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VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1873.

NO. 26

BOOKS SUITED FOR THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT. Clock of the Passion, by St. Liguori, containing Stations for Holy Thursday The School of Jesus Crucified, by Father of Holy Week, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, 12mo, cloth..... Jesus and Jerusalem, or the Way Home, a Book for Spiritual Reading.

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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

Every great crisis, like that of '98, abounds with episodes of personal adventure and theremance of fact. The ordinary current of life quickens with the time, but the greater history absorbs all small individual experiences.

Everyting which we can preserve out of the oblivion is of interest to us. It is so much of our humanity snatched from the wave which has buried our fathers and is overwhelming our-

The main incidents of the present narrative are founded on facts. We have here and there added a passage or altered the shape of a circumstance, with the view to preserve coherency in the detail, and to place the sequence of events in an order proper for our readers.

For the rest we have merely put into form, in the best manner we are able, matters of real occurrence—things which compose the intimate chronicle of a time about which so much remains to be written.

If any reader be led to doubt the truth of our story by any features of seeming improbability, our reply is-We are not responsible for these; our material we believe to be auth-

Besides, we see every day that come to pass which outdoes fiction. Concurrences and coircidences incessantly befall within our knowledge more strange and startling than the liveliest fancy has conceived.

We have changed the names of each actor in our drama. All the players, men and women, are dead, it is true, but we know not what interest survives which the clue of even aname might affect. Every name employed, however, represents some person who lived and acted what is here ascribed to him or her.

Believing that nobody will be prejudiced by it, we venture to re-publish a reference in a Dublin paper of the period, which came into our possession with other documents relating to the circumstances out of which we have formed our tale. The paragraph reads thus:-

" Last night the notorious Sergeant Bradley, of the Ancient Britons, strangled himself with his garter in his cell at Newgate, where he was lying awaiting his trial for the murder of Richard Raymond Esq., the dreadful particulars of which atrocity appeared in a recent issue. Bradley was a man of the most infamous character, being, it is well ascertained, not only a spy and informer of the most unscrupulous and unmeroiful nature, but also a principal instrument in the misfortunes which so heavily visited the families of Squire H---of H ____ Castle, and of R ____; one member of the latter having perished by the miscreant' hand, while the surviving brother is at presents a fugitive from justice on account of his active connection with the late rebellion. We are informed that, had the wretch not anticipated by suidide the fate which inevitably awaited of his trial.

ingwer been feet true in sort popular or the confidence

an eye-witness of as well as a performer in, some of the incidents described, and who learned what he was not personally cognisant of at first hand from the other members of our dramatis personæ.

The descendants of this man occupy at this day a highly respectable position in our

We adopt this interrogative title, and invite our readers to judge, from our record of loyal love and black perfidy, of patriotic devotion and most villainous selfishness-Which WAS THE TRAITOR.

CHAPTER I .- CASTLE HARDEN.

"He's a fine fellow as he stands. Six feet if an inch. Speaks what he has to say like a man, an honest eye, as good a seat across country as need be, and as modest as a woman; a noble dog, sir. If he were only a good Protestant, and took more kindly to his claret, I could love him."

The speaker was Squire Harden, the place was Castle Harden, the time early May. It was advanced for the season, and already the green glories of the summer had clothed the deep woods in which the mansion was situated. A mellow sunset lighted the pleasant landscape, and veiled in a soft blue haze the spires and gables of the city, whose irregular ontlines broke the horizon. The scene was one of that peculiar beauty and freshness which belongs to the young year.

A short distance from Dublin, and not far off the road, stood Castle Harden. The nomenclature of the dwelling was scarrely in keeping with its appearance, for though large and substantial it had nothing of the lordly in its structure. Its front of many windows and its nurrowwings have been replaced within the last few years by one of the handsomest villas in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Take him at that moment and you could not find a better type of the country gentleman of his day than Squire Harden. Tall and portly, his snowy shirt-frill expanded over an ample chest, and contrasted well with great bluff cheeks and a dew-lapped chin, all rose purpled with rude health and the glow begot of generous living. With his wavy locks of grey hair, the old man's face was very handsome, and only an occasional curve of the lip, a con traction of the brows, or a sudden emphasis of voice told how quickly that open cast of feature might be changed by the storm of an impetuous temper. Nothing could have better completed knew him to be a down-right true-blue Orangethe man than his high-collared coat of plain black, his large flapped waist-coat, silver laced, the black silk breeches and stockings of the same hue, with silver-buckled shoes. Such a dress was respectability itself.

The Squire and Major Craddock sat at an open window of the dining-room, overlooking the old-fashioned flower garden, and sipped their wine.

Major Craddock was in uniform. At that time military mufti was almost unknown, and even undress was not much in vogue. Officers were not ashamed to be recognised as soldiers, and as a rule appeared in all the splendour the ugliest of martial costumes permitted. Besides, the cavalry regiment to which Craddock belonged was under perpetual orders in the disturbed state of the country, was incessantly on patrol or detached duty. The Major was an Englishman, rich, travelled, 35 years old, rather tired of things as as he had found them. He had entered the service an enthusiast, but a short time in Ireland and his personal experience of the management of that country and the treatment of its people had disgusted him with the profession of arms, applied to purposes which disgraced it. But at such a time he could not leave the army without dis-

"I am not a man given to sudden impulses of prejudice or friendship," said Craddock in reply to the blust criticism of his host, "but I confess I took an immediate liking to this Mr. Raymond. I believe him to be a gentleman with many of the best qualities of his countrymen, and unspeiled by traits which render some Irishmen of his classs ob- motto when I fall in with such." jectionable."

"I understand," returned Mr. Harden, with a laugh. "You mean the national weakness for hard drinking and the duello. Ab, Major"-with a comical sigh-" both are going out of fashion. What with the French revolutions, and union, and the rebellious notions of the common people, Ecod! the gentry of the land are frightened out of their Unless these things are put down inwits. stantly and with a strong hand, it will be cussion further, and with difficulty repressing worse for us."

him, revelations of an extraordinary kind tone. "I must say, though little versed in the don me, Mr. Harden We have wandered would probably have been made in the course affairs of State, it seems to me that stronger from our first subject to one far less pleasant; and more stern measures cannot be employed and our friends appear to recall us to it. You than are already in force under Government were about to tell me of some gallant achieve-

us, and exercising vengeance upon people who than his guest to change the theme he had begun have done no overt wrong."

Squire Harden looked in his guest's countenance with astonishment.

"I speak seriously," continued Craddock. When I came to this unfortunate country, I was prepared to find a blaze of active insurrection. Since I came my duties appear to me to have been of a character more designed to provoke rebellien than to suppress it."

Major Craddock was not aware that the fatal rising of '98 was in fact deliberately provoked by the Castlereagh Government.

The Squire became heated by this unexpected commentary, but the gravity of his visitor held his warmth in check.

"Upon my benour, Major, if you were not an Englishman and a British officer I should almost suspect you of secret sympathies with the rebels."

"The rebels!" retorted the Major, one more re-echoing, and in an accent of some impatience. the expressions of his host. "I would we had to do with rebels. To meet men in fair and honest fight would be at least, a soldier's duty. But the warfare which is all on one side, the cabins wantonly burned, the unarmed and, I his comrogues, who were laughing by, fell upon believe, unoffending wretches daily subjected to me, and would have killed me, for aught I the torture of picket and triangle, the punishments awarded without proof and without trial, these are miserable triumphs. I know the country is discontented and disaffected. Since I have seen with my own cyes I do not wonder at it. And I put it to you whether it would not be wiser and kinder policy to concede a little of what an ignorant pessantry, led by a handful of—well, enthusiasts—are cla-mouring for, than to drive them needlessly to desperation, and it may be open registance."

Squire Harden was more and more astonished. He filled and emptied his glass twice, surveying his guest with a set, bewildered stere.

"Very good, upon my soul!" he cried at length; "this is something new, ecod! In a word, you take us to task for endavouring to nip rebellion in the bud, instead of waiting till it should be able to cut our throats. Now, Mister Major, allow me to tell you that, as a resident landlord, a magistrate, and a captain of yeomanry, I should know something more about the concerns of this country than you, and my opinion is that every man I meet is a United Irishman at heart, only waiting for a looked upon the pair all happy in the rosy light the professors of the national creed. He rather chance to show it. Every man of them-I would not trust one of the crew-except I man—no, Sir, not even one who Majesty's uniform."

The Squire purpled a deeper hue, and panted with excitement and the energy of his declaration. But the Major could not help laughing outright. "Suspicion is scarcely

ground to exercise justice upon, Mr. Harden.' "We have secret information; besides, I maintain, suspicion is sufficient in this case. What! I meet a fellow on the road, I question him, he whines out that he is going to his Mass-house, my troopers search him, and find a Popish prayer-book. Is that no evidence? Of course he is going to swear-in some other scoundrels, but we spoilt his business that time, and sent him to learn a lesson at Beresford's Riding School. Again, we catch a fellow with some such seditious ballad as the "Shan Van Vocht," the Marsellaise of these vagabonds, on his person; or it is another fellow lying a-bed in his cabin and pretending to be sick. We know there is some villainy in this, and so have him dragged out and lashed while we burn his den. My troop took the small-pox from the fellow and blamed me for it, but I believe him still to have been shamming. Why, no longer ago than yesterday, at my own gate, a drunken blackguard, who knew me well, had the audacity to ask me for a day's labour. The insolence of his tone betrayed him, and the consequence was that he won't handle a spade for a month or two. Oh! it is easy enough to detect a rebel if you be only sharp enough, and the instant you find him there is nothing for it | sole descendants of their race. but to give him a sound taste of what he may expect, if he goes farther. 'No mercy' is my

Major Craddock was surprised as well as shocked. Here was a man of ripe years, whose position and education gave him opportunity for calm observation and cool judgment-a man, moreover, of naturally kindly impulses, but whose reason and sense of common justice the vehemence of party spirit, fierce pelitical sentiment, jealous self-interest, and the hostility of class had completely annihilated. It was dangerous as well as futile to pursue the disan indignant reply, the officer said, pointing to "With a strong hand!" repeated Major two figures which opportunely walked into Craddock, and there was a bitterness in his view from the shady alley of the garden, "Par-

to find embarrasing. "I was about to tell you how I first made his acquaintance. It was this way. About three years ago I and Marion-my daughter, you know-we drove into town to see-it was either Siddons or Mossop, at Smock alley. Now, Sir, you must know that our young bloods kept up the Mohock fashion long after it had gone out in London, and it was a favorite pastime of these wild fellows to gather at the theatre door and insult man would come near, and as for the guard on duty, why-Major, it was, perhaps, the officer of the night who was the first in the frolic. I was a Mohock once myself, ecod, and had some rare fun with Spranger, Barry, and others of that set; but we never affronted women .-Well, sir, when we drew up, and before ever the footman could alight, what we took to be a link-boy opened the door. Marion stepped forth, when the fellow clapped his arms round her and hugged her before my face. Now, I carried a light dress-sword, of course; but wher it drew it and was making at the fellow, know, had not young Raymond-that fellow you see in the garden now-come up and fallen upon them with a stout eaken towel. He rabbed them down, I warrant. He was like a lion, and made no more of their rapiers and staves than if they had been straws. In the end they fled, some with broken pates; but my poor girl was so frightened that we had to leave for home at once. It was then we first knew all the world except one. Need we say the Raymond, and he and Marion have been like exception was the young girl's father? Squire brother and sister since."

Craddock smiled at the naivete of the story. Like brother and sister! That was surely not moment, all unconscious that they are a topic, lingering among the flower beds just beginning

he had sworn that woman, false and cruel, tween his daughter and one who, with all his should give his life no more disquiet. Nevertheless, something like a sigh passed his lips as he recalled glamours of his own trance, and origin, exhibited a haughty intolerance towards of youth and love.

for people whose world was so radiant. The young man, who accepted it as an eccentricity. face was sad and anxious, as he spoke with a passionate energy, subdued to the almost whispered tone of his voice. The young girl sud-denly seemed struck with alarm, her face paled, and looking up into her companion's over-bonding face, she sunk upon his arm-with a quick glance towards the window where the Squire sat carelessly holding a glass of old port between his eye and the horizon, and a gesture which the Major roughly interpreting caused him to remain silent in his place. Raymond supported the fainting girl beyond sight of the window, leaving one of its occupants sorely perplexed at what he has just witnessed.

CHAPTER II .-- IN THE GARDEN. Charles Raymond has been roughly, but not

inaptly introduced by the Squire. The inheritor of an estate which had been once extensive, but which political and religious forfeitures had grievously diminished, the representative of a family which through all vicissitudes had maintained, since its foundation at the Conquest, a high place among the neighboring gentry-in person and character our hero became his station. He was twentysix, and in the splendid vigor of an early and promising manhood. He had lost his parents while he and his brother, two years younger than himself, were youths; and the death of the uncle, to whose protection this double fatality entrusted them, left the brothers the

For the character of Charles Raymond we prefer to let the events of our tale develop it. Marion Harden was partly an orphan. Her

mother died when she was a child. It is some-

times more than total orphanage that bereave-

ment which leaves a child to the charge of the

one parent, who loves but does not understand it. Fortunately Squire Harden, though a parent of this class, avoided the frequent error by leaving his daughter to herself, It is a dangerous experiment, but, where nature is kind. one which produces great results. We are talking of human creatures here, and only the man who is now in Marion's company could be expected to regard her as a being of a superior order. That she was, however, more than have evidence. In the various clubs of the city, and at the private festivals of the time; the strong obsolete in second, cause the strong obsolete in second of the strong obsolete in second obsol

toast, and her attractions celebrated in deep potations. "The maid Marion" was the euphonism by which she was named after dinner. The theme had semetimes inappropriate consequences. Two gentlemen fought a duel in the attempt to settle the question, whether the term "Matchless" were not a more correctly descriptive qualification than the merely poetical one employed. Seventy years ago society permitted these half barbarous, half chivalric freedoms with the names of ladies whom those who young ladies going in. It was peril to life to drank to their charms had, perhaps, never seen. interfere for a female's protection, for no watch- This was particularly the case in Ireland, which produced-and is still producing-the tribe of bucks, pennilcss gentry, younger sons, poor nobles, idle and proud squireens all the species of fortune-hunters who then infested London and the chief resorts of the Continent, where they effected some potable success among the wealthy and weak-headed of the sex.

But those who took with Miss Harden's name a liberty which the time permitted, and which many a fushionable belle invited, sighed in vain to know herself. Whether it was her face, all fair and innocent, or the reputation of her dowry-for was she not the rich Squire's only child?-that fixed their fancy, her modesty and extreme reserve foiled their approach, and the boldest spirit shrank from using the impudent devices the gallants of the day did not scruple to employ in the effort to

make a lady's acquaintance.
The truth is, Marion's heart was satisfied, and her mind, occupied with one object, desired to know no other. All the world knew that she and Charles Raymond were lovers; Harden, rough, but not wilfully ill-natured as he was, liked the young man who had so bravely rescued his daughter from insult, and whose the relation existing betwixt the couple at this frank bearing and manly countenance had their insensible effects on the old fox-hunter. He favored the intimacy of the young people, and to bloom, and talking in low and earnest tones. saw in it only the friendship of children, or, as The Major observed their motions with a he had expressed himself, the relation of a sort of pitying interest. He had had his own brother with a sister. He had never dreamt affaire de cour; it was a disappointment, and of any possible love, much less a closer tie be-

good qualities, was a "Papist" born and bred. The Squire, like all the gentry of Plantation patronised Raymond than treated him as an How seriously it seemed to him they talked equal-a piece of demeanor which amused the

The conversation in which, at our first introbeside Miss Harden, and Craddock saw his duction to them, the young couple were engaged, need not be reported. The language of love does not bear writing down, and we should pass over the interview were it not that in the course of is Raymond made an avowal which dismayed his mistress, and spares us the necessity of enlightening the reader at second hand.

She had rallied him on his abstracted manner and troubled countenance; but, seeing the weight at his heart was more than he could conceal, her lively mood soon changed into one of concern: and she entreated him to say what was it made his mind so ill at case.

He had come to tell her, but fuiled ten times in the endeavor. At length as they paced slowly side by side along the trim and quaintlyhedged path, he took her hand in his, and said:

"Marion, what I have to say I must say in few words, or not at all. You are my plighted wife, dear love. For me-you know my heart. It is yours. But, Marion----'

" Raymond!" " My country has also a place in it. Do you anderstand?"

But she looked at him, not comprehending. "Dearest, this is my agony—that I have not courage to tell you at once. Do you remember but yesterday we talked of Leonidas and his Spartans, and you praised all who die like them for freedom and their native land?"

"I do, Raymond. But what do you mean? Surely-

"Hear me out," he continued, impetuously, Never was land more cruelly cursed than this, and never in the world's history languished a more persecuted people. In your own sweet eyes I have seen tears for wretched and innocent victims, tortured in the court-yard of this house. Have I not seen you, at your father's feet, pray him to spare their torments, while I stood by, a coward, and saw them suf-

"Heaven knows I pitied them, poor creatures," sobbed Marion, overcome by agitation and his excitement.

"Marion, three things must end for ever. We have endured too long a tyranny without pity and without end." He looked into her moist eyes as he added, "Would you not neck-

In conclusion, let us say, what follows has then are already in force under Government were about to tell me or some grander, and ance with which some lady, tamous for graces, and I have seen deeds done in cold blood, and under been in part compiled from the autograph MS; sanction. In fact, Mr. Harden, we are crying ment of Mr. Raymond.

The fact the old min, not less gain the story, one who was very victoring annothing the fact of the story, one who was very victoring annothing the fact of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces and the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for graces. An interest of the story, one who was very continuous for g

which the devile would disown. Marion, I am-how bould The other. I am a United Irishman." He held her to his heart, class the would have sunk to the ground. It was in truth a terrible revelation. We who know that a sinister reputation certain political fracternities in our day here among certain believes savent adjusts the editors in the contract. certain isolation, paternives in our day better among certain classes, cannot estimate the odium in which the incinders of the limin of the ward held by the privileged sections.

"Forgive fire, Marion, if the by this confession I may lose younder every Forgive me dist I have not made it before how. I amanaged you, yet, God

help me, I carnet blame myself." He loosed his hold of her hand; and waited for its withdrawal—the sign of severance. But the noble girl clung to him the closer.

true heart dear Marion " he cried. And now, in words that burned, he poured forth the fulness of a heart divided between love and duty, but which found utterance for both. With an eloquence which surprised himself he spoke of the intolerable grievances under which the country labored. In this he had her sympathies, for her young soul had often been shocked and her compassion excited by the sufferings inflicted on the helpless peasantry. And as her lover's countenance glowed, and his fine form dilated with the ardors which possessed him, the prejudices of affection overcame all influences of association, and the rebel and traitor stood transformed, in her mind's eye, a hero and a patriot.

"I would not hold myself deserving a heart and hand like yours, my Marian," said he, "if in the sel-fish enjoyment of a happiness that has fallen to the lot of few, I beheld unmoved and inactive the miseries of my fellow-countrymen. They have at last determined to die like men rather than to live like dogs. God will surely bless a people fighting only for the right to live. I am Irish by race and religion, in thought and aspiration. How then could I forsake my countrymen at their peril? As Heaven shall guide me, Marion, I enter upon this struggle with no other hope than to compel the justice so long denied, and with the feeling that if I survive I shall come out of it a better man, and all the worthier of you."

Her tears flowed freely now. The forebodings of future perils, the dark shadows of trials to come, already oppressed her. As she sobbed upon his breast he kissed her forchead.

"Adien, love. Let me leave my farewell unsaid, for I shall see you once again, and then we part till brighter times. Fear not, and forget not."
But, as they stopped to part, her emotion over-

came her, and she sank into his arms, fortunutely unseen except by Craddock. Unhappily there were strange ears near.

(To be continued.)

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH

ON THE

" BOWAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AS A PATRONESS OF SCIENCE."

On Sunday evening, 2nd inst., a lecture was de-livered in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, by Archbishop Lynch, the subject being—"The Catholic Church, the Patroness of Science and true Progress." Some time before the hour announced for the delivery of the lecture the building was crowded.

Previous to the entrance of His Grace, the choir Cave "O coramoris victima," duet and chorus by Lambillotte, solos by Misses Maleney, O'Hara, and Murphy. After the lecture the "Magnificat" was given-soprano solo by Miss Maloncy, and bass solo by the Rev. J. B. Laurent. Mr. Haberstock presided at the organ, and the Rev. Mr. Laurent, P. P. of St. Patrick's, led the choir. The choir of St. Patrick's Church was also largely represented.

After a few introductory remarks, the Archbishop

raid :-Misrepresentation and lies are the unholy arms by which too many politicians, party writers, and, alas! writers on religion, try to defend themselves and assail their adversaries. Were truth alone left in their writings, humanity would be really instructed and edified. Truth appears to be lost sight of too often in polemics; and victory, even though shortlived, appears to be the one only thing sought after. Calumny was the great weapon with which the As an example: The Theban Legion, 6,000 Jews struck down Christ and which the Pagans used soldiers, were cut to pieces with arms in their hands against the Christians; and, alas, people calling rather than abandon their faith. When Constantine the Most Blessed Sacrament—mere sources and the themselves Christians wield that weapon against other Christians because they may not be disposed of the Christians because they may not be disposed remarks that the Empire was still Pagan, with all or the Devil's Island. But before the discovery of tend them. The third General Council of Lateran, to follow some new-fangled doctrine. The Catholic its pride, its vices and its slavery. The persecution Church has been the object of misrepresentation so constantly, that her Bishops are kept continually refuting them, and explaining her doctrines and defending her action; and yet the same old calumnics are repeated from century to century, and from country to country. The calumniators are so numerous, that, were they all too be noticed, the ministers of the Church would be left no time for any other duty. Occasionally, however, they notice and refute them. The Catholic Church has been unjustly accused of being the enemy of science and progress. The thesis I intend to prove this evening is, that the Catholic Church is, and always has been, the patroness and encourager of science and true progress. To avoid misunderstanding and begging the question, it appears to me to be important to notice two things. 1st. Who are those who assert that the Church is an enemy to progress; and, secondly, what science did Christ ordain His Church to teach when He gave the commission to His Apostles to go and teach all nations. Then we shall and christianized them, not without constant opproceed to prove that the Church has not failed to position from tyrant emporors, kings, barons, and teach that science to the people; and has not kept true progress. First, who are those who deny that the Church has been a friend to science and progress? Chiefly those who profess the utmost reverence for the Holy Bible, and call themselves Christians; who believe in the Son of God, and that He came on earth to redeem by His death, and instruct by His example and doctrine the human family, and who appointed a college of Apostles to continue after His death the misson of mercy and grace to men. Christ promised to be with those Apostles and their successors to the end of time. I have the bonor to address those who believe that the principal duty of man on this earth is to serve God and gain heaven. Christ, our Lord, has said, "Seek first the kingdom of God and His justice;" and again, "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lese his own soul ?" and "Blessed are the poor in spirit;" and that the Gospel is preached to the poor: "that it is hard for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven;" and Jesus said to Martha: "Martha, Martha, thou art troubled about munity attempted an ecclesiastical edifice that many things; but one thing is necessary. Mary has chosen the better part." I speak to those who think that men do not give enough time to the service of God, and that the over-pursuit of gain and pleasure hinders too much their thoughts from going Heavenward: that commercial progress and worldly prosperity are not necessary to gain Heaven, are not the especial mark of the children of, God, and that the most commercial nations are not always the most pious and God-fearing. Christ did not give the charge to His Apostles to teach the science of navigation, engineering, war, architecture, money-making, or of inventing new modes, of locomotion, or of searching the hidden powers and secrets of nature though good Christians and Churchmen have been eminently successful, under the fostering care of the Cologne, commenced before the rebellion of Luther Church in every branch of science that can con and his adherents, is not yet finished, though the the tree progress and well-being of so. Prussip every year subscribes large amounts towards thinte to the true progress and well-being of so.

Prussis every year subscribes large amounts rowards clety. I acknowledge a difficulty, but it is to make its completion How were those magnificent its completion How were those magnificent structures of concern and built? They were considered in infancy; to believe that the Catholic Churchs postwed by voolossal minds, not hampered by the is an enemy to the best interests of society; that lowly thoughts of economy, or deterred by the she saver darkness.

she favors darkness, represses free investigation, length of time required to construct them. In those

hinders free thought, and puts an extinguisher on ages of faith—in contradistinction to our age of

the divine and natural faculties of man, that he may materialism and political economy, where the rich does move This dungeon of Galileo was the may materialism and political economy, where the rich does move This diagram of his friend and have the divine and natural faculties of man, that he may materialism and political economy, where the rich does move easily governed and englaved. In this are enormously wealthy, and the poor wretchedly nifecent palace and demesse of his friend and sure ought to have the courage to see and hear both sides and love of architecture; they only required food to yiew every divistion; but there is a disposition abread to yiew every Catholic country, and everything Catholic in a hostile and depreciatory spirit, and to the flace supplied them. From these confraternity in a hostile and depreciatory spirit, and to the floor of the independent of the place supplied them. From these confraternity in a hostile and depreciatory spirit, and to the floor of the place supplied them. From these confraternity in a hostile and depreciatory spirit, and to the floor of the place supplied them. The highest architecture was interfered with by the wars of the Reformation," degenerated, and suthors and statesmen of the present day are inauthors and statesmen of the present day are inestigating for themselves, and are not content to follow the beaten track of prejudiced writers. I felt their ancesters helped to build. In this age the that Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on education and free thought at Liverpool College, shook off the trammels that conventional higotry cast around him, when he said, "We do not stand well in educational matters, as compared with the men of the Middle and steamships; and we are Christians with an Ages, on whom we are too ready to look down."-And again he says, "What I most wish to observe is this, that it is an insufferable arrogance in the men of any age to assume what I may call airs of superiority over former ages." The biased pages of certain modern histories are looked into to judge of the Catholic Church, and she gets no credit for her great works, viz.: preserving the Bible and all that we have of Greek and Roman classics before the art of printing was discovered. A false view is taken altogether of the long night, as it is called, of the Middle Ages. A few years ago, before the band of iren embraced this continent, some travellers to California put up at a rude hotel near the Rocky Moutains. One of the party was charged to arouse his companions at early daydawn, that they might, before the scorching heat of the sun, traverse a wide prairie.-Our half-asleep watcher arose betimes, opened a door, looked around, and said to his companions, 'Sleep on boys; the night is dark and dreary, not even a star to be seen." The party overslept them-selves and lost that morning's journey, for their simple watcher, instead of opening the door to look out on the prairie, opened the door of a dark closet, and saw neither moon nor stars there. So, many seek information from wrong sources. Let us take a hasty glance at the nations that the Church had to civilize, teach, end evangelize. They were all scated in the deepest and most degraded idolatry, superstition, immorality, and ignorance. The Jewish nation alone had a knowledge of the true God; and that nation was sunk in such miserable depths that, in punishment of their crimes (especially that of rejecting and putting to death the Son of God, after having proved his divinity by miracles), they were set aside as a nation, and dispersed to the four winds of heaven. The vices and degradations of the Pagan world are almost incredible to us. Human -so dear, and under the jurisdiction of God, the author and giver of it, alone -was a mere toy. The number of slaves and serfs was far in excess of the freemen. Livy tells us of the execution of 300 slaves, murdered because their owner or master was assassinated; and such was the custom to deter slaves from murdering their master. Women were as playthings in the hands of men. They were taken as wives to-day and repudiated to-merrow. Divorce, murder, and the other great vices that we hear of amongst the Pagans of Asia and Africa, flourished with intense barbarity. Wars, revolts, rebellions and assassination of rulers were the ordinary mode to make way for a successor to the throne; no virgin was safe, and handsome beys were sold as slaves at high prices, and made cunuchs for the courts and nobles; oppression of the poor and weak was the ordinary mode of treatment then. The drunkenness and wife beating that we occasionally hear of were so common that they did not form the topic of gossip. The kings, emperors, barons and great lords claimed to be above the action of the Gospel, or its laws or teachings; and these opposed a wall of brass and gates of adament against the prelates of the Church who would dare to threaten them with divine chastisement. Yet they had the courage, though they paid by their blood the penalty of their Apostolic boldness; and these men are proclaimed proud and arregant be-cause they stood up for the liberty of the people. For 300 years after the birth of Christ, the blood of over twelve millions of martyrs was shed throughout the Roman Empire by the Pagans, in detestation of the pure Christian doctrine, during ten persecutions; and yet the Church stood arm and vigorous. of the Church still continued in another and more dangerous form. Constantine and his successors on the throne, like our modern kings, strove to shape the faith and discipline of the Church to suit their lown private views. State patronage too often demands the vassalage of religion in lieu of its favours; an unequal and unjust contract which brought innumerable evils to the Church. The Roman Emperors' protected Arianism, and persecuted the true Christian bishops and clergy, deposed them from their Sees and substituted the Arian Heretics. Then came persecution more terrible. The barbarians rushed in hordes from the North, detroying everything in their path—public buildings, palaces, churches, colleges, monas erics, libraries; murdering and slaying all, combatants and non-combatants alike, bishops, clergy, men of distinction, &c. The Church arose serenely from this long sad night, and hegan to shine again, in the light of the Gospel, on those ruthless barbarians. By degrees she civilized lords. She moulded them by her army of bishops, them in darkness; and, consequently, aid not hinder priests, monks, and nuns, into a confederation of Christian nations called in Europe Christendom. with the Pope and Sovereign of Rome as umpire and protector. Did the Church succeed in this mighty work by keeping the people in darkness and ignorance? Did she raise them up from barbarism by crushing their intellect and enslaving their noble inspirations? She alone did it because she was then the only acknowledged Christian Church on earth. Let us glance at what Christian nations possessed under the guidance of the Church at the time of the great revolt against her of the secular princes inspired by the new "reformers," Luther, Calvin, and others; let us notice what they possessed in architecture, painting, music, astronomy, literature, navigation, commerce, universities colleges, hospitals, monasteries, convents, district schools, and workingmen's guilds, to protect them from the rapacity of their masters. I can only afford a few words on each, to confine myself to the bounds of a lecture. Has any Protestant comwould rival Westminster Abbey, the Cathedrals of Cologne, Lincoln, Notre Dame of Paris, Strasbourg, Milan, Seville, and innumerable others all over France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and even in the prairies of Texas? One Church was built-St. Paul's of London-to rival St. Peter's in Rome: but every one knows how far it fell short of all expectations. Protestant countries have not only not attempted to build anything approaching the old Cathedral in magnificence, but do not even attempt to keep clean and in proper repair those Cathedrals which they took from us. The filth and blackness of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is a standing reproach of even Protestant writers and travellers. The Cathedral of

are now opposed to, and consequently under the bann of, that Church whose magnificent cathredrals most magnificent structures are not for God as houses of prayer and worship, but for man. The glory of the present day is in its enormous hotels, wondrous bridges, railroad depots, factories, palaces, open bible on our way through this pilgrimage of life towards immertality, happy or miserable as our actions here are good or evil. In this, our wonderful activity and race after money and pleasures, might not the words of our Lord to Martha be applied: "Martha, Martha, thon art troubled about many things. One only is necessary—the gaining of Heaven." As no learned man disputes the preeminence of Catholic architecture, I may pass over and speak briefly of the painting and sculpture. Here, too, our Catholic genius has no rival. When modern artists want to perfect themselves they must go to Rome and to Florence and to Catholic citics. Who that has ever visited the Museum of the Vatican but has caught the ever-increasing fever of returning again to feed on its exhaustless treasures? Modern paintings of men and women are well executed if you please, but wanting in that divine expression which a Catholic painter alone, filled with the love of God, can give. A Catholic artist, when about to make a painting of our Divine Lord, His Blessed Mother, or the Saints, makes a good confession, receives Holy Communion, and spends days together in the contemplation of God and of Heaven; then he touches the canvas with his pencil, and expresses the heavenly internal idea by a representation equaly divine, giving to his pictures that mysterious expression or celestial beauty and majesty which a chaste and holy painter alone can give. We may mention a few names :-Raphael, Titian, Domenichino, Hannibal, Carracci, Reubens, Murillo, Van Dyck, and Gustave Dorc-names which the learned will sufficiently estimate. Many of the above were also very famous in sculpture. I might add the names of Canova, Michael Angelo, and a host of others. And music! What can be compared on earth to the chant of the Papal Choir? The Choirs of the Blessed? We have not heard those hymns; but what must they be if the Dome of St. Peter's sends such an echo through our mortal frames, wrapt in estacy and delight! When modern lovers of music wish to bring forward anything beautiful and captivating, they must produce the compositions of our Catholic artists. What, since their time, has been produced rivalling or approaching the compositions of Mozart, Rossini, Hayda, Verdi, Lambilotti, Balfe, or Litz—not to speak of hundreds of others? As it is to be remarked that some of those mentioned above, Balfe alone was a subject of the British Empire, and he was born in Dublin, of good Irish Catholic parents. But Italy, which, according to the calumniators, is still benighted and under the baneful influence of Papacy, is notwithstanding a singing people, the most lighthearted in the world, and the most moral, very few ever finding their way before a police court in this country. The new world was discovered by the good Catholic Italian, Golumbus, in 1492; the East Indies and Brazil by Pedro Cabral, a Catholic Portuguese. Canada and the Northern Continent by Cabot, a Venctian. The good Catholic, facques Cartier, penetrated and commenced the colonization of Canada. There were no steamships at this time, and navigation was both perilous and difficult. These pioneers of the country brought also pioneers of the Gospel; Franciscans, Jesuits, and Dominicans followed them, and first preached the faith in this new world; and these Christian men gave Christian names to this newly-discovered country. The first land they discovered they called St. Saviour, in Spanish San Salvador, since profanely called Cat Island. Our magnificient St. Lawrence was discovered on the 10th August, the festival of St. Lawrence, and hence the name. So with Sacramento bay and city, discovered on the feast of the New World, Marco Pole, a Venetian, penetrated Asia, followed in all his discoveries by the missionaries. The commerce of the world of course followed navigation. The Mediterranean sea, the Adriatic, and the cities resting on them were in the Middle Ages the principal seats of commerce. Marscilles, Genoa, Naples, Leghern, Barcelona, and Venice were the centres of Catholic activity and commerce. Since De Gama doubled Cape of Good Hope commerce has shifted her centres, and thus caused the partial decay of some of the above mentioned cities, which decay has been foolishly attrithe first place, of the art of Printing. We have old hand-printings of the tenth century, hitherto considered manuscripts, magnificent illuminated works of the monasteries. In 1436 the monks Guttenburg and Faust discovered the art of printing or rather improved on the hand-printing; and the first use made of this grand and useful art was the printing of Bibles. We hear of a chained Bible in the Churches of the monasteries; it was, it is true, chained to a pillar that it might be perused by all who desired it; it was chained that it might not be Middle Ages, prodigies of beauty and taste. Our learned friend Dr. McGaul, would, we are sure, feel happy to exhibit some of the beautiful specimens in our University. The mariner's compass we read of at in the 12th century; the first bank was founded Venice in the year1 157; in the 12th century the first post offices were established to carry letters from university to university, or from parents to their children in college. About the same time the construction of spectacles, telescopes, and microscopes, was discovered. Gunpowder, that humanized the art of war, was discovered by a monk of Cologne. named Schwartz, in 1320. Our present arithmetical numbers were first introduced into Europe by the famous Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II.. in 1490. The Algebraic calculation was introduced from Arabia in 1412, by some Italians. The staining of glass, which gives a solemn and mellow light to our churches, was invented about the same time. Clocks, without life which would be almost intolerable, were invented about the year 1000. Dionysius Exigius, or the Little, became famous for the invention of the Paschal Cycle, settling the Christian era, about 516. The gamut we owe to Quiddo of Arizzo, who invented it in 1124. Organs were introduced into Europe in the 8th century by the Italians. In modern times we have galvanic batteries, named from Galvani, their inventor, a good Catholic, as were also Volta, Daguerre, and Galileo. The system presented by Galileo was nothing new; Copernicus, a Jesuit Father, had al-ready advanced it: It had been believed and professed by Cardinals and other distinguished personages, at Rome during a whole century. Galileo's error was that he attempted to prove his system. from the Holy Scriptures. The answer of the Pope was " It is a question of Natural Philosophy; prove it by Philosophy, but leave the Scriptures alone." He obstinately refused, and showed very serious dispensed to the Court of Rome. Protestant writers say he was thrown into a dungeon water he could

hardly see the light of day, through the bars of

which he used indignantly exclaim, "The earth

time travesticed in support of so many contradictory systems that Rome was, criticis cocasion, more than usually cautious. I will return to this subject at another time. Protestants will claim the application of steam, that mighty power that controls empires and wars, and every enterprise of life. Well, the truth must be told. The Catholic Spaniard, Blasco de Garnay, made the first successful experiment in steam in the harbor of Barcelons, 1543, in the presence of Charles V. and his court amid the enthusiastic cheers of ten thousand spectators. Secchi, another Jesuit, is one of the most famous astronomers and natural philesophers of past or modern times. The Apostles and their successors had their schools; we read of Origen teaching philosophy in the schools of Alexandria, &c. Rome, Milan, Carthage, and Nisibis, had their schools and libraries in the very midst of persecutions. St. Augustine taught in the schools of Carthage and Rome. In England the Episcopal Sees became the special nurseries of learning. All the world knows how Irishmen carried the light of learning through Europe; and it is also well known that the correction of the calendar, giving it that accuracy which it now possesses, emanated from a Roman Pontiff, on which account it was but tardily received in England, and only now into Russia. The schools of Lindisfarne in England, of Bobbio in Italy, of Verdun in France, and of Wartzburg, Ratisbon, Erfurth, Cologue, and Vienna in Germany, are all the results of Irishmen's labor, to say nothing of their literary labors in Paris, throughout England, and clsewhere. It would be tedious to refer to the decrees of all the Councils held at different times for the establishment of schools; but I will merely adduce a few of the more remarkable. So early as 529 the Council of Vaison. in France, strongly recommended the establishment of schools, in which children should be taught the elements of learning gratis. It was enacted by the Senaie of Orleans, in 800, that all parochial clergy should erect schools for the free education of children. Towards the end of the 8th century the Council of Metz enjoined the crection of schools to be conducted by the clergy; the Council of Mayence, in 813, enacted that the clergy should admonish parents of their duty in sending their children to the established schools; and again the Council held at Rome, in 826, under Eugenius II., ordered that schools be established throughout the world, near cathedrals, churches, monasteries, or in whatever other position seemed suitable for them; and our children throughout the country may bless the idea of district schools taken from those early times. General Councils have also made enactments on this subject. It was decreed in several General Councils that every bishop should have a seminary for the education of ecclesiastics, and that every priest having the care of souls should have a solicol for poor children. In Ireland, St. Patrick ordained that the same roof should cover church and schools. There was a school attached to every monastery, and every monastery was a kind of university. The principal room in the monastery was the scriptorium, where certain learned monks transcribed books. We owe the preservation of the Bible and all the Greek and Roman classics to the monasteries. Suppose that all printed books were removed from the world, in this age of commercial activity, how could we supply ourselves with copies of the Bible? It would take a fortune to procure one, as it would require a man's whole lifetime, a correct hand and a steady mind, to transcribe accurately a full copy of the Bible. The Churchalone performed two great works for humanity; it educated the people, almost unaided by the State, and it took care of all the poor, the wretched, and the miserable, and founded hospitals for them. Suppose the State and municipalities withdrew all patronage from schools, I doubt very much if Protestant sects would make as many sacrifices for education as did the Catholics throughout the Middle Ages. At least our common schools would be less numerous if our Chief Superintendent of Education could not touch tens of thousands of dollars a year. The third General Council of Constantinople, in 680, commanded the Most Blessed Sacrament-mere sonerous and priests to open schools in country places, and to in 1179, enacts similarly, and also that the practice be renewed wherever it had been neglected. These decrees were renewed by Innocent III, Honorius III, and other Pontiffs, All the great Universities of Europe were founded before the age of Pretestant enlightenment. The University of Oxford was established in 895; Cambridge 1280; Prague in Bohemia, 1350; Salamanca in 1200; Vienna in Austria in 1360; Ingolstadt in 1372; and Louvain in 1425. We need not mention the Universities of Paris, Bologna, Ferrara, and Pisa. Henry VIII. found in England alone 122 colleges and 298 hosbuted to the Catholic religion. We must speak, in | pitals, to diffuse knowledge and succour the poor and afflicted; but he suppressed them and enriched his concubines and their friends. I presume this did not come from reading the Bible and practising its tenets. It has been often alleged that Catholic countries are far behind Protestant countries in prosperity; and, very strange to Christian ears, this has been attributed to the spread of the Gospel and the circulation of the Bible. This is what we call a sophism : post hoc erge propter hec. I doubt very much whether, if the coal beds of England suddenly failed, the reading of the Bible would supply the deficit. I carried away; but we do not read that it was chained | think the coal-beds of England, her insular position, to prevent opening. We have the illuminated and the hardy genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, have Missals, Antiphonies, and Prayer-books of the more to do with her prosperity than the reading of the Bible, though that is very good. But we must not forget that with all this great prosperity of England, the degradation of the lower classes is greater than in any other part of Europe. We will give first a synopsis of the state of education, pauperism, and crime in England, Scotland and Ireland -taking England and Scotland as Protestant countries, and Ireland as a Catholic country. In England there are three classes: the immensely wealthy, landowners, and merchant princes; the middle classes, who are completely in the power of the aristocracy, and live from hand to mouth on the smallest possible wages; and the pauper class, of whom there are 200,000 in London alone. The English merchant princes can undersell almost every country in Europe, but they throw into the bargain the life blood and sweat of her poorly-paid and poorly-educated artizans, the virtue of her factory girls, and the manhood of the boys. There is a movement on foot for better terms for the working people, which we trust all far seeing employers will give, as preforable to such a revolution as deluged France in blood in the last century. In making from representation by a single member of their comparisons between Protestant and Catholic States, own faith. The Catholic vote can, by due organiza-Protestants invariably compare rich Protestant countries with poor Catholic ones. So it is said that the respected in England and Scotland. If the Catholic Catholic portion of Switzerland is far behind the Protestant; but, like the coal-beds of England, the land has much to do with this. The Scripture says that the sin of Sodom and Gomorrah was "Saturitas | ganized in England, seeks to divert it into the new panis et otium vitte," that is to say, plenty of high living and nothing to do. This will make a wicked. people. The Swiss who inhabited the fairest and ion amougst Catholics; whilst when a mere politimost fertile portion of the country revolted against cal, national, or party question is raised; the fragthe Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, and ments into which it may break us will dissipate and specified a religion which did away with festing and mealer a religion which did away with festing and mealer a religion which did away with festing and mealer as the same are the same and mealer as the same are th adopted a religion which did away with fasting and

Dustin, Jan. 14. The Belfast papers publish in full the letter of Lord Havington to the Mayor of Belfast conveying the Lord Lieutenant's reply to the memorial for a commission of inchiry into the riots in August last. It gives a self-cumistantial parties of the disturbances which reads when the riota in August last. It gives a succumstantial narrature of the disturbances, which reads more like the despatch of a general officer relating the events of a community which claims credit for its industrious and orderly habits. The Chief Secretary remarks

that the procession from Balfast to Hannansown on the 15th of August, which led to the riots was a counter demonstration to the processions of the Orangemen en the 12th of July. The places chosen for the starting point was in a Protestant district, and faith was broken with two Roman Catholic magistrates who used their influence to dissuade the processionists from going through a hostile locality. He also observes that "the procession was highly objectionable, banners and emblems of a seditions and disloyal character being displayed, but these circumstances, however much to be condemned, did not in any way justify the conduct of its assail ants." The various steps taken by the local authorities to restore order are minutely recorded and commented upon. Applications for reinforcements of police and military were promptly complied with. but tranquility was not completely restored until the 24th of August. The amount of damage done in the interval and his Excellency's opinion of the character of the riots are thus stated:—" One policeman was killed and 73 were wounded by gunshots stones, or other weapons; 170 persons were assaulted and otherwise injured, 37 of them so severely as to require treatment in the hospital; and 837 families were compelled by threats or otherwise to leave their houses, while 247 houses were wrecked or injured. It will be easily understood that these figures but imperfectly convey the damage actually inflicted. as many persons were naturally auxious to conceal the injuries they sustained. His Excellency has already intimated his opinion of these riots, which he described as reflecting great discredit on the town of Belfast, and designated a great national scandal. A fuller knowledge of the events only confirms him in this opinion, and he cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of both the parties engaged in these insensate, disgraceful, and criminal proceedings." His Excellency expresses regret that more vigour was not shown by the local magistrates, notices the fact that some of the police arrangements were set aside without consulting the officers or informing them of the change, and that, although meetings of the magistrates were called by the Mayor and numerously attended, yet few of the gentlemen who took part, in the deliberations appeared in any of the disturbed streets, although some gave valuable assistance. He advises that in future if riots be apprehended the magistrates shall be called together by the Mayor to confer with the senior officer of constabulary and the general commanding the troops, who should be invested with the Commission of the Peace—that they should establish their head-quarters near the disturbed part of the town, and divide it into districts, each under the charge of two Resident Magistrates, brought in from other localities, so that one may be always on the spot, and extra police allocated to the districts, with a proper system of relief and reserves, one-half the force to be armed with trunchcons and the rest with rifles. These and other suggestions are minutely drawn up, and the Mayor is requested to submit them for the consideration of the Magistrates and Corporation , who are to express their opinions respecting them. He recommends that the police force should be placed under the direction of a Commissioner. The magistrates are reminded that although the Party Processions Act has been repealed, the Common Law is still applicable to such assemblies, and that it is their duty to enforce it without waiting for an actual breach of the peace. The lecal journals express general appreval of the recommendations, though protesting against the expense of the change being charged upon the town, and the News Letter defends the local magistrates from the reflections cast upon them. Times Corres-

In acknowledging a memorial from the town of Galway praying that the Government, by purchase or otherwise, might acquire the management of the Irish railways, Mr. Gladstone premises to bring the natter under the notice of his colleagues, though he frankly says for himself that the difficulties of the question do not diminish on a nearer view, especially on this point, that, according to many considerable authorities the Government, if it buys, must, also, work the lines." The Premier says he is totally ignorant of "adverse influences." The letter is addressed to Lord Clanricarde.

MR. LECKY ON THE IRISH PEOPLE. -"To the long night of trial through which they passed we may probably ascribe a great part of their noblest characteristics; a deep and fervent attachment to their croed which no threats and no blandishments could shake; a spirit of reverence and simple piety, of cheerful content, of mutual charity under extreme poverty, such as few nations in Europe can equal." Such is the testimony that this historian gives to the character of the Irish people. In his review (given in full on another page), of Froude's book, The English in Ireland," he says it is "a bitter invective against the Irish people, against the Catholic religion, and, above all, against the maxims of liberal policy." With a candor which does him honor, and with an ability which no man can question, Mr. Lecky combats Mr. Froude's fundamental doctrine, that the creed of the Irish people was at the root of their rebellions. He shows, what Mr. Froude must know quite as well as he, that the war of races had been waged when the religious question was unknown; and that when one nation changed its faith in a day, and the other remained staunch to its belief, the oppressor tortured this new difficulty into an engine for unbelievable atrocities. At the time of "the Reformation" the Irish position was simply one of quiescence. The Catholic faith prevailed therefore, and the Irish people did not change. Mr. Lecky acknowledges that when the Irish Catholics were in power they were tolerant and neighborly toward Protestants, and argues that a more honorable proof of the absence of religious fanaticism it would be impossible to conceive."-Catholic Standard.

THE IRISH VOTE IN ENGLAND.—The address of the Bishop of Salford on the position and duties of Catholics in politics imperial, national, and local, has been quoted and commented on in journals of all kinds in Dublin. Most of the remarks of his lordship are fully applicable to the constituencies of Ulster, which return 29 Protestant members to Parliament, thus excluding 900,000 northern Catholics own faith. The Catholic vote can, by due organization, make itself victorious in Ireland, and at least vote cannot return a Catholic, it can soften and modify hostility to Catholic feelings and interests. Mr. Butt, availing himself of the agitation now or groove of home rule. As regards the ends stated by the Bishop of Salford, there can be no second opin

adopted a religion which did away with insuing and austerities and immortalized riches and fine living.

These whe inhabited the propert and least fertile portion of the country, being less stached to the ridings of this earth, retained the bl' religion with things of this earth, retained the bl' religion with all its humility and mortification. The the wise, all its humility and mortification. The the wise, meetings, with quarterly public meetings, have never been features in any popular or successful of

ganization in Ireland; that, in fact, such privacy. infrequency of meeting, and absence of active work, where so much is claimed to be done, are unsuited Rea had been discovered. Since the arrest of Mary to the habita and graius of the people. The Union Rea the most vigilant search had been going on for must show work as well as programme. Except to her sister, but despite the exertions of the constabupass a few sympathetic resolutions, and adopt one lary, it was not until between 1 and 10 and mirequency of mooning, and absence of active work, where so much is claimed to be done, are unsuited or two excellent addresses, nothing has yet been done. The Irish Education Question occupies the acac. Ministers, of members of Parliament and of the whole press in England; ret the Union has done nothing towards declaring Irish Catholic opinion, or combating the objections and arguments brought against Catholic claims. The Parliament ary representation of Catholic Ireland, one of the chief sources of national weakness, remains without exposure by the Union, and without suggestion or effort to place it on an impreved and satisfactory footing. The status of Catholics in the Irish magistracy, in the county and local beards of the kingdom, and the public administration of the country, needs only able exposure to secure early and radical reform. Half-a-dozen earnest and able men might in a week produce such a number of practical reports on the public claims of Catholics, as such, as were they duly circulated, and supported by public meetings and the press, would soon effect remedial progress. I concur in the suggestion that the Union should show more work, have more practical aims, and hold monthly public meetings during a large portion of the year .- Dublin Car. of London Tablet.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN SHERHAN, P.P., V.G., ENNISTYMON .- After a protracted illnes, full of years and honourable service as a zealous and indefatigable pastor of souls, the Very Rev. John Sheehan, P.P., Ennistymon, has been called to his rest, amid the deep regrets of sorrowing parisheners and of all of his own sacred order. He was truly a model priest, a model patriot, faithful and true to his great calling, and inflexible in the devotion he cherished towards his country. We have frequently in these columns published essays, speeches and letters which he was accustomed to give the public. He pessessed distinguished ability as a public writer, whilst as a speaker and preacher of Irish as well as in English, his discourses were never heard without profit. During his funeral obsequies all honour was done to his memory as a priest and a patriot. May he rest in peace .- Limerick Reporter.

THE ENNIS OF TO-DAY .-- The Town Hall is vet in an unfinished state. Latterly the upper room has been considerably improved for the purpose of public entertainments, and the lower apartment is about being put in order for letting purposes. In this street Dr. Dillon has a very handsome medical establishment, and Mr. W. D. Stevens a first-class fancy bakery and confectionary concern, which has been considerably enlarged. Nearly fronting Market street is the extensive building of Mr. William Carroll, architect, a gentleman well known in Cork in connection with Government works, and present contractor for completing the tower and spire of the Catholic parish church. Here, too stands the renowned "Gridiron," or Travellers' Home, which some five-and-twenty years ago was the resort of all the leading members of the Munster Bar. It had undergone no change for the better, and new hotels since established has caused it to be deserted. Every business shop in Jail street presents an improved and enlarged appearance and there is no lack of grocers, spirit dealers, flour merchants and victuallers from end to end, but only one drapery establishment, of which Messrs. Macnamara and Commane are the proprietors. Near to the monument is an uninviting and unpretending passage, which is the entrance to the magnificient and spacious convent of the Sisters of Mercy-the most beautiful of any in Ireland, and which owes its erection and foundation of the Order in Ennis to the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, P.P., to whose zeal and picty it will stand as a lasting memorial.

THE PRIESTHOOD IN IRISH POLITICS.—It is almost unnecessary to say that in our recent articles on the right of the Priesthood to interfere in politics on proper occasions, we did not affect to pass any opin-ion which might be supposed to defend or condone the notorious judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh. In reference to an able article in the Dublin Review, and in reply to the objections of a correspondent, we developed at some length the rational and unassailable theory of priestly interference in the political arena. We should be more than sorry to have it supposed that we could feel any lukewarmness in regard to the particular case of the Galway priest-Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment with the evidence produced, and that our painful and indignant surprise at the first perusal of the Judge's intemperate harangue was only deepened and intensified by the perusal of the evidence. It was necessary for the soundness of theoretical argumentation to entertain many hypotheses, but no hypothesis could be meant to hurt the outraged sentiments of the clergy and laity of Galway. We sincerely hope that at the threatened trial of an exemplary Prelate an opportunity may be afforded us for dealing with facts as well as theories.—Tablet.

The new year, according to official reports, finds Ireland in the enjoyment of a large share of the general prosperity. Though 1872 was not a good year for farming operations, the trade of the port of Dublin has shown considerable increase. There were sent out in 1870 only 16,780 firkins of butter; in 1871 the number had increased to 48,572; last year the number was 116,501. The report of beef shows a slight increase, that of lard and hams remains nearly the same, and that of pork has diminished. The Dublin "porter" trade does not seem to suffer by the active competition to which it is exposed. The net annual value of ratcable property throughout the whole country has also shown an encouraging growth. As to crime, there is a diminution of the comparatively small number of common offences. The new legislation has encouraged agricultural improvement, and as the land will always give back whatever is put into it, the security of tenure which encourages farmers to treat their farms liberally will be sure to tell on the national wealth; and there is yet ample room for an immense development of the agricultural wealth of Ireland -Catholic Ovinion.

PRAT-FUEL .- In 1872 the price of coals rose suddealy to a price which checked industry and caused a wide-spread alarm. Thoughtful people at once began to consider the best means of meeting the difficulty. Some sought a remedy in the coal fields of Ireland. Persons best acquainted with the subject did not appear to be sanguine as to the capabilities of our coal fields. And, indeed, geological science does not afford any strong ground for expecting that our coal formation offers any very extensive supply of fuel.

Our peat bogs, on the other hand, contain a vast supply of fuel. They are not, of course, inexhaustible; yet the quantity is so enormous that it would be adequate to supply our wants for generations. All

that remains is to make it available.

Peat has been extensively used as fuel in Ireland. for ages. The usual process of manufacture is of a primitive character, and as a consequence, the cost of producing good peat fuel is so high that coals have been used in preference in many bog districts, mere especially in counties not far removed from scaport towns. But the unprecedentedly "high price of coals in 1872 changed the aspect of the fuel market, Private commissions have made inquiry, and newspapers have sent travelling commissions to investigate the question. The commission sent to the Continent by the "Freeman's

rienced both in Belfast and Holywood when it became known ou Saturday afternoon that Charlotte Saturday that she was apprehended. The arrest was made by Constable Campton, who found Charlotte Rea, alsas Baw, concealed under a bed in Brown's Entry; off Devis-street. The prisoner is a person of about twenty-four years of age. She has large, lustrous eyes, not unlike her sister's. The features are by no means prominent, as described. The forehead is high and intellectual. She has been commit-

t. d to prison. On Monday afternoon a private magisterial in quiry was held in reference to Charlotte Rea, whom the police succeeded in arresting on Saturday. The result was the identification of the prisoner by six witnesses out of eight who were produced. Mr. John Graham, one of the postmen, identified her as being one of the women whom he saw leaving the house of Miss Kerr on Monday morning carrying bundles. Geddis, the second policeman, identified her as one of the women whom he met that morning with the bundles. Miss Graham identified her as being one of the women who called at Miss Johnston's, Holy-wood, on the same morning. The tarman, M'Cracken, also identified her as being one of the women he drove on his car on Monday last. John Parker identified her as one of two women whom he saw riding in a cart on the Holywood road last Monday. One of them was sitting low in the cart with a bundle, and the other was sitting on a bundle, which raised her so high that he could see her body-Charlotte Rea was that woman. Parker also identified Wallace, the driver of the cart. James Wallace the owner of the cart, identified her as one of the two women he drove to Belfast on Monday last there were two bundles in the cart. There were two other witnesses-a little boy that was sent for the car, and one of the sisters Brady, but they failed to identify her. The process of identification was similar to that resorted to in Holywood by her sister Mary Rea. She was placed among eight or nine females of different ages and sizes. Throughout the tedious and trying ordeal she maintained a firm determined bearing. At the conclusion of the inquiry she was removed to the cell.

The Middlesex sessions have just been opened by the county court judge, and the "little bill" reflects in some sort the condition of the little county .-There are 121 prisoners committed for trial, besides several cases in which the persons charged have been admitted to bail. Of these prisoners in custody 102 are charged with felony, and 19 with misdemeanour. The offences with which the prisoners in custody are charged comprise-obtaining goods by false pretences, rebberies from the person, breaking and entering into dwelling-houses, embezzlement by servants, assaults with violence and assaults on the police, indecent assaults, robbery from a barge on the Thames, maliciously breaking glass. robbing from furnished lodgings, and a number of other offences. We make bold to say that if the work for the County Dublin four Sessions were all taken together it would not be ene-half this single quarter for the County of Middlesex. And still Irish outrage" is a favorite theme of English moralists.—Dublin Freeman.

The Temporalities Commissioners (Ireland) have struck ile" of very considerable value. The surplus of Church funds amounts to five millions of money. What will they do with it? is the ques tion at present agitating the bosoms of our friends over the water. The Orangemen want the Government to purchase the railways and apply this sum to a reduction of fares and rates. Sandy of Ulster always is anxious to have as much "oats" as possible carried to his commercial mill; but for our part we hold with the Dublin Evening Post, and advocate the application of the money to education and the relief of the poor. Those two objects cannot be helped too much, and no doubt substantial aid to the former would be the nearest approach that could be made to carrying out the original intentions of the contributors to this vast surplus.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM VERNER, M.P.-Sir William Verner, M.P. for the county of Armagh, whose death was briefly noticed in our obituary column yesterday, was the eldest son of the late Sir William Verner, who was member for the same county for 36 years, and who died in 1871. He was born in hood. We may say with perfect truth that we have leading features of in the Coldstream Guards. He was a magistrate 1822, and in early life held a captain's commission and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Tyrone and also a magistrate for that of Armagh, and had served as High Sheriff of both those counties. He entered Parliament at the last general election, succeeding to his father's seat. Like his father, he was a staunch Conservative in politics. Sir William married in 1850 Mary Frances Hester, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., by whom he leaves issue. The title passes to his only son, William Edward Hercules, who was born in 1855, and who now becomes third Baronet. -Times, 15th ult.

> A goose hatching eggs in the pulpit of a parish church is not a strong proof of religious zeal among the parishioners. The story comes from England, and can be no invention of Popery, since it finds ventilation in the leading columns of a local Protestant contemporary. In the parish of Ingoldmells the church of which is situated "one mile from the German Ocean," the rector, venturing into the pulpit on one of the rare occasions on which he permitted the spiritual affairs of the parish to interfere with his pleasures was astounded to find his attempt to take possession opposed by a hissing goose, angry at being disturbed in the operation of incubation For the sake of convenience and safety, the wife of a neighbouring farmer, concluding that the goose would have her brood ready for the pond before the minister would think of his charge, placed the eggs in the pulpit, and hence the incident which our contemporary facetiously describes. The presence of the goose in the preacher's place, however, was not the most striking evidence of the absence of religion from this blessed parish of Ingoldmells. The "pluralist" system, so well understood in the Engish Protestant Church, had so driven from it al traces of religious feeting that secularism, had it been in active operation for centuries. could not have more effectually obliterated it. Our contemporary tells us that limiting our observations to the burial register alone of this parish, there is much melancholy interest attaching to it, but this melancholy interest is intensified when the condition of the living is taken into consideration. Painted by the rector himself, this picture thrills one with horror. The present minister, it is stated, is working hard to instil into his people some sense of religion, but former rectors "resided in fashionable places," and left the sheep and lambs of their flock to wander far from the fold. To give the words of gentlemen who have the spiritual care of Ingoldmells at the present time, the children, when he was appointed to the charge, were as "ignorant as the heathen. They knew nothing of the Redeemer; nothing of the Bible; and they could not tell the number of the Commandments." This is seriously told by a Protestant minister of a parish in England. Need we wonder at finding the goose hatching her eggs in the pulpit of the parish church of Ingoldmells when the Redeemer, the Bible, and the Commandments were absolutely unknown? And all the time this was going on the frequenters of Exeter Hall were subscribing large sums to buy souls in Connaught, and send beads and blankets to those

a blessed thing it must be for such places as Ingoldmells-and they are numerous-to enjoy the advantages of the parish pulpit to bring forth their broods of goslings .- Ulster Examiner.

THE SAINTS OF IRELAND .- Father O'Hanlon's noble work, in twelve royal octavo volumes, on the "Lives and Times of our Country's Saints," is a literary work of great ability. It travels back over periods filled to overflowing with records of unsurpassing interest, and abounding with all the evidences for proving how gloriously won and how rightfully borae has been Ircland's olden title to the Island of Saints and Scholars. In gathering together the scattered relics of the Faith-in clearing from around them the dust and the rust which had grown around them during the lapse of years-in welding them all into one compact, connected whole, and to clothing them in the graces of modern diction, Father O'Hanlon, C.C., SS. Michael and John, Dublin, has devoted more than twenty-five years, during intervals of a laborious missionary life; and we are sure that he regrets not a single moment, snatched from much-needed relaxation, which he has so em-ployed. Many a Saxon and Cambro-British saint is patron of an Irish I arish, and many a Saxon monastery was ruled by an Irish abbot. The venerable Bede relates, with pride and gratitude, how many a Saxon youth was indebted to the schools of Ireland for all he had of culture in religion, in arts, and in sciences. It will be a national disgrace, as it would be a national disaster, if, through apathy or indifference, it could possibly happen, that the purpose of Father O'Hanlon should be marred in its attainment. The publication of this elaborate pictorial and map illustrated work will necessarily demand a very enormous outlay. The terms on which it is proposed to issue " Lives of the Irish Saints "-over 3,000 in number-are exceedingly moderate. "This work," says Father O'Hanlon-in the circular which accompanies his prospectus-"when complete, will not exceed one hundred and twenty shilling numbers. These will comprise on an average, ten numbers, or six hundred and forty closely printed pages for each

TENANT DEFENCE ASSOCIATION .- A Tenant Farmers Defence Association for the county of Bublin was formedon Thursday, at a meeting held in the European Hotel. The resolutions adopted, in general, are similar in spirit to those passed at the inaugural meeting of the Kildare Tenants' Defence Society. It is evident that an extensive organization for securing amendments in the Land Act is in process of formation.—Irish Times

THE GALWAY ERECTION PRINTION.—The costs of the petitioner (Captain Trench) have deen drawn, and are ready for lodgment in the Common Pleas Office. The total amount is stated to be £12,345 3s 4d, subject, of course, to taxation. The bill necessarily comprises a vast number of items, and the taxation will probably occupy some weeks .- Evening Telegraph.

THREATENED EVICTIONS.—Considerable excitement has we are informed, been occasioned in the county Kildare within the past few days, on account of some dozen notices to quit having been served on tenants who hold under trustees, and whose leases expired recently. We have not as yet been able to obtain the entire facts, and beyond the service of the notices alluded to we are only in possession of a rumour that, as nearly all the tenants are Catholics. they are to be supplanted in their holdings by others not co-religionists .- Freeman.

THE LATE CORK ELECTION .- The Attorney-General has given instructions to the local Crown Solicitor to institute proceedings against Henry Unkles, J.P. for having, while acting as personation agent for the Conservative canditate in the recent election, disclosed how an illiterate elector voted .- Freeman

The Grand Jury of Fermanagh have been congratulated by the presiding magistrate on the peaceful and orderly state of the county.

GREAT BRITAIN

PROTESTANT PLEAS AGAINST AUTHORITY. - The speech of the Bishop of Salford at the Manchester Catholic Academy seems to have excited a good deal of attention. The Standard observes that it comes to this, that "there are matters of public but strictly domestic and internal policy upon which Roman Catholics in every country must take their orders from Rome," and adds that "this is the perennial difficulty with which statesmen have to deal, and with which Prince Bismarck is now attempting to grapple." Of course, so long as the civil power attempts to resist and restrain the action of revealed truth and morality upon the human conscience there must be "a perennial struggle," but this is nothing but the struggle between "the world" and Christianity. Nor is that struggle in any way created by the fact that it is the living authority of the Church and the Holy See which reminds us of the duty of resistance. If the State were to forbid religious marriages, or any kind of marriage, as M. Naquet would have it do, or even prohibit the religious education of our children, would resistance be any less lawful because it was enjoined by Rome instead of Canterbury? Next, the Daily News, in arguing against the Bishop's position that Anglicanism is done for as a definite school of thought begins by saying that this is a legitimate deduction from the principles Mr. Gladstone seemed to adopt when he warned his young listeners against the intellectual temptations of Strauss." If the Church herself were to acknowledge that "the right of private indgment, on which she is founded, must be limited sharply, or Rationalism will devour everything up," "her epitaph" might "he got ready at once." The Baily News, however, admits nothing of the kind," but maintains that " the genius of Protestantism is now what it ever was—the spirit of free enquiry," and that as such it has never ceased to mould the mind of the English people." are quite of the same opinion, and it is for this very reason that Catholics say that Protestantism no longer exists as a definite religion. A religion is dogmatic, free enquiry with no "sharp limits" anywhere is scarcely a definite religion. The Specta-tor's criticism is more subtle. It contests the probability of England's conversion to the Catholic faith, even if the choice between that and otter unbelief should ever be offered to it. It rather opines that our countrymen would reject both alternatives.

—Tablet, How Gossip Increases .- How gossip increases and grows until it gets into a genuine scandal, and is entirely different from the original story, is told by a letter-writer, He says that he was told that if he ever took a house in a terrace in a little way out of town, to be very careful that it was the centre one. For one must be well aware that a story never loses by telling, and, consequently, if he lived in the middle row of houses, it was very clear that the tales which might be circulated to bis prejudice would only have half the distance to travel on either side of him, and therefore could only be half as had by the time they had got down to the bottom of the terrace as the tales that might be circulated of the wretched individual who has the misfortune to live at either end of it. As an illustration of this he was informed of a lamentable case that actually occurred a short time since. The servant of No. 1 told the servant of No. 2 that her master soon expected his old friends the Bayleys to pay him a visit; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Bayleys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4, that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the Baillifs out. Whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as

that lived at No. I for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and that it was hoped and expected that he would be executed. ONE ASPECT OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.-It is

one of the common fallacies that the Reformation

tended to the advantage of civil and political freedom.

Previous to that happy time the European nations groaned under the two-fold despotism of the king and the priest, but in the sixteenth century the nations shook off the yoke of slavery and advanced in the path of freedom. To disprove this false impression and to show in detail that the Reformation directly and indirectly retarded true freedom, favored the despotism of kings and put back the advancing civilization of Europe, would be too long a task. We can only now refer to one country— England. An historian, E. A Freeman, the latest and host writer on the English Constitution, says of an English king of the eleventh century : "His will counted for much in the making of the laws, but he was not a despot. . . It was from the choice of the people that he received his authority. . . . And those from whom the king first drew his power ever shared with him in its exercise. The laws, the grants, the appointments to offices which the king made, needed the assent of the people in their National Assembly the gathering of the Wise Men of the whole land. And those who gave him his power and who guided him in its exercise could also, when need so called, take away the power they had given."—(Pages 38, 39.) The Election of the king by the people—their consent to the making of laws and his deposition on proving unfaithful. These were the provisions of the old Saxon Constitution six hundred years before Henry VIII. and Cranmer originated the Anglican Church, which, says Macauley, "continued to be more than one hundred and fifty years the servile handmaid of monarchy, the steady enemy of public liberty." In place of election, the Auglican Church taught strict hereditary descout by Divine right, instead of the Saxon rule of king and parliament, the Anglican Church taught absolute submission even in religious matters to the king's will. When an untaught boy attempted to subvert the fundamental laws of England, and abolished by his mere will and pleasure the celebration of the unbloody Sacrifice which had been the glory of England, for nine hundred years, when the wealthy and the great truckled to this Edward so unworthly of his predecessors, the peasants of Devonshire and Somersetshire rose for the right to worship God as their forefathers had done, and were treated to Homilies on Wilful Rebellion," in which the sin of making any insurrection against the Lord's annointed was dwelt upon-said Homilies being composed by the colleagues and associates of those, who, while they caused all the tumults of Europe, yet would piously preach submission to the insulted and downtrodden peasantry of their country. Truly, says Lecky, no friend to the Catholic Church was Anglicanisin, " the most servile and efficient agent of tyranny, no other Church so uniformly betrayed and trampled on the liberties of her country." "Truly," says Freeman, "was the sixteenth century the time of trial for parliamentary institutions in so many countries of Europe."-Catholic Standard.

The Protestant Bishop of Manchester, a Sunday or two ago, administered a severe rebuke to one of his clergy. His lordship said he had heard with shame and confusion of face of a church in the diocese in which there had been carried a banner on which was emblazoned the name of "the Queen of Heaven;" and he remarked that though he was glad to see a revival of reverence, devotion, and piety, it must not be forgotten that there was a limit beyond which they must not go in imitating the practices of the thirteenth century.

The principal indictment against the "Claimant." it is said, covers a roll of parchment several feet in length, and would occupy many columns of small print in a newspaper. There are three indictments in all. One is for perjury in the Courts of Common Pleas and Chancery, and another for perjury in Chancery, and a third for forgery. The trial, which commences on the 23rd April, will be based on the first and longest indictment.

The proprietors of several collieries in the south of Wales, who have announced their intention to import Chinamen from California to take the places of the men now on the strike, have received anonymous letters threatening them with assassination, should they carry out their intention. Coal has become so scarce in Kinross and its

ishhourhood that the mills and suspended work, and it is feared that the gas supply will shortly ceaso.

The weather has been so cold in England that in three days, one hundred persons are reported to have perished from its effects.

Rev. Vyvyan Henry Moyle, vicar of Eston, England, is on trial for an alleged forgery of paper representing \$110,000.

UNITED STATES.

FATHER BURKE ON WASHINGTON .- On the evening of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d, the illustrious and eloquent Dominican Father Burke, will deliver a lecture at our Academy of Music on "George Washington, his Times and Character." The lecture will be a complimentary benefit to the great Dominican. This announcement should, and we doubt not will, fill every seat in the Academy. This champion of our Holy Faith will receive an endorsement and patronage from our people unequalled and unusual. We shall refer to this subject again, knowing full well the especial interest which every Philadelphia Catholic feels in it .- Catholic Standard.

Mr. J. M. Bellew, the well-known elecutionist, is to pay a visit to the United States, under the management of the Boston Lyceum Bureau. John Montesquieu Bellew is the grandson of John Bellew, Esq., of Castle Bellew, Galway, cousin of the late Lord Bellew, whose daughter (and co-heiress under the will of her uncle, Major-Gen. Patrick Bellew, governor of Quebec, and heir-at-law of the O'Brien's, earls of Thomond), married Captain Robert Higgins brother of the Bishop of Derry. In 1858 he retired from his duties as a Protestant clergyman, and joined the Catholic Church, to which communion his mother belonged. Since then he has entirely devoted himself to his readings and to literature.

J. M. Bellew.-This gentleman made his first appearance before an American audience, at Association Hall, on Friday evening, January 30th. His fame as an elocutionist had preceded him to these shores; and such was the anxiety to test the value of European praise by the standard of American judgment, that the hall was filled to repletion with one of the most fushionable and intellectual audiences ever assembled within its walls. In the course of a very eulogistic critique on the performance, the Herald says :-

"We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Bellew's first effort before an American audience. His manner is perfection itself. He galvanizes, with a throbbing life, expressions of the poet and the dramatist dead to us from our familiarity with them or indifference towards them. His interpretation of Hood's most touching lines, One more unfortunate, stamps him as an artist of the first rank. All lovers of genuine art will quickly recognize in this gentleman's method something as rare as it is admirable."

This is, certainly, praise without stint; and, where This is, certainty, presse transmed, the conclusion criticism is so completely disarmed, the conclusion is inevitable that the artist must, indeed, have reaching ed into region of perfection."

We have heard it suggested that our Irish-American We have heard it suggested that our Itish-American was using the property of the shape of a public Reading, in recognition of his the dear children, she exclaimed with the most distinguished ability as an interpreter of the benevolent simile, "you may begin again he's beauties of Huglish: Literature," the a gentleman dead has been been distinguished ability as an interpreter of the benevolent simile, "you may begin again he's beauties of Huglish: Literature," the a gentleman dead has been been dead has been dead has been dead has been dead been dead been dead by the beauties of the beauties of the beauties and beauties and beauties and beauties of the beauties are the beauties and beautie

who is said to be in accord with our people's views of Irish Nationalism, such a compliment to him would be both appropriate and well bestowed. Irish American.

General Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated with great eclat at Savannah, Ga., oh January the 20th, on which occasion the first parade of the military since the war took place. The First Georgia Volunteers, she Eighteenth Battalion, the Cheatham Artillery Battery, and the Georgia Hussars paraded in uniform. General Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day was generally held as a holiday, and resembled the 4th of July, before the

FERRY BOAT PILOTS.—A New York paper says of the pilots in that vicinity: Take the Hoboken Ferry, which runs three boats from Barclay street and two from Christopher street. Thus, Pilot A takes charge of the boat at 9 and runs her till halfpast seven, p.m., when she will be docked for the night. At 5 o'clock on the following morning Mr A takes her out and runs her steadily to nine, when Pilot B steps into the pilot-house and runs her to nine p.m., to be relieved by Mr. A, who retains his cemmand to six o'clock on the following morning. Their routine is kept up throughout the whole year, without intermission, unless the pilot obtains leave of absence. The pay for so responsible a position is but \$100 a month.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says the storm on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirkhaven, there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very iew have been heard from since. One wagon was found containing a Mrs. Poland and a boy, both of whom were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

A solicitor who had recently been engaged by a prominent life insurance firm, returned to the office of his employers, the other day, and complained that he had been snubbed by a gentleman on whom he called. "Snubbed," cried the manager, "snubbed? Why what did you do that he should have snubbed you? I have solicited life insurance from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and have never yet been snubbed. I have been kicked down stairs, beaten over the head with chairs, and thrown out of windows, but snubbed I never have been." The solicitor is driving a coal wagon.

A Chinaman who had become snow-blind while working on the Central Pacific Railway applied at a San Francisco police station for official permission to have himself shot.

A St. Louis paper laments because of the prevalence of the iden that it is more genteel to sell shoes for \$10 a week than to make them for \$25.

A young couple in Wisconsin were so thoroughly bent on matrimony that they rode twenty-three miles in an open wagon when the mercury stood seventeen degrees below zero to obtain a certificate. They froze ears, hands and feet. Still they joined their frozen bands.

The Mississippi basin, which has but one natural outlet—that by the mouths of the Mississippi—is a great fertile region of 2,070,254 square miles and a population of 22,554,211. It produced in 1871, 1,-035,094,584 bushels of grain, 3,011,996 bales of cotton, 228,713,844 pounds of tobacco, and contained 68,917,071 hend of live stock.

A Boston gentleman who could not waltz offered a young lady \$100 if she would allow him to bug her just as much as the man did who had just waitzed with her. It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eyes were quite black. The confession of Mrs. Sherman, who was sentenc-

ed to State prison for life for the murder of H. N. Sherman, admits the poisoning of eight persons.

A prominent member of the Virginia Legislature has offered the sum of \$100,000 annually for the exclusive privilege of gathering oysters in Virginia waters. The revenue heretofore derived from this source is only \$50,000 annually, while the cost of collection is \$30,000, leaving the net revenue only \$20,000.

"Murder is a very serious thing, sir," said au Arkansas judge to a convicted prisoner. "It is next to stealing a horse or a mule, sir, and I shall end you to State Prison for six years, sir,"

Sergeant Bates is now called the "international

A country paper in Minnesota wants to know who swindled the Indians out of "such an infernal cold country as Minnesota is, and who deluded the white people into it."

Whole herds of cattle were caught in the storm in Minnesota, and were frozen to death.

A young lady has just been fined \$200 in Chicago for calling her lover into the kitchen and throwing some boiling lye upon him. This mode of giving the lye direct was highly resented by the lover, who concluded that the warmth of the maiden's affection was too much for him and had her arrested.

An Ohio pedestrian recently advertised that he would walk a hundred miles in a hundred hours, and a large number of persons paid their half-dollars to see him do it; but as he had not specified procisely where the feat was to be accomplished, he walked directly away from his starting-point with all the money that had been collected

Origin of Familian Words .- The word " quiz," to make fun of, or poke fun at, a person, was the coinage of a theatrical manager in Dublin, who, at a drinking party with his friends one Saturday night, when the conversation turned upon the subject of words, offered to bet the wine that he could then and there coin a word which would be in the mouths of all Dublin the next day. The bet being taken and the party dispersed, the manager called up his call-boys and runners, gave them pieces of chalk and ordered them to run all over the city, chalking the word 'quiz" on every door and shutter, and fence they came to. This was done, and, as a matter of course, the new word was in everybody's mouth the next day. The manager won his bet; and his word is new in all respectable dictionaries. The slang expression for death, "kicking the bucket," had its origin from one Bolsover, who, in England, a great while ago, committed suicide by standing on a bucket till he kicked the bucket from under him. The word "bumper," meaning a full drink when friends are drinking, is a corruption of the toast offered in French to the Pope, when the Catholic religion was in the ascendant in England—au bon pers. To "dun," to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn; a famous bailiff of Lincoln in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so uncommonly successful in collecting money that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't Dunn him. "Humbug," is a corruption of the Irish word windon, pronounced combug, signifying soft copper, or pewter, or brass, or worthless money, such as was made by James II. at the Dublin mint twenty shillings of which was worth only twopence sterling. At first applied to worthless coin, the words became the general title of anything false precounterfeit. the law supplies to

A Parisian landlady requested a Christmas party on the third floor to class dancing, as a man below wardyings of the guests acquiesced. Returning an

mission sents to this Continent by, the "Rrosman's Connaught, and the plotter is the could do to prevent himself being taken in execution, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon hour later. In hour later low sented of names, there is not a road them. Till this be done there can be no percent the country. There is not a road them. Till this be done there can be no percent the country. There is not a road them. Till this bedone there can be no percent there can be no percent the country. There is not a road them. Till this bedone there can be no percent the country.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 14, 1873.

The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we con time sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address

every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Time "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription race

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

PERCUARY-1873. Friday, 14-St. Valentine, M. Saturday, 15-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 16—Sexagesima. Monday, 17—Of the Feria.

Tuesday, 28-Of the Passion of Our Lord. Wednesday, 19-Of the Feria. Thursday, 20-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Imperial Parliament was opened on Thursday the 6th inst. The speech from the throne expresses satisfaction with the generally prosperous condition of the country, which it represents as based upon solid foundations. The results of the Geneva Conference, the St. Juan arbitration, and the war cloud gathering in Central Asia are of course alluded to; and we are promised that some scheme with reference to Education in Ireland shall be included in the political bill of fare about to be laid before the country by the Gladstone Ministry. As a commentary upon national presperity we notice that coal is still rising in price in England, and that strikes of a most formidable character are still the order of the day. This but the beginning of the impending, and inevita ble war betwixt Labor and Capital, with which n'odern society is menaced.

The news of the death of Louis Napoleon seems to have been received with much indifference in France. The people of that country have more serious matters to occupy their attention, and it is evident that there is plenty of work cut out for them in settling the terms of their political constitution. M. Thiers is likely to have a lively time of it with his National Assembly or Talk-House. We are happy to see that the statement that the late Emperor died without the Sacraments of the Church, "un- Catholic priest, and by whom he has had seven housel'd, unanel'd," is contradicted. Besides children, of whom two survive. This woman, for some time before his death Louis Napoleon, Williamson has deserted; and being arrested seems to have been very punctual in the performance of his duties as a Catholic, warned dirty fellow pleaded that the woman was not of his approaching end by the sufferings caused his wife; that he had never been legally marby the painful disease to which he was the vic- ried to her, because the Statute George II. tim, and no doubt much aided by the prayers c. 13, sect. 1, declares null and void all marof that good woman his wife, Eugenie. Though riages betwirt Catholics and Protestants cele-Catholics must of course recognise in the deceased one who has wreaght much evil to the law still disgraces the British Statute Book. Church, they must rejoice that he did not die Judge Dunlap ruled that such a law was "in

Our readers will have most probably seen a report in the journals of a Reply given by the Sovereign Pontiff to an Address lately pre- in the United States. The Court therefore sented to him by the Roman Nobles; in which ordered the defendant to give security for the Reply the Holy Father is reported as having said that God leved the aristocracy, that the latter were one of the props of the throne, and of social order; and that Our Lord chose for Himself to be born of a noble lineage, even of the Reyal House of Judah. We have not seen an authentic version of the Holy Father's words, but we can easily understand how he may well have used terms almost the same as those attributed to him, without having thereby Dunlap." justly exposed himself to the hostile criticisms of the Protestant press. True, Our Lord loves the poor and humble, with whom He, when on earth, chiefly conversed; but He loves the aristecracy also, for God is no respecter of persons. and gave His life for all men, rich and poor, for the great and noble, as well as for the humble and despised. That He was descended after the flesh from a royal family is, if history may be believed, a simple fact; and so we find that by those who approached Him in their several necessities, He was often addressed as Jesus Son of David; and that an aristocracy, that is hereditary aristocracy, wealthy, with its roots in the soil, and therefore politically as well as socially influential, is one of the props of the throne, and amongst the best safeguards the local legislature to apply legislative remedy of order and liberty, no student of history can was spoken of; but the Minerve inspired no doubt. It is one of the essential ingredients doubt from a high quarter, tells us that a Comof a well ordered society, though not the only mission will be first appointed to repert on the in some districts of Upper Canada making a ingredient. To the want of it on this Conti- fire and its consequences. nent, especially in the United States, must be The Legislature of New Brunswick is to men of that country. There is not a word them. Till this be done there can be no peace. triots, where the Mormon elders, colporteurs, ada. The latter therefore have just as much itself, made this law not only that we should kee

therefore attributed to the Holy Father which is not strictly true, as matter of fact, or which Catholics should aream of explaining away, or apologising for. In fact, if you have not a real aristocracy you must have that vilest of all things, a Shoddy-ocracy.

The Carlists in Spain seem to be thriving all the better because of their constant, and utter applihilations. Beaten down, and the very life crushed out of them-they spring up from their mother earth like giants refreshed, and approve themselves more formidable than ever. By latest telegrams we learn that, after all, no substantial advantage has yet been gained over the Carlists by the adherents of the intrusive King, and that railway communications in the North of Spain are pretty well suspended. The Spanish steamer Murillo which seems after all to be the vessel that cut down the North Fleet, and then steed on her course heedless of the agonising cries for "help" from the crew and passengers of the last named ship, having been warned off Lisbon put into Cadiz, there being no extradition treaty betwixt Spain and Great Britain; it is said that the Spanish authorities have ordered the Murillo off, and so she will be doomed to the fate of the Flying Butchman, unless the captain run her into some port under British jurisdiction, where no doubt he will be brought to trial for the infamous conduct attributed to him.

They are having quite a lively time of it in the U. States discussing the frauds arising out of the Credit Mobilier business, in which a very large number indeed of the leading political men of the United States are mixed up. There has been another sad failure of justice in New York in the Tweed business; the jury, amongst whom were to be found ex-convicts, fellows with the smell of the Penitentiary strong upon them, would not agree as to a verdict. In the Stokes affair the counsel for the prisoner are very busy raising points of law to set aside the most righteous verdict of a jury, and the sentence of the judge. It is however generally believed that in this case legal quibbles will he impotent to defraud the gallows of its due.

Speaking of United States Courts of Law we say with the N. Y. Freeman "all honor to Judge Dunlap;" we do not despair of a country whose Courts of Justice, can boast of such honest men, even though there may be some sad exceptions. Judge Dunlap is a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, Pennsylvania. Before him was brought a singular ease the other day, illustrative of the debasing influence that Protestantism has had upon British legislation. A fellow of the name of Williamson, an Irish Protestant, appeared before the Court with the view of obtaining release from his marriage with a Catholic woman, whom some sixteen years ago he had married in Ireland before a and sued for the maintenance of his wife, the brated by a Catholic priest, and this Protestant violation of the laws of God, of sound principles of morals, and of settled principles of public policy," and as such could not be recognised maintenance of the woman he had deserted, she being truly his wife. Though as Catholies we rejoice in this sentence, as British subjects we cannot but feel humiliated by it-by the fact that, so infamous are some of the laws still on our Statute Book, a Judge of the United States can reproach us with the immorality of our legislation. Still though the lesson be a bitter one, we repeat "all honor to Judge

Good reports we are happy to say continue to reach Canada of the health of Sir George E. Cartier, who it is expected will be able to take part in the approaching session of Parliament. Sir Narcisse Belleau retires into private life, having declined the offer of a seat in the Senate; he will carry with him in his retirement the respect and good wishes of his fellow-countrymen. His Honor Judge Caron has been designated as his successor in the post of ly circle that cannot say that one of the house-Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

The disastrous fire, which destroyed the Quebec Court House destroyed also many important legal documents and records, the loss of which will occasion it is to be feared much inconvenience to suitors. An extra session of

attributed the almost universal corruption, and meet on the 27th inst.; we trust that it will low sense of honor, that characterise the public reconsider its unjust school laws, and amend

insinuating that the "Inquisition," and its traditional horrors had been revived in Moztreal, an article in which it was asserted positively, that the Belgian Brothers "a holy order," to whom has been committed by the Government the charge of the Catholic Reformatory, for juvenile delinquents had been, and were guilty of the most devilish cruelty towards the lads under their control; and as an instance of such cruelty, it was further asserted, as an "incontestible fact" that one lad, 14 years of age, had, for the offence of trying to run away, been shut up for THREE WEEKS in a dark cell, three feet by four, without bed, bedding, or seat of any kind; and that this victim of the devilish cruelty of the pretending professors of Christianity, had yet to undergo two weeks confinement in his living tomb .-This was published in the Witness as an " incontestible fact."

We have not made, and for the reason that this most serious charge is about to become the subject matter of judicial investigation-the Brothers having instituted legal proceedings against the Montreal Witness-we will not at present offer any remarks thereon. Whether there really be such a person as the writer of the article signed Humanity; or whether he be but an editerial fiction, a sort of John Doc. or Richard Roe beneath whose gaberdine the Witness shelters himself, the more safely to discharge his arrows against persons and institutions obnoxious to him? Whether it be true, or a malicious lie, that the Belgian Brothers have at any time, or for any offence, confined any person in their establishment for three weeks, or two weeks, or one week, or even for twenty-four hours, in a dark cell three feet by four, without bed, bedding, or seat? Whether the "incontestible fact" of the Witness be an awful but faithful representation of atrocities actually being perpetrated in our enlightened age and civilized community; or whether it belongs to the same class of facts as those for the publication of which in the case of the Marquis of Ailsa, and the Rev. M. Belanger of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the editor of the Witness, when menaced with legal proseedings has ere this been compelled, like whip't hound, to whine out his craven, abject apologies - these we say are questions, or issues of fact, on which a jury will in duetime be called upon to pronounce; and upon which therefore, pendente lite it would be indecerous for us, or for any journalist to hazard any opinion. All we demand is a thorough and public investigation into their truth or faity.

Only this will we say. If by means of that investigation it be shown that the Belgian Brothers in charge of the Reformatory have indeed been guilty of the devilish cruelty al leged against them in the Witness, then heart and soul will we join with our Protestant contemporary in denouncing them, and their truly devilish cruelty, and in insisting upon their expulsion from this free and, we hope we may say, Christian Canada.

But if on the contrary, the result of the trial be to preve that the charges of crucky alloged as "incontestible" by the Witness are utterly false, we shall have the right to expect that all men, no matter of what race or creed, who love truth, justice, and fair play shall unite with us in execration of the black hearted scoundrel, who has publicly made these charges through the columns of a journal under his control. In the meantime we respectfully erave the silence of all our contemporaries.

PROTESTANT AND BOMISH PERSECUTIONS. -Whilst some of our separated brethren are generously running themselves into debt for the conversion of the unhappy French Canadian Uatholics, the members of another sect. that of the Mormons, are busy proselytising, and with no small success amongst the Protestants of Upper Canada. From articles in the Montreal Gazette and the Toronto Globe we gather that these Missions are extensively prosecuted, and with much success in Western Ontario; that they have won numbers; and that to so great an extent that, in some districts, especially where a large number of the Welsh people have settled-(these are for the most part Methodists)—there is scarce a famihold has-

> "Gone and joined the Mormons. The gay and festive Mormons.

Montreal Gazette. In one township a Mormon place of worship has been erected, in which the regular religious services of the sect are conducted, under the guidance of a Mormon clergyman, one of the head elders from Salt Lake. Revivals are frequent; and evidently the Mortmon faith is

But it also appears from the report of the other Protestant residents of one of the dis- great majority of the people in Lower Can- call policy dissimulation artifice and triots, where the Mormon elders, colporteurs, ada. The latter therefore have just as much stand projects of revenge. Jegus Christ being To

THE REFORMATORY.—In the early part of and mission agents are the most active, have right to treat the colperteurs, tract distributors last week there appeared in the Witness, over taken offence at this process; and in utter disthe signature of Humanity, and with a heading regard of these principles of "religious liberty" of which the Montreal Witness is the expenent, have adopted against their brother Protestants, a system of most brutal persecution. We copy from the Gazette of the 25th Jan. :-

> During the past year the inhabitants of a portion of that township have been visited at different times by leading members of the Latter Day Saints, with the view of scattering the "grain of mustard seed" to the people, amongst whom the sect counted numerous friends, who gave these men every aid and countenance in the promulgation and diffusion of the pecularities connected with their form of worship. The majority of the residents of the locality, however, were decidedly averse to these impostors planting their stakes in their midst, conceiving that the doctrines they held were, if not subversive of law and order, at least a mockery on the pure and hely religion they prefessed. Incited by bitter feelings, and with a determination to get rid of these individuals who had taken a prominent part in the spread of what they were pleased to term the "naked truth," as revealed to the heads of their denomination, a numerous party, some weeks since, met and organized

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE,

whose duties were prescribed. "The Latter Day Saints" were warned to leave the settlement quietly, and save trouble; but they did not head the gentle persuasion, and persisted in continuing their work of grace," despite the admonitions of the committee, who, up to this time, had used no violence towards any one of the sect. The members of the vigilance committee became exasperated at the conduct of the tribe, and determined to get rid of the imposters, as they termed them, at all hazards. Accordingly about two weeks ago, says the London Press, the chosen few, who had been deputed by the residents of the neighborhood to

CLEAR THEM OUT,

come what may afterwards, assembled, and proceeded en masse to the place where the "saints" were holding forth. The latter, however, were made acquainted with the intentions of their opponents, and had the doors of the temple securely barred against intruders. The vigilants, in consequence, failed to secure admission, and could not carry out their intentions. With a determination not to be feiled in their intentions, they again assembled on Thursday evening, the 9th of January, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, patiently awaited the return of the pilgrims from their house of worship, and pouncing upon them, had them bound securely, assisted them into a sleigh, which was in readiness to receive the saints, and dreve them off to a thickly-wooded forest, a few miles distant, where a plentiful supply of tar and feathers had been previously prepared. On the road to the bush the captives made night hideous with their piteous cries and entreaty for mercy at the hands of their captors, but the vigilants turned a deaf ear to their supplications, and were about to present each of them with a coat of tar, when a council of war was suggested, at which it was agreed to cease hestilities provided an assurance was given that they would cease their infidel teachings and leave for Nauvoo or some other place with as little delay as possible. This guarantee, the "saints" concluded to give, assuring their persecutors, as they called the committee, that they would not in future annoy the inhabitants of the district.

What will the Witness, what will the acalous champions of Free Enquiry and Religious Liberty in Lower Canada say to this? When some two years ago, one of their agents thrust himself into the Camp of the Volunteers; and was-most improperly we admit-pelted with potatocs and beef-bones, awful was the language of these our zealous contemporaries in their denunciations of the outrage. When the other day one of their agents, elders, or whatever the proper name may be-obtruded himself unbidden into a Catholic Church, from which however he was not ejested at once as he ought to have been, it was proclaimed an Outrage in that he was ordered to behave himself respectfully. But in Upper Canada things are managed in a different manner. The members of an obnexious sect, against which no illegal act has as yet been alleged, conducting their private worship within the walls of their ewn meeting-house are assaulted, bound, and with threats of greater violence—tarring and feathering-are forced to pledge themselves to leave the country, or renounce their faith. This is how Protestants behave to Protestants; and yet these fellows have the impertinence to lecture Catholics upon the rights of conscience

and religious liberty! We have of course no sympathy with the Mormons. To us they are but as are all others outside of the Catholic Church. Mormon or Methodiat, Latter Day Saint or Baptist, one is as much outside of the Church as is the other, and we care not to attempt even to determine the difficult question, whether this one, or that one be the further off. As of the fixed stars, many are so remote from our planetary system as to have no sensible annual parallax, so the nearest of the sects or heretical bodies, in that it is outside of, is still so remote from, the Church, or Catholic religious system, that it requires a cunning theological eye to determine any appreciable difference betwixt it and any other sect-though of course such difference may well exist. We care not therefore to discuss the religious merits or demerits of Mormonism; only we contend that, as before the law of God, and the law of man, the Mormons have just as good a right to seek the conversion to their form of belief of the other Protestant residents of Upper Canada, as have the Protestants of Lower Canada to seek the conversion to Protestantism of French Canadian Catholics; and however offensive to the majority of the people of U. Canada may be the proceedings of the Mormon Missienary Society those proceedings cannot be more justly offensive, or more insulting to them, than are the Gazette and the Globe that the majority of the preceedings of the F. O. M. Society to the of its divine founder condemns all that the

and other agents of the F. C. M. Society to a coat of tar and feathers, as had the Protestant Viguance Committee spoken of above, to preseed to acts of vielence against the M. M. Se. ciety and its agents and converts. "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander."

The desien which we wish to inculcate on the Montreal Witness is a lesson of moderation in the employment of vituperative adjectives and nouns substantive in capital letters, when narrating what he is pleased to term the "Persecution" of his friends by French Canadian Remanists. We seek not to justify the un. savory eggs, the petatoes, and beef-benes with which, on one or two occasions, the emissaries of the French Canadian Missionary Society have been regaled when obtruding themselves and their wares into the houses, assemblies, or places of worship of Cathelic; but we would bid our comtemporary contrast these petty, though improper manifestations of indignation by an insulted people, who hear their religion held up to scorn and ridicule, their clergy reviled with ribald abuse, and on whom the missionaries thrust themselves—with the violence of the Protestants of Upper Canada, as related in the Gazette, towards the prefessors of another form of Protestantism; with the organized and deliberate persecution of which, not the aggressive preachers of the obnoxious faith alone are the victims, but which stretches forth viclet hands to seize, tar and feather its inobtrusive professors, seeking only to worship God according to the dictates of their private judg. ment, and in the secrecy of their own dwell ings. Had such things been done in Lower Canada towards the Rev. M. Muraire say, or the Rev. Mr. Tanner-who are neither legally. nor morally, entitled to better treatment from French Canadian Catholics than the Mormon elders in Upper Canada are entitled to from the Protestants of Upper Canada-how could the Witness have found suitable terms wherein to denounce them. He has long agoused up the dictionary; long ago he has exhausted all the vituperative resources of the language, in his impassioned denunciations of "Romish Perse cutions," of the scoffers who throw sometimes rotten eggs, sometimes beef-bones at his p' Men of God." Our contemporary should take heed therefore to be more economical in his use of hard words, and should try " To Draw it

To Correspondents .- Our correspondent from Hastings may with a safe conscience give the lie direct to the gentleman, a resident of Montreal, who "made a statement a few days ago" to the effect that a Catholic who "had been" a Freemason (name for obvious reasons suppressed) was in 1837 buried with the rites of the Church, and at the same time with Masonic honors. All members of the Masonie Order are ipse facto excommunicate, and are therefore invariably refused-except upon repentance of course—the sacraments mi rites of the Church. Therefore if the unnamed Frenchman, who had been a Mason, received these, it is because he must, on his death-bed at least, have solemnly renounced his connection with the Brotherhood, and essed therefore to be entitled to Masonic heats. However if there be any doubts, we advise our correspondent to insist upon the names, dates, and place; then we can answer him. The anenymous is always suggestive of the false.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITKESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXVI.

THOU BHALT NOT MILL." " LOVE THY EXERUS." The second error is that of those, who persuade themselves that they have forgiven their enemies and yet only give exterior proofs of it. If in the leve of our neighbour, we find contained our whole duty towards man, this love of our enemies is undoubledly the fulfilment and perfection of that love. Hence we can never be better assured that we love our neighbour with a true and sincere Christian love than when we fergive him his offences, and are pro-pared to do good to him in return for injuries. as all perfect things are rare in proportion to their perfection, there are few, who having received an injury from their neighbour, say really and bull and sincerely in their hearts, I forgive you; Ilors you. If ever dissimulation and duplicity and deceit reign in the world, it is in the forgiving of enemies The rowdy world, it is true, openly returns affront for affront;—boasts of its hates; and glories in revenges. But this is the rowdy world,—that world which ignores in all things, and at all times, the law of God: makes its own bad passions and lus the sole rule of its conduct; and is never so full content as when it is trampling on every veril of religion and virtue. But the more prudent an eircumspect man of the world, knows how to co ceal his hates and his resentments under an outre appearance of politeness and urbanity. If he wish to injure the man who has offended him, he take care to conceal the hand which casts the stone; he wishes to humble a rival, he throws over him veil of a pretended reconciliation, in order that the rival may not discover whence the blow com Like Samson sleeping on the breast of Dalila, reposes on the bosom of a falsepeace. "Dissimilar tion," says St. Gregory of Nazianzen, "is never common, never so artificial, never se adroit, as the reconciliation of enemies." And yet, Christian soul, though by this treacher

and dissimulation you deceive your enemy and you self; you do not deceive Almighty God. Jest Christ commands you with no uncertain sound forgive your enemy all his offences, and that and and cordially. Wis words are "from your hesits" command interpreted after the spirit and intent

but that we should fulfilt. Being Wisdom itself, but that we should respect to the could not approve of diplicities and hypecricies, which are by their very nature opposed to truth and knowledge. He opposed the perfection of His law to the imperfection of the Mosaic law which was so to the imposite and interpretations of every kind, He epposed it to the conduct of the gentiles and nublicans, amongst whem it was sufficient to love those who loved you, and to do good to them who did good to you. He opposed it to the proud pharises, who regarded only the exterior of the cup without earing for the interior. But where would be the perfection of our Christian law, if we were permitted to conceal our enmitties and to cover our permisses? Do not the heathens and the publicans

No! Christian soul, when Jesus Christ said love, ne used a small word, but one full of grave instructions and great mysteries. In commanding us to love our enemies, all hatreds all duplicity, all secret resent ments, all projects of vengeance deferred, all feigned reconciliations, all false assurances of friendship are absolutely forbidden. Do you know what is meant by loving another? It is to wish him well. But how can you say, that you wish him well, when you have an intention or desire to do him ill? To love a person, is to judge always favourably of him. But hew can you say you are in this disposition, when you interpret his slightest words and actions in an unfavourable sense? To love a person is to open to him the most secret recesses of your heart. But how can you do so, when it would be to discover to him, your secret resentments against him, and your hidden, though deferred projects, of revenge?

But we forgive though we cannot forget. What Christian soul, you cannot forget and you think you have forgiven! You take pleasure in speaking of these injuries-you exaggerate them or at least you turn them over frequently in your mind. Then, depend upon it, you do not forgive. And to show you that you do not, answer me one question. When you have by chance offended one, whom you leve and whose friendship you sincerely prize, what, I pray you is the first request you make of him? Is it not that he will forget the affront and will bury it in the despest oblivion? And why do you do this? Because you feel assured, that he will never truly forgive until he has perfectly forgotten. And yet you think, that you have forgiven, whilst you have not forgotten. It is an illusion! and a snare!

When the psalmist prayed to God for forgiveness he prayed God to forget his offences. Remember not Oh Lord our offences (Ps 7) mindful of God's ancient mercy he prayed God also to remember it by fergetting his sins. Remember O Lord thy bowels of compassion; and thy mercies that are from the beginning of the world; the sins of my youth and my ignorances do not remember (B 24) and when through the Prophet Isaias, he would indicate to repentant sinners, that he is ready to forgive their sins, he promises to forget them. "I am, I am he says he who blots out thy iniquities for my own sake and I will not remember thy sins (42) and through the Prophet Ezechiel he announces the same. But if the wicked do penance for his sins which he hath committed and keep all my commandments and do judgment and justice living he shall live and shall not die I will not remember all his iniquities he hath done (18) and by the mouth of the prophet Micheas, he promises to cast our sins into the depths of the sea so as to lose all remembrance of them. He will turn again and have mercy on uz; he will put away our iniquities; and he will cast all our iniquities into the bottom of the sea (7) If then God shews his love for us by forgiving our sins; and forgives them by forgetting them; how can you hope to forgive, when you will not forget? how can you flatter yourself, that you love your enemy, when you do the very thing, which is sure to renew your hatred against him in your bosom? when you act over again in your mind those affronts by recalling them to your memory?

ciliations be true and sincere and not feigned and pretended, forget forever the offences you have re-ceived; bury them in eternal oblivion; make a selema compact with your tengue never to utter them; and with your memory never to read them, and with your will never to entertain them. To remember an insult, is to receive it again; and to retain the memory of an insult, is to put oneself in the danger of hating the insulter. For your ewn and should be fully known by our people here, that peace of mind then, for your own interest, banish they may appreciate the noble couple that have been their memory for ever from your mind. Carry net | so lately amongst us. the fox of the Spartan boy under your cloak. Nurse not the evils of this world. Let them die the deserved death of starration. Imitate the noble example of the chaste and meek Joseph. Illereated by his own brothers; hated unto doath; put down into a pit that he might perish and afterward sold into slavery not indeed out of any consideration for him, but that his brothers might save thir hands from blood: cast into the prison, because he would not fconsent to the desires of an unchaste woman; he forgot all: he uttered no syllable that would in-dicate either the cruelty of his brothers, or the calumny of the woman, who had tempted him to in ; he forgave truly ; therefore did his heart forget the injuries his lips were forbidden to speak. Thus act, Christian soul, if you would truly forgive; if you would truly love your enemies; if you would truly fulfil the commandment of Mount Sinai, Thou shalt not kill.

Yes. Christian soul, if you would that your recon-

THE ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDER A LA CAN NING.

"Garibaldi has left the International in consequence of a quarrel with Mazzini."-Eng. Paper. Dear Garibaldi! what has befall'n thee?

Where art thou gone to? Hero of the red-shirt! Theu whom the proud dames-ladies of Southamp-Feted and petted.

ton-

Quarrell'd with Mazzini? Oh! that was wrong, Sir. He loves God's priesthood-even less than thou

Less than Asmodeus-prince of all the devils Leves holy water.

Quarrell'd with Mazzini? What! art thou poutty? What! In the sulks? Thou prince of fillibusters! Did he insult thee? Said he aught about thy "Tendon Achilles?"

Well! you must know, Sir, fighting at a distance, Belching forth metaphor rhapsody and brimstone, Stirring the world with pious dithyrambrics Choke full of wrath, is

All very good, Sir, with the profane vulgar; Takes with the rabble, and with dames of weak mind.

But the world took thee for something better Than Johanny Falstaff.

History tells us how a certain Roman Let fall his shield upon the tented plains of Famous Pharealia; nor asked leave to To go back and fetch it.

History tells us how another hero, Vowing vengeance gainst the proud Tiara, Cried "Rome or Death," and straight from Papal

bayonets Hel Ran like a buck goat.

Art thou this same Guiseppi Garibaldi? Scampering o'er the plains of fair Italia. Surely thou ast not. What would all, those fair dames yraquitiw

Say at Southampton? No. there must surely be some other "Seppi" Deck'd in a red-shirt—prince of fillibusters!

Some other said dress'd out in valiant lion's skin

Brying and—fleeing.

No, there must surely be some other braggart Wretch who pretends to be the brave Guiseppi, Some serdid coward |-- reprebate degraded Spiritless outcast.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURCH MAGAZINE-January, 1873.—The current number contains articles of much interest—two especially on religious subjects. "The Issues Raised by the Protestant Synod of France," and "Christian Philosophy in England." Beth of these are amusing and instructive, as shewing into what absurdities, from whence escape is hopeless Protestantism leads its votaries. There is no political article. The subjoined is a list of the contents:—The Parisians, book iv.; The Issues Raised by the Protestant Syned of France; A True Reformer, part xi.; Christian Philosophy in England; The Lost Secret of the Cosos Group; Sir Tracy: An Arthurian

A correspondent sends us the following, with a request to publish it, which we do with pleasure:-

The Countess of Dufferin, who so charmed and endeared herself to all during her late visit to the city, is a grand-daughter of the celebrated Irish patriot, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, this fact—as we say in Ireland-accounts for the " good drop in her." A word about her ancestor will not be out of place here. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, a gentleman of property in the County Down-one of the purest and most chivalrous characters of any age-was convicted by a packed jury (sometime before the rising of '98) for having circulated the famous "Universal Emancipation Address," he was defended by Curran in his still more famous speech, which will remain a lasting memorial of Irish eloquence, but notwithstanding Curran's eloquence, and the influence of friends, Rowan was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate. His friends planned and successfully carried out his escape, as follows: his faithful steward was permitted to see him for a few minutes in jail, they exchanged clothes in an incredibly short time, and Mr. Rowan walked out of Newgate in his stewards "old hat and big coat," passing the turnkeys, escaped. His friends had engaged a schooner to take him to France—the vessel was manned by five sailors, who knew nothing of the name or character of the person they were to carry to France. They agreed to take a person to Havre for one hundred guineas and to sail the next merning. The night Mr. Rowan escaped out of jail, he boarded the little vessel. The vessel however could not sail next morning as intended, the wind being unfavourable-and centinued so for five or six days.

The morning after Mr. Rowan's escape from jail. Dublin was full of the "Hue and Cry." A proclamation offering three thousand pounds (£3,000) reward for his apprehension, was immediately issued by the government. The crew of the schooner were all Irishmen, some of them were constantly on shore, one brought on board "the proclamation" and read it aloud to the others in Mr. Rowan's presence, one of the crew looking steadily at Mr. Rewan during the reading of it-which accurately described the person for whom the reward was offered-exclaimed, You are the man, this is Archibald Hamilton Rowan! Mr. Rowan without a moment's hesitation answered. I am Rowan, but you are Irishmen, act as you think preper," instantly every one of the crew answered, Mr. Rowan you are safe. By us you shall never be given up, we have agreed to carry you to France, and there you shall be landed." Next day the wind was favourable and the schooner sailed for France, where they safely landed, as they agreed to do, the Irish matriot.

These poor sailors-to their honor, and to the honor of Ireland-accepted the 100 guineas for the voyage, when any one of them could have had the three thousand pounds by giving him up. This little episode of Irish history, records an instauce of Irish virtue and patriotism, equal to anything found paraded in the pages of Grecian or Roman history,

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society held in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday, the 26th January 1873, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year :-President and Director, Ex officio-Rev. Father CARROLL.

Edward Murphy, Esq,-lst Vice President, reelected.

A. Brogan-2nd Vice President, Patrick Reynelds-Treasurer.

Samuel Cross—Secretary.
Michael Sharkey—Grand Marshall. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE .- Messrs. James Connaughton, Chairman—William Donnelly, John Walsh, James Daly, Joseph, Doyle, Felix Callahan, Bernard Emerson, James O'Neil, Moses Forguson, Lawrence McGee and P. Newman.

West Ward, P. Stafford; East Ward, James Darcy; St. Anns Ward, Charles Meffat; St. Antoine Ward, John Cahill; St. Lawrence Ward, M. Connell; St. Louis Ward, John Kelly: St. James Ward, Andrew Emerson; St. Mary's Ward, Edward McMakon.

ST. ANNS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the annual Meeting held in St. Anns Church on the 26th January 1873. Rev. Father Hogan, presiding the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.

REV. JAMES BROWN.—President Wm. Brennan—1st Vice President James Duggan—2nd Vice President Patrick Flannery-Secretary Michael Grove-Treasurer Patrick Kennedy-Grand Marshall

James Clark-Assistand Marshall COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT .- John Harding, Chairman; Wm. Kelly, George Cummings, Thomas O'Connell, Daniel Martin, John Lynch, Michael Ryan, John Gallery, John Crowe, Thomas McGarity, Denis Graham, Pierce Marshall.

VIGILARCE COMMITTEE.

District No. 1. Patrick O'Mealia, 2. Chirstopher Dunn, 3. John McCarthy,

4. Michael Murphy, 5. James J. Harding, 6. Michael Moffatt, and Denis Gleeson, 7. John Whitley, 8. Thomas Lattimore,

BENEFIT BRANCH .-- Mr. Lawrence McDonald, Secretary, Mr. John Joseph Cox, Tressurer. Council. - Messrs Thomas Price, Edward Wheeler

and James Gaffney.

The St. Ann's Total Abstinence Society has done an immense amount of good in St. Ann's Parish since its organization. Intemperance has almost entirely disappeared from the district, through the exertions of Rev. Father Hogan, Parish Priest, and Rev. Father Brown, the President of the Society, who were indefatigable in their exertions in connection with the Officers of the Society in carrying the banner of Temperance to gladden many a home that had been desolate. Such a good work should meet the en-couragement of every man who desires to maintain good order, and encourage and extend the blessings of temperance. We hearlily wish the foolety success in the good work which it has undertaken.

SAINT' BRIDGETS ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEBEC.

The annual meeting of the Saint Bridget's Asylum Association was held, pursuant to advertisement, in the Hall of the Catholic Institute on Monday evening, 30th of December last. The Reverend Mr. McGauran was in the chair, and after a few introductory remarks on the condition and progress of the Asylum, called upon the Secretary to read the annual report as follows :---

To the St. Bridget's Asylum Association.

Gratianan,-The Trustees have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Asylum for the year 1872.

At the commencement of the year there were in the Asylum-inmates and the admissions during the

year have been Making in all.....

discharged......21 and have died 5 eaving in the Asylum at this

Of this number there have been

date..... 57 Viz:-35 adults and 22 chidren. Some of the children admitted being very young and of feeble health, the matron attended them personally, thus adding to the labors which that good lady had zealously and graciously performed during

the many years she has filled that office. The asylum has been singularly free from sickness during the year, but whenever any of the inmates required medical attendance it has been given as heretofore by Dr. Wherry, free of charge, and for which he deserves the thanks of all parties concern-

The Trustees have to acknowledge with gratitude their obligations to the Directors of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank for their munificent donation of Ten Thousand dollars (\$10,000), in debentures of the City of Hamilton, and one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$145,57) in cash. They desire also to thank the Legislature of the Province for its continuance of the usual Annual Grant, as also the St. Patrick's Society for its annual donation of Ffty dollars. These sums with others given in detail in the Tracsurer's statement, show that the receipts of the year amount to Thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and and twelve cents, a result which is unprecedented

very gratifying to its friends. In the last Annual Report the Trustees informed the Association that an Endowment Fund had been commenced; they have now to state that they have placed to the credit of that fund the debentures above referred to, so that it amounts new to the sum of \$13,569,73.

since the asylum was founded, and which must be

Considerable progress has been made in completing the interior of the new building at a cost of \$2,130, and it will be ready for occupation about the month of June next, when the much needed classification of the inmates will take place.

During the course of the year the Trustees anxious to carry into effect the unanimous desire of the Association and of all the supporters of the Asylum, have endeavored to procure a community of Nuns to take charge of its administration, and they regret to say that their efforts, so far, have been unsuccess-The present system will have therefore, to be continued, with, however, one important change from which much benefit may be expected, namely the visiting of the Asylum weekly by the Ladies of the St. Patrick's Ladies' Charitable Society.

These good ladies, to whom the Asylum already owes so much, have, notwithstanding the labors consequent on the preparations for a bazaar which they intend helding next autumn, consented to superintend its internal affairs for the ensuing year, and the Trustees are certain that they will render invaluable assistance to the matron in the many and arduous duties which devolve upon her.

The trustees have again to congratulate the Association on the continued improvement in its affairs, and feel assured that the members and all friends of the Asylum will unite with them in heartily thanking Almighty God for the favors which He has over bestowed on the Asylum since the day on which it was founded on such, humanly speaking, very slender prospects.

The whole respectfully submitted. B. McGAURAN, Priest.

President. MAURICE O'LEARY,

. Secretary.
The Treasurer then read the following statement of receipts and expenditure: The Treasurer in account with the St. Bridget's Asylum Association.

grant from Legislature	500	00
City of Hamilton debentures received		
frem Quebec Provident and Savings		
Bank	16840	00
interest on debentures	361	31
dividend on Bank stock	162	44
interest on deposits in Bank		60
donated by St. Patrick's Society		00
Received for board of immates	162	00
le subscription of members and dona-		
tions	53	GQ
bequest of late Mrs. Thomas Casey	10	00
donation from a friend through Mr. M.		
Enright	35	60
received from Brennan's exhibition of		
Irish Scenery	50	€0
received from St. Vincent de Paul.		- 1
through Mr. M. O'Leary, bequest of	•	
late Thomas Gard	1016	45
received for ashes	8	90
received from Revd. Mr. McGauran,		
(estate of the late P. Moran)	171	42
bequest from the late Wm. Roche	40	00
received from his Grace the Archbishop		
bequest from the late C. F. Langevin	100	00
received bequest from the late John		- 1
Hanafin	100	00
received bequest from late Miss Miladie	200	00
received from the Ladies of Christian		- 1
Doctrine Society	99	00
received through Miss Bradley for sun-		

received from the Ladies of Christian Doctrine Society	99 00
received through Miss Bradley for sun- dry articles and labour	88 49
	16529 51
balance	325 48
December 30th, 1872.	Cr.
pd. baker, oatmeal, &c	397 88
&c	302 66
« grocer	334 27
" vegetables, &c	92 95
" grazing cows, bran and straw,	
&c,	64 59
" fire wood	430 20
" clothing and medicine	153 12
funeral expenses	12 00
cab hire for clergy, &c	63 00
salaries and wages	288 33
tinsmith and Plumbers	29 60
premium of Insurance	96 20
·	
ACCOUNTS AND ACCOU	6 60
printing and advertising, &C. caringe on goods sent to Asylume [16] shares [Infon Band stock	
Asylum	4 50
10 shares Union Band stock	1062 50
pp. 1 (1) 4 (2) [1] (4 (4 (1) 1) 10 (4 (2) 2) [20] (4 (2) 2) [20] (4 (2) 2) [20] (4 (2) 2) [20] (4 (2) 2) [20]	4- (415) - 1/4

returned St. Vincent de Paul Society, per Mr. M. O'Leary

To

rent due fer meetings books, stationery, &c..... 16 39 furniture, &c.... 2912 building fund.....interest to estate late Revd. 2130 01 Mr. O'Grady 216 00 house cleaning, &c..... endewment fund, Hamilton debentures transferred...... 19400 60 By balance.... **32548** 16529 51

E. & O. E.

William Quinn, Treasurer.

It was moved by Alderman Hearn M.P.P., seconded by Mr . Mathew F. Walsh, and Resolved,-That the annual reports of the Trustees and Treasurer, just read, furnish evidence of wise management on the part of the Trustees and afford much cause for satisfaction to the Association: that

they be received, adopted and published.

The meeting then adjourned. M. O'LEARY (Signed,) Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED. - Of Peter Osselin, aged about 36, and who during the summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his father, Anthony Osselin, Lafontaine P. O., Ontario. It is sumored that the Hon. Mr. Chauveau has

been named Speaker of the Senate in place of Mr. Cauchon, resigned; that the Hon. Mr. Quimet will be Premier of the Quebec Cabinet and Provincial Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Irvine becoming Attorney-General, to be succeeded by Mr. Chapleau as Solicitor-General, and Dr. Fortier, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in place of Dr Beaubien, appointed one of the thirteen delegates of the Canada Pacific Railway -Mont. Gazette.

The Daily Omario gives publicity to the latest imposition, which is as follows :- A coloured youth about twenty (20) years of age came to Deaf and Durab Institution on Wednesday afternoon last and said he was deaf and dumb. He could write; said he had been deaf and dumb six years from a cut on his head. He gave his same as Isaac Isaiah Butler, and said he lived in Rockford, ten miles from Simcoe, Ont. Efforts were made to get him to speak but he held his tongue. Dr. Palmer sent the following telegram to the Post-master at Rockford :- "A coloured boy, Isaac Butler, says he is from Rockford and is deaf and dumb. What is his character?" He received this reply :- Isaac Butler, coloured boy left Reckford last August. He was not then deaf nor dumb. He was sent down to Mr. Petrie, Chief of Police, who soon restored his speech. This morning he was brought up before Mr. Diamond, Police Magistrate, on a chargh of vagrancy, who sent him to jail for 30 days at hard labour where he will have abundant opportunity for silent communion.

An Ottawa young man is going to try his luck in breach of promise case. It's the success of the Montreal dentist that's prompting him to it.

Exicuation.—During the summer season of 1871, ,300 emigrants landed at Halifax to settle in Nova

Hay is worth \$20 and \$22 per ton in the City of Ottawa. It is reported that gold has been discovered at

Caledonia, Albert County, N. B. It is stated that Mr. Justice Taschereau will be

apppointed a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in the place of Mr. Justice Caron, appointed Lieut-Governor.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MAI	RKI	eT(₹.
Flour # brl. of 196 BPollards\$2	.25	ത	\$8.00
Superior Extra 0			0.00
Extra 7			7.25
	.65		6.75
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0	.00	(a)	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) C	.10	FQ)	6.13
Strong Bakers'			6.40
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	•		
	90.0	a	0.01
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]			
	90.0	1	6.00
	.70	FQ)	5.86
	00.	100	0.90
	.00	€	5.10
	.00	(1)	4.2
	.80	1	2.90
	.20	æ	3.2
	.60	M)	0.00
	.48	æ	0.60
	.91	Æ	0.00
Cheese, per lbs	.12	1	0.13
	.31	10	6.3
	.00	a	5.20
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs	.57	m	0.00
	.77		0.80
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs			5.6
200000000000000000000000000000000000000			
		_	

Asylum Association,	_		Chcese, per 10s 0.12 @	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	D	٦,	Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.31 @	6.33
January 1st, 1872.			Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.90 @	5.20
To balance on hand from last year	3301	39	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.571@	. 0.60
grant from Legislature	500	00	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.771 @	0.80
City of Hamilton debentures received			Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs 5.60 @	5.65
frem Quebec Provident and Savings				
Bank	10000	60	TORONTO FARMERS MARKET.	1
interest on debentures	361			
dividend on Bank stock	162	44	Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 30	1 50
interest on deposits in Bank	36	60	do spring do I 24	0 00
donated by St. Patrick's Society	50	60	Barley do 0 66	0 69
Received for board of inmates	162	00	Oats do 0 43	0 44
Te subscription of members and dona-			Peas do 0 66	0 70
tions	53	69	Rye do 0 65	0 66
bequest of late Mrs. Thomas Casey	10	60	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 0 00	6 00
donation from a friend through Mr. M.			Beef, bind-qrs. per lb 0 053	0 08
Enright	35	60	" fore-quarters " 6 03	0 94
received from Brennan's exhibition of			Mutton, by earcase, per lb 0 05}	0 00
Irish Scenery	50	90	Chickens, per pair 0 30	0 50
received from St. Vincent de Paul.			Ducks, per brace 0 40	0 60
through Mr. M. O'Leary, bequest of			Geese, each 0 40	0 70
late Thomas Gard	1016	45	Turkeys 9 60	1 50
received for ashes	8	00	Butter, ib. rolls 0 20	0 22
received from Revd. Mr. McGauran,	_		" large rolls 6 13	0 15
(estate of the late P. Moran)	171	42	tub dairy 0 15	0 17
bequest from the late Wm. Roche		00	Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 27	0 30
received from his Grace the Archbishop		- 1	" packed 0 22	0 23
bequest from the late C. F. Langevin	100	00	Apples, per brl	3 00
received bequest from the late John		-	Potatoes, per bag 0 50	0 60
Hanafin	100	00	Onions, per bush 1 50	}
received bequest from late Miss Miladie	200		Tomatoes, per bush nen	- 1
received from the Ladies of Christian		•	Turnips, per bush 0 30	0 40
Doctrine Society	99	00	Carrots do 0 40	0 50
received through Miss Bradley for sun-	•••	•	Bects do 6 60	0 75
dry articles and labour	88	40	Parenips do 0 40	
			Cabbage, per doz 0 40	0 50
•	16529	51		27 00
			Stra w 9 00	12 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR—little change; XXXI at \$7,50 to \$8,50 per barrel; spring extra, \$6,50 to \$7,00, and No. 1 superfine wholesale \$3,00, retail \$3,55, per 100 lbs. Gnam-Barley selling at 55 to 68c. Rye 56 to 57c. Wheat \$1,00 to \$1,20. Peas 65c. Oats 33 to 35c.

Potators are plentiful, at about 55 to 65c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bu-

BUTTER—Ordinary 15 to 16c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 18 to 29c for lb. rolls. Eggs scarce at 25 to 30c. Cheese, no change on market, 12c; in stere 13 to 14c.

288 33 13 to 14c.

29 69 Mgar.—Beef steady at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.;

96 20 killed fresh selling at \$6.50, best quality. "Pork sells mostly at \$6.00, but may be quoted from \$5.50 to For further information, and time of Arrival and \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 to \$17; prime mess \$14 to Departure of all Traing at the forminal and way \$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 5 to 6c. Hams 15c. stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure to 16c. Smeked shoulders to 1.6c. Hams 15c. Station, or at No. 148 St. James Street, or 102 50 Powers. Turkers from 75 to 1.6c upwards to 16c. Smeked shoulders from 75 to 1.6c upwards to 16c. Smeked shoulders from 75 to 1.6c upwards to 16c. Smeked shoulders from 75 to 1.6c upwards to 16c of 16c upwards to 16c

Hay \$11,00 to \$15,00 a ton; Straw \$9. Weop selling at \$4,75 to \$5,25 for hard, and \$2,50 to \$3,25 fer seft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered,

per ton. Hiers.—Market has delined, \$77; for untrimmed per 180 lbs. First class pelts \$1,10 to \$1,40; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c. per lb., rendered; 4½ rough. Descon Skins 50 to 60c. Pot Ashes \$5 per 100 lbs.—British Whig.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JEREMIAH McCARTMY, Blacksmith and Machinist, who left Cork, Ireland, in June '44 in Her Majesty's Ship "John Bolter" bound to Cape Town. Was in Publa, Mexico, in May '45; in Kingston, Canada, September of the same year; in Quebec in '45, when last heard frem he was in Souris, Prince Edward Island, working at his trade. There is £2,000 lefs with the undersigned, being the proceeds of his property left in the kesping of James E. Barry, lately deceased, which will be paid to him if alive or to his hoirs if he be dead, duly attested.

JAMES WALLACE, JOHN B O'CONNOR, Mill-street,

Co. Cork, Ireland.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Netice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if required.

By order of the Directors. J. B. LAFLEUR, Sec.-Treasurer.

26-1 m

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873.

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

head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

The beginning of the year is a fit time for subscribing to the valuable, and very cheap reprints of the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the Leanard Scott Publishing Company: we therefore publish their advertisement, showing how very mederate are their terms :--

FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. AND THE Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster,

and British QUARTERLY REVIEWS, Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about

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quarter at the office of delivery. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

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OF CANADA. 1872-73 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Care on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :---GOING WEST.

Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Godorich, Buffulo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points 8.00 p.m. Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all

Stations at 6.00 a.m. Passenger Train for Brockville and all Infermediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m. Trains Montreal for Lachine at 7:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.

Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8 a.m. 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Express for Beston via Vermont Central Point, connecting with Trains on the

Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction

nections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named. The splended steamer "CARLOTTA," running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway,

will leave Portland for Halifax, N.S., every Saturday at 4.00 p.m. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight.
The Steamship "CHASE" will also run between

Portland and Halifax.

The International Company's Steamers, also rugning in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m., for St. Jehn, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

inate The commission of Thirty has presented to the president of the French Republic a proposal of three articles which is to operate as a modus vivendi between the Chamber and the President. The first 00 article very much restricts the President's right of and imprevement of the fortifications at Cologne, speaking in the Chamber. The second gives thim Keenigeburg, Wilhemshoen, Kiel and Posen. and the third claims for the two Chambers (one to be created) the bower of dissolving the Assembly. The Commission has a bill ready for the creation of at a Second Chamber, and will also propose one re-lative to the election of deputies. M. Thiers being called upon to give his opinion upon these preposititions, agreed at once to the necessity of a Second Chamber. He did not think he could accept a right of a suspensive vote extending oven a less period than four months. He did not intend to oppose the regulations proposed by the Commission to limit his right of speaking; but he pointed out the grave inconveniences which might arise.

Panis, Feb 4.- The Deputies of the Extreme Left held a meeting last night, at which an address was introduced expressing the sympathy of the republican members of the Assembly with General Garibaldi, and protesting against the severe comments on his interference in the late war, made by members of the Right in the debate on the Lyons contracts. The address was immediately signed by 70 of the

A census of the Paris population has just been taken, from which it appears there are in that city 1,732,520 Catholics, 30,421 Jews, 17,281 Calvinists, 15,940 Lutherans, 9,485 Anglicans, Methodists, and Quakers; 422 Mahometans, and 2,500 Free-thinkers, or persons who have declared themselves as of no religion.

Communistic principles, and greatly protected and beloved by M. Jules Simon, a hymn is sung by the boys and girls, in honor of Bacchus, Ceres and Venus. "Celebrons dans ce beau jour

In one of the Lyons Schools, kept by laymen of

Les presens de Bacchus, de la verte Pomone Et la blonde Ceresse (sic) La decaso des amours.

"Let us honor Bacchus, Pomona, Ceres, and the goddess of Love." En avant. How true it is, that if your pagan overthrows one religion he must get up another. "Down with Christianity, up with paganism." Sooner or later they will worship Mr. Darwin's monkey, or even, perhaps, himself .- Cathelie

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III .- It results from the text of a decument found at the Tuileries, and published by the Provisional Government, and which is new before us, that the Emperor Napoleon III. was early in July, 1870, ascertained by his medical attendants to be suffering from the disease of which he has died-calculous pyelitis-and that they then urged the propriety of a physical examination, to which, however, the Emperor only consented to submit for the first time in December, 1872, under chloroform, at the hands of Sir Henry Thompson. Earlier submission to treatment for the removal of the calculus might obviously have greatly prolonged his life. The consideration of the post mortem statement leads to the conclusion that the actual cause of death was uremic accumulation in the blood, consequent on the advanced state of renal disease, to which a suddenly fatal comma was consecutive. The drowsiness noticed in the published reports confirms this view. This is indeed the cause of mortality which is most to be dreaded whore renal disease lurks in the patient, the subject of vesical calculus. Its probability had been forescen, and precautions taken against it in this in-The amount of renal disease was, however, beyond any means of diagnosis, where, as in this case it was secondary to pressure and not of a primitivo character,—Medical Record.

SPAIN.

The deposition of the engineer of the steamer Murillo has been taken before the British Consul at Cadiz. The statement coincides with the previous account of the disaster. Pending investigation, the master of the steamer and some of the crew have been arrested. They admit they were in collision with the vessel, but deny it was the Northfleet.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Of course all the Liberal journals are bitter against the Pope because he spoke of the Picdmontese Government." The Opinioue remarks "the Head of the faithful cannot pretend to ignore the Italian Government. All the Powers have recognised it, and the Pope does not wish to do so. It will be said to be the protest of right against might. Is it not on the contrary the protest of Absolutism against Liberty!"

The "Gazetta d'Italia" says :-- "The Pope, speaking of the Italian Government, calls it the Piedmontese Government, ignoring altogether the accomplished facts of 1859 to 1870." And the same paper says that in this Pius IX. gives a proof of hostility to nationality; which term means, no doubt, the Revolution. All the Liberal Italian papers are enraged that, though the Italian Government is recognised as such by Europe, the Pope still calls it the Pied-montese. From this we gather that these papers are of opinion, first, that the Pope is the only one who recognises, or rather, who has the courage and the power to recognise right; and secondly, that something else besides the "accomplished fact" is necessary to constitute a regular Government. And now why should the Pope call the Government of Lanza & Co. anything else but the Piedmontese Go-vernment? When the King of Italy, as Napoleon I. styled himself, drove from their thrones the King of Sardinia and the other princes of Italy, did they recognize Napoleon I. as King of Italy? Never once. It matters little if all the powers of the world have recognised the next Kingdom of Italy, their acknowledgment is not much more than the acknowledgment of a fact, a ceremony. The recognition of the Italian Kingdom by the Pope would be a judgment that they were right, it would be a renouncing of the rights of the Church, and it would be a contradiction of what he has already done, and the Pope does not usually contradict himself.

Roun.-An idea may be formed of how modern Italy educates children, from the following incident mentioned by a Roman paper: "The other morning the Viaticum was being carried to a sick person.

Each person who noticed its passing knelt in reverence, or, at least, took off their bats; not so a number of children belonging to the national schools they retained their caps, and scoffed and mocked the procession in such an indecent manner as to give offence to all who beheld them. Assuredly Italy need not announce her determination to sunpress religious instruction in her schools. She has done so long ago, and the future will show the result. The word petroleum is becoming only too popular in that land .- Catholic Review.

SWITZERLAND.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AND THE JESUITS.—The Federal Council threatens to send a Federal commissioner into the cauton of Valais if the Government of that canton continues any longer to tolerate the presence of Jesuits in its schools.

Evenerated and the GERMANY.

The Prussian Government has managed to divert the indignation of the Liberal Press from the Pope

raged at such freatment of its contemporaries, then printed the Allocution which it had at first only given in Latin, "wishing to share the fate of its "colleagues." The Spener also was confiscated, and all the Liberal papers join in an indignant chorus.

Beauty, February 4 .- Bismarck has submitted a proposal to the German Federal Council for an appropriation of 9,000,840 thalers each, for the erection

Brutin, Feb. 6 .- The editor of a Posen newspaper was sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing an article entitled "The Battle with God's Church."

PROTEST AGAINST THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.-The Cathelic Bishops have addressed a memorial to the Emperor, protesting against the passage of the Ecclesiastical Bill now before the Prussian Dies. RUSSIA.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN DIFFICULTY. - BERLIN, Feb. 3. The Post of this city intimates that in Diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg the assurances given the British Gevernment by Count Schonvaloff are not sustained. The feeling is that the conditions to be imposed on Khiva will depend on the measure of her resistance and Russia's sacrifices.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5 .- The Official Clazette of this city in an article on the movements of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the indifference with which Great Rritain views the growth of the United States of North America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia. The Gazette says British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes its article by advising the British Government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia, than she does of that of the United States.

The Russian fleet now in the Baltic will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

The London Times of January 25th says: "Except for the purpose of holding Persia within her grasp, or invading Afghanistan, Russia can have no motive in overrunning the vast steppes of Southern Khiva or exploring the passes of Bada Kashan. Now, inasmuch as neither of these objects could be attempted without the certainty of a rupture with Great Britain, it is both politic and straightforward to point this out in an amicable spirit and in good time.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA - LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The cholera has again broken out in a virulent manner at several places in Russia and Hungary.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA .- The Revolution is proteam in the disguises it can assume. It adopts characteristics suited to each country. I am certain that the respectable Starophiles little suspect that they are acting as the pioneers of that plague which is lavaging other countries. The mania for nationalities is only one of the shapes Revolution puts on. It diverts attention, it flatters the passions and the ignorance of the Russians; it is quietly undermining the soil, taking power and political initiative out of the hands of their present holders; professing to make public opinion all-powerful for the good of the people, but really to serve the ends of unprincipled and godless schemers; and then, out of all this comes, some fine morning, the Revolution full-blown. Doubtless there are good social elements still left in Russia; but what of that? Are there not such everywhere? The turbulent minority takes no account of the well-disposed majority; the most dangerous are also the most active and pertinacious; and they obey the word of command.

THE CHURCH.-Religion might yet act with powerful offect in Russia, for the people have still preserved their primitive faith; but, as Mr. Hepworth Dixon has remarked, the established clergy are not the men to keep it in vigour and to put it in action when it is needed. That is why the religious question is such a critical thing in Russia, and why her re-union with the the Catholic Church is the sole condition on which the principle of religion can be preserved here. I have said this before, and I do so because I have had it so strengly impressed upon my mind.

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

CONTINUED FROM 2ND PAGE.

traveller will cry out, "O! look at rich Protostant Switzerland, and poor Catholic Switzerland." Let us see now how poor Catholic Ireland, with her moral population, stands with respect to education, of course went to the English Treasury. The exwhen contrasted with commercial Protestant Eugland, with its mines and factories and all sorts of industries. The English Commissions have not yet published, that I have seen, correct returns of school attendance. The Anglo-Saxen does not wish to tell a lie, but he is very loth to acknowledge the truth when it is to his dishonor. According to Kay, a Fellow of Cambridge College, and travelling Backelor of that University, there were 8,000,000 persons in England totally uneducated. This from a population of 22,000,000 makes one-third of the entire pepulation uneducated. One-half of those under 14 years of age were not attending any school at all. Yet he remarks that Roman Catholic schools are the best conducted in England, and have the greatest preportional number attending them. He quotes as his authorities Her Majesty's School Inspectors, the Records of the Statistical Society, and the North British Review, Let us now see the state of poor Catholic Ireland. Of a population of 5,550,000, the total number of pupils attending public or private schools was 1,182,847, or considerably more than one-fifth of the entire population. Poor children, instead of being pent up in factories earning a few pence a day, you are half starved and naked attending school. Again, as regards pauperism, in 1869 the population of England was, according to Henry Mayhew, 22,000,000; of this number there were 1,039,549, or in round numbers, 1 pauper in 21 inhabitants. At the same time, Scotland had a population of 3,200,000, while its paupers were 128,087, or about one in twenty-five; from which we see that Scotland is proportionally better off than England. But now for poor Ireland .-Her population is 5,550,000; her paupers 74,743, or in round numbers I in 74: that is to say, more than 31 times better off than Scotland. Does Catholic charity and the Catholic religion relieve Ireland of its paupers, or does greater reading of the Bible leave England with more paupers than any other part of the civilized world? And even at this rate the condition of England has improved, for we read that in 1848, in addition to the hundreds of thousands assisted by charitable individuals, there were 1,876,541 paupers relieved by the Board of Guardians, that is one person in eight was a pauper. We all know how easy it is to derange the equilibrium of England, and bring on a famine or a revolution. Now, with regard to the criminal statistics of the same countries. The population of England in 1869 was 22,000,000, whilst the number of criminals convicted was 14,340; that is, one in 1,500. Scotland is more criminal than this; with a population of 3,200,000, she had 2,592 convicted criminals, or one in 1,240. Benighted Catholic Ireland, with a population of 5,550,000, had of criminals convicted of much slighter crimes, 2,452, or 1 in 2,250 persons that is to say, Ireland is less criminal than Edgland, in the proportion of 2 to 3, and than Scotland in proportion nearly of 2 to 4. I will spare my hearers the very great pain of listening to the record of immorality and illegitimacy in Protestant as compared with Catholic countries; but I may quote a few in order to give you a slight idea of their respective

man Empire. Austria has a population of 35,000, 600, whilst that of Germany is 30,000,000. The imports of Austria in 1869 were 166,000,600 florins, and of Germany 90,000,006 thalers; the experts in the same year being 227,000,000 florins, whilst those of Germany were 123,000,000 thalers. From this it appears, floring and thalers being reduced to an equal value, Protestant Germany has no advantage over Catholic Austria, the excess of population in Austria being also considered. Let us now glance at muchabused Spain's exports to Great Britain, and what she received in return. In 1869 she exported £6,346,741 sterling, principally in wines; whilst she received in return only £2,204,115, principally in the shape of linen, yarn, iron, and coals. In 1863 there were 1,991 mines in operation in Spain slone Little Portugal, too, exported to Great Britain, in the same year, nearly twice as much as she imported. Let us now compare Catholic Belgium with Protestant Holland, which was once the commercial rival of England. It is now, according to Mr. Lang. a country full of capitalists and paupers. Belgium the strictest Catholic country in Europe, is the most prosperous. The population of Belgium is about 5,000,000—that is, 430 persons to the square milethe most dense population in Europe. Protestant Holland, on the other hand, has a population of 4-900,000, or only about 286 to the square mile. Of the 5,000,000 who inhabit Belgium, Protestants amount to about 13,000, and the Jews to about 1,500 with perfect freedom of religion. It is at present the happiest and most prosperous country in the world, rejoicing in its nowly-acquired liberty from the yoke of Holland. The statistics which I quote are taken from official and Parliamentary returns, and from Protestant authorities alone-from Frederick Martin's Year Book for Politicians and Merchants for the year 1871, from Kay, travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge, from Thom's Almanac, and from Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor." I do not wish to infer that religion is the cause of all this, but certainly it does not hinder prosperity. The cause of the distress of the Catholic Irish is that four-fifths of their lands were taken from them and handed over to Protestants. Nearly all the rich landlords spend the incomes derived from their lands out of Ireland. £4,000,000. Her commerce was destroyed by the unjust legislation of a foreign parliament; £1,000-900 surplus taxes is spent yearly to adorn public parks in London. That neither religion nor nationality tends to the impoverishing of the Irish is proved from the immense fortunes and comfortable circumstances which the tens of thousands of Irish who came to this country poor, have procured for themselves by honest industry. Besides, by a most unjust arrangement made at the time of the so-called Union in 1800, Ircland must be kept poor. The debt of England, at that time, amounted to £450,-504,984 sterling-that is, sixteen and a half times the debt of Ireland, which was £28,545,134. To pay the interest on the debt required £17,718,851 sterling; but the Irish interest was paid by £1,244,463. I quote from Parliamentary papers No. 35, in the year 1819. It is not a good speculation to take in as a partner in business one enormously in debt. Ireland at the time of this Union was in a most prosperous condition. The debt of Ireland, managed by the English Parliament, increased. It was agreed at the time of the Union that all the Irish surplus revenue should be appropriated, to its own uses exclusively. The contract was not kept. The Irish Exchequer was consolidated with that of England in 1816, at which time also her debt, under the manipulation of an English Government, had increased four-fold, and consequently the poorer country, though its riches are only 7 per cent. as compared with England, has to pay 10 per cent. of the taxes. If we average the absentee rents at £3,000,900 per annum, for 69 years since the Union, we will have £207,000,000: If we put the loss in Irish manufactures at one million yearly we have £69,000-000; and computing exported taxes at the same average, we have another £69,000,000 -- aggregating £345,009,000 sterling. But it may be alleged that we are averaging the taxes at too high a figure; on the contrary, one million is considerably below the mark. Take, for example, the years 1860 and '61. A committee of the Dublin corporation ascertained from an inspection of the finance accounts that in 1860 there were £4,095,453 of Irish taxes expended out of Ireland, and that in 1861 there were £3,970,. 715 similarly dealt with. Again in the year 1833 there was an Irish tax surplus of £1,403,515, which ports from Ireland in the shape of cattle and breadstuffs during the famine of 1847 and '48, amounted to about £12,000,000. For the past year, according to Thom's Almanac, the exports were about the same, from which it is apparent that Catholic Ireland's poverty is, in a great measure, caused by the draining of her resources to feed and enrich Protertant England. If indeed the reading of the Bible would cause England to restore to Ireland her just rights, I am persuaded that every adult Irishman would endeavour to commit the Bible to memory. I would fain speak of a most interesting island lying to the north of Europe, called Iceland, which flourished in literature and home prosperity for 509

THE INFIDEL PRESS.

years, till, by the introduction of Lutheranism, the

convents were sucked, literature destroyed, forests

cut down, climate changed, crops decayed, and irre-parable evils followed. There is another group of islands which American Bible-reading Christians

have had completely under their control for not

many generations. They are an educated and Bible-

reading community, and yet the population (a good

index of prosperity) has dwindled down to more than

one half. They have the Gospel, without the merci-

ful and soul-sustaining blessings of the Sacraments.

From the facts and statistics which I have presented, can legitimately draw the conclusion that the

Catholic Church has been the great encourager and

patroness of the sciences; and from the statistics of

Catholic as compared with Protestant countries, she

has not been unfriendly to material progress. True

progress is that which leads to heaven; and the

Church, under the guidance of our Divine Redeemer,

has not failed in this mission, as the statistics of

crime might incidentally prove .- Globe.

POWERFUL ADDRESS OF THE SWISS EPISCOPATE-THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN NEWSPAPERS OF TO-DAY A REMEDY PROPOSED-THE DUTY OF SUPPORTING THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

(Extract from the Pastoral Letter of the Swiss Bishops 30th Dec. 1872.)

"We will limit ourselves to day to describe one of the fearful dangers to which we are exposed by our enemies. We wish to warn you of the bottomless abuss which rolls beneath your feet-the irreligious and anti-Christian journals, which are the enemies of the Church. In this open war against Christianity and the Church, the papers have taken up a singularly menacing position; and our very dear brethren it is our duty as pastors, to address some words of warning and instruction to you on this point. For this purpose it is not necessary to enter into the politics of the day. It will be sufficient to call to your mind the most elementary duties of a Christian, which the Apostles impressed upon the hearts of the faithful of their times. Do you not remember, our very dear brethren, that the Apostle St. John, in writing to the mether and children of a distinguished family, used these words? Whoever draws back and does the indignation of the Liberal Press from the Pope order to give you a signs face of their respective in the indignation of the Liberal Press from the Pope order to give you a signs face of their respective in the indignation of the Liberal Press from the Pope order to give you a signs face of their respective in the proceedings, says, one of these standing. In Stockholm, the capital of Protestant of Corgans in Standing in Stockholm, the capital of Protestant of Corgans in Standing not remain in the dectrine of Christdoes not possess

journal, and one hostile to the Church, is subscribed for; it is placed on the table conspicuously; children, friends, domestics—all read it and what do they read in these papers? One day, perhaps, bitter calumnies against priests and religious, scandalous actions, imagined by the writer, against their honor and reputation. to-morrow there is an historical He, a hundreff times refuted, but, always, repeated with most, odious efficutery—the most revolting cruelty. The derision of the holy mysteries and of saints is often, in these journals, thrown pellimell before the eyes of the readers. As for refutation, true and sincers, we look in vain; never is it admitted to their columns. Is this all? No, no, Still further you find the vehom of Liberalism nourished in this contemporaneous literature in the form of seducing tales. Ah I what soul can cast his eyes on such depravity without defiling himself? No, no. With St. Jeane we say, 'Ne l'admettez point daus vetre masion.' If our warning is not sufficient, 'Notre tres cher freres,' throw a glance on society; see what it is come to.
"Keep guard, therefore, against these pestilential

journals being received into your houses. It is argued that sometimes one must read the journals, in order to be able to refute them. This proposition is totally false, or we must admit that Eve, who knew the command of God, was right in consulting with Satan to gain his opinion on the subject of the Almighty's decree. What has spread among our masses the crime of infidelity—what but these hideous journals? Whence comes this impetuous current of debauchery rapidly spreading and breaking up belief-in many hearts the right voice of conscience; in states, the power of exercising law and iustice: in nations, order and respectful obedience. Ah ! our very dear brethren, the responsibility of all these evils is in the anti-Christian press, now so heavily felt. Ah, yes! It is this which has engendered it all. In many of the large towns of Europe innumerable pens richly remunerated, are throwing up day by day fierce and fiercer flames upon all that is Christian and Catholic. Besides which, hundreds of great and small journals hasten to imitate them, imbued with the same fatal poison which insinuates itself into innumerable souls. And thus dare you receive into your homes journals hostile to the church, which aim at corrupting your household? Turn, we pray you, this woe from your children, this responsibility from your conscience, this afflic tion from your hely mother Church. Oh, yes, priests and pastors, you know the influence of good journals on the minds of your flocks, as well as those that daily preach against your authority and ruin your ministrations! Oh, yes, fathers and mothers, do not under your own eyes, permit your children to poison their souls by drinking the seducing draughts of libertinism! Oh, all ye Christian people, who faithful to the Catholic church, levers of our Lord Jesus Christ and of immortal souls, do not ye be indifferent to the press and journals devoted to the interests of your life! You, perhaps, have personally no need regularly to read a daily journal; nevertheless if your resources permit, subscribe for, and pass on to your neighbour some good journal, and the bendiction of Heaven will not be wanting on this light sacrifice.

"Think of the sacrifice for the faith saints and martyrs have made such an act at least in their spirit. Choose only good journals for your advertisement, your news seek for, and introduce in your immediate neighbourheed correspondents and editors; form an association like that of St. Francis de Sales, whose object was to support the good press. Your pastors will readily furnish you with every information on the subject.

"Oh, all of you, our very dear brethren, favour by all means in your power the good press which defends the cause of right and of justice, which does honour to the cause of right religion, and justice to Christianity and to the Church, which breathes and inspires the doctrines taught by our Lord Jesus Christ! He who can remain indifferent and negligent of the good press cannot understand the gravity of the subject. Further it will be doubted whether he is really any longer a true son, or has any attachment to this Church, which has given, and still gives supernatural light to guide him in this life. and afterwards to give him the supreme consolation at the hour of his death.

"Our very dear brethren, times are bad. The present is full of storm and the future is menacing. The mystery of iniquity works already, evil takes frightful proportions, its action is prodigious; innumerable are the agents, the strength, the resources which are placed at its disposal, and thus it accomplishes the prediction of the Apostle us of the operation of Satan and his seductions of iniquity, for those who do not receive the truth in order to be saved, but who love and believe a lie. But we render thanks to God for you always, our very dear brethren, and for your faith in our God and Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Church, which is the pillar and ground of the truth. May our Lord Jesus Christ and God our Father love you, and give you eternal consolation and good hope through grace, comfort your hearts, and establish you in every good word and work! Amen.

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

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

A STARTLING TRUTH! - Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal disease of the lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry their lives have been preserved to a green old age.

R. C. Barnes, Junction City, Kansas, writes that Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is selling rapidly and creating a great excitement on account of the cures it is effecting.

Household Economy.—There can be no economy where the house is left to the arrangement of servants, by a careless mistress: The first essential in economical housekeeping, is personal supervision and some personal labor on the part of the head of the household.

A wife asked her husband for a new dress. He replied, "Times are hard, my dear—so hard I can hardly keep my nose above water." Whereupon she retorted, "You can keep your nose above water casy enough, if you've a mind to; but the trouble is that you keep it too much above brandy."

Doctor Johnson used to say that the habit of looking at the best side of things was worth more than a thousand pounds a year, A Scotchman asked an Irishman why farthings

were coined in England, and Pat's answer was, "To give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe for charitable institutions." Profaneness in conversation too commonly passes for wit, whereas it is, in truth, a certain sign of the

strapping his razor, the peasant noticed a dog sitting near his chair, and staring at him fiercely.

What is the matter with that dog?" The barber answered with unconcerned air: "That dog is always there. You see, when I out off an ear -well, he eats it."

A MALE, OR FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 3, Gratan, County Renfrew. Applic. tion stating salary, to be made to THOMAS POWER. DAVID BEHAM. Trustees JOHN POWER.

or to,

S. Howard, Sec.-Trea.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOSEPH ARTHUR MASON, who left Rawdon, Province of Quebec, Canada, in May, 1865, when last heard from, in September 1867, he was in Car. last neard from, in Deposition 1 stated he was going to cross the Plains, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information of him will be most gratefully received by his father, PATRICK MASON, Rawdon, P. Q.—(American papers please copy.

A RARE CHANCE

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR,

To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ire. land and Back, donated by the Inman Steam. zhip Company.

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

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

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

MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " "

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

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

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer,

JANUARY 1873.

vested in Bank Stock.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FURS

ALL THIS MONTH AT R. W. COWAN'S, Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's,

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of LUDGER STEBEN, of the Cityof Montreal.

Price \$1.00.

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Friday the 28th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. Jos. LAJOIE. Assignce. 2-25

Montreal, 29th January, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA Province of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal On the twenty-first day of February next the m-

dersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act EMERY LALONDE. per D. D. BONDY

his attorney ad tiles MONTREAL, Jany, 15th 1873

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PRO. OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dis. of Joliette,

In re, FRANCOIS FOREST. On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS FOREST,
by GODIN & DESKOCHERS,
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JOLETTA 4th December, 1872.

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amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years to Policies than two entire years in existence. I could be hard should not the state of the

February 1, 1872]

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

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MEERICK.
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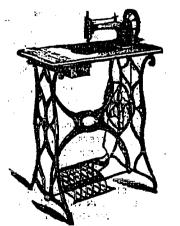
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