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Witness,

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1871.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Since Tom Naddy's boyish days, when, it will be recollected, he got Ned Fennell into trouble, on the score of a certain letter, Father Connell had found him attentive, faithful, honest, and seemingly religious, and, therefore. placed full reliance in Tom. All doubt of his want of truth left the good man's mind; and he had consequently received his late communications with implicit faith. Indeed, such was Father Council's virtuous and primitive character, that he could not even suspect dissimulation in any one whom he once trusted. And these facts, joined with Tom's inimitable plausibility of speech and manner, ensured succoss to him on the present occasion.

Shortly after nightfall, on that day, three persons, silently ushered in by Mrs. Molloy.

Bessy Lanigan.

Even under the circumstances, and with the minded and pure-hearted girl.

must have felt, in her present situation. She and in disguise, to yow her marriage vow, under partner for life. the ministry of a elergyman, not of her own

She crossed the threshold of the priest's parlor door. He sat alone to a little table, stern, sorrowful, cheerless; the ray of his single eco-Helen's; there was something in it which made to Edmund. her tremble. Father Connell merely bowed his head to his breast, as the party one and all your wife, and her friend, will pardon us, if we knew not what I was doing!" saluted him. Edmund felt his bride hang leave them together, for a moment. Come you

heavier upon his arm.

And Edmund became almost as much agis with you. Follow inc." tated as was Holen. He knew his old benefactor well, and he felt certain that this cold silence, so different from Father Connell's lor was the only reception room in the house. usual cheeriness of manner, betokened anything but approval of the marriage which was about to ensue.

Slowly rising, after he had lowered his head, the priest motioned them to sit down. He the poor young couple, than he had promised to me. Neddy Fennell?" them, and that a portion of his prayers petitioned for grace to bear with them, more like a tentive. Christian. After some time, he stood up again, forward-I am ready.'

Edmund and Miss Lanigan immediately rose, but Helen remained sitting. Edmund obey. held out his arm to her. She made one or two

unavailing efforts to take it.

the old priest. Edmund answered, in a whisper, and with a question-do you promise that?" choking throat, "Miss M'Neary is not very well, sir; but she will recover soon-she has

Father Connell almost ran across the room; i he saw the fair young girl insensible and help- came to give your childish assistance at the see me to-merrow, that we may confer on your less; he saw her usually brilliant cheek pale as altar of God, I loved you. A change came future plans; and how far this circumstance paper; his stermess vanished in an instant, his over your life, even while you were yet a child, may have to do with them. I fear that it will features relaxed into a benign expression of and you wanted a hand to be held out to you, have a great deal to do with them. But we compassion and anxiety, and he took in his one and my hand was so held out to you; and I will hope for the best. Sufficient for the day of her cold, deadened hands, and chafed it do not now mention these things through vain-

"God bless you, God bless you, my poor sity of the case before us. child," he murmured in tones of shivering ten-

Helen M'Neary stirred, sighed, looked up into his face, let fall her forehead on his hand, and burst into agonies of tears.

"Don't—don't cry, my poor child; God is good, and he will give you grace, and strength, and my care for you, what good, and he will give you grace, and strength, worldly goods; I will tell you, however, what this poor roof she shall have an opportunity, at pear, indeed, surpassingly lovely.

I did expect. I did expect and believe, that hay-loft, and previous to that occurrence, it least, of growing to be a good woman, and a faithful servant of the Helen M'Neary—as any one might have been useful woman, and a faithful servant of the Helen M'Neary—as any one might have been the pear from him. Under from him. Un

soon at her master's clbow.

"Peggy, this poor, dear little child, this good, charitable little girl, is very ill and weakly—Peggy, you know what would be good for her, better than I do—Peggy," he added in a whisper, "don't you think a glass of wine would do her good? I think it would, Peggy."

" Why thin, what else in the world wide, would do her half so much good?" questioned Peggy, dogmatically.

"I am much recovered now, sir," said Helen M'Neary, once more looking up, with streaming eyes, into his face.

be better. Peggy, go into the closet," he pointed to one in which the wine for the altar was kept-"I know there is some wine on the shelf: bring it here quickly.

Peggy soon obeyed his commands; her coarse exterior covered a tender heart-proentered the priest's parlor. They were Edmethod of indulging its impulses. Under her you are impatient of your old priest's rebuke. mund Fennell, Helen M'Neary, and Miss soothing attentions, Helen gradually grew and that would be a bad sign indeed. stronger and more collected.

Father Connell regained the further side of accompaniments, which attend a marriage cele- the room. Under the influence of this accibrated in the more usual way—amidst the dental appeal to his compassion, scarce a trait love and cherish your wife; to love her above blessings of parents—crowds of friends—pub- of his severity of manner remained. And as all, except your God; to be faithful and true houses. Father Connell, struck with a new licity and banquetting—there is something of soon as Helen was quite able to engage in the to her; to cherish her beyond yourself, or the doubt, of awe, of uncertainty for the future, ceremony, she and Edmund Founell were, by which oppresses, even unto sorrow, a right- his ministry, united as husband and wife, "to do this, with God's assistance?" have and to hold," until death. Peggy was | . "With God's assistance, sir, I most so But much more than this Helen M Neary allowed to be a witness on the occasion; and it lemnly engage to do this." was with the heartiest good will, that she saw must have felt, in her present situation. She was with the heartiest good will, that she saw of hope you will; may, I almost—I quite had stolen through the gloom of the evening, "her own dear boy," married to so lovely a believe you will, and indeed, indeed, I will pray

Upon Peggy's hasty entrance into the parreligious creed. Excepting her future hus- lor, she had left the door open; from the posiband, she came supported but by one friend, tion, in which Edmund and Helen stood up to this question, and answer it truly. When you and that one an individual for whom she had the ceremony, they could see out through it, came here this evening, had you any knowledge ted, that the poor, antaught young girl, rebut little respect. No father stood by her into the almost perfectly dark hall. The priest of the danger that I should run, in marrying garded him with feelings that would have been side, to give her away and to bless her-she had scarcely ended his official duties, when wore no bridal ornaments nor robe; and her Helen fancied she descried, leaning against the as if you were replying at the judgment-seat." single bridesmaid was in a similar predica- wall of the hall, a female figure. Starting ment. All this had a most depressing effect back, and glancing again, she became sure that upon her spirits. But there was much more a living thing did flit away, through the darkto weigh her down. She now felt that she had ness, out of view. The next moment, from consented to this private marriage hastily, and some place in the house, more distant than the more in anger against her father's percuptory hall, the low, and seemingly smothered wailing measures than-notwithstanding her love for of a young, and very musical voice, was heard, Edmund Fornell—in a conviction of its absolute necessity, or even of the force of the argu-lute necessity, or even of the force of the argu-clapping of hands. Father Council looked at ments which had been used to persuade her to Peggy, somewhat reprehensively, and Peggy I have, this night, subjected myself to a felon's self did not know the tendency, the range, the the step; and altogether, upon entering the looked at him deprecatingly: and then she punishment for your sake, and as I said be very nature of all that she now vagnely and inpriest's humble little house, she experienced a left the room, now carefully closing the door fore, out of my love for you. To save you cipiently fels. sense of unmaidenly impropriety, that sunk her after her. The next moment, the low wailing, in her own estimation, and a terror of future with its accompaniment, were heard no longer. Protestant; and if, for doing this, I be prospected and smiling benignly, nodded to him secured which made her heart sick.

Helen wondered, and even vaguely feared something, but made no inquiries of any one.

This little incident scarcely occupied as much time, as could cause any interruption to the beyond the seas for life. nomical candle was cheerless too. His eye met business going on. Father Connell now turned

> " Edmund Fennell," he said. "these Indies, with me. I wish to held some conversation

> Edmund accordingly walked after the old elergyman, up to his bedroom ;---the little par-

"Sit down there. Neddy Fennell;" Father Council pointed to a chair, while he fastened time up and down, and at length spoke again.

"Neddy Fennell, I have brought you here,

"I will, sir_thoroughly and reverently at-

"Well! And you must make me a promise, put on his stole, and turning over the leaves of beforehand, Neddy Fennell. You must prohis missal, he fixed his eyos on the little group, mise me that you will not even attempt to remayer to a question."

"Anything that you point out, sir. I will

That is not a distinct answer to my distinct proposition. You are to promise, that "Why do you not come forward?" inquired you will not reply to my words—that you are him his hand, and as he obeyed, gare it one of to remain perfectly silent—unless I ask-you a

"I do, sir."

"Neddy Feuncll, I have been a friend to you, because I loved you. From your infancy Tloved you; from the very first day that you comfort her, and love her. You must call to glory-God forbid I did-but from the neces-

"And I tried to do you more good, much | more good than this. By precepts, and I humbly hope by example, I tried to fill your bidding them good-night, gave them anew his heart with the four and the love of God. But hearty and affectionate benediction. I did not expect that you were to pay me back "Don't-don't cry, my poor child; God is my love of you, and my care for you, with

"Gracious Heavens, sir !-- I--"

"Father Connell! hear me, sir!"

"Oh, you will be better, my dear, you will humility under your priest's reproof.

"The only recompense, Neddy Fonnell, I vided always that Peggy was allowed her own command you once more, or I must think that cruel persecution. and that would be a bad sign indeed.

"You are now, though a very young man, a married man. No matter what may have occarred up to this moment, you are bound to whole world besides ;-you solemnly engage to

that you may obtain the grace to do so. Neddy Fennell, up to this very moment, I love you; and I have just proved it to you. Answer me you to that poor child? Answer me this truly,

"I solemnly protest, sir, as if I were answering at the judgment-seat, that I did not know you must incur any danger, by uniting us in marriage.

"And, Neddy, notwithstanding all that has oassed, I believe what you now say. I do not think you would willingly subject your old send me, a banished felon, from this country. Its punishment for my act is, transportation

Merciful powers !" cried Edmund, starting up, "why was I ignorant of this law? Oh. my dear, my beloved, and venerated father. I

"I have told you, Neddy Fennell, that I be lieved your former assertion on the point .-And yet, with my eyes open, I did this for you, and you cannot, therefore, doubt that I love you still. Now, attend to me again,

"I have loved you ever since you were a little child-I have proved that I love you yet. You have been criminal-repent, amend, atone. the door. He then paced for a considerable Above all things, mark my words; take your wife to your bosom; cast no word of reproach or slight upon her; be unto her true, loving, then bent his knees on the chair from which he to hold some very serious discourse with you. tender, and cherishing; if you wish to show had arisen, covered his face with his hands, I have brought you here, to try if the words of me that you are grateful, this is the gratitude and apparently prayed. Perhaps he detected your old friend, and your old priest, will have I look fort Lead a good life, and let your himself in a greater show of harshness, towards any weight with you. Will you be attentive wife find in you a Christian husband. As you hope for a future blessing, and if you value my death-bed prayers, do all this, my son."

Ned Fennell threw himself on his knees before the old man, clasping both his hands to-

"Just as you now are," said Father Conand said, in a sad and solemn tone-"Come ply to anything I shall say, unless I require an nell, holding his right arm on high, "just as you now are, renew the promise before Heaven

and me. "Before Heaven, and before you, sir. I renew the promise to do all this."

"Well. Rise now." The priest offered the old squeezes to which it was so well accustomed. Still, however, he was grave and reserved, though not severely so.

"And, Neddy Fennell, we will now go down stairs, and you will take your wife to you and is the evil thereof."

He led Edmund by the hand to his bride. The young couple, with their friend, arose to depart. He accompanied them to the outer door of his little premises, and there, before

CHAPTER XXIX.

gy! Peggy!" he cried out, in his loudest voice. ness to me, by honoring and serving the Lord. view with the beggar-girl in Joan Flaherty's Lord. I will go this very evening and take Peggy, who was quite within hail, was very Neddy Fennell, you have disappointed me; house, Edmund Fennell paid a visit, on her from Robin Costigan; ay, and I'll make sorely disappointed me, and sorely, sorely af account, to Father Connell. He communicated him give her up to me without a word. I am to the old man all he knew concerning her.— not afraid of the bad man, Neddy; no, I am He described the shocking outrages, which, to not afraid of him, Neddy, my child. And go "Remember your promise, and listen to me, his own knowledge, she constantly endured you home, now, Neddy, to your business for Neddy Fennell," Father Connell raised his fin- from Robin Costigan; fully detailing the scene the night; go you home to your good old masger, and frowned on the young man. "Neddy he had witnessed from the top of the dividing ter's house; and go straight home to it. And Fennell, you have sinned a great sin." wall, when he was a little boy, and an inmate may you have a reword, Neddy, for your charitof Nelly Carty's cabin. He dwelt on the poor able and for your virtuous intentions towards "Silence, you Edmund Fennell! and again girl's terror of the old beggarman; her tears that poor, uninstructed, unbefriended orphan remember your promise—remember it literally. and wailings; her rooted dislike of the life she child. Good-night, Neddy, and take my bless-I will not hear you at present; at a future was leading under his rule; her wish to change time I will. It is now your duty to attend to that life, and escape from (lostigan; and her my counsel, and to let me gain a future hope ever-recurring dread, that it she attempted to for you, by witnessing your docility, and your do so, her fearful tyrant would inevitably track her out, and kill her. He reminded the priest of her utter ignorance of religion, a fact which will ever ask, or receive from you, for my love Father Council himself had ascertained; but to you your whole life long, is your solemn re- enlarged on her religious tendencies, notwithsolution, to avoid, from this day forward, fu- standing, discoverable in her hatred of what ture sin; and to keep that resolution, and to be was good and generous; her appreciation of a sorry, and to repent for the past-be silent. I charitable act; and her meck submission under

> Passing from his boyish, almost childish acquaintance with poor Mary, Edmund then took up an account of their re-meeting, after an interval of so many years, in Nick M'Grath's shop that very evening. He proceeded with their conversation in one of the shower of interest, although he had been sufficiently interested before, drew from Edmund, by continued questions, a very minute statement of this i interview; not only as to what was said during it, but also as to what had occurred between the two young people. The lad could not help blushing, but he was perfectly able to meet every inquiry with the consistency of fearless truth. His old protector proposed other questions, and he also met them to the priest's satisfaction. It could not be denied, he admitof the danger that I should run, in marrying garded him with feelings that would have been improper, if indulged, as she seemed to indulge them, by any person at all instructed on meral, social, or religious points; but Edmund submitted that from the whole experrience of her young life, it was impossible she could ever have been feelings; indeed, her very avowals of them, open and ingenuous as they were, proved as friend, and your priest, to the peril in which I much; and did they not also prove another have voluntarily placed myself. For, Neddy, thing? Did they not also prove, that she her-

at once an assent to his proposition and an encouragement to go on.

Availing himself of the permission, Edmund proceeded to relate, how, according to Mary's own account, she still suffered from the gross and brutal treatment of Costigan; how her aversion to her present course had even increased since Edmund and she last met, but how, at the same time, her fear of being murdered by Costigan bound her to it. He turned to her aspirations after a good and virtuous life; to the truth of her sentiments towards all, in outward nature, from which she had had an opportunity of studying a good lesson; to the gifted order of her mind, evident through all the clouds of neglect, and of youthful sorrow which hung around it. He ventured to allude to the great beauty of her person and features; nor was his old listener displeased with the allusion; for beauty of heart has a certain pure and holy sympathy, even in the breast of well-disciplined old age, with outward personal beauty in youth; and Edmund, waxing cloquent, concluded by asking Father Connell to decide whether it would not be a charitable and delightful action to rescue, for society and for God, a creature like Mary Cooney, by snatching her from the power of Robin Costigun, from his murderous threats, and his probable execution of them; and from his evil ways and bad example, a continuance in, and observation of which, might, notwithstanding her present dispositions, end in her moral ruin,

"I will ask you only one question more, Noddy Fennell, my child, said Father Connell; "and you will answer that question truly

-I know you will, Neddy, "I will. sir."

