presentation to a worthy Priest and oblige. Yours, very Respectfully, A CATHOLIC.

The following Address and a Purse, containing \$100, were presented by the Catholic Congregation of Simcoe, Co. Norfolk, Ontario, to their respected Pastor, the Rev. Father Murphy, upon his departure for Mobile in Alabama, where he goes for the purpose of recruiting his health in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico:—

ADDRESS. REV. DEAR SIR.—We the undersigned, your spiritual children of the mission of Simcoe, desire to express the deep regret we feel at the necessity which exists, for your departure from amongst us; although, we fondly hope it will only be for a time, until your health is re-established.

We pray that God the giver of all good gifts, will mercifully restore that health which has been lost through incessant labors in His Holy Service; and that you will receive strength both spiritual and physical, to enable you to labor long in the vineyard to which it has pleased God in His infinite mercy to call you; and in which, in a few years you have already borne the heats and the burdens.

Rev. Dear Sir, be pleased to accept of the trifle we here present you with, as a small token of the love and respect we have towards you. During the two years you have been amongst us, you have won golden opinions from all, by your untiring zeal and devotion, by your kindness and courtesy and by the interest you have always taken in our affairs, both spiritual and temporal. In conclusion, Rev. Dear Sir, we wish you God speed with all our hearts, a pleasant sojourn in the sunny south, renewed health and strength, and a speedy return to the cold north. Feeling sure that though nearly a continent divide us, you will not forget in your prayers, before the Altar of God, your children in Canada. Signed on behalf of the congregation, BERNARD McDOWELL, BERNARD McNEILL, PATRICK GALLAGHER, JOHN FOSTER, M. J. FOSTER, PATRICK SULLIVAN.

REPLY. I thank you most cordially for your kind address and munificent donation on behalf of my people of the Mission of Simcoe. During the short period of the exercise of my missionary labors amongst you I learned to appreciate the warmth and devotedness of the Congregation of Simcoe to the noble cause of Religion; and although I feel that my humble efforts in the work of the Church amongst you have no claims to such lively proofs of your generosity—not I am proud, Gentlemen, that as your address denotes, you have all so well understood the spirit that always actuated me with regard to your spiritual welfare. I will never forget in my heart and at the altar the kindness and generosity of the people of this Mission.

FATHER O'BRIEN'S LECTURE.

According to announcement Father O'Brien, of Brockville, lectured after Mass yesterday in the R.C. Church of St. Paul, on Papal Infallibility. The Reverend gentleman began his lecture by defining infallibility, which meant that the Pope as the head of the church on earth, speaking on questions of faith and morals, was not liable to error. He was, however, in other respects fallible like other mortals. The doctrine of infallibility was not a new one, but was as old as the history of the church having during that time been believed in and practiced. The learned lecturer called the attention of his hearers to the historical fact that at every Council of the church from that of Ephesus until the recent Vatican Council, the dogma was recognized. It was not contended that any man—not even the sovereign Pontiff—could of himself be infallible. It was a power conferred upon him by the Almighty as the Head of His Church on earth. As the Pope was the legitimate successor of Peter, the Rock on which the church was built, it followed as a necessary consequence that his official acts must be free from error. The reason that it was called a new dogma was that it was not officially promulgated until recently. The reason that it was not promulgated before, was that its truth or existence was not denied, but the present age was one of infidelity, materialism and other vicious and unhealthy doctrines, and the formal enunciation of the doctrine became absolutely necessary for the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. The action of the Vatican Council in the matter conferred no new powers upon the Pontiff; it simply formally and solemnly recognized the existence of a power always vested in him. The Reverend lecturer cited in proof of his position the decisions of the various Councils, and several apposite passages from Scripture. The lecture of which the foregoing is but the merest outline, lasted upwards of an hour and three quarters. It was eloquent, forcible and closely reasoned, and gave ample proof of the reverend lecturer's brilliant powers. The church was crowded by a large assemblage who listened with the deepest attention, and showed their appreciation of the intellectual treat which had been provided for them by contributing at the close, upwards of \$150 to the Church Repair Fund. A large number from the city were present, among others Messrs. D. Macnrow, M. Flanagan, A. Hart, Jas. Brown and Francis Rigney. The Rev. Father Donoghue must have been highly pleased with the success of the lecture, the largeness of the collection and the number of his Kingston friends who went out to honor him.—British Whig.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.—Over nine hundred and sixty boys and girls attended catechism in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday afternoon last. This is the result of the energy and attention of the young ladies and gentlemen who give instruction to the young people under the supervision of Father Carroll.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 3th inst. Males 369 Females 84 Total 453

BRIDGEPORT.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING.—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 & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, per Mr. R. Bellefleur, beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of four hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$449), from His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, in being the allotment made to the French Catholic poor of this city out of the generous donation of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, to be distributed through the ten conferences of the said Society.

PAPAL HONORS.—To-day's French city papers inform us that the Rev. Abbe Bolduc, representing the Archbishop of Quebec, Abbes Charest, Plamondon, Adolphe Legare, and several other gentlemen, visited the Beaufort Asylum last evening, to present an address to Mr. Superintendent Viscolette congratulating that gentleman on the occasion of his nomination by the Pope of Knight of the Order of Saint Sylvester.—Quebec Mercury, 29 ult.

THE CIVIC CENSUS.—La Minerve states that the city census has been confided, by the committee of the Council having it in charge, to six assessors and their clerks, and nine assistants chosen by them; in all eighteen persons. The enumeration will begin on the 12th inst. The city will be divided into nine districts; there will be two enumerators for each district, who will, at the close of each day, hand in the result of their work to the Committee, and it is believed the whole will be completed in about a fortnight. In order to allow for the correction of any errors, the lists will remain open at the City Hall for some days previous to the final summation.

The Middlesex County Council has adopted a resolution offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of Rich, the murderer of Thomas Scott; also a collateral resolution requesting the Ontario and Dominion Governments to offer rewards for the same purpose.—London Advertiser.

The Times publishes a case of extraordinary longevity in Ottawa—a Mrs. Waldron, who saw her father march out to fight at Bunker Hill, 97 years ago, she then being 11 years of age.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 2.—At noon to-day a fire broke out in the new South Ward School-house. The alarm was quickly given, but before the fire brigade could arrive on the scene the fire had gained such headway that their efforts to check it were fruitless. It was entirely consumed, leaving only the walls standing. The building was only erected last fall, and was not quite completed. Insured in the Isolated Risk Insurance Company for \$800.

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.—A fire broke out last evening in C. L. Thompson's stationers and bookbinding establishment, corner of St. Peter and St. Antoine streets, in the Lower Town. The fire brigade were promptly on the ground and proceeded to work, but were delayed for want of water which did not arrive until about twenty minutes after the alarm had been sounded. The entire stock of stationery was consumed and the flames communicated to the other portion of the building occupied by Messrs. Bouchard and Lortie, as a dry-goods ware house and a large amount of merchandise, was damaged by smoke and water. The total amount of loss is estimated at \$25,000.

FENIANS RELEASED.—The Kingston Whig says that nearly all the Fenian prisoners have been pardoned out of the Penitentiary in accordance with the resolve of the Executive some time ago. James Burke, of Tennessee, was discharged on Tuesday, and on Wednesday left for his home, from which he has been so long separated by his own folly.

There has been a scarcity of workmen in this city of late, consequent upon the emigration of large numbers of artisans and others to Chicago where high wages prevailed. It now appears that mechanics and labourers have been making a great mistake in proceeding to that city in search of employment. The supply of labour of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and it is announced will be so for two months, until the erection of new buildings commences in Spring. Such has been the influx of labour that the Employment Committee connected with the Chicago Relief fund has issued a statement to the above effect, adding that workmen not understanding this, are pouring in from all parts, spending their last dollar to get here, and then appealing to the Relief Committee for aid when they find there is no work to be had. Workmen should note this fact.—Mont. Gazette.

THE FURROW.—On Tuesday night about 100 cords of firewood, presented by Mr. Foster, of Sherbrooke, arrived in the city.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Almonte, J. Leahy, \$2; Grafton, P. Rooney, 2; Wardsville, P. Cairns, 2; Read, J. McGinn, 2; Oseola, M. Breen, 2; Centreville, Rev. J. Twomey, 2; St. Sophia, Rev. F. J. Prudhomme, 4; St. Andrews, S. McIntosh, 3; Woodside, F. Finerth, 2; Maynooth, J. Gouldan, 2; Ironside, J. Thibert, 2; Streetsville, L. Mitchell, 2; Winchester, E. Gallagher, 2; Berthier, H. Meek, 2; Ft. Howard, Wis., Rev. E. Walsh, 5; Grand Falls, N. B., Rev. J. J. O'Leary, 2; Compton, J. Farley, 2; St. Foye, Rev. J. Sasseville, 5; Boucherville, Dr. de Boucherville, 4; Little Bras d'Or, N.S., Rev. J. Gisholm, 2; Tremadie, N.B., W. Girroir, 2; London, S. Dwyer, 2; Steco, Rev. T. Davis, 2; Hastings, Rev. J. Quirk, 6; Portage du Fort, Rev. P. Agnel, 2; Rockburn, H. Duffin, 1; Lindsay, C. J. Baker, 2; Lewis, T. Dunn, 2; Mayo, D. O'Callaghan, 2; Cambridge Port, Mass., N. McCurdy, 2.20; Paspheing, Rev. A. Chouinard, 2; Grand River, Rev. P. J. Sauter, 2; Providence, R. I., R. E. Corcoran, 2; Quebec, P. Fortier, 2; Curran, J. McCrank, 2; Marysville, T. Lee, 2; Prescott, D. Kelly, 10; Lachine, Rev. N. Piche, 2; Morrisburg, Rev. J. B. Meade, 2; Ottawa, R. Ryan, 2; Almonte, H. Fay, 2; Arnprior, J. White, 2; Rockton, M. O'Connor, 2; Woodstock, J. Dunn, 2; L'Angevin, Rev. N. Ouellette, 4; Rawdon, J. D. Daly, 2; London, J. McLaughlin, 2.50; St. Bridget, Capt. J. Maguire, 4; Thorold, A. Schwaller, 8; Clayton, F. X. Lalonde, 2; Starnesboro, P. Leitch, 4; North Wakefield, Rev. C. Gay, 2; Vicars, T. Daly, 1.50; Sorel, J. Morgan, 2; Ennismore, J. Gorman, 4; Alexandria, A. McDougall, 2; Gilbert's Mills, J. Furlong, 4; Cranbourne, P. Cassidy, J.P., 2; Trenton, J. O'Reilly, 2; Elginfield, M. McGrath, 4; Otterville, J. Furlong, 4; London, W. Bryce, 1.53; St. Philomena, M. Bammon, 1.50; Quebec, G. M. Muir, 2; Lindsay, M. Deane, 10; North Mountain, H. Loughlin, 2; West Osgoode, J. M. McEvoy, 3; East Point, P.E.I., J. J. Benton, 3.60; St. Alphonse, Rev. C. Martin, 1; Keenansville, J. Colgan, 2; Shippigan, N.B., P. J. N. Dumarest, 4;

Monckland, A. R. McDonnell, 2; Rockton Falls, P. Kearney, 2; Point St. Charles, J. Connor, 1; St. Jerome, Miss K. McGrath, 80c; Seely's Bay, A. McArdle, 2; Cornwall, D. McKeever, 3; Dalhousie Mills, D. McDougall, 1.25; Sierra, A. Corbett, 2; Carden, J. Whalley, 1; Hochelaga, Rev. J. Lonergan, 2; Alexandria, A. McDonnell, 4; Onslow, J. Beahan, 2; Ottawa, Rev. A. Daze, 2. Per P. Nash, Thirso—W. Kiernan, 1.50; J. McDougall, 1.50; M. O'Leary, 1.50; Mayo, J. McAndrew, 1.50.

Per F. Ford, Prescott—M. Revels, 2; H. Murphy, 1. Per J. Clancy, Hemmingford, T. Burns, 3. Per F. L. Egan, Kingsbridge, J. McNiff, 5; C. O'Keefe, 1. Per Rev. J. J. MacCarthy, Williamstown—J. Hay, 2; A. B. McGillis, 2. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria, A. McDougall, 2; A. D. Kennedy, 2. Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphael—A. McDougall, 2. Per Rev. F. Woods, Huntingdon—H. Fury, 1.50; W. Walsh, Sr., 1.50; W. H. Hinson, Jr., 1.50. Per J. Murphy, Quebec—M. O'Brien, 2; H. O'Donnell, 2; R. McCabe, 2; Rev. B. McGauran, 2; P. Walsh, 2. Per Rev. A. W. Seers, Rockburn—Self, 1.50; W. Honey, 1.50. Per C. P. Fraser, Brockville—F. Fitzpatrick, 2. Per T. Carbery, Grand River—Cape Cove, D. Ahem, 2. Per C. Donovan, Hamilton—P. S. McHenry, 5; E. Laine, 2. Per V. Barnes, North Pinnacle—J. McGrath, 2. Per J. Nolan, Kingston—J. Campbell, 2; S. Sullivan, 2; Wolfe Island, P. McDonald, 4. Per A. Tobin, Riviere Raisin—Self, 2; P. O'Neill, 2.

Per J. & E. O'Neill, Port Hope—Rev. B. O'Neill, P.P., Grignon, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 2.50. Per E. McGovern, Danville—P. Cokely, Jr., 2; P. King, 1; Rev. L. S. A. Mason, G; Castletar, J. Hogan, 2. Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, 4; W. Patterson, 2; J. Pope, 3; Aurora, M. O'Hara, 8; Keenansville, C. Morrow, 5.

Per J. O'B. Scally, Montreal—Sarnia, J. Scully, 4. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Athery—Brechin, A. McEae, 2; Jarratt's Corners, J. Kerr, 2. Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—Glennevis, F. McIvor, 2. Per J. McGinnis, Colton—W. Wall, 4; Cold Springs, J. McHenry, 2. Per T. O'Sullivan, Fergusons Falls—P. Quinn, 4; T. McCaffrey, 2. Per D. Smith, Pak-nham—Antrim, M. Galligan, 2. Per Rev. P. Kelly, Frampton—Self, 2; M. Donohue, 7c; T. Paul, 7c; St. Malachi, J. O'Farrell, 1.50; P. Ryan, 1.50; M. Donohue, 1.50.

Died. In this city, on the 30th Jan., John Francis George, aged 4 years 9 months and 1 day, only son of Mr. M. O'Reilly.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

Will take place in Kenfrew, THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, 1872. In aid of the Catholic Church, now in course of construction, in the village of Kenfrew, Ont.

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

- THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE PRIZES TO BE DRAWN. A Splendid Gold Watch, valued at \$100. A very fine Melodeon, " 80. A magnificent Eight-Day Clock, " 80. Gerald Griffin's Works, (10 vols) " 20. One large Family Bible, " 10. One Gun, " 10. One Microscope, " 10. One Concertina, " 10. A beautiful Statuette Tabletop, " 10. One ditto " 10. Motier's History of Ireland, " 8. One new Double Wagon, " 80. A Splendid Cow, (gift of Rev. F. Rougier,) " 50. A new Set of Double Harness, " 40. A new Cooking Stove, " 30. Six pieces of \$5.00 each, in cash, valued at 20. Gourten yards of Dress Silk, " 30. A new Saddle, " 15. One Cattle of Tea, " 15. Two pieces of \$10.00 each, in cash, " 20. A new Saddle, " 20. One Plough, " 10. One Irish Poplin Dress, " 24. And hundreds of other prizes.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH. Winning Numbers, together with the Numbers of all Tickets sold, will appear in the Kenfrew Mercury, the True Witness and the Irish Canadian Newspapers, in their Second Issue after the Drawing. All communications and remittances to be made to Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., Kenfrew, Ont.

THE ENGLISH INQUISITION WORSE THAN THE SPANISH.

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UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY. WE Purchase, Sell and Exchange Lands, in large or small tracts, in all parts of the United States. We make Surveys and Geological Examinations. We form Colonies. We find Capital for Mining and Developing Land. We examine Titles, Pay Taxes &c. We have Correspondents all over the Union and Europe. We want large bodies of land for the European market. We have small tracts of 50 to 500 acres to sell on your own terms. Address, UNITED STATES LAND CO., Central Office, 615 Broadway, N. Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT DAME ISABELLA ANNIE JOHNSON, wife of ISAAC EBBITT of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, heretofore authorized by Judicial authorization for the prosecution of this suit, Plaintiff. vs. ISAAC EBBITT aforesaid of the said City of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against the said Defendant. Montreal, 22nd January, 1872. L. N. BENJAMIN, Atty for Plaintiff.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people in which he says:—I shall never abdicate my claims to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principles which I have preserved intact for 40 years, and which are the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Casarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliance and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist when I am the legitimate king.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Thiers, in discussing with Alphonse Rothschild the project for the further evacuation of France by Germans, said:—"I would like to see an end of the occupation if we had a stable Government, and a settled public opinion. As it is, if the Germans were gone we would have worse; the demagogues and Bonapartists would come forth, and in a few days all the calamities of party and strife would take place. I will yield though with regret to the general desire, though I consider that the presence of the Prussians is a guarantee of peace and order."

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In a recent conversation with General Billot, President Thiers is reported to have said, "I am sincerely in favour of a moderate republic, and have long thought it possible, but I now see that I was mistaken, and that a Republic cannot exist even with my aid; I am compelled to seek the happiness of the country elsewhere."

The Assembly to-day by an overwhelming majority passed a bill authorising the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and those countries. Deputy DuChatel's motion in the Assembly and the Government return to Paris was debated. Vautrain, the newly elected Deputy for Paris, spoke eloquently in support of the motion. He was frequently interrupted, there was much confusion and in the middle of the uproar the motion was rejected by a vote of 377 to 318. Minister Casimir Perrier threatens to resign.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Railway labourers at Aries have struck and threatened to stop the trains. Troops have been sent to that place to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

AN IMPERIALIST VIEW OF THE ELECTIONS.—The *Gauleois* declares that the results of last Sunday's elections are favourable to two parties only—the Republicans and the Bonapartists. "Wherever a Legitimist or an Orleanist candidate presented himself, his defeat was decisive. Only two Bonapartist candidates offered themselves to the electors, and both were successful. The reason why the Legitimist and the Orleanists have failed, while the Imperialists have succeeded, is because the Bonapartists represent the only regime which inspires an absolute confidence in the re-establishment of order and the public peace. In politics there can be no half-confidence, or partial security, or partial order. The parties which have failed in the recent electoral contest are those which represented those incomplete conditions, while the Imperialist candidates represented absolute security, based upon an alliance of the principles of authority and Democracy, which are at present disputing for supremacy. If it be asked why no Bonapartist candidate offered himself in Paris, and why, for instance, M. Haussmann, whose name recalls 15 years of the Empire, was not proposed by us, we reply frankly that the Government of M. Thiers appeared to make the return of the Assembly to Paris the price of the election of Mr. Vautrain, and it would have been inexpedient for us to have obtained the heavy responsibility of a success against him. When the Parisian Press Union broke up we contented ourselves with recommending abstention, and now we find that 250,000 electors did abstain from voting. Once more. Whatever may be said or done, the alternatives between which the country is agitating are Radicalism and the Empire. It is for the Conservative party to decide whether, in order not to sacrifice honourable sympathies, which we cordially respect, it chooses to incur the risk of giving itself up, owing to its divisions, to those who can be nothing but a bridge between the existing regime and that which massacred the Archbishop of Paris, President Bonjean, Generals Clement Thomas and Leconte, priests, gendarmes, and soldiers."

The return of the Assembly to Paris, which it was understood M. Vautrain's election was to secure, now seems as far off as ever, and its most staunch partisan, M. Lemoine, says in today's *Debut*, "En verite nous ne tenons plus autant a voir l'Assemblée revenir, et nous nous disons que Paris peut tres bien vivre sans elle." This is a very wise view to take, considering that the majority of the Assembly have quite made up their minds to live without Paris, in spite of Victor Hugo's assurances contained in his proclamation "to the grand people of Paris, misunderstood and calumniated by the very reason of their greatness." So far as the poet is himself concerned, it is rather a curious and significant fact that "the city which Germany failed to conquer" gave him on the 8th of February 214,000 votes out of a much smaller list of voters than have now given him only 93,000.

ENLIGHTENED LIBERAL AMUSEMENTS.—A few days ago the Paris police made a descent on a gambling house in the Rue des Bernardins. The place was admirably fitted up to destroy its votaries, both body and soul. A door in the ordinary gaming saloon opened into what was called a chamber of distractions, where play was carried on with illuminated cards, and where the abominations of debauchery were superadded to the allurements

of the gaming table. Here, too, was a man ready with bills and stamps, so that the unfortunate victims, maddened by losses, and enervated by debauch, could obtain fresh supplies of money at exorbitant interest. Of course, the saloons were crowded; the very elite of the liberals of Paris were there—doctors of law and medicine, government functionaries, journalists, and every section of liberalism was well represented. The ardent advocates of free, compulsory, and secular education, were evidently engaged in putting into practice the exquisite morality of which their pet theory is so necessarily productive.

"ARTICLES DE PARIS."—As the company were leaving the Paris Opera-house at the close of the masked ball of Sunday, a gentleman, in plain dress, who was escorting a lady in a rose-colored domino, was suddenly stabbed twice in the chest by a man in the costume of a clown. The culprit was immediately arrested, and proved to be a former servant of the lady, of whom he had become violently enamoured.—Two criminals have been discovered by a singular chance. The foreman of a gang of street sweepers handed over to the police a small silver box which he had found, and in the box was a letter written in a neat feminine hand, containing these words:—"While I am writing to you he laughs. When you receive this he will be dead.—Blanche." Upon the lid of the box were the initials "L. V.," which reminded the police of a certain Louise Viamet, who had been suspected of complicity in the assassination of an old man who had lived with a young woman named Marie Gaillet. This woman had been arrested upon suspicion, and when the box was shown to her she could not restrain an exclamation of surprise. Being pressed, she at last admitted that she had written the letter to Viamet with a view to the perpetration of the crime of which he was the author, and she the accomplice. On Monday, a former officer under the Commune, for whom the police had long been searching, and whose retreat had at last been discovered, committed suicide at his lodgings in the Rue d'Alma, in order to avoid capture. A man of wretched appearance, and clothed in miserable rags, was found dead from suffocation, and upon the table was found a note, which said, "I was not born to be a rags-picker. An assumed name has for 12 years enabled me to conceal one which my great and distinguished ancestors have borne, and which I desired should not be tarnished by their degraded descendant."

P. ROUSSEIN OF ANCIENS.—A touching incident of the Communist trials is recorded by *Figaro*. Last week Pere Roussein, the only Dominican who escaped from the massacre in the Avenue d'Italie, was summoned to give evidence before the 16th Court-martial at Versailles. As he was waiting to be called, a prisoner named Carriere was put up for trial. He had retained no counsel, and although the president repeatedly put the usual question, no one offered to undertake the defence. Perceiving this, the Dominican father rose, and asked the Court whether it would accept him as advocate for the defence. The Court assented with some surprise and evident interest. P. Roussein examined the dossier while the witnesses were being heard, and afterwards in a short and impressive speech urged that the case was one for indulgence, and obtained an acquittal. Citizen Carriere, observes the *Figaro*, may thank his stars that he had no counsel ready.

COMMUNIST PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—It is pointed out by the *Paris Temps* that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand Communist prisoners at the hulks, still waiting to be brought before the court-martial, although seven months have already elapsed since the fall of the Commune. Moreover, these prisoners have all been subjected to a preliminary examination, by which the extent of their culpability has been so far ascertained as to permit of classification. A proposal has now been laid before the French Assembly, that all the persons charged with, or convicted of, participation in the insurrection of the 18th March, shall be set at liberty if their rank was no higher than that of under-officer, and they have not been guilty of any common law offence. This proposal, although very different from that of a general amnesty, was badly received by the Right.

A PORTRAIT OF A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN.—A cheyvalier of the olden time—tall, powerful, a soldier in every look! Who is he? The Count de Quinsonas, deputy and member of the Right in the National Assembly. During the war he put himself at the head of the *mobilises* of Isere, whom he equipped at his own expense. He fought splendidly and received the military medal. With him in the field were his son, his nephew, whose bravery also won a decoration, and his son-in-law, the Marquis de Costa de Beauregard, also a deputy, but wounded and decorated. Such were the services of Count de Quinsonas, in the time of the Commune, during which he served as a volunteer ordnance officer, that, when the troops arrived at the gate of Issy, General de Cissey, turning towards him said,—"You are decorated; I can offer you no better reward for your splendid conduct amongst us than to ask you to be the first to enter into Paris." The Count at once accepted the honour, and led the way into the city thirty paces in advance of the rest of the troops. Here is a true nobleman, who has not forgotten the chivalry of his ancestors; but then he is an Ultramontane, a Catholic, probably a friend of the Jesuits—not the style of man to suit modern ideas.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—A despatch from Barcelona says strange measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears the crowds who collected on Tuesday burned houses where the octroi duties had been collected and fired on troops, the latter replied with such effect that five of the rowers were killed, and another severely wounded. The place is now quiet and owing to the precautions of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

At the Barcelona riots last Tuesday, the crowd burned the houses where the Octroi duties had been collected, and fired on the troops, who replied with such effect, that they killed two of the rioters and seriously wounded another. Owing to the precautions taken by the authorities, no further trouble is expected.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Reinforcements to the number of 8,000 men have sailed from Cadix for Cuba.

ITALY.

ABSENCE OF CATHOLICS FROM PARLIAMENT.—Our Catholic interests have no representative in the Piedmontese Parliament. Some, however, think it a mistake for Catholics not to use their efforts in trying to send up Catholic deputies, and for good Catholics not to put themselves forward to be chosen. They would blame the old programme, which has been generally acted on, of being neither candidates nor voters. Perhaps, those who find fault have not reflected on the whole bearing of the case. The oath which the deputies would have to take, not only requires them to swear allegiance to the King but to be loyal supporters of the so-called Kingdom

of Italy, sanctioning past unjustifiable acts, and laws which it has already passed, many of them tending directly to the destruction of the Church. But even if Catholics were to be enjoined by authority to take part in the elections, it is not very probable that any good consequence would follow, considering the unscrupulous character of those who now command the physical force. Everything is in the hands of the government, and by one means or another every chance of ultimate success would be frustrated. For instance, four years ago the celebrated Cesare Cantu, who is a liberal Catholic, had succeeded in obtaining a majority of 400 votes over his opponent in an election at Cocciano. The consequence was, that the election was declared null and void. Meanwhile threats were employed to intimidate the well-disposed, and a sufficient number of strangers were imported to multiply the votes of the other candidate, who, of course, was eventually declared duly elected. Again, Baron d'Ondes Reggio, the last of the Catholic deputies, had been allowed to retain his position on account of his services in earlier life; he having been a leading promoter of revolution in Sicily in 1849, though he had afterwards become a conservative and an excellent Catholic. When, however, he attempted to speak in the House on Catholic matters, he was put down with shouts of derision, and was unable to obtain a hearing or to be of any service, even had it been otherwise lawful to maintain his position.

GERMANY.

The diplomatic relations between Germany and France are as cordial as could be expected under the circumstances, but the military authorities at Berlin are carefully watching the reorganization of the French Army, upon which the German papers assert a sum is being expended out of proportion to the present resources of France, and which can only be explained by hostile intentions towards the victor in the recent contest.

BELGIUM.

The *Univers* gives prominence to the following letter, recommending it to the attention of its readers:—

To the Editor of the *Univers*.

"NICE, Nov. 27, 1871.—Sir,—The *Siecle* copies the account given by Father Ubald, Capuchin, of his visit to the *Stigmatista* of Belgium, and tries to deprive it of effect by adding the scornful comment:—*Est-ce assez fort?*"

"Now it deserves to be generally known that nearly 300 members of the medical faculty have examined Louise Lateau; not to mention a still larger number of Bishops, priests, and laymen, who have satisfied themselves as to the facts of the case, and not one of whom has uttered a syllable of doubt on the subject.

"I have not the honour to be a Capuchin, but I am a physician. During the last three years I have made four visits to Bois d'Haine, and after making examinations strictly according to the rules prescribed by medical science, I do not hesitate to assert that the facts of the case of Louise Lateau are essentially supernatural.

"On the 13th of October last I was present once more at the supernatural phenomenon (as I deem it) of the stigmatization. A fortnight afterwards I travelled into Italy to study another *Stigmatista*, and there, during four days, I was eye-witness of facts also of an unquestionably miraculous character. What I saw in Italy I shall describe in a work I am about to publish, entitled *L'Histoire des Stigmatistes de Bois d'Haine et d'Orin*.

"The *Siecle* will then have reason to exclaim: 'C'est de plus fort en plus fort.' But it is weak, not strong; to indulge in sneers about statements of such seriousness, and at the same time of such reality, as these—statements which, if untrue, are so readily capable of disproof.

"The editor of the *Siecle*, if he be an honest man, has simply to apply to the Bishop of the Diocese (Tournay) for permission to be present at one of the Friday stigmatizations of Louise Lateau. If he come provided with that authority, I doubt not but that the door of the poor cottage will open to him, or any other *esprit fort*. I think it my duty, however, to warn them of one serious risk they must run in going to visit Bois d'Haine. I state on my own responsibility as a witness the following facts which occurred to one of my brother doctors:—

"Like the gentlemen of the editorial staff of the *Siecle*, he was both a Free-thinker and a Freemason. During the medical enquiry of Jan. 8, 1869, there was something of a crowd round the cottage. Dr. D. had been commissioned by his Masonic friends to go to Bois d'Haine in order to see into and unmask the *comédie ecclésiastique* that was going on there. Coming as he did without the necessary authorization, he was refused admission. He was annoyed at this, and was expressing his feelings somewhat loudly amongst the people outside, when Monsieur Dechamps came by. The Minister of State stopped, and enquired the reason of the disturbance which he heard. 'Sir' said the irreverent doctor, with some warmth, 'they are letting in Catholic doctors to see Louise Lateau; the opinions of those gentlemen are formed beforehand. I am a Rationalist, and known to be so, and they shut me out! Monsieur Dechamps replied: 'Sir, if you are a doctor you will be admitted. Do you know any of the medical men inside the cottage?' 'Yes,' answered Dr. D., 'I am acquainted with Dr. Alfred Boullain.' Thereupon Dr. D. was at once admitted into the bedroom of Louise, where he stayed several hours, and examined attentively the extraordinary facts that were before his eyes.

"In the evening the friends of Dr. D. were waiting for him at the railway-station, all expectancy to hear his account of the *comédie* he had witnessed at Bois d'Haine. Great, however, was their surprise when their friend met them looking serious and thoughtful, and said to them:—'My friends, I don't believe in miracles, as you know, but what I have seen is so extraordinary that I cannot laugh at it. It has made me think deeply.' He did think so deeply that a short while afterwards he was converted, and broke off an illicit connection. Dr. D. died at the beginning of the present year. During his illness he knew himself to be recommended to the prayers of Louise Lateau.

"This is the risk which the gentlemen of the *Siecle* might run if they went to visit the *Stigmatista* of Belgium; but, if they won't go to confession, they might at least learn to pay some respect to truth.—I am, &c. LUCIEN GORREY, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the Medical School of Clermont Ferrand."

HOLLAND.

THE NETHERLANDS LIGATION IN ROME.—The Archbishop of Utrecht—not the Jesuitist intruder into that Metropolitan See, but the Catholic Primate in communion with the Church—together with the Bishops of Bois-le-Duc, Haarlem, Breda, and Ruremond, who form the entire Catholic Hierarchy of the Netherlands, have addressed a respectful remonstrance to the King on the subject of the recent abolition by the Dutch Parliament of the diplomatic mission to the Holy See. The Bishops also say that they have been greatly surprised and grieved at the speeches delivered in the Chamber on this occasion, and at the tenour of an address to the throne voted on the same subject; and at the refusal of the House to vote the sum asked by the Government for the salary of the Minister. The Bishops remark that financial reasons could have had nothing to do with the refusal of the salary, and they comment on the deplorable effect which this studied insult to the Holy See must have upon the minds of His Majesty's Catholic subjects. Holland has had a diplomatic representative at the Vatican ever since its first establishment as a kingdom. The Bishops thank the King for the friendly disposition which he has

personally shown in the matter. It appears from a paragraph in the *Ben Public* that the Catholic body of Holland are warmly interested in the subject, and have opened a subscription to cover the expense of the ligation. One Catholic gentleman, a manufacturer of Limburg, has offered to place at the disposal of the Government a sum of money sufficient to pay the annual cost of a Minister; and the present Minister himself, the Comte du Chastel, has offered to continue at his post without salary. The matter is stated by the latest accounts to be likely to produce a collision between the Upper and the Lower Chambers, and the resignation of at least one of the members of the Cabinet.

COL. FISK AND UNCLE DANIEL.—It is now in Order to recount anecdotes of the early life of the late James Fisk, Jr., and the table-talker, ever ready to contribute to the literature of the country, proceeds to relate the following reminiscence of the Prince's sunny hours of boyhood.—When Fisk was about 10 years of age he kept a small market stall at Bonnington, Vt. One day the eminent steamboat man, Daniel Drew, came to the market with his basket on his arm. He asked young Fisk if his eggs were fresh. "You bet," replied the ingenious boy, "pop pulled them off the vines this morning." "Give me a dozen, sonny," replied Mr. Drew. The next stall was kept by little Eliphalet Buckram. "Is this pumpkin good, my son?" asked the venerable stock broker. "It is a good enough Morgan," answered the truthful child, "but, sir, if you will examine that portion concealed from too scrutinizing view, by contact with the boards forming the counter of the stall, you will see that there is a bad spot in it." "Does not that seem unbusiness-like, my child, to cry down your own wares?" asked the kind-hearted millionaire. "My sainted mother told me I must never tell a lie with my little hacket," responded Eliphalet Buckram. The rich man was moved to tears, he took out his purse and gave Eliphalet Buckram a pat on the head and said he was a good boy. When he had gone, Eliphalet Buckram said to little James, "O James, what made you tell such a fib? You know these eggs were laid three weeks ago. You will see that I have gained a customer, and you have lost one." Well, when Eliphalet went home, his stepmother came to the door and said: "Here you are, you lazy little sneak, and you haven't sold that pumpkin yet! I'll pumpkin you!" And she took him in her stepmotherly arms and fanned him with an ox-goad until he said that he would prefer taking his meals off the mantelpiece for the next few consecutive days to sitting down with the rest of the family. And next day Daniel Drew came into the market "a rarin' and a terrin'," as old inhabitants say, and said: "Where is the boy that sold me those eggs, eh?" and Jim Fisk pointed to Eliphalet and said: "There he is, sir," and Daniel Drew reinforced that boy's stepmother's ox-goad with his cane so effectually that—but never mind. So Daniel Drew bought all his garden-sass of Jim Fisk. In after life Eliphalet Buckram set up a grocery store, and gave trust to all the poor people, and never sanded his sugar, and wouldn't qualify his rum with water; so he burst up, and the Sheriff sold him out, and he went to the poor house.—But Daniel Drew kept his eye on Jim Fisk, and by-and-by he gave him a partnership in the Erie firm, and Jim beat him out of \$4,000,000. This is not a story for good little boys. We fear it is too near the truth.—*Chicago Post*.

THE ART IN FARMING.—A man possesses a farm, the land being of average fertility, which medium state means it is half worn out or only exhausted of half its plant food, and thus has the power of growing half crops. If this man goes on lowering the condition of the land he is a bad farmer; if he does not weaken the soil further nor improve its capability to grow heavier crops, he will be a non-progressive one—a kind of milk-and-water farmer; but if he manages so as steadily to increase the fruitfulness of the whole extent, till, in the end, it becomes sufficiently rich to grow as heavy crops of every variety as can be brought to perfection, he is a good farmer, and one the country should honor; he has not hidden his talent under a bushel. It is easier to farm well than ill. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where one only grew before, and makes every other kind of produce double too, is a heavier man than the one who plods on, doing neither better nor worse than the average; while the miserable mortal who impoverishes his land must feel how degraded a position he stands in, and his mind must sink lower with his property. If a report of every farm through every parish in the Union was made once in seven years, and the improvement, the impoverishment, or the non-improvement of each was published, it would give the country at large a better idea of what is going on in agriculture.

It is of no use denying facts, and the truth is, starting from the East, the land is robbed of more than half its fertility and still, as population moves on so does the exhausting system. If when a parish, a county, or a State is half impoverished, a stop can be put to the debilitating process, why not stop at the beginning? Why not reimburse for the start? Land is seldom too rich, and when it is what is said to be "in the very highest state of fertility," what a pity to bring it down! Yet this is the custom, the fashion, and the example set by all. This kind of policy carried into other lines of business would cause men to say the guilty parties were insane or fools. Land cannot throw up immense crops on water and air; therefore if these crops are sold off, the land is that much the poorer, but science and even common experience proves there are stages at which some of the productions of the earth can be taken away when nothing has been abstracted to cause injury, and if at this period of the crop's growth it is turned into manure, the land is benefited without any foreign aid. Thus by having intervening crops of this kind, there may be things sold one year which will be replaced the next by this renovation. This is why the four-course system, or some other suitable rotation, is insisted upon in England. Poor land is brought to be rich, and good land is kept up on the best estates; yet there are annually great quantities of fat cattle and sheep sold from those farms, and wool, cheese, butter, &c., continue to be produced because there is an art in doing this so as to improve and increase the stamina of the soil.—*Country Gentleman*.

BETS FOR MILCH COWS.—There can be no doubt that the root crop is a most valuable auxiliary food for the late winter months, and also during the winter and spring; and to one convinced of this, the question will arise, which of all the various root crops, all things considered, is the best and most profitable to raise. Potatoes fatten, but do not add to the quantity or quality of the milk. The turnip furnishes a large amount of nutritious food but has objections with some on account of the unpleasant flavor it imparts to the milk and butter. The carrot is highly esteemed, its cultivation, however, involves a great expense. But the sugar beet seems to possess many qualities that peculiarly fit it as a special crop for the winter feed of milch cows. Some we are aware do not think highly of it, but others—and among them the best known dairymen in the country—have a contrary opinion.

TO GIVE GLOSS TO LEATHER.—Apply the white of eggs, beaten up with an equal quantity of cold water, a little sugar candy being added. It is perfectly transparent, dries in a few minutes, and is not rendered sticky by a hot hand, nor affected by the weather.

RICK FLOUR CEMENT.—An excellent cement may be made from flour by mixing the flour with water; gently simmer over the fire.

ANOTHER CEMENT.—The white of an egg well beaten with quick lime and a small quantity of very

old cheese is an excellent cement for china, glass, &c.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by overwork, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in need. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Catarrh Condition Powders, for horses.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

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

SISTER GAUTHIER. MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

Most respectfully, J. B. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St. VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA, HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE, 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

WANTED. A MALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma for School No. 3 St. Columban, Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

TEACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Co. of Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. A liberal salary will be given; teaching to commence as soon as possible after New Year. Applications prepaid, address, P. CAREY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of Leon Hurteau, of the City and district of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of the month of February next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. LEON HURTEAU, By LEBLANC, CASSIN & LACOSTE, His attorneys ad litem. MONTREAL, January 15th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. IN the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COMPANY, (composed of John Sutherland and Anthony Force), Insolvents.

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOHN SUTHERLAND, By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BINKHAM. ANTHONY FORCE, By his Attorney ad litem J. N. BINKHAM. MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, Traders, of Montreal, individually, and as having carried on business there in partnership under the name and firm of "PREFONTAINE & MOISAN," Insolvents.

ON the Seventeenth day of February next, NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE, one of the Insolvents, individually, and as having been one of said partners, will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE, By DORION, DORION & GEOFFREAU, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 9th January, 1872.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provisionary Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1870.

LOTTERY

IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOPRIC OF THREE-RIVERS. THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the Bishop means to build a house suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The urgency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual position. The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr. Cooke, saw himself compelled to undertake the building of a Cathedral whilst the resources of a diocese so recently erected were yet inadequate to the expenditure of such an enterprise. Consequently, as the walls arose, debts increased; and when the edifice was closed in and dedicated to divine worship, it was found to be enveloped in a deficit of about £24,000. To meet this enormous debt every sacrifice had to be accepted, every source was drained; and with the aid of a generous contribution from the clergy, and a yearly collection in all the churches of the diocese, the burden has been reduced in ten years from £24,000 to £7,600, and the interest from £1,500 to £250. The result is indeed gratifying and permits, to look upon the future without despair. But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and in one respect they have increased. The Bishop is yet without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the parish priest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet the wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit the necessary assistants, and in such a condition as to afford no fit hospitality to those who do the house the honor of a visit. On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor of the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present year, and also another important source of aid. In this extremity, his Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that their last offering be more abundant. And in order to render their contribution less onerous, he offers them the advantage of the present Lottery, hoping and earnestly requesting that all those who have made their first communion shall take at least one ticket each, not so much indeed in view of the many chances of considerable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to help their Bishop, and in order to participate in the benefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for the benefactors of the Cathedral. The following is a summary of the many valuable prizes to be drawn:—

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 125 acres of land, 500 gold pieces, 100 silver pieces, a line horse, a hundred dollars in cash, muffs and tips of vision, boxes with precious topaz, two gold watches, complete course of Theology, Golden bracelets, 50 articles, 1 ticket for \$0.25, 13 tickets for \$3.00, 27 tickets for \$6.00, 57 tickets for \$12.00.

ED. LING, Pr. Secretary. C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

OWEN M'CARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, and 11, St. Joseph Street, (2nd Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Blouin,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 27, 1866.

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.

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.), PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEUIN,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. T. LEONARD, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, Ont. Office: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT. F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

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P. J. COX, MANUFACTURER OF PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, 637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

PERUVIAN SYRUP. MAKES THE WEAK STRONG. CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup" (not "Peruvian Bark") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DISMONTE, Proprietor, 36 Bay St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

KEARNEY & BRO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS, Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY QUARTERLY. The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review, North British Review, Westminster Review.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals. Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost place.

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LEEDS CLOTH HALL. JOHN ROONEY, CLOTHIER, 35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str., MONTREAL. BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$3.50. MENS' " " " \$8.00. MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS, \$10.00. MENS' TWEED COATS, \$4.50. MENS' TWEED VESTS, \$1.50. MENS' TWEED PANTS, \$2.50. The Subscriber has opened this Establishment with a large and unequalled Stock of TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices. He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest advantages derived from this course. In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up MENS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade. Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery. L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order Department. Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY, 35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL. THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE THIRTY-TWO PAGES EVERY MONTH. \$1.00 Per Annum. Premiums for Clubs. Send for a Specimen of "THE CATHOLIC CRUSADER" Which will be read through and through by every member of the family, young and old. Vol. IV begins with Jan. 1872. Subscribe now by sending One Dollar to the Editor, REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Crusader Office, Boston, Mass. Add 12 cents for postage.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S AND LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES. CASH PRICE LIST. PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.—82 KING STREET. HALIFAX, N. S.—103 BARRINGTON STREET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE: Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurer:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal Interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Commencing December 4, 1871. Day Express leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m. Train for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. Night Express leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m. TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST. D. EXPRESS leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. Night Express leaves Groulx's Corner at 9.00 p.m. South Vernon at 9.25 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 p.m., and Springfield at 10.45 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m.; leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m. Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston. For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermont Central R. R. Office, No. 135 St. James Street. G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent. St. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT. OLD EYES MADE NEW. All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups. Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye-Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:— 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness; or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epithemia, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye-Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye-Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money. 2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE. From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants some of them the most eminent leading professions and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition." Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted eye." "Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old." Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups. "E. C. Ellis, late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote me Nov. 16th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age." All persons wishing for all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of NYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS, and secured a certain cure for this disease. Send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face. Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye-Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage. Address: Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York, Nov. 18, 1869.

CHURCH VESTMENTS. SACRED VASES, &c., &c. T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroidered on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Mustin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalice and Ciborium. Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c. T. LAFRICAIN, 302 Notre Dame St. Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSE! HEARSE!! MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET, BEGS to inform the public that he has procure several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

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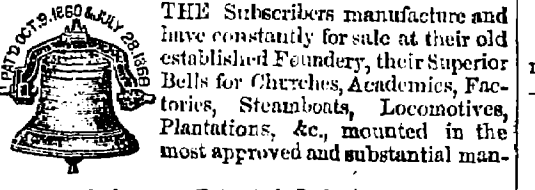
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