"I know very well you will, Neddy. What creature?"

I pity her from my heart, sir; I have a great respect and regard for her keeping herple ; I have a great interest in her future well- Molloy-as if Mary bodily and altogether were a brother feels for a sister."

"And you have no other feelings for her?"

" None, sir."

shall not. I will take her from him. Under new-come excitement, the beggar-girl did ap-

child. Good-night, Neddy, and take my blessing. I will see Mary Cooney this very even-

But Father Connell was detained at home by a visitor, on business of a most urgent nature, too long to perform his promise. Indeed it was much past his usual hour for retiring to bed, when the person went away. Some time after, the fire-bell struck on his car. He hurried into the town with strong fears, as has been seen, for Ned Fennell; and all that he did subsequently is also known. In the first early night of the morning be led the poor beggargirl home.

His house-keeper, Mrs. Molloy, had not been left quite unacquainted with his intentions towards Mary Cooney. In fact, it was the house-keeper's opinion that Father Connell had consulted her, very confidentially, on the matter; may, in order to reconcile her to the introduction of a new immate into her establishment, that he had made a very powerful appeal to her feelings; and this, even Mrs. Molloy's sense of her own respectability could not withstand. She was, therefore, prepared to receive poor Mary with something akin to graciousness of manner.

At Mrs. Molloy's kitchen fire, then, Mary was soon sitting, bareheaded, barefooted, and otherwise half-elothed; the scraps of attire which she did wear being wet from the inclemency of the day before; while her little feet were splashed with puddle, and blood-stained. too, from the bleeding of sore cracks and wounds in them.

Tears were in her eyes, smiles were on her lips, and short, happy sighs fluttered every moment, like so many small birds let loose one taught the impropriety of giving way to such after the other, from the depths of her heart,— She looked around her, scanning the humble little kitchen; it was a drawing room to her; never in her life before had she sat to such a fire, nor in an apartment half so luxurious-so sumptuous. She looked at Mrs. Molley, and at her high-heeled shoes and at her high-cauled cap, and deemed her a person of very great inportance; and Mrs Molloy was not slow in observing the effect her superiority had produced; and thus Mary was all the better of her mute and unconscious sycophancy.

Father Connell having warned and commanded his housekeeper not to speak for the present with the beggar-girl, on her own affairs, and his housekeeper obeying him, for a wonder, few words, except words of kindness, passed between her and the young stranger at her hearth. She busily engaged herself preparing the priest's breakfast; and at all her proceedings Mary still looked on, with wonder and curiosity.

Father Connell had been out about an hour. He now returned, and called out from the parlor for "Peggy!" and Peggy, mswering his summons, found that he had brought home a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings, for his new protegee, together with materials, very humble indeed, for dressing her out from head to foot. But until the latter could be made up, he earnestly consulted Peggy upon the best thing to be done, towards obtaining present substitutes for them. Peggy, after a pause, and bargaining for permission to have her own way in the matter, sallied forth from the house. and quickly came back, laden, however she had procured them, with a little stock of the necessuries required. They had been used, indeed, but were clean, neat, and respectable, and Mrs. Molloy averred, would fit Mary to a T, for she thanked Providence she had eyes in her head. Her master approving of everything, Mrs. Molloy swept the table clear of its little heap of habiliments ready made and raw materials for the same; and the next instant, she and her young friend were busily engaged in the housekeeper's room, off the kitchen.

Father Connell would not - could not sit down to breakfast, pending the great change that was going on under his roof. He walked about his parlor, bolt upright, champooing the are your own feelings towards this poor, young palms of his hands, very, very fast, and smiling smiles, as fresh as those of childhood. At last, the parlor door opened, and Mary Cooney ablutions, and the other business of the toilet self so long good, in the midst of wicked exam- all gone through, appeared before him; Mrs. loing; and I feel towards her, short as our of her construction, and not merely the tie of acquaintance has been, the full friendship that the beau-knot of her cap, leading her in, with an air of great self-approbation. The old man stood still, and his smiling features half changcd into an expression of surprise, at the vision "Then, Neddy, my child, she shall indeed, of the beautiful creature he now gazed upon, with God's blessing, be saved from Robin Cos- Her newly polished face, burning with blushes. tigan's hand. He shall not kill either her caused by her shyness of her fine clothes, and body or her soul; no, Neddy, that wicked man her blue eyes scintillating and enlarged, with a

and he thanked Heaven, in a silent aspiration, that his good child, Neddy Fennell, had been the means, under God, of directing his attention to the salvation, here and hereafter, of a creature so interesting in every way.

But this purely grave state of feeling, anon and quickly passed into a characteristic mode of expressing his delight, in the change for the better, wrought upon her outward appearance. As he has been seen to do, while the little ma-a-clad boys, were passing him in the bosheen, he bent himself, resting his hands upon his knees, admiring her finery, and then, standing straight, and laughing to himself, clapped the palms of his hands together softly, and declared to Peggy, that nothing on the face of the earth could be better; and, as will also be ealled to mind, in the same way that he had turned Mick Dempsey round and round, and walked round and round him, in approbation of Mick's first new suit of respectable clothes, he now turned Mary Cooney round and round, and walked round her. At length, the inspec-tion over, he dismissed Mary and her new protectress to their breakfasts in the kitchen, and then sat down to his own, very happy.

But though Mary was happy too, even to tears, which constantly streamed on, she made but little impression on the dainties before her at least not one-half, nor one-third enough, to satisfy the ostentations hospitality of Mrs. Molloy. The poor girl's mind had been suddenly stopped, and turned back in the circle in which it was wont to revolve, and though all was very blissful, all was, from its novelty, still very confusing. She did not yet understand, nor glanced shyly from one point to another of her gate. now attire. She studiously regarded, above all things, her new shoes and stockings, and particularly admired the smallness of her feet, now Mrs. Mollov. shut up, for the first time, within the limits which controlled their usual flatness and expanon a nail in the wall, of about six inches in and sat down in it alone. height and three in breadth, at which Mrs. Molloy, upon a sudden call from the parlor, used to adjust her cap and her strong wiry hair: and into this Mary could look at her own face, with its recent decorations; and all these little things at first deeply occupied her, almost to the exclusion of any other sentiment or feel-

Father Connell went out on business, and she was left alone with the housekeeper, at the long distinguished for his sympathy with the kitchen fire. After a while, recellection began people, and his outspoken adherence to the national forth, and all her resources strained to the utmost, it to engage her. Darby Cooney, was she indeed cause, such as it was in those days, he was elected will behave her statesmen to have no dangerous member for Dablin. His letters and public adposition in her rear unprotected. Ireland is no dresses exhibiting great powers of mind and a lofty longer what she was in the days of England's last to give her assurance on the subject. The housekeeper, still obeying her master's instruc- Government, and soon drew down on him their and of the political world generally, is not such as to tions, asked, in return, how could she know vengeance. Amongst other topics, he boldly, discussed the several branches of the constitution; anything about it? And who was Darby cussed the several branches of Trichman, and stated anything like lasting confidence in the maintenance Cooney? But wasn't she safe at present; and wasn't she with friends, who would keep hurt and harm far away from her? And wouldn't the priest answer everything to her, when he usual fashion, as O'Connell was treated one hundred came back to the house? and Mrs. Molloy ad- years afterwards; certain obnoxious passages, monished her not to go on thinking any more garbled from his publications, were made the of what was past and gone, but to stir herself him before Parliament; and, to their everlasting be found a safe bulwark, with her back to the West; and come with her, Mrs. Molloy, and inspect disgrace, the majority of the Commons, whose rights and not a source of weakness, waiting with open the "nate" house she was in, and the garden it and privileges he had vindicated and upheld in a had to it; and after that, the elegant chapel, and the beautiful churchyard, only half a stone's day. But Lucas, to escape the danger, fled the throw from her.

feets of the first pair of shoes she had ever tion as a Christian, and a slur on his judgment as a worn, her feet swollen by the influence of the politician, that he was unfavourable to any privilfire, as well as by their novel state of captivity; eges being extended to the Catholics. In this he and followed Mrs. Molloy on the proposed tour

fore, but under such circumstances, as only to longing for civil freedom and a fearless spirit of have felt embarrassed with an overpowering constitutional independence, which afterwards, alsense of its importance. Now she dwelt, unsense of its importance. Now she dwelt. unsense of its importance. Now she dwelt, unfor the country. A "patriot party," however, soon der Mrs. Molloy's special instructions, on each began to be formed in the Irish House of Commons. article of furniture it concained. A small glass bookease, filled with books, sparingly and at the opening of the Session informed the Commons tracted her attention and her wonder; she did them that he "would graciously consent and renot think that there were so many books in the ing in the Treasury should be applied to the disworld, she said. Leaving the parlor, and old charge of national debt. The Commons in their eight-day clock, almost eight feet high, placed address omitted the word "consent," and the comin the little hall, with an old brass dial-plate, struck her with great awe, as well it might indeed. She stopped before it, and listening to its clogged and wheezing tick, tick; she shrank back, asking in a whisper, if there was not displayed on both sides, and the bill was rejected in something alive within it? Mrs. Molloy then pointed out to her the cellarage, under the open stairs, and Mary conceived great notions of the missed from office. At these violent proceedings the abundance of the house.'

They passed into the yard. The stable, containing Father Council's fat, strong mare; the step-ladder going up to its hay-loft. From the yard they entered the narrow strip of garden-and Mary clapped her hands, and almost screamed out with pleasure. Small as was the little lot of ground, it was neatly kept, at all seasons of the year, and even now, on a Nov- that in 1759 the populace of Dublin assembled in ember day, looked trim and pretty; and though great multitudes, broke into the House of Lords, in-the little garden's blow of humble flowers was suited the peers, seated an old woman on the of course over, there still remained the white and pink flower of the laurestinus, and here and there bunches of monthly roses and rose- streets, to take an oath that they would never conbuds. Mary was in a paradise. Never before sent to such a Union, or give any vote contrary to had she seen a garden great or small, and now the true interests of Ireland. Most unconstitutional the order, the neatness, the beauty of this little one, no matter on how reduced a scale, struck upon chords prepared by Almighty nature to vibrate to them, in her soul. She glowed with a new pleasure. It was as if a garden had suddenly and freshly sprung up, amid the hitherto moral wilderness of her own mind. her pluck one rose-no, one rosebud-only placed it under her young bosom, it sparkled with her tears.

The left the enchanted spot, and proceeded up the silent little approach to the chapel, walled in at either side. They arrived at the lime, having a stone bench under it. Mary negatived; and it was resolved that such bill was

sat down on the bench, looking earnestly around

"And was that a chapel—a chapel of God?" -she asked of Mrs. Molloy, in a whispering voice, pointing to the low-built and rude little edifice, now straight before her.

Her cicerone answering affirmatively, unlocked the chapel door, and invited her to enter it. She did so.

Since leaving the priest's house, all had been as silent as the tomb around her; and the silence still continued, as they stepped into the humble place of worship. What the wonders of St. Peter's have been, and are to others, the wonders of this little chapel were to poor Mary. Its little galleries, propped by wooden uprights -they scarce merited a better name; its little chandelier, also of wood, and covered with dingy gilding; its little altar—gained by a few steps; the picture of the crucifixion-not by a Rubens, or an Angelo, or a Rembrandt-everything filled her with sentiments of awe, admiration, and delight.

"Who was that?" she whispered, looking ap to the picture over the altar.

"Our blessed Lord, who died on the cross to redeem and save us," replied Mrs. Molloy, making the holy sign upon her forehead.

"To save us from what?" continued Mary. "Yes! I see He is dying—there is blood coming from His side!" She turned pale.

Mrs. Molloy was at first sorely tempted to burst out, and thunder upon Mary's scandalous state of religious ignorance; but luckily recollecting Father Connell's parting injunctions, contented herself with causing Mary to retire to the priest's house, and while prssing its litdistinctly feel her changed position. She the yard, Mary glanced wistfully to the garden

> "Would you like to go sit in the summerhouse till the priest comes home?" inquired

It was the very liking most at Mary's heart that moment; and she according walked to the that period, that it needed the most enlightened sion. Opposite to her was a mirror hanging little osier bower, at the garden's further end,

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.

IV.

MELAND BEFORE THE UNION.

A few years before the death of Swift, which took place in 1745, another patriot, Dr. Charles Lucas, rose to the surface of Irish politics. Having been pointed out the privileges of Irishmen; and stated the various injuries they had sustained by the interference of the British Legislature.

The Government determined to crush him in the

foundation of a charge which was brought against Mary had other questions to ask, but she suppressed them. She arose, stumbling for the first time in her life, from the cramping efcountry. He did not, however, remain long in patriotic principles; but it is a stain on his reputa that period. In other respects, he was far in advance of his age; and helped to plant in the She had been in the parlor for a moment be- minds of his countrymen the germs of an ardent In 1753, the Duke of Dorset, the Lord-Lieutenant, that he was commanded by his Majesty to inform mittee who drew up the bill, instead of inserting the usual fulsome compliments, in the preamble mentioned nothing but a plan recital of the facts. This was highly resented by Stone, the primate. A contest ensued, in which great heat and spirit were of which several of the prominent patriots, who were servants of the Crown, were immediately diswhole nation took fire. According to Plowden, the degraded members, exalted by their disgrace, became the idels of the people, and were honoured as martyrs for the liberties of their country. In this contest for constitutional rights, the patriots were headed by the Earl of Kildare, who presented with his own hand a spirited memorial to the King. Towards the close of George II's reign, the idea

of a Union began again to be mosted; but was so entirely opposed to the general wishes of the nation. throne, and searched for the journals with a view of burning them publicly. They even compelled the members of both Houses, whom they met in the proceedings it is true; but it would have been well for Ireland, and better for the empire at large, if some such wholesome violence were applied to the Parliamentary hucksters of forty years later.

Early in the reign of George III., who succeeded to the throne in 1761, several important constitutional questions began to be discussed; and amongst others, motions were introduced in the Irish House hitherto moral wilderness of her own mind.—

for shortening the duration of parliaments, which she prayed, she begged of Mrs. Molloy to let had hitherto been elected for the life of the King; for rendering the judges independent of the Crown; one; the old lady consented, and as Mary and for reducing the pension list, which latter had grown so excessive as to be felt an oppressive burden on the finances of the country. But the English minister was still powerful enough to defeat or retard these measures. In 1769 an insidious attack was made on the legislative powers of the Irish Parliament by the origination of a money bill in the Privy Council, contrary to former procevery limited space before the chapel, almost dent and usage. A spirited opposition, however, entirely covered with the branches of a large was organised. The motion of the Government was

rejected because it did not take its rise in the House. Such a proceeding incensed the castle magnates; the lord-lieutenant (Townshend), came down to the House to close the Session, which he did in an audacious speech or protest against the vote and resolution, adding :- " And I do require the clerk of this House now to read my said protest, and to enter it in the journals of this House, that it may there remain to future ages as a vindication of the undoubted rights and authority of his Majesty and of the rights of the Crown of Great Britain in this particular."

The Commons, however, gave orders to the clerk that this speech should not be entered on their journals; and there the matter ended for the time. But, at the opening of the next Session, an address to the King having been agreed to by the Commons, in which his Majesty was thanked for continuing his Excellency Lord Townshend in the Government of the kingdom, a memorable circumstance occurred. The Right Hon. John Ponsonby, the speaker, in consequence of this, addressed a letter of resignation to the House, in which he stated, that "as such thanks seem to me to convey a censure of the proceedings, and a relinquishment of the privileges of the Commons, my respect to them must prevent my being the instrument of delivering such address, and therefore I request you may elect another speaker, who may not think such conduct inconsistent with his honour." Such an act of high spirited patriotism ought to be registered in letters of gold, and imprinted for ever in the hearts of the people of Ireland. The obsequious Commons, however, like miserable flunkies that they were, accepted the resignation, and proceeded to elect a more pliant tool of Government, in the person of Edward Sexton Pery, who was afterwards created Lord Pery. Not until it was too late did they learn, and rue, the full consc-

quences of such false-hearted subserviency.

The accumulating load of the public debt, caused by the augmentation of the army, and the increased expenditure of the pension list, together with the illiberal restrictions on commerce, created, soon afterwards, a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction, which threatened the worst consequences to the Government.

About this time the American troubles were fast ripening, and England, despite, the warnings of her wisest and best friends, was helplessly drifting into that inglorious civil war, by which she ultimately lost her great colony for ever; and such was the generally disturbed state of the British empire at statesmanship, and a courageous disregard of the ancient system of high-handed domination to preserve her power and station in the world. England has passed through other trying phases of her history since then; but her wealth and her powerful, although expensive allies, helped her to maintain her high position; and Iteland proved to be a fertile nursery-ground for supplying the wants of the battle-field. In the face of the new weapons of warfare, however, and the enormous legions now ready to start up at the call of Continental despots, England's military prestige is no longer what it was; and, if ever another great crisis comes, in which all her energies will be required to be put cause, such as it was in those days, he was elected | will behave her statesmen to leave no dangerous dresses exhibiting great powers of mind and a lofty longer what she was in the days of England's last spirit of independence, attracted the notice of the great struggle. The present state of the Continent, of the present ominous quietude, which seems only like the calm that follows the past, and precedes the coming storm. May English statesmen be wise enough in their generation to prepare in time for the evil day! And may Ireland, through kind and conciliatory legislation, and by a disposition on the part of her rulers to judge of her wants rather through Itish sympathies than English prejudices, arms to receive any foe that promises liberation, in the supreme hour of trial! We love Ireland too well, and value England's protection far too dearly not to long for the day, when both countries shall become cordially united in one interest, under one

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN os Education.—Speaking at a meeting held in Dublin, on Sunday, for the purpose of subscribing funds towards the repairing of the Chapel of St, Francis, Cardinal Cullen said-whilst they were anxious for keeping up the churches, putting them in proper order and increasing their number, they should also look to the schools, for unless they maintained the schools they could have no churches The school was the preparation for the Church. If their schools passed into the hands of infidels, or atheists, or pantheists, or any of those numerous sects who are now prowling through the world, Catholicity would soon be lost—religion would soon pass away, and they should be looked upon as unworthy children of St. Patrick—unworthy successors of those who shed their blood for the faith. These evils would never come upon them, because they all had determined to have Catholic education-they were all determined not to allow their children to be educated by Presbyterians, or by Protestants, or by secturies of any kind. They pronounced for Catholic schools, Catholic teachers, Catholic books everything Catholic in the education of their children. The great tight of the present day was about non-sectarian schools. They called them mixed schools here, in England they have adopted the words "sectarian" and "non-sectarian." They wishmeaning of those non-sectarian schools? Schools in which the children of every religion were congregated together-Protestants, Catholics, Presbyterians, Jews, infidels, were all but together, and there was nothing to be taught in the school which would be calculated to offend the opinions of those classes So all religious, all Catholic teaching, should be there of the Catholic Church-of the Pope-of the sign of the Cross-of the religious orders-of the not instituted in the north against loyal men for Blessed Eucharist-of confession, &c. And that was the education which their supposed Liberal friends and those Nonconformists were endeavouring to force upon this country! But as long as the priests and the people were united in their determination to have Catholic education for this Catholic country, those through the land would never be introduced into Education was made infidel there, and they knew the Communists and those who had been educated such vicious results in the very centre of civilisation Unfortunately, it was too true that in England there was a great spread of infidelity, a great tendency to this non-secturian education, a great tendency to make education infidel. They must learn from what is happening in other countries-knowing the evils of that system of education- to shun it. If their children were once brought up infidels it would be useless to think of repairing this or any other Catholic Church; for they might be sure an infidel generation would not frequent the church, but that if an occasion offered, they would pull down the church.

ment that has been made within the past few days | inability to understand how it could be reconciled —that a community of the Sons of St. Dominic, of the Order of Preachers, are about to be installed in the town. It is the wish of his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, and we are happy to say that his wish will be accomplished. The site of the Priory and Church will be in Ballybot; and already preparations are being made to hold a great bazaar and prize-drawing, to provide funds for commencing the erection of the buildings. If we are not mistaken, Newry was blessed a long time ago with religious houses of this description, but the torch of war carried through the land by the monsters sent over here by "pious" England to civilise us, was applied, and they were reduced to ashes. The vitality of the Catholic faith, however, survives the wrath of wicked men. It was established on earth by the Son of God, and no human being can extinguish its living power. So when the storm has done its worst, and spent its fury, the religious again prepare to take up their abode in Newry, and assist in ministering to the spiritual wants of the people. Their advent will prove a great blessing to the town. The Sons of St. Dominic have been always zealous laborers in the vineyard, and their influence in the glorious work of saving souls is most powerful. We have only to add that we wish the promoters of the bazaar and prize-drawing the very best success, and we hope they will be warmly assisted in their laudable exertions in so good and glorious a cause.

The Education Question.—The inhabitants of Mary-borough have been the first to respond to the call of their pastors, by helding a public meeting to give expression to lay-Catholic opinion on the subject of education. The assembly took place on Sunday, immediately after the last Mass. On the motion of Edmund Dease, Esq., M.P., seconded by Joseph J. Lyons, Esq., the chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P., V.G. The Very Rev. Chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to declare their determination never to be content with anything less than Catholic education for Ireland, and to prove that the taunt that the Catholic laity were indifferent on the matter was grossly untrue.-He protested against the injustice of providing about £100,000 per annum for the education of the Protestant upper classes, who least of all required such assistance, whilst the Catholic majority were left unaided. He said no doubt the doors of Trinity idea that our Bishops were seeking for authoritythey but claimed the right to take measures for securing that popular education should not be The following resolution was then adopted-"That education to be fruitful of good must be founded on religion, and that no educational system can be suitable for Catholic youth, which is not in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church, or which excludes Catholic teaching from the school." The meeting further resolved that a ton to lay before the House of Lords.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MULLINGAR -MULLINGAR, Tuesday.—Two very sad and fatal accidents occurred on the Midland Great Western Railway in this neighqourhood after the fair of yesterday. A man named the city jury panel, which comprised a great num-James Shannon, from Granard, lost his life by at- ber of jurors resident in the county, rendered this tempting to enter a carriage while the train was in motion. He fell between the platform and rails, and was so injured that he only survived a few minutes. The guard of the up passenger Longford train, named Ewart, by some mishap fell from his train near Killnean, and received such injuries to both legs that he expired shortly after. The bodies await a coroner's inquest.

A Cleven Rescue from Drownish.-On Sunday night last as Mrs Anne Campbell of Anne street was on her way home, and whilst passing the Quays, she unfortunately fell into the river, the tide being on the ebb, and the water in the place being more than ten feet in depth. She cried out lustily that she was drowning, but fortunately her dress became inflated, and buoyed her up until Mr. Patrick Cartis. who heard her cries, succeeded in getting Captain Byrne of the "Zoe" to launch a boat, in which both proceeded after Mrs Campbell, who was carried down her on the north shore, from whence she was removed as quickly as possible to Messrs S. Brown and Co's salt works, where her clothes were taken off and dry ones put on. She was then taken home, where she was attended by Dr Callan, and she soon reshe was attended by Dr. Caman, and She soon re-covered from the effects of the wetting. Mr. Curtis deserves great praise for his exertions; this is the third person he has been the means of saving from the maintained remains unswhich, however disagreeable alike must look in the face." frowng. Captain Byrne also merits the warmest praise for launching the boat as he did.

"Rory or the Hulls" Again.-Some days since William Fletcher, steward to Colonel White, of Newtown Manor, county Leitrim, received through the post a very peremptory communication from no less a personage than "Rory of the Hills," commanding him at once to leave his master's employment, under certain pains and penalties, which, happily, are oftener threatened than put into exeaution. No cause can be assigned for Fletcher being the affray. thus threatened, as he is rather popular in the neighourhood.

FREE Enteration.-The Queensland Government Emigration Officer has offered to forward thirty young girls from the county Wexford free to Queensland. The girls were selected by the Sisters of Mercy at Wexford and Enniscorthy, and will leave in the course of a fortnight. On their arrival in the colony they will be looked after by the Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane.—Correspondent.

ONE OF THE OLD ASCENDANCY PARTY.-Mr. Vance. M.P., one of the few members of the old ascendancy ed to force those schools on Catholics. What was the party who yet remain in public life in Ireland, described the mission of Protestantism in Parliament to his constituents in Armagh on a recent occasion. It is amongst other things to "oppose the ballot, to oppose the utopian project of Home Rule, to oppose denominational education, which would surrender the training of the youth of Ireland into the hands banished from those schools. They could not speak of the Catholic priesthood, to take care that the law

is fairly administered, and that prosecutions are imaginary offences, while immunity is granted in the south to men of a different stamp for seditious

und disloyal acts." and that their yerdict was in accordance with the Ireland. They had been introduced into France. evidence, and such as the journalist himself would have given in the case. We copy from a leading from the history of last year what were its effects. It article in our contempory of Saturday the following was useless to repeat them. They all knew about important vindication of Irish Junies :- When it was announced that Kelly was acquitted of the murder of in that infidel system of education, forstered with Talbot we frankly expressed our opinion that there had been a miscarriage of justice. In arriving at this conclusion we were guided in part by the reports of the evidence which had reached us, but chiefly by the line of defence adopted by the prisoner's counsel. The defence was twofold-namely, that the identification of the accused was not conclusive, and that even if the shot was fired by Kelly, the wounded man died not from its effects, but from the malpractice of his surgical attendants. The verdict of a jury is entitled to respect, but it is not beyond the pale of criticism; and we, in the exercise of our un-

with the ruling of the judge and the reported evidence. We were further induced to think that the jury had not been free from bias, inasmuch as widespread popular sympathy had been manifested for the accused, whilst the victim was regarded as one whose assassination admitted of a moral though not of a legal justification. Within the past few days an article has appeared in the Freeman's Journal which bears intrinsic evidence of having been written either by or at the dictation of one of the jury. It professes to state what passed when the jury were in deliberation, and sets forth with particularity the grounds on which the verdict of acquittal was based. Whether the reasons assigned will recommend themselves to others as equally cogent may be open to question, but undoubtedly they place the verdict in a new light. The jury, it is said, accepted unreservedly the ruling of the Lord Chief Baron, and dismissed compleately from their minds the medical evidence. Having done so they proceeded to consider the question of Kelly's identification as the man who fired the shot. They rejected the dead mans testimony on this point, on the grounds that they considered It almost physically impossible, under the attendant circumstances, for Talbot to have recognised the man who fired at him; that Talbot, although perfectly familiar with Kelly's appearance, and probably with his name, did not, though able to walk to the hospital after receiving his wound, either on the way or after his arrival, state that he knew who fired at him; and lastly, that when Kelly was brought to Talbot's bedside for the purpose of identification he was placed between two policemen; that there was no one else present to whom Talbot's attention was directed, and that some discrepancy existed in the evidence as to the gesture by which Talbot identified him.-The jury, some of whom were well acquainted with firearms and the nature of different kinds of projectiles, examined the different particles of lead extracted from the wound with a magnifying glass, no bullet having been ever found, and from their appearance concluded that they were portions of a slug, and could not have formed part of such a bullet as could alone have been fired from Kelly's revolver. For these reasons they came to the manimons verdict that the Crown had failed to establish the charge against the prisoner, and they felt that, however strong College were open to Catholies, and so were the might be the suspicion of Kelly's guilt, and however doors of the Protestant Church. He disclaimed the great the presumption that he was at least accessory to the crime, they had no alternative but to give him the benefit of the serious doubt which existed in his favour. Whether a different jury would have subversive of the faith and morals of their flocks. adopted the same line of reasoning is of no moment. The only material point with which the public is concerned is whether this particular jury discharged their duty fearlessly and conscientiously without favourand without bias; and for our part we are bound to declare our opinion that they did so.

COMING THIAL OF ROBERT KELLY .- MOTION TO Change the Venue.-In the Court of Queen's Bench. petition, embodying the feelings and wishes of the on Thursday, Mr. Johnston, on the part of the parish, should be forwarded to the county members Crown, moved for a writ of Habran Corpus to transfor presentation to the House of Commons, and fer the prisoner, Robert Kelly from the city to the that a similar one should be sent to Lord Portarling- County of Dublin Prison, with a view of enabling a motion to be made hereafter to change the venue from the city to the county for the next trial of the prisoner, on a charge of firing at Constable Mullen. There was an affidavit stating that the condition of proceeding necessary. Motion granted.

Dublin, Dec. 6.—The solicitor of Kelly, who was equitted of murdering High Constable Talbot, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libel at ticles against his client.

Dunian, Dec. 7 .- The Grand Jury have found a rue bill against Kelly for discharging a pistol at Officers Grimes and Mullins at the time of his ar-

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- The Attorney General here refuses the application of Kelly's solicitor to commence actions for libel against the London papers.

THE POLICEMEN IN THE KELLY CASE .- A rumor is urrent in Dublin that the police constables whom Kelly is accused of firing at have left the country.

It is stated that Sir George Bowyer will be a candidate for Dundalk on the next opportunity on the rinciple of Home Rule and Denominational Education.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH .- The Daily Express, the hief organ of the Church, says: "After 12 months have been spent in making various financial experiments, the great problem of how the Church is to be maintained remains unsolved. This is a fact which, however disagreeable, the clergy and laity

THE PHOESIX PARK OUTRAGES -On Saturday two of the police-constables implicated in the Phoenix Park affray, were committed for trial at the next Commission of Over and Terminer, in Dublin by Mr. O'Donel, one of the divisional magistrates, for assaults upon Patrick Wall and John M'Gann, who were in the park on the occasion, but were not at the meeting. The charges against Constable Grogan were postponed, as he is still in hospital under treatment for injuries he received on the occasion of

Good Signs of the Times.—At a luncheon on a large scale given on the 20th ult., by the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen to a number of gentlemen assembled to promote the drainage of the Lough Erne district, a Catholic Priest, the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Belturbet, was voted to occupy the vice-chair; and subsequently his health was proposed by the chairman of the Town Commissioners and drank with enthusiasm. Such a scene in the town-hall of Enniskillen shows that party animosity in Ireland is fast subsiding.

The Statistical Society, to which the country is indebted for much valuable information, and the suggestion of many useful measures, entered upon its twenty-fifth session last evening, under encouraging circumstances. A report was read, in which the Council expressed satisfaction at some of the the squandering of public money for a system of legislative changes which the society has been instrumental in effecting, referring especially to Lord O'Hagan's Acts for the improvement of the jury system and the better protection of lunatics, to the local government and other Bills introduced by Lord Hartington. It suggested some reforms which are still needed—such as a codification of the Irish statute law and the assimilation of the bankruptcy law in England and Ireland. Mr Justice Lawson, The London Morning Post, in a well-reasoned the president this year, delivered the inaugural adarticle, admits with a frankness that reflects credit dress, which was an able and interesting review of Catholic education for this Catholic country, those on its conductor that it unjustly condemned the systems which were calculated to spread infidelity Dublin jurors who pronounced Kelly "Not Guilty," gration was first noticed. The decrease in the population from 1851 to 1861 amounted to 10:30 per cent., and in the next ten years to 6.83 per cent. Belfast and Londonderry were the only places in which there was any increase worth noticing. In Waterford city and in Carrickfergus there was a small increase. In Belfast the increase was 42-41 per cent., and in Londonderry 20:90 per cent.-In Galway town the decrease was 22:30 per cent. The diminution was chiefly observable in west coast and central towns, which have been affected by railways; and in all these the rate of decrease is diminishing. In some towns the number of inhabited houses has increased, notwithstanding a decreasing or stationary population. The decrease is caused by omigration. The entire number of emigrants from Ireland from May, 1851, to July 31, 1871, was 2,062,409. In 1869 the number of emigrants was 79,950, and in 1870 it was 75,544. doubted right, demurred to the verdict given by the In the first seven months of 1870 it was 53,854, and Dominican Convent in Neway.—We congratulate Dublin jury, as we have frequently demurred to the in the corresponding period of the present year the Catholics of Newry on the gratifying announce-

details, show an improvement in this respect. He justly remarked that numbers alone form a very imperfect test of the prosperity of a country. The actual condition of the population must also be considered. Unless where it proceeds from had laws sidered. Units the result of natural laws. Within a ground with two stones in it to prevent it from being country itself there is a constant migration of labor from agricultural districts to manufacturing towns. He called attention to the general uso of agricultural implements as another sign of improvement. His testimony was as follows as to the farming classes:-They have now security of tenure and never in the history of the country were farmers so prosperous and well to do. Rents are well paid, land better tilled, houses and offices improved. Food and dress have undergone a marvellous change, even within Lent memory, and when lands are set up in lots to suit tenants there is no lack of purchasers." He gave returns to show that in 1861 the deposits in Irish Joint-Stock Banks were £22,672,557; in 1870 they were £24,366,478, showing an increase or 8 per cent, and for the six months to June 30, 1871, they were £26,048,818, showing at the same rate an increase on the year of 14 per cent. The deposits in Post-The deposits in private savings banks were in produce there was a decrease of acreage under crop, but an increase in the value of live stock, amounting crop now occupies about as large an acreage as before the famine. The condition of the labouring classes is not so satisfactory. Their wages are high but and they have no security in their homesteads. He suggested an amendment of the Land Act as regards the compensation clauses. The progress of manufactures is steady. In 1862 the number of flax factories was 100; power looms, 4,666; the numbers in 1868 were-factories, 143; power looms, 12,969; the number of woollen factories in 1862 was 39; power looms, 123; in 1868, number of woollen factories, 45; power looms, 215. He read statistics which showed that the tonnage of the ports of Dublin and Belfast had increased fourfold in 30 vears, and improvements on a large scale were in progress in both ports. The education statistics showed an increased attendance in the National schools, but there is still a stratum of the population to be reached, the committals of women and girls to gaol exhibiting a very large proportion of ignorance. There is also a want of good interpodiate schools. He alluded to the criminal statistics compiled by Dr. Hancock, and commented upon the increase of classes from the provinces. While expressing satisfaction at the improvement in the material condition of the country, he pointed out some defects, the most remarkable being the want of identity in the laws of the United Kingdom. Me advocated the assimilation of the Irish to the English Poor Law, as regards outdoor relief, and also a reform of the Grand Jury laws. But at the same time he expressad his belief that " there is not a single one of these reforms or any others necessary for our well-being which cannot be obtained from the Imperial Legislature."- Times Dublin Cor., Nov. 22nd.

CITY OF DUBLIK PRESESENTMENT SESSIONS -On Wednesday morning Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat to dispose of claims for compensation for malicious injuries and grand jury presentments. It was expected that a claim for £3,000 would be made by the brothers and other representatives of Constable Talbot, but Mr. Nagle, the Clerk of the Crown, said the solicitor for the claimants would not prosecute the petition. Mr. Hargaden, Queen street, whose house was wrecked on the evening of the 3rd September, after the meeting in the Park, claimed £400 compensation, but after a long inquiry into the nature of the injuries he was awarded only £125.

DEATH FROM STARVATION -An inquiry was held on Mc day into the death of John Johnston, a pensioner who died of starvation in Cork. The deceased lived in great misery in a room to which he would admit no one. He went about in rags, and was in the habit of soliciting alms from his neighbors, and would pick up and eat garbage in the could be done for him. This morning the room was will answer that we are like them, though we think examined, and it contained upwards of a thousand we are not, and that any differences which geogravolumes strewn about, including many valuable books. A savings bank pass book was found concealed in a recess, showing that the deceased had one hundred and ninety-three pounds to his credit | The International cannot fail to perceive the effect in a Cork savings bank, together with receipts for nny pounds from the Munster Bank. The verdict

was death from starvation. THE DUBLIN MURBER. - Head Constable Talbot, for whose murder Kelly has lately been tried and acquitted, seems by the following account given of him in the Dublin Daily Express to have been no ordinary man. At the age of nineteen he entered the constabulary, and his taste and talent soon introduced him into the detective department of that body. Finding his country education insufficient for his advancing position, he set to work to im- the British Government stand manifest, and no one prove it. Observing the advantages the lawyers had can doubt that it will reap its reward. There is no ever him when defending prisoners, he studied longer any concentment; in England are the headjurisprudence so that he could read an Act or prepure a case as well as most of them. Latterly, he paign against civilization is directed. A Conference had commenced the study of medical jurisprudence. Nor were other studies beneath his attention. As a London the manifesto now goes forth. It is dated tinker he travelled with his budget, and made a good living at it too. He could make and mend | hardly a suitable cradle for the universal revolution; shoes, undertake bricklaying, carpentry slating, but there, at any rate, we have an International plastering, &c.; all came as by instinct to him, and conclave organizing the war against Kings, Aristoin farming he was ever at home. Nor were his eracies, Landlords, and Capitalists from a spot withaccomplishments neglected. He played cards with the sharpers and knew their tricks, some of which half an hour's march of the Houses of Parliament. he exhibited in open court when prosecuting a gang who had infested a railway line. He could dance a jig or reel, court the girls, and tell a capital story or share the alarms of the Continental Conservatives, joke; but all was acting, for beneath the sparkling surface there was the stern determination to ac- indicates the possible growth of an affinity of thought complish a purpose unsuspected by any. He was between our own Radicals and the Democrats of the "on duty," and for the detection of crime and Continent. Our working classes have heretofore protection of society he felt, no doubt, that the end justified any means. At the commencement of the | separated in principles and object from the fierce Crimean war, he joined the Commissariat Depart- French revolutionaries or the king-haters of Germent, and received a silver modal for his faithful many and Italy, they were thought narrow and services and ability in a position of trust which he unimaginative by their foreign visitors. Their occupied. When the Fenian organization became objects were material, their means peaceful. This so powerful and extended that in order to suppress it a thorough knowledge of the leaders and their it seems that some at least are ready to adopt the movements was necessary, Taibot volunteered for broader Continental principles and use the language the dangerous duty, and so well did he perform it of "fraternity and solidarity." Though the docuthat he received the highest praise at the close of ment dates from High Holborn though half the the State trials from the judges and Crown counsel. names appended to it are English, and no doubt an To delail his exploits would full a volume, and English version of it was prepared at the time in through his means nearly 200 of the leaders and accordance with English discussions, yet the spirit active men of the Fenian body in the district of is entirely French. It is not merely that there is an Limerick and adjoining counties were convicted - elaborate organization, for such things have been Adopting the name of Kelly, he appeared on the Shannon as a water bailiff, because acquainted with and the phraseology represent much more the the wighbors, was sworn into the Fenian Brotherhood, and was ultimately made a head centre. He or Chartists. The first care is to establish the was as good a Catholic as any of them, regular at International One and Indivisible. There is to mass every Sunday, attentive to his confessional be a General Council, to consist of citizens belongduties, and even partook of the sacred elements publicly. Little did the Fenians who came to the chapel to confess know, as they were repulsed by cils of the various countries are to be designated the priest, that the big woman devotionally kneeling alongside with beads and book was noting every one of them to roport them to Dublin Castle that night. Talbot stopped at nothing, and through his information the Fenian conspiracy was frustrated and the lives of thousands of people saved, as | Collectionist, Communist branches, or form separatist

well an a rust amount of public money.

Nov. 20.—Mr.John Clibborn, manager of the the limits of the common object pursued by all the is a native American; of the five Associate Justices, Arran Quay branch of the Royal Bank, committed groups of the International." This rule does not suicide this morning by blowing out his brains at apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance affiliated to the lustrational apply to the Societa de Resistance af carried away by the wind, was found a written statement to the effect that he had become embarrassed by the purchase of mining shares, which had become depreciated. He had induced a friend to the shares at a sacrifice, he could not bear the thought of his friend's loss. His account with the Bank, in which he had been employed 25 years, were quite correct. He was highly esteemed.

On the subject of assassination, the Nation speaks out in distinct and emphatic terms of condemnation. While expressing detestation of the occupation and practice of spies and informers, and dissenting from ome of the observations of the Lord Chief Justice, it adds :- "But we quite agree with his Lordship that the assassination of those detestable creatures is not permissible from either a legal, moral, or religious point of view. Human law and the law of God foron the year of 12 months were in 1869 £478,148, in 1870 bid the commission of murder, and the well-being 1585,165, and in the first six months of 1871 £642, of society requires that assassination shall be held as a crime of the deepest dye. It is not to be tolerated 1869 £1,974,759, in 1870 £2,034,907, and to the that individuals or cliques, clubs or parties shall 30th of June, 1871, £2,151,430. In agricultural take into their hands the power of secretly dooming men to death and suddenly executing the vengeance but an increase in the value of live stock, amounting thus privately decreed. The practice of assassina-to £1,240988. It is worthy of remark that the potato tion is sinful, shameful, and abominable. It is evil from every possible point of view, and all things calculated to encourage it are worthy of condemnation. For this very reason good men in all countries and employment is good, but their dwellings are are bound to regard with aversion any system of government which cannot be carried on without the aid of spies and informers. Those characters are everywhere hated with a terrible hater no class of men are the objects of such scorn and loathing; none evoke in the minds of other men such burning anger and so wild a craving for vengeance. It is not well for the morals of any people to have such characters prowling about among them; it is a terrible strain upon their patience, and one from which injury is certain to result. . . There can be no doubt that the horrer with which assassination should be regarded is considerably mitigated to the popular mind when the victim is a Government spy or informer; it is certain that some persons do not hesitate to declare the dead justifiable and praiseworthy, and that they offer in defence of their opinions arguments that may not be quite devoid of influence on the minds of others; it is equally certain that men who do not go quite so far in their opinions on the subject are yet not inclined to include erime in Dublin, owing to the influx of criminal in language condemnatory of the act, and unquestionably the result on the whole of such a state of things is unfavourable to the morality of a people. For such danger and for such demoralization as may ensue one cannot help blanning the system of government which, being out of harmony with the mind and spirit of the people, seeks to sustain itself by the services of spies and informers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LOSDON "TIMES" ON COMMUNISH .- On the Coninent the terror of Democracy is increasing among the proprietary and trading classes. Not even the power and reputation which have been achieved by the Princely Order in Germany, nor the image of Russian Conservatism which looms behind the agitations of the West, can re-assure timid spirits, who fancy that they and all they have may any hour be swept away by a deluge of long pent up popular forces. The victory of the Versailles Government over the Commune is but poor consolation to them They tear that Versailles represents a temporary and waning, the Commune a permanent power. The idea seems to be firmly fixed in the bourgeois mind that the International Association of Workmen is a society of immense power, threatening Europe with the greatest dangers, and that the Government of England, which has uniformly treated it with indifference, has most to fear from its machinations. People will tell you seriously that the fabric of English Constitutionalism is honevermbed by the slow but constant action of Socialist doctrines, that streets, alleging he was starving, and had no money it stands solid enough to had at, but ready to to buy food. He had not been seen for the past collapse when the hour comes for applying the week, and last evening the neighbors, in forcing the revolutionary force, and, furthermore, that this force door of his room, found him dying of starvation, so is in the keeping of the International. It is in vain for gone that though a doctor was called in, nothing to tell them that they judge us by themselves; they we are not, and that any differences which geographical accident or political traditions may have created are passing away under the very influence of these new powers-Socialism and internationalism. it has produced, and it may be that the policy of its chiefs is to render it more mysterious and terrible in the eyes of its opponents. It cannot be more hated by them; it will be an advantage, or, at least, a pleasure, to be more feared. We cannot otherwise explain the last act of the Society, which has been to draw up and publish a series of Resolutions, purporting to form the permanent basis of its organization. Our Continental neighbours on reading this document will at once exclaim that it is just as they expected. The folly, the culpable weakness of quarters of the Socialist army, and hence the camwas held in London in September last, and from "256, High Holborn, W.C." The place sounds in the jurisdiction of the London police, and within We have perused with curiosity the programme of the International, and, though not at all disposed to we think it ought not to pass without notice. It been politicians after their own British type, and, is still the character of the great body of them, but long since transported to British soil, but the ideas traditions of the Commune than of our Radicals ing to the various mationalities, so chosen that no nationality shall preponderate. The Central Conn-Federal Councils, or Federal Committees, "the designation of General Council being reserved to the Central Council of the International," "No branches, sections, or groups shall designate them-selves by sectarian names, as Positivist, Mufunlist,

groups, giving themselves special missions beyond

the grave of his mother and child in Mount Jerome ternational. But, beyond the function of resisting Cometery. In his hat, which he had placed on the masters and organizing local strikes, the International will not tolerate any independent action in its component parts. The "Local Committee" must obey the "Federal Council" of the particular country, and this in its turn must take its orders from the General Council, which represents universal become security for him, and a creditor having sold proletarianism. A payment of ten centimes yearly is to be made by all the members of the Association, by means of a system of stamps, the process being intended, we presume, more as a census of the members than as a means of revenue. A variety of regulations follow. Sections may be constituted of women alone, without 'prejudice to those where the sexes are mingled. Statistics are to be taken of the working classes and sent to the General Council every August. The Association will give effective support to the Trades' Unions, and encourage the relations between those of the different nationalities. Measures will be taken "to assure the adhesion of the agricultural producers to the movement of the industrial proletariat." The article which will cause most comment is the 9th, headed "The Political Action of the Working-class," It is in reply to this article that we find a Swiss newspaper speaking of the document at once as a call to civil war on every point of Europe and as the organisation of a despotism which, if it could be realized, would drive us back three hundred years. The Resolution recites various dieta of the Association, which must be taken to have the force of principles :- "The landlord and the capitalist will always use their political privileges to defend and perpetuate their economic monpolies," power has become the first duty of the working class." "The social emancipation of the working class is inseparable from their poli-tical emancipation." "In presence of the unlimited reaction which violently stifles every effort at emancipation on the part of the workmen, and pretends to maintain by brute force the distinction of classes, and the political domination of the classes, having property (Classes possedentes) which results from it." Such are the expressions which are to be found in this article, and it follows as a matter of course that the "prolefariat" is declared to be unable to act as a class against these kostile Powers " except by constituting itself a distinct political party, opposed to all the old parties formed by the possessing classes." This constitution of the "proletariat" as a political party is indispensable to assure the triumph of the social revolution, and to cause it to reach its supreme object, the abolition of classes. Equally to be expected are the principles with which the article closes :-"The coalition of working-class forces already obtained by economic struggles must also serve as a lever in the hands of that class in the struggle against the political power of its explainers." 6 Thu economic movement and the political action of the working class are indissolubly united." The Times adds :-

" By the glare of burning Pavis such maxims as these are read with terror. They have a measured and calculated audacity which produces a deeper effect than the ordinary invectives against the rich."

SEARCHING AFTER THE "TRUTH."-The following is too good not to be told :- A correspondent of the Record advocates selling old Bibles for waste-paper as "rather an effective way of circulating the Holy Scriptures." The writer adds :- " I found a Roman Catholic servant of mine, one winter's evening, reading somewhat seriously a piece of printed paper soiled, and worn-looking. I watched my opportunity to ascertain what it was, when, to my great pleasure as much as surprise, I found it a leaf of a Bible, which she had just brought in from the neighbouring chandler, wrapped round some mould candles. It was part of the Acts of the Apostles, containing 8. Paul in Prison, Sirs, what shall I do to be saved? we Now had that page of the Bible been burned, it would have never fullen into the hands of one forbidden to search the Scriptures. Chandlers and others who deal in small waves prefer to use waste paper on account of its cheapness, and, therefore, unconsciously but effectually, distribute or scatter holy seed, not knowing were it may spring up and bear fruit."

A prison chaplain was lamenting the want of success attending his ministry. Of one man who had been condemned to death he said he had great hopes, the prisoner having been most assidnous in the study of a Bible be had given him. The chaplain after great exertion, obtained a commutation of the sentence, "I called to inform him of my sucess. His gratitude knew no bounds the said was his preserver, his deliverer, "And here," he added as he grasped my hand in parting, " here is your bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it neglin."

Ecclesiastical Patronage.-The 17 livings in the presentation of the Marquis of Bute have, since his secession to Rome, been placed in the hands of trustees. These gentlemen belong to the High Church party, and are about to present to the rectory of Cardiff and another incumbency adjacent. It is understood that Cardiff was offered to Mr. Furse, the vicar of Staines, but was declined by him -Glube.

Losbon, Dec, 8 .- The betting upon the result of the Tichborne case is quite general. The latest quotations from the clubs indicate the prevalent odds as 10 to 1 against the claimant.

We should not wonder if the Dublin jury were right after all in acquitting Kelly for the murder of Talbot. It seems clear from a letter published by a juror that the jury had before them proof not produced in Court that the bullet taken out of Talbot's neck did not come out of Kelly's revolver, and think it not improbable that the assassins, whoever they were, had arranged that suspicion was to fall on the man who did not fire the fatal shot. He would be tried, but they would meanwhile get off, and if he were acquitted all would go well. If on the other hand, he were convicted, nearly an impossibility in the teeth of the difference in the bullets, the scapegoat would be allowed to explain the fruth. The idea has something of Italian cunning in it but the difficulty of catching a Fenian in America is great, and Irishmen when conspiring show brains .- Low don Spectator.

Warwick Castle, the ancient and splendid scat of Earl Warwick in Warwickshire, Eng., has been irreparably damagen by fire. The destruction of pictures, statuary and other works of art, and articles of virtu, is great.

Loxpox, Dec. 13 .- The British Foreign Office sent instructions to all its agents abroad to investigate into the organization of the various branches of the International in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, and report to the government The Birmingham Jews have formed an associa-

tion to oppose the London Society for the conversion of the Jews. Everybody paying a shilling a year is to be a member.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW YORK BING-THEIR NATIONALITIES.

Mayor Hall is a native American. The Recorder is a native American. The Commissioner of Public Works-Tweed-is:

native American. The Commissioners of Police-Bosworth, Smith, Manierre, and Barr-are native Americans and old

Know Nothings, Two of the three Judges on the Supreme Bench, Sutherland, and Barnard are native Americans-we

are not sure but the third is also. The Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Barbour,

one-McCanr-is an Irishman; two-Monell and Spencer are Angle-Americans; one-lours-is a scotchman; and one-Freedman-is a German.

The Collector of the City Revenue-Dunlop-is a Scotchman. The Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Im-

provement - Gilbert Palmer-is an Angle-Ameri-The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas-Bergen-

s a German. The Bureau of Water Works, the Bureau of Water Purveyor, the Department of Docks, the Bureau of

Public Administrator, are all in the hands of Anglo-Americans. So with the Excise Department of Public Charities and Correction — all are controlled by Anglo-Americans.

The President of the Fire Department-Ockerhausen-is a German; and the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings - McGregor - is a Scotchman.

The Collector of Assessments, the Surrogate, the Comissioner of Jurors, the Commissioner of Taxes, and the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Cleaning-Starkweather, Hutchins, Taylor, Sands, and Coltman, are all Anglo Americans, with the exseption of the last named who is a German .- Pilot.

The days seem to be at hand, when the Servant is, again, not to be above his Master. That Master said that, though foxes are hunted by every one, they have, yet, their burrows, where, for a time, they may be at rest; and that birds, though shot at, and snared, by men and boys, have, yet, their nests, that are, by usage, respected. But that the Son of Man had not where to lay His Head! The enemies of The conquest of political the Catholic Church are rejoicing at this desolation of all human aid for the Vicar of Christ. We, too, rejoice in it. It shows that the Lord is night. He looks, and there is no one ready to give protection. He waits, to see if from poor, weakened, broken, human nature, there is not one ready to give efficient iclp. There is not so much as one! Therefore the time has come for Him to arise, and to plead His own cause ! The enemy has entered into His Sanctuary. and laid waste most precious things. Arise, C Lord! let not man prevail! Plend Thine own range! The time is near at hand. Those that laugh at the prediction will, when it comes, explain it away, as something they had looked for. Hyporries !- N. Y.

> Wonngaret Phogress or the Curners.-The English correspondent of the New York Times writes from London :- "I have written of the rapid growth of the Roman Catholic Church in England-so darming to many Protestants, while others look upon it as one of the signs of the last days. Here is an example: A woman died a few days ago in Manchester, who came to that town when it contained one priest and eight Catholies. Her family increased the number to seventeen. Manchester has now a Bishop, a dozen or more churches, and a Catholic population of one hundred thousand. It is much the same in most of the large towns in England. England has now a Catholic Missionary College, and is sending some missionaries to America, and to what is here imagined to its most benighted population, the negroes. They begin in Maryland, but have strong hopes of being able to convert the entire volored race; as the negroes are supposed to have that docility of disposition and love of ceremonial and vitual which adapts them to led to believe that they were rather more inclined to the more demonstrative, not to say noisy, services of ! tion ? certain Protestant denominations. The Episcopalians never did much with the negroes in the south. Perhaps they were too Low Church. Ritualists may be more successful."

TEA, PORK AND PICKLES .- The editor of the Hourth and Home sent out a request for the bills of sare used in the families visited by that paper. The result is given in the following paragraph. Are there any people in Canada who are trying to live on similar fare? Certain homely facts, however, have come to light that are suggestive at least. Of the many careful and conscientions records (for which we most heartily thank the writers) a great proportion are pork, pork, pork, from beginning to end; if not pork, pork, pork, from beginning to check the strong healthan body that will be pork, tea; if not tea, checke and pickles! We had after years by the close application of an over-worked after years by the close application of an over-worked thought of these two items as "relisions," dainties to mind, it will be hard, we say, to compete successfully articles of diet. But we find that in many femilies these are "stand-bys," with bread, or even crackers, are good for an entire meal at any time. We find that in nearly every part of the country hot ten is invariably indulged in at least three times a day and as for pork, what with the viand boiled, roasted fried, stewed, hashed, sansaged, head-cheesed, sonsed and frizzled, and what with cooking every possible thing with pork, our Western population are likely to become one vast triching factory before they know it. If not this, the country surely is committee ing indigestion to a degree that may be considered

On Wednesday evening Nov. 22d. Rev. Father Damen, preached an eloquent address to a very large congregation, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, New York, where a Mission is at present being held. The Rev. gentleman spoke of the large number of "religious" denominations every day springing up on all kinds of pretences, many of which were highly dangerous to virtue and morality, and said that probably the next new religion would be that founded by Victoria C. Woodhull and her admirers. He looked upon it as a bad omen for the merality of this city to see an audience of some thousand of men and women sit -aye, even stand-and listen to the vile attacks made by such a woman on religion's holiest institutions, for two hours, and vehemently applaud when she ridiculed what every Christian was taught to believe most sacred. New York society must be in a dentorable condition when men and women of wealth and genius, moving in the highest circles, paid homage to a woman who declared that she was a "Free-Lover" and gloritied in the title, and grew enthusiastic when she called on her female hearers to pay no attention to what she called the "hollow unmeaning ceremony of marriage," but to declare themselves "Free Lovers," as she had done. The reverent preacher cautioned his congregation against all doctrines so dangerous as those of Victoria Woodhull and Free Love.

This is what they call a "joke" in New Orleans A country-looking chap gets off a train. A stranger steps up to him and says : "Ah! five feet nine high, two feet eleven across the breast, eighteen inches through," "What do you mean, sir?" cagerly asks the countryman. "It's all right," says the other, You measure five feet eleven by eighteen. I'll be ready for you by nine o'clock to-morrow morning," and he put up the tape line with which he has been making the measurements. "What are you driving at, sir?" asks the countryman augrily. "Why, you see," says the other, " the rellow fever is killing off strangers so fast that, I have to take their measurement as they come in, or else the dead bodies accumulate on my hands." A pallor comes over the countryman's face, a frantic call is made to the baggage-master to re-check his trunk, and he leaves for

The New York Evening Mail says for some time past the New York papers, with much persistent pleasantry, have chronicled the mysterious performances of a table in front of Plymouth Church pripit. On Sunday evening, Mr. Beecher alluded to the phenoments, which consisted of the usual pumpings and thumpings characteristic of certain tables, and affirmed that the world is open to the influence of spirits, and that such influence is greatly to be deapproval of the sentiments, and Mr. Beecher's over- | ed to be unblad or selfish to your companions.

shoes became violently agitated, and trotted out of the church. In due time we expect to see Mr. Beecher lengthening and shortening himself in the periods of his discourse, and levitating about among his hearers with all the facility of a Home, " with the spirits of just men made perfect."

The latest story about the extent of the Tammany plunderings is that Tweed has taken \$25,000,000, Connolly \$13,000,000 Sweeney \$10,000,000, Mayor Hall \$3,000,000, Garvey \$6,000,000, Ingersoll \$3,-000,000, Woodward \$2,000,000, and various others \$9,000,000; total \$71,000,000. Some persons who say they have been investigating the matter declare these enormous figures to be correct.

A lady editor in Wisconsin advertises in her own paper for a husband. She says he must be a printer, and possess means sufficient to buy a new press.

A servant girl in Boston mistook a bottle o croton oil for hair oil and gave her head a very liberal supply of it before going to bed. In the morning her head was as bald as a billiard ball, and the oil hadftrickled down and run into her eyes, burning her face and seriously ondangering her eye-

FARMERS' Sons Going to time City. - We have heard the cry of wailing and lamentations for the last forty years about farmers' sons going to the city; it becomes stronger and stronger with receding years. It is discussed in the newspapers, at farmers' clubs and in the Laully circle. Mammas are unanimously opposed to it. Papas are rather neutral in feeling, but lean to mamma's side as a matter of policy. He says if the boy thinks he can do better let him try it; if on trial, he finds that he cannot do better, the way is open to return to farming again; he has had a good moral training, acquired habits of industry and economy, which is more than a majority of the city boys can lay claim to. So, Sammy goes to the city with the prayers and blessings of his parents, full of hope, and, on his part, with a determination to succeed.

We have watched the workings of this matter with a great deal of interest; viewed it in different lights, individually and nationally; have come to the conclusion that it is not so great a calamity as some fond mothers are inclined to believe. We have a warm feeling for the success of farmers' sons (and daughters, too), and think that their own inclinations in the choice of business, should not be too rigidly over-ruled. Parental advice with common sense reasoning, is always in order; carried beyond that, it is tyranev.

Who are the successful merchants and manufacturers in the cities ? A large majority of them were country boys, trained to industrial habits, with plenty of exercise to divelop and strengthen the muscular and nervous system; compelled by circumstances to be economical, thay go to the city in the full vigor of health, with good morals and habits. They go without capital, other than that which is bound up within themselve- They go into clerkships or apprenticeships and thus bearn a business. The proprietors are not slow to discover and appreciate their good qualities; their salaries are advanced from year to year, until they are taken into partnership, and, finally as their elders retire, they become head of the firm. This is about the history of most of the successful merchants and manufacturers in cities, and they owe it in a great measure to their country training in boyhood. We do not deny that these would make successful farmers; but Catholic usuages. It may be so, but I have been then, what would become of the cities and the great mercantile and manufacturing interests of the un-

> With all due courtesy and with all due respect to the lads reated in the cities, deprived of walking for miles on the fresh earth in the bottom of a furrow just uncovered by the phoerhabare, holding and guiding the plough under the invigorating influence d'a summer's sun : deprived of the evencise in a harvest field; riding on a reaping or mowing machine behind a pair of good tarm horses, with a watchful eye to keep the end of the entier-bar with-in an inch of where the other end passed on the preceding round: all this in the open air and in the sunshine. I say deprived of these and other exercise so invigorating to the system just at a period in life when the system so needs them to build up a with the man who has enjoyed all those advantages in his boyhood,

> We taight fairly make a comparison with plants that have grown in the shade, protected by walls, or otherwise, from storms and sunshine, to those that have grown in the open air exposed to sunshine and all the vigor of open culture. The one is constitutionally feeble by tender nursing, the other strong by virtue of sunshine and storms. The one is easily broken down when exposed to rough usage, the other elastic and strong under all circumstances.

> We do, however, most earnestly protest against a young man going from farm life into the city to commence a business about which he knows nothing. He cannot compete successfully with those who are experienced in the business. Papa should not give him a dollar for that purpose. If he does, it is pretty sure to be lost. Let him commence as a clerk or an apprentice, even if he has to pay for the privilege. When he has become acquainted with the routine of business, and with the best markets at which to buy and sell, able to tell by handling goods what they are worth, learn the character of business men with whom he would have to deal, and the "tricks of trade," not for the purpose of practising them, but for the purpose of not "being sold."

> We will say in conclusion, that there is no occupation so ennobling to the pure principles of the human mind, that gives so much real enjoyment to life, and fewer drawbacks, than that of a farmer. But this, like every other occupation, requires industry, economy, good judgment, perseverance, and a full share of common sense to make it agreeable, pleasant, and a paying business. Now let the reader form his or her own conclusion as to whether it is more prudent for their sons to stay on the farm, and be healthy, honest business men of our laid, or repair to the city in early life where the odds are proved against them in favor of their success in life .--American Stock Journal.

The Generous Boy .- One day a gentleman saw we boys going through one of the streets of New Yorks. They were barefooted. Their clothes were ragged and dirty, and tied together by pieces of string. One of the boys was perfectly happy over a half-withered burneh of flowers which he had just picked up in the street. "I say, Billy," said he to his companion, "wasn't somebody real good to drop these 'ere posies jest where I could find them? And they're so pooty and nice! Look sharp, Billy; mebby you'll find semething bimoby." Presently the gentleman heard his merry voice again, saying, · () jolly, Billy; if here aint most half a peach! and 'teint much dirty neither. 'Cause you hain't found nothin' you may take the first bite." Bill was just going to take a very little taste of it, when his companien said, "Bite bigger, Billy; mebby we'll find another fore long. What a noble heart that boy lad in spite of his rags and dirt! There was nobody for him to be kind to but his companion in poverty—the poor ragged boy at his side. But he was showing him all the kindness in his power when he said, "Bite bigger, Billy." There was nothing greedy, nething selfish about that boy.—
Bite bigger, Billy! mebby we'll find another fore ong." Who can help admiring the noble heart of lthat poor boy? I would rather have that poor boy's: kind and generous spirit than have a monarch's crown upon my head without it, "Bite bigger, And then and there occurred a manifest Billy!" Think of these words if you are ever tempt-

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECKMBER 22, 1871 management of the control of the con

> ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECKMBER-1871.

Friday, 22-Ember Day. Of the Feria. Saturday, 23—Ember Day. Of the Feria. Sunday, 24—Fourth of Advent. Monday, 25—Christmas, Old. Tuesday, 26—St. Stephen, M. Wednesday, 27—St. John, Ap. Thursday, 28—SS. Innocents, MM.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prince of Wales is convalescent. This is the good news from England; and through out the British Empire it will be hailed with joy, as much for his royal mother's sake, as for his own. "What have I done to be so beloved?" was the exclamation of Louis XV. when recovering from an attack of fever at Metz, which had threatened to cut short his days, and during the course of which his subjects manifested the most devoted attachment to their suffering king. "What have I done to be so beloved?" our own Prince may perhaps ask himself when he rises from his bed of sickness; and it is to be hoped that he will then form the resolution to deserve by his future, that love and loyalty which his recent illness has elicited, and which the people undoubtedly entertain for him; in spite of the youthful his dotage. errors—gressly exaggerated in many instances no doubt by popular report -of which he may have been guilty. Let him but take his mother as the model for his future life, and that love and loyalty will not have been cast away.

The intense anxiety of the people during the strong hold on the public mind; that the pecple of the British Empire are on the whole ideas; but that much of it is still sound has

We do not pretend that it is certain that all danger is over. After such a severe attack as that which the sick man has just undergone, there is of course much prostration, and his restoration to his state of normal health, may be a long and tedious process; but the fact that Her Majesty deems it no longer necessary to be in constant attendance at Sandringham, have returned to Windsor, plainly indicates lie. that in the opinion of those most nearly interested, the immediate danger is over.

There is some talk of taking action against several of the leading Communists who have sought refuge in England, and who it is said, are abusing the asylum. The Secretary of State, we are told, will on the meeting of Parfrom the United Kingdom.

Affairs in France present a troubled aspect. enforce their right to sit in the Assembly, a proceeding to which M. Thiers is very adverse. Betwirt their respective adherents we may expect a sharp contest; but that during the lifetime of the Comte de Chambord, the legitimate King of France, the monarchy will be restored either in the person of the Duc d'Aumale, or of the Assembly are, it is said, in favor of re-

nishes us with another instance of what liberals understand by civil and religious liberty; the Federal Assembly have made a law interdicting the establishment of Jesuit communities in Jesuits as doctrinal teachers. In Spain the new reformation does not seem to be prospering, if we may judge from the somewhat desponding account given in a letter by a Prof. Knapps who writes from Madrid, to the following effect—as reported in the Montreal Witness of the 16th inst .:-

"We shall never do anything as it is but sow, and in a few years have to leave it to those who are wealthier or more energetic. I do what I can, but the work is now largely a question of money."

Money! That is where the trouble lies. Protestant missionaries, - unlike the first pioneers of Christianity who went forth without purse or serip, with neither gold nor silver in their pockets; unlike later Catholic missionaries whose worldly possessions consist in the clothes on their backs; who drag with them neither wives nor children, neither mothers-in-law, nor daughters-in-law, neither pianos for the drawing-room, nor babies' eradles for the olive branches-Protestant missionaries, we say, who are burthened with all these things, and have upon them the constant care of the nursery, must needs find their work "largely a question of money." They may sow-but the only crop they can ever expect to reap, whether in Spain or Italy, Madrid or Rome, is a plentiful crop of infidelity, and immorality.

Justice, though slow at first, seems to be at last overtaking the swindling rascals who for a long course of years have been enriching themselves and their families by plundering the citizens of New York. One of the leaders of the gang, a man named Tweed, called also Boss, has been arrested as a common thief, and bound over to take his trial on several charges of wholesale robbery. It is to be hoped that he, and all his colleagues may get their deserts.

What has become of Dr. Dollinger and of the new sect, styling itself funnily enough, " Old Catholic," which that erochety old gentleman proposed to run in opposition to the real Catholic Church? From the silence of the papers on the subject it would seem as if the concern had already collapsed; and from the language which Protestant newspaper reporters put in the mouth of Dr. Dollinger, one is inclined to suspect that the man must be in

He has been "interviewed" by the Hon. J. M. Francis, who sends an account of the affair to the Troy Times, reproduced in the columns of the Montreal Witness; from this report we make a few extracts, which if containing a correct version of what transpired betwixt Dr. Prince's very dangerous illness, the ardent Dollinger and Mr. Francis, go far to support | cated of the Bible; for in one case as in the prayers for his recovery offered up to heaven this dotage hypothesis. For instance, he told other, it implies that there is a law higher than by his mother's subjects of all denominations, his interviewer that, though excommunicated, Caesar's law; and that when the two clash, as the general joy at the tidings of the favorable he and his clique "will not be read out of the clash they may, it is better, no matter what the turn in his disease, are strong and gratifying Church because we cannot accept its errors," cost, to obey God than man. In short, this proofs that the feeling of loyalty has still a thus assuming that the Church is in error .- | doctrine which so shocks Dr. Dollinger's moral But if the Church be in error, how can Dr. sense, and so threatens the common civilisation Dollinger, or any rational person believing it to of our times, cannot be even impugned without warmly and reasonably attached to the princi- be so, wish to remain in communion therewith, denying either that there is a God-the rightple of royalty; and that the republican cancer or call himself a member thereof? The fact of ful moral governor of the world, Who has made has, as yet, not extended its ravages very error established, it follows that the community known, through revelation, His will to man; deeply into the body politic. There is of so erring in matters of faith, no matter what it or by asserting that, though there be such a sourse a portion of that body infected, or may call itself, is not the Church of Christ, God Who has so revealed Himself, still it is tainted by democratic and even communistic but the synagogue of Satan. An honest man, an intelligent man would not wait to be "read been clearly established by the events of last out" of a body which he believed to be in error; he would, the moment he entertained that belief, hasten to break off all connection with it, and to proclaim the fact to the world; just as he would not seek to take as his wife a woman whom he believed to be an habitual and notorious wanton. The thing is impossible; no man, not morally or intellectually deprayed, would call himself, or allow others to deem him, a member of a church which taught and that other members of the Royal family as God's truth, that which he believed to be a

> Neither does the latter part of the interview, as reported by the Protestant papers, tend to raise our estimate of Dr. Dollinger's moral and intellectual calibre. If correctly reported, he must be either an atheist, or in his dotage.

"Do you comprehend," he is represented as saying to his interviewer, "what that docliament ask for authority to expel Carl Marx | trine"-(the infallibility of the Pope when pronouncing ex cathedra upon some question of revealed truth, or of morals)-" involves?" The Orleans Princes are, it is said, about to It involves, so he is made to answer his question, the doctrine of a "higher law," or law higher and of more authority than the law of man. This to Dr. Dollinger is intolerable.-We give at full, as reported in the Witness, this portion of the interview:-

"Do you in the United States comprehend what that doctrine involves?" carnestly inquired Dr. Dolany of his family, is, we should imagine from solemn obligation to violate civil law, to set themthe state of parties very doubtful. A majority selves up in opposition to the ordinances of your Government whenever the Pope shall pronounce his infallible judgement against any one of those ordinmaining at Versailles. This will be very disances upon moral or religious grounds. In a word,
it is the assumption of power on the part of the Pope
it is the assumption of power on the part of the Pope
to proclaim a higher law, which according to the
sad days of October 5th-6th 1789, have claimed

ances upon moral or religious grounds. In a word,
it is the assumption of power on the part of the Pope
to proclaim a higher law, which according to the
dogma, his children must obey, though such obelately by a Protestant elergyman of New York,

Earl of Chesterfield, H. R. H. had been on a a vested right to rule France. From Italy we dience involves treasen to the State and the overthrow of your Government. This doctrine is not

to the dark ages of the world, and over a stretch beyond, and it not only insults the common sense of the world, but strikes at the common civilization of our times. It cannot and must not prevail."

In the first place the doctrine, whether true Switzerland, and forbidding the employment of or false, does not insult the "common" sense of the world," for there are, and ever have been, millions who hold, and held it; it does not therefore, and did not insult any sense, which these possess, or possessed, however it may affect some sense possessed by Dr. Dollinger, and his adherents. But a sense which all do not possess in "common," is not a "common," but a "peculiar" sense. Were Dr. Dollinger bound by the laws of logic, he would have simply said, that the doctrine in question was repugnant to his private judgment, or his peculiar sense of right and wrong.

We admit however, that the obnoxious doc trine does imply-and it is for that very reason that it is so obnoxious to men like Dr. Dollinger, and the humble servants of Cæsar throughout the world-that there is a "higher law," than that of Casar - higher because God's law; and we admit also, that, were it possible for man to attain to a knowledge of God's law, and if, perchance, the latter should turn out to be in contradiction in any particular to Cæsar's law, it would be better to obey God than man. If any man deny this, he is either an atheist, or a fool; the former, if he deny the existence of a "higher law," or law of God prescribing and defining man's moral obligations; the latter or a fool, if admitting the existence of such a law, he deny the prior claims of that law on our obedience.

Does not every Protestant who believes his bible to be the Word of God, and to contain His law, believe also, or at all events profess to believe, that he is bound "to violate civil law, to set himself in opposition to the ordinances of his Government, whenever"- in his private judgment-" the bible shall pronounce its infallible judgment against any one of those ordinances upon moral or religious grounds?" In a word—to use the very expressions of Dr. Dollinger, substituting only the word bible for that of Pope-is not the assumption that the bible is the Word of God, equivalent to the assumption that it proclaims a "higher law" than the law of man? which higher law, man ' must obey though such obedience should involve treason to the State, and the overthrow of his Government." If "this doctrine of infallibility be shocking to the moral sense" and strike at the common civilisation of our times "if applied to the utterances of a living man, no less shocking to the moral sense is it, no less destructive of our common civilisation, when applied to the utterances, or fancied utterances, of a dead book. Infallibility is no more incompatible with the claims of Casar, when predicated of a Pope, than when predibetter to disobey God than to disobey man. Dr. Dollinger and his adherents may take which horn of the dilemma they please; only we would observe that, if the atheist, or he who says there is no God, and therefore no "higher law" be a fool; he is a still greater fool, who admitting that there is a God, and that God through Christ has made known His law to man, nevertheless asserts that man is greater than God, and therefore to be obeyed before God.

THE DEBATABLE LAND BETWEEN THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT. With Illustrative Narrations. By Robert Dale Owen, Author of Footfalls on the Boundary of An-& Co., Publishers.

This is a very extraordinary work, the more extraordinary in that it is evidently the work of a highly educated and courteous gentleman, who has deeply studied the religious phenomena of the present age, who writes in perfect good faith, and is firmly convinced of the truth of the marvels which he relates. We may dissent from the conclusions of such a writer; we may be very sceptical as to the occurrence of the phenomena which he records, or rather as to the causes to which he assigns them; but we cannot for these reasons impugn his veracity, or call in question the sincerity of his expressed opinions. Indeed with many of them the Catholic will cordially agree.

In the first part of his work Mr. Owen calls the attention of the Protestant Clergy-to have nothing new to report. Switzerland fur- only shocking to the moral sense, it takes us back system, or phase of Christianity, was never able sinuates is defective.

after the first outburst of the revolutionary fever of the sixteenth century had expended itself-which it did within the first fifty years after the commencement of the so-called Reformation-to hold its ground against Romanism; and that to-day, everywhere the Catholic religion is making rapid strides towards universal dominion; that everywhere Protestantism, is giving way before it, or lapsing into blank infidelity. The facts cannot be denied; they are evident to the most careless observer; how asks Mr. Owen are they to be accounted

"Neither fortune of arms, nor suffering by persecution; neither the serpent windom of an Order of which the members were all things to all men, nor the cleansing of those shameless corruptions which had so scandalized the Augustinian monk, Martin Luther, when in 1510 he visited degenerate Romenot any one of these incidents, nor all of them combined, can be accepted as even plausible explanation why Protestantism, after virtually conquering threefourths of Europe in one half century, lost, in the next eighty years, full one half of all she had gained "Lost, and never recovered it; not after ten generations had passed; not down to the present day. **—**р. 37.

And again:-

"Even in countries the most thoroughly Protestant, and in our own times, the inroads of Catholicism on the prevailing faith have been such as must arouse, in thoughtful minds grave reflections. In a third of a century, to wit from 1833 to 1867, the number of Catholic churches in Great Britain had more than doubled, while the number of Catholic seminaries had increased upwards of five-fold. Up to the year 1833-the year when the great Tractarian movement had birth in Oxford-there was not in the British isles a single convent, or one Catholic school; but within thirty-four years thereafter, there were founded in Great Britain nearly three hundred of the former, and nearly four hundred and tiffy, of the latter. Surely a very noteworthy progress made in the present age, and in the most Pro-testant country of the world, by the Church of Rome.

"But it is in our own country, above every other, that the revent gains of Romanism upon Protestant ism are the most remarkable. At the close of the two centuries and a half that elapsed from the first settlement of Virginia, to the year 1859, the number of Catholics in the United States had run up to two millions and a half, only; but at the end of nine years that succeeded, (namely in 1868), that number had doubled. Twelve years ago they were but a twelfth part of our population; to-day they constitute, probably more than a seventh.

"It we suppose the two great divisions of the Christian Church, respectively, to go on increasing among us at the same ratio for rour terms of nine years each from 1868, the Catholics of the United States would, at the end of that time, exceed the Protestants by several millions.

"How wonderful, if one admits that Reason and Scripture were on the side of the Reformers is all this "—_{1"}p. 32, 33.

The remainder of Mr. Owen's book is devoted to his explanation of these facts and their causes. Faith in immortality is dying out, is nearly extinct in the Protestant world. Here comes in what is termed Spiritualism, to supplement the Christian revelation; to give assurance to man that there is an existence beyond the grave; that what we call death is but the transition from one life-form to another and higher form of life, in which progress is still the law, as it is even in the terrestrial phase of existence.

This in the main is the argument of the book; of which the concluding chapters are occupied with an immense number of strange of the so-called spiritual phenomena, of which under the names of "rapping, tipping, tableturning," we have all heard something of late years. The objective reality of these phenomena we care not to discuss-but this opinion of God; that they savor more of hell than of heaven; that as there is nothing new in them, so from their past effects we may judge what will be their effects in the future: and that so judging, we may predict from the spread of Spiritualism, the spread of Free Love, and kindred abominations now so rife in the U. States amongst the most noted of the female spiritualists: to say nothing of the insanity, and other intellectual penalties with which, even in this world God visits those who set at defiance His holy laws against necromancy, or the seeking communion with the dead. Not that for a moment we believe that the dead do answer the appeals to them-or communicate with the living through rappings, or by means of pranks played amongst our articles of household furniture. But that the spirits of darkness, that other World. New York: G. W. Carleton the Gods of the Gentiles, the demons who of old spoke through the heathen oracles, and by the mouths of the idols, may again be permitted to hold converse with man; to deceive and to lure to their destruction those who seek after forbidden intercourse with the denizens of another world, may be possible, and is certainly not contrary either to the teachings of the Old Testament, or the doctrines of the Catholic Church. We speak with diffidence, desiring to avoid the extremes of credulity on the one hand, or of scepticism on the other; but this we say with confidence, that no true Catholic can ever permit himself on any pretext to take part in any of the scances, or other rites of Spiritualism.

The London Times gives it as its opinion that the Prince of Wales caught typhus fever that Protestantism, considered as a religious visit. The sewage of this house the Times in-

COMMUNISM IN ENGLAND .-- We would call the attention of the Witness to an article on this subject from the London Times, which he will find in another place. Not only does the Times confirm what we have said on the subject of the spread of this latest phase of Protestantism in England, but it gives us the further information that, " in England are the head quarters of the socialist army,"-and that it is from the same country that "the campaign against civilization is directed." The Times hope. however, that much of the Address is merel? "rhetorical," or buncombe.

We call "Communism" a phuse, the latest phase of Protestantism, because it is essentially anti-Catholic, and as such the legitimate child of the Reformation; because it is Protestantism raised to its very highest power, and the direct result of a logical application of Protesting principles. It manifested itself at an early stage of the Reformation, even in the days of Luther; who, torrified at his own work, and aghast at the filthy devil which he had evoked, but knew not how to lay, called loudly upon the secular arm to suppress it. For a time it was suppressed; it was nover killed, however, for again in 1792 it reared its head, as also in 1849 and 1871. The secular arm then is not able to deal with it; and the only hopes for society and for that civilisation which Christianity planted, are in the Church, and in the reconversion of Europe, Protestantized down to the infidel point, to the Catholic faith, discarded in the great apostacy of the sixteenth century.

A census of the several Protestant missions in India has been determined upon; many curious facts will no doubt thereby be brough. to light. The census is to be taken as follows: A committee of four gentlemen selected from four of the Protestant sects has been named; this committee will address questions to all the leading Protestant missions in India, as to their cost, the numbers of converts made during the last ten years, and other particulars. This census will be valuable says the Times corpondent "if the returns are accurate; but," he pertinently, or as some would say, impertinently asks, will they be accurate. Will the missionaries as a body (some will) in the face of the Societies, dare to tell the exact truth as to their work? Will they as a body, mark their baptisms, real and unreal? Will they say 'this man stipulated, in advance, for employment if he became a Christian?' Such cases of stipulation are not uncommon. I can vouch for some, but will they appear in the reports." Evidently the critical writer in the London Times has no great confidence in the truthfulness of Protestant missionary reports: and we suppose that as a Protestant he has good grounds whereon to base his opinions.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. - We learn with much pleasure that these devoted men, anecdotes which we dare not, which we know and most excellent teachers are about to give not how to qualify-in attestation of the truth | fresh extension to their admirable system of education. The Minerve informs us that for this purpose they have purchased a large piece of ground in St. James' Ward, whereon they will erect a magnificent building fitted for the reception of boarders, as well as of day scholars. we hesitate not to express; that they are not All friends of education must heartily wish the Brothers success in this undertaking.

> The Belleville Intelligencer after noticing the fact that, from the Judicial Statistics of England for the year 1870, it appears that there had been 4,367 inquests on infants not above a year old, of whom 28 per cent were illegitimate. has the following remarks:-

> "This method of disposing of infants is shocking. It is not to be assumed, however, that the 4,367 deaths under one year of age, above referred to, were all the result of violence. In many cases, no doubt, starvation and exposure were the dreadful agents engaged in the work. It is difficult, nay impossible, to see how the prevailing immorality, ignorance and indolence are to be speedily checked, to any considerable degree, yet it requires no special gift of foresight to reach the conviction that the dire results of these evils might be immeasurably modified by a properly established, and well supported system of foundling asylums."

> PLAIN SPEAKING .- The Roverend Father Stafford is determined to wage uncompromising war with drunkenness, and to put down all that promotes it. In his sermon on Sunday, the 10th inst., this zealous priest hesitated not to give it as his opinion that the whiskey vendor was in some respects a greater curse to society than the highway robber. The latter assails his victim with the demand, "Your money or your life; the former says ' Your money and your life,""

At a large assembly lately held in London for the laudable purpose of reclaiming fallen women, held under the auspices of the Protestant clergy, the singular fact was brought out that the immense majority of the women present had been Sunday school scholars. "Not two per cent of the girls who attend our meetings"-so it was alleged at the meeting as reported in the London Daily Nows-" but have been to a Sunday school."

Remittances in our next.

Dec. 15, 1871.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. - The St. Patrick's Society intend holding their Annual Concert in the 'St. Patrick's Hall early in January in aid of the Charitable fund of the Society. As the Society relieves a good deal of the distress of the Irish poor in this city, we hope the public will patronize the Concert, and thereby give the Society more means to extend in a greater degree their Charity this winterfor what with the high price of fuel, etc., it promises to be a hard season for the unfortunate

We beg to inform our subscribers in St. Stephen, Charlotte Co., N.B., that Mr. J. E. FLAHERTY has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and is now prepared to receive subscriptions and give reesipts therefor. We hope our friends in the vicinity will give him a call.

On Thursday evening the Grand Duke Alexis arrived in this city by cars from Boston. He was received, and escorted to the St. Lawrence Hall by His Honor Mayor Coursol. On account of the condition of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales there was no public reception, and of course the proposed ball, and other festivities were suspended.

THE LINDSAY POST.-We see that the editorial department of this very ably conducted paper has passed from the hands of Mr. C. B. Robinson, into those of Mr. Geo. T. B. Gurnett, late of the reporterial staff of the Daily Telegraph. We wish him every success.

It is satisfactory to learn that the robber government of Italy is in a state of bankruptcy, its budget showing a deficit of one hundred and sixty million lire. May its troubles never be

From a respectable correspondent, we learn that the Rev. Father Coyle has given the sum of \$500 towards the building of a new church in Ennismore, and another \$500 towards putting up a beautiful altar in Emily.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ONTARIO.-It seems that the John Sandfield Macdonald Ministry bave suffered a defeat in the Ontario legislature. This it is thought may lead to some important political changes.

We are happy to learn that small-pox is somewhat subsiding in Ottawa.

(Communicated.)

WHO SHALL HAVE THE CHILD?

The State claims it. The State claims the right to determine how, and in what, the child shall be educated. To this end, it has established public schools, and supports them by taxation. Whence did the State derive this pretended right?

No! The natural right to the child belongs to its parents. Theirs is the duty to nurture, train and instruct their children. Parents cannot dele- fortunately, however, even in sacred matters, precept gate this right and its duties to others if they and practice are not always accordant elements." would. This is the voice of the instincts of our

WAS IT FROM GOD?

Where is the revolation to that effect? Who has the documents? We read in Holy Writ: "Honor thy father and thy mother." We read again : "Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is just . . . And you, fathers, provoke not your children to anger; but bring them up in the discipline and correction of the Lord." (Eph. vi. 1-4.) Nowhere is it revealed that the State has the right to take the place of parents, and assume the duty of

training and instructing children.

This assumed right of the State to educate children, to the exclusion of purents, has no foundation either in nature or in God's revealed Word. It is an encroachment by the State on parental rights.

THE STATE, IT IS SAID, REQUIRES FOR ITS SECURITY AND PROSPERITY INTELLIGENT CITIZENS.

Granted! The State no less requires for its security and prosperity God-fearing and law-abiding citizens. Let the State, therefore, teach religion and morality as well. The State also requires for its defence able-bodied men. Let the State, therefore, see that its citizens are provided with wholesome food, are well clothed, and properly housed. The right in the one case is no greater and no less than in the other. Where are we drifting? Are we going back to the blackbroth system of Sparta? or forward into the abyss of Communism? Political governments ought to be confined to those general duties, and to those only, which the people are not individually capable of fulfilling. This is the spirit of our institutions. "The world is governed too much," is one of our American political maxines.

WHO ARE THESE STATE OFFICIALS, THAT THEY SHOULD TAKE THE DUTY OF PARENTS INTO THEIR HANDS?

They are called politicians. Are politicians, as a class, entirent for probity, purity, morality, religion? If not, why should they be allowed to assume never was at any time the slightest prospect of the this secred trust, and prescribe what our children should be taught, and how far they must de educated?

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

If education means anything, its aim is, by training and instruction, to facilitate man in the attainment of his true happiness. It is this or nothing. Good! Will our State officials, the members of the definition of man's true happiness? Does their expenditures in anticipation of its coming into effect notion take in the idea of a hereafter? If so, what on 1st January next. The Freeman may fret its fill, notion take in the idea of a hereafter? If so, what is that hereafter? How are we to reach it? By what means? What must we learn in order to prepare for it? Who are right in this matter—the Jews or the Turks? the Methodists or the Mormons? the Episcopalians or the Quakers? the Presbyterians or the Muggletonians? the Shakers or the Free-Lovers?

PUBLIC SCROOL EDUCATION, THEY BAY, HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH EXLIGIOUS QUESTIONS?

Hasn't it? One instance among many. You teach history-modern history? Of course you do. Who, we ask, civilized and christianized out fore-

fathers when they were barbarians? Who established the family and founded the nations of Europe? Who gave birth to modern civilization? No intelligent student of history will hesitate to answer, a Tho Catholic Church! What is modern history with the Catholic Church left out? The play of a Hamlet with Hamlet left out. This is the modern history touch in the rubble or also if history taught in our public schools; or else, if forced to cross the path of the Catholic Church, it them imputes to her falsehood or caricatures her. (See Wilson's History, used in the common schools.)

RUT CHILDREN CAN BE TAUGHT RELIGION AT HOME OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS!

That is, when the child has been wearied out in the public school at his tasks of secular education, when the time has come which he requires for relaxation and recreation, then you turn him over to his religious instructors, to manage matters as best they can! In this way you render religion tiresome and disgusting. This you call fair play and religious liberty! It things had their right names, this would be called "shuffling and hypocrisy." You

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION?

In spite of the good intentions of many of its advocates, we shall soon have as its fruit a generation of men and women destitute of all religious and moral instruction. Society will drift back into paganism, with all its attendant vices and corrup-tions. Public morals will have no religious sanetion, and ruin will be brought upon our beloved Republic. "Can you not discern the signs of the

WHAT ARE THE VOTARIES OF THIS EYSTEM LIMING AT?

Those who have now the controlling political power not only uphold this oppressive, irreligious, and dangerous system of education, but are determined to fasten it upon the General Government of the United States, and are striving to make it compulsory on all the free citizens of our great Republic.

HOW OUGHT AMERICANS AND CHRISTIANS TO REGARD THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION? As an intelerable usurpation of parental rights, as

an insidious attack on all religion and morality, and as hostile to the genius of our American civilization. BUT ARE YOU OPPOSED TO RECCATION?

No; not at all. On the contrary, we are the truest friends of education, and would have every citizen of the Republic well educated. NOW CAN THAT BE ACCOMPLISHED?

Let those who prefer the public schools maintain them. Let those parents who provide schools for their children maintain those schools. But if the State taxes the people for education, let it be impartial, and give to these parents a fair share of the taxes.

This would secure the rights of parents, maintain liberty of conscience, and be in accordance with the spirit of our American system of government Americans love

FAIR PLAY AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

STATE SCHOOLISM IN NEW BRUNSWICK .--We copy from the St. John's Freeman some remarks upon the school controversy now raging in that part of the Dominion :-

We (St. John's Freeman) learn from the Reporter

"His Lordship the Bishop of Predericton, in the course of a very earnest and eloquent sermon on Sabbath evening last, took occasion to deplore the degeneracy of an age, viewed in its religious aspect, which excluded the Bible and religious teaching from our public schools, and thus debarred the children of the present day from those beautiful lessons in Holy Writ which could alone make them

wise unto salvation,1"

It is to be regretted that the Reporter does not state what the bishop said. It tells us that-

"His Lordship of course is a religionist; from his ministerial stand point he sees in the precepts of christianity the earnest of one thing needful, and have been frozen over, will be completed to day.

After arguing at some length that owing to the great diversity of doctrine religious instruction could not properly be given in public schools, it

"There are of course certain fundamental principles of Christianity upon which all can unite, and these principles may be said to be established in the decalogue, outside of which a common christianity ends and sectarianism begins. These divine laws so all sufficient for the good moral government of the people, are not by any means, excluded from our public schools, the teachers are enjoined to impress them upon the children, and at the same time to inculcate these doctrines of social rectitude and hon-esty, applicable to the age in which we live, as shall make them good and useful members of society. Nor is the Bible itself excluded from our public schools as some ignorantly suppose. It is an open book, the children may read it daily, but the master or mistress is not to expound or become a religious teacher. The propriety of this regulation is ob-

It may be asked, who is to determine what the fundamental principles of Christianity are and who is to teach them? The Reporter thinks they are contained in the Decalogue, but even that is not arranged or understood by all alike. The announcement that the Bible is still to be a school book will take people generally by surprise.

Religion being such a trouble, the Reporter thinks the Legislature did well to get rid of it altogether. It says :-

"The whole question of Common schools, as our legislators discovered, was hedged about with diffigulties, the chief of which was this very question of religion, and they wisely concluded to avoid it alto-

gether." The same paper says :-"No DANGER .- The editor of the News appears exceedingly apprehensive with respect to the disallowance of the School Bill by the Governor General. His alarm is altogether groundless; there efforts put forth by certain dignituries succeeding, and all the agitation ever hoped to accomplish was simply concessions. The Governor General understands his position too well to exercise his prerogative hostile to one of the grandest movements ever initiated in the Colonies; while as to the constutionality of the Law, that has of course been admitted long ago, otherwise it would have been dis-Board of the Public Schools, favor us with their allowed before the Province undertook such large

but all is not gospel emanating from that quarter.' This is a reiteration and enlargement of the announcement made by Lieut. Governor Wilmot at Vanceboro. If Sir John A. Macdonald is satisfied that the Act is constitutional he should not shirk his duty but should so report it. The petitioners will not thank him for the delay, but will feel it an insult that while private information is given to the fanatics who are preparing all this trouble for the country, no answer is vouchsafed to their respectful almost all the seed has been spoiled by the rain remonstrances.

o'clock His Imperial Highness and suite were entertained to a sumptuous luncheon by his Worship the Mayor at his residence, at which a number of leading citizens were present. Afterwards the distinguished party drove to the Victoria Bridge and expressed much admiration at the substantial nature of the magnificent structure. After spending some time in a close examination of the bridge the party returned to the city about four o'clock. In the evening the Grand Duke visited the Victoria Rink, and enjoyed a good skate. On his arrival he was met by Mr. Beaufield, Secretary of the Club, and by him conducted to the ice. On the Grand Duke entering the Riuk the band of the Grand Trunk Brigade which was stationed in the gallery played the Russian Hymn, followed by the National Anthem. His Imperial Highness skated with Miss Fairbairn, Miss Bethune and other ladies. On leaving the rink the Grand Duke returned to the St. Lawrence Hall. Yesterday afternoon His Imperial Highness drove through the city and about half-past two o'clock visited the Church of the Jesu where he remained a short time. The rest of the day he spent in his apartment at the hotel. At ten colock this morning the Grand Duke and suite will leave the city by special train from the Bonaventure station for Ottawa, and will arrive at Brockville at half-past three o'clock, arriving at Ottawa during the evening. At Ottawa His Imperial Highness will be the guest of the Governor General, Lord Lisgar. - Guzette of Monday.

INTRODUCED TO ROYALTY.—The hale veteran known in this city by the soubriquet of "Chateauguay" waited on His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke on Saturday. He was refused admittance, but the frand Duke on being informed of his wish graciously expressed his willingness to receive his venerable visitor. Chateauguay on entering the room performed a military salute, saying "I am happy to see your Imperial Highness," an excellent example of brevity which we commend to the attention of those who draft complimentary addresses. A short conversation ensued, ending with the Grand Duke drawing out his purse and presenting the hale old man with ten dollars,-Herald,

The City Charter Amendments Bill was read a third time and passed by the Quebec Legislature yesterday. An amendment proposed by Attorney General Onimet, limiting the expenditure on the Park project to three hundred thousand dollars, was defeated on division.

The political crisis continues to reign in the Ontario Legislature. The Ministry decline to resign, until the elections of members to fill eight variant seats in the House have taken place, when they anticipate an accession of strength. The Opposition meanwhile press for their resignation, and yesterday a motion to this effect was submitted by Mr. Blake. An attempt was made by the Government to postpone this antigonistic motion, but an amendment proposed with this object was defeated by a considermethod of disposing of those who thrust unpalatable rable majority. Mr. Blake's motion was carried by forty-four to twenty-five vetes. By desire of the Government the House then adjourned .- Montreal Gazette of Tuesday.

The Cote des Neiges Cemetery Expropriation Act, is maintained by them to have been fair and equitable and that the Fabrique offered Mr. Tait \$40,000 for his farm, besides being willing to reserve for him and to him his house and a small strip of land on the roadside, and thus failing, they offered to submit to a valuation of the land by three Protestant Commissioners. The Bill, as amended, seems, however, to tolerably well satisfy both parties, and, as was stated by telegraph, Mr. Irvine and other Protestant members disclaimed any idea that injustice was inlended by the Trustees of the Cemetery.

DEATH OF A MONTREALER.-Mr. T. J. Walsh, advocate, formerly of this city but latterly of Aylmer, died yesterday at that place. Mr. Walsh is very much regretted by his conferes of the Bar, by whom he was highly esteemed for his many amiable qualities. He was possessed of considerable ability, not only as a lawyer but as a literators as well.—Gazette of Saturday.

THE RIVER FROZES OVER .- On Saturday the icebridge formed across the river, and in the afternoon several sleighs crossed from Longueil to the city. The road to St. Lambert, the making of which was begun immediately after the river was discovered to conscious in his own soul that his principle is a just Now that rhe bridge has formed, market supplies of one, he makes no compromise with practice. Un- all kind will be in greater quantity, and cheaper in price.—Gazette.

> PERSONAL .- Chief Justice Duval returned to Quebec last Monday in consequence of the death of his eldest son, who held the office of Clerk of the Peace there. The news reached His Honor a few minutes before 12 o'clock while the case of Dixon was being argued. He has left his notes in the cases en delibere so that judgements will be rendered. He does not return during the present term.

> The Proselytisms.—The anti-Popery lecturers appear to be having a hard time of it this season.— It is not many weeks since Baron de Camin, a worthless seoundrel, was kicked out of Ogdensburg; and now we have news from Scranton, Pa., that one Devlin, who attempted to lecture there, and referred to the Catholics as thieves, murderers and cut-throats, was unceremoniously hustled off the platform and assaulted by those whom he had so grossly insulted. Fellows like de Camin, Devlin, and Murphy in England, do nothing but provoke disturbance wherever they appear, and are too lazy to earn a living by anything like legitimate means.-They are the greatest enemies Protestantism can have.—Richmond Guardien.

Catholics do not seem to be much disturbed by the rumors coming daily across the cable that the pope is about to leave Rome. They point with some effect to the vicissitudes of the Papacy in past ages, and declare that it is no new trial of the strength of the Papacy to find the Sovereign of Rome oxeluded by force from his casital. Early in the Twelfth century France extended a hospitable welcome to Gelasius, forced into exile by the Emperor Henry V., and strange it is, Catholies remark, that there is a Pope to-day to receive hospitality from this same people. Arnold of Brescia, the Garibaldi of his period, made Rome too uncomfortable for the Pontiff Eugene III. In his exile this Pope was, as exiled Popes always have been more fortunate than on his throne, and during it had the satisfaction of receiving back into his fold the Armenian Nestorians. Barbarossa's expulsion of Alexander III., and the forced exile of Gregory VII., afford us other instances of the celipse of the Papacy—celipses which the political astronomers of the day, no less that those of the present, regarded as fatal. Pius VI. died in exile and a prisoner; Pius VII., was elected in a foreign city; and Pius IX, as all the world knows, was compelled to fly in disguise to Gaeta. If he leaves Rome now it will be an experience novel neither in his own history nor in that of the Papacy. -Richmond Guardian.

A great deal of distress prevails in the Saguenay district. A correspondent of the Courrier du Canada states that at Riviere a l'Ours : the entire population are dependent on what they can purchase, N. D. d' Hebertville, N. D. du Lac Saint-Jean, Saint Jerome, Grand Mont, Alma, &c., have suffered greatly. Chicoutimi and the surrounding parishes are in a condition almost precisely similar with that of the valley of Lake St. John. Seed gmin will be scarce, emonstrances.

The Grand Durk.—On Saturday afternoon at one for a grant to buy seed grain.—Gardle.

Suicide on a Train.—A tragic occurrence took place on Friday night on board the express train from Toronto. Shortly after the train had left Cobourg station a shot was heard, and on the train being brought to a stand, it was found that a passenger, evidently a farmer, and supposed to be from was about seventy years of age, with light grey whiskers, and respectably dressed. His name has not been ascertained.

The Rev. Father Damon, the great Jesuit missionary, preached in the Cathedral Notre Dame three times on Sunday. The immense edifice was charged to its fullest capacity to hold the multitude that attended to hear him. We have been infolmed that he is one of the most powerful and eloquent preachers that has ever visited Ottawa. He preaches again in the same place this evening.—Ottawa Citizen. ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN .- During the pleadings

in the West Toronto controverted election case, Mr. Bethune-Counsel for the Respondent Mr. Crooks, in treating of the case of Skippen, hired by Mr. Crooks' Committee to canvass among the Orangemen:-Contended that it was legitimate to engage a man to canvass a particular class, although if would he different if he were paid to get the votes of three or four persons. With regard to Skippen, it was necessary to get a man to distribute the bills who was acquainted with the Orange body, and he was consequently adapted for the work. It was desirable for the object had in view, viz., for the purpose of appealing solely to the passions of the Orange bodysecret one, be it remembered-distribute the circular which contained the inflammatory material-material of such a character as would seriously damage the interests of the Respondent with the Roman Catholic body had they seen it. His Lordship would under stand that where the electioneerers had to deal with two distinct and antagonistic sects, and desired to in flame the passions of each by different means against the party in whose interest the Respondent's opponen was running, that it would be fatal if the means adopted to secure this end was disclosed to both sects For instance, while it was a good hit to enlarge upon the Scott murder to the Orangemen, it would never have don to apply the same argument to the Roman Catholics. and it was desirable that the circulars setting forth the salient points about the matter, and intended only for Grange eyes, should not get before the Roman Cathol vision. Therefore, in order to guard against this influential men of each party had to be engaged Feeling the damning weight of Mr. Bethune's ac missions, the Grit organ in this city yesterday morn ing essayed to prove that our report of this argumen was false. Something over a column was devote to the subject, which might have been condense into three Saxon words, often attributed to Mr. He facts under its nose. A very notable feature in the controversy is the fact that the very day upon which our report appeared in print, Mr. Bethane, himself, complimented our reporter on its fulness and accuracy. Mr. Bethune is too honourable a man to deny that. He is, naturally enough, willing to allow his organ to do the necessary lying on his behalf; but the truth has gone out to the country, and swearing a hole through an iron pot will be of no avail .- Telegraph.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18 .- The Grand Duke arrived here by the Canada Central at 6:15 this evening. He is the guest of the Gov. General. He will be driven round the city to-morrow, and in the evening Lad; Lisgar will give an "at home," to which a large number of invitations are issued. To-morrow the Mayor and Corporation will present an address in the Senate Chamber, which is being fitted up for that nurpose.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 16th inst.;-

BREAKFAST.-EFFS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING.—The very agreeable character of this pre-paration has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks :- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care ful 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." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homotopathic Chemists, London

The Michoscope.-One of the most interesting experiments, and one which is easily performed, is to watch the change in the blood of a delicate or very pale person while using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The colorless or dead corpuscles are steadily removed from the system, and are replaced by the red or vitalized particles so necessary to vigorous existence.

Many Suffer rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS. - Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

•			1	
į	Flour # brl. of 196 th Pollards \$3.00	1	\$3.50	
3	Middlings 3.50	ω	4.00	
۱:	Fine 4.90	ര	5.00	
۱ :	Superior Extra 0.00	ര	0.00	
١,	Extra 6.25	ω	6.30	
١	Fancy 6.00	ത	G.10	
,	Fresh Supers. (Western wheat) 5.85	W	5,90	
:	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.85	ര	5.90	
1	Strong Rakers' 6.10	ω	6.20	
•	Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	_	1	
1	Canal	ര	5.95	
,	Supers City Brands [Western wheat]		1	
8	Fresh Ground 6.00		0.00	
1	Canada Supers, No. 2 5.40	ര	5:50	
.	Western Supers, No. 2 5.40	@	5.50	
٠,	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs: 2.70	æ	2.75	
_	City bags, [delivered] 2.90	ര	2,95	
_	Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs 1.42	: @	0.00	
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,	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.65	-		
Ĺ	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 6.79			i
ά	Onts, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.31			ł
r	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.52			l
ŀ,	Lard, per lbs 0.10			١
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Died,

Of disease of the heart, at St. Jean Chrysostome, F.Q., on Sunday, 26th November last, Margaret Jane McGill, aged 18 years, second daughter of John McGill, Esq., J.P.—R.I.P.

At Aylmer, P.Q., on the 14th inst., Thomas J. Walsh, Esq., Advocate, aged 33 years.—Requiescat in

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary Connor, beloved wife of William Coady.—R.J.P.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

t l	\$ c S c	MILOPESTER
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,	Wheat ₩ 56 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 9 00
. }	Barley " " 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 4 00 00
r }	Pease " " 0 90 " 1 00	0 00 " 0 00
-	Oats " 40 " 0 45	9 00 " 0 00
a I	Buckwheat 0 60 " 0 67	0 00 0 00
1	Indian Corn, (Ohio)0 80 " 0 90	0 00 0 00
e {	Pease "	0 00 0 00
s	Flax Seed " 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 0 0 00
οÌ	Timothy, ' 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
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e	MEATS.	
ıſ	Beef, per lb 0 07 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00
:i	Pork, " 0 09 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00
rк	Mutton, " 8 4 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
11	Lamb, per 15 8 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
16	Veal, per 1b 0 8 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
ic	Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	4 00 4 7 00
r-	Pork, fresh " 0 00 " 0 00	5 00 " 6 00
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	MISCELLANEOUS.	
11-	Potatoes, per bag (new)0 45 " 0 60	0 00 " 0 00
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11.	Hares, " 17 " 0 20	0 00 " 0 00
·cı	Turnips " 0 50 " 0 65 Hares, " 0 17 " 0 20 Woodcock, " 0 00 " 0 00 Snipe, 0 00 " 0 00 Plover, 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
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nt	Lard, per lb 0 12 " 0 13	0 10 " 0 00
ed		0 00 " 0 00
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WANTED

Straw 0 00 " 9 00 4 00 " 7 00

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

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustees Belleville Ont., Dec, 18th 1871.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL. Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate, to enter on duty January 8th, next. Testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to REV. JNO. O'BRIEN, Brockville.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS IN the matter of FRANCOIS FOREST, in the Town of Joliette, in the County of Joliette, Grocer. An Insolvent

The insolvent has made me an assignment, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the said town of Joliette, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December instant, at ton o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his Affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. MAGNAN,

Interim Assignee.

Johnson, December 5th, 1871.

\$ 1 5 0,0 0 0

CRAND CIFT CONCERT. IN AID OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL AT OMAHA Under the auspices of the

SISTERS OF MERCY. January 30th, 1872, at Redick's Opera House, Omaha \$150,000 00 in Cash Prizes.

TICKETS, \$3 Each; on Two for \$5. Omuha Pupers Sent Free.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$50,000 GOLD COIN.

Agents Wanted. For full particulars address PATTEE & GARDINER, Business Managers, OMAHA, NEB

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing December 4, 1871.

DAY Express leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston *ria* Lowell at 10.00 p.m.
Train for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.30 pain,, for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m. TRAINS COING NORTH AND WEST.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m.;

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

treal at 9.45 a.m. Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy.

Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-

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

G. MERRILL,

Gen'l Superintendent.

ST. ALBERS, Dec. 1, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT .-PARIS, Dec. 14 .- It is reported that the Orleans Princes are determined to take their seats in the Assembly at an early day, and that when there they will act with the Party of the Right

THE LATE WAR-WHY WERE THE BAT-TLES LOST?-PARIS, Dec. 14 .- In the National Assembly to-day General Cissey, Minister of War, made a statement in explanation of the delays of the commission some time since appointed to inquire into the capitulation of French fortifications and armies during the late war. The Minister said that the commission had examined into the facts connected with the surrender of six fortresses of secondary character, the commanders of which had been sentenced to undergo punishment according to army regulation.

On Saturday the commission will commence an investigation into the capitulation of the fortress and army of Sedan, and subsequently will turn their attention to Metz.

PARIS, Dec 16.—A committee of Assembly, charged with the consideration of measures looking to the transfer of the seat of government from Versailles, held a session to-day, and were addressed at length by President Thiers in favour of a return to Paris.

The Pope has sent to the Archbishop of Paris a gold erozier to replace the one which was lost during the Communist riots.

Songs of vengeance upon Prussia are now all the rage in Paris. In each of the cafes chant. unis there is a lady singer, who, as the genius of France, excites the audience to a fury by the recital of Prussian cruelties.

SPAIN.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID AT THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE.-NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-A special to the Herald from London says tremendous excitement prevailge in Madrid upon receipt of President Grant's message relating to the Cuban difficulty. The Government has resolved to maintain a firm attitude, and a reinforcement of 4,000 men, two additional generals and four iron-clads will be immediately despatched to Cuba.

ITALY.

ROME. Dec. 13.—The Italian budget shows a deficit of 160,000,000 lire.

DESECRATION OF ROMAN UNDROMES.-The General of the Jesuits has addressed to the diplomatic body, accredited to the Holy See a special protest against the expropriation of S. Andrea on the Quirinal, and Padre Secchi, on behalf of the South American College, also quartered in that Convent, has addressed another to the Emperor of Brazil. We have little hope that this most venerable edifice will be respected. It is one most especially dear itself the chamber, fitted up as a chapel, in which he died. Neither memories like these, nor works of art like the fagade by Bernini, one of his best works, and the statue of colored marble, by Legros, which marks the exact spot that it contains the tomb of Charles Emmanuel make of it. We look at it, and are calm. IV. of Sardinia, who died there as a Jesuit convenience of his collateral descendant.

The rumours about the Pope's leaving here for France are entirely without foundation. For him to undertake such a journey at such a time, of the year, whether by sea or by land. pressing, nor has it much appearance of being solicitions show of telerant sympathies. take up his residence in France, he would be the modern apostles of these latter times, in the take up his residence in France, he would be abundance of our conversions? Recause we the guest of the French people, not of the have not the antique sternness. We want the French Government. But the history of the old Church-spirit; the old ecclesiastical genius. residence of the Popes at Avignon is by no Our charity is untruthful because it is not severe means favourable to the choice of France for and it is unpersuasive because it is untruthful. We his retirement. The Holy Father is at present lack devotion to truth, as God's truth. Our zeal for souls is puny, because we have no zeal for God's in a state of real subjection to a Power, whose principle aim is to uproot if possible the Catholic religion. We should look upon his departure from Rome as a grievious calamity for the half that best suits our own pusillanimity and their for a long period in his present condition a tion of Prussia it tries in all its acts, as far as it can exercise control, to avoid everything which might absolutely oblige the Holy Father to take this step, -Cor. Tablet.

of St. Andrew of the Quirinal is to be convert- | do not remember the exact date of the invention of ed into stables for the accommodation of Victor stores; but it was several years ago. Since then Emmanuel's hunting stud. In this convent mankind have been tormented, once a year, by the the Jesuit noviciate has been hitherto located. and here St. Stanislaus Kostka died in the 18th month of his noviciate. Here also is to be thed by which the labor of putting up a stove can be found the tomb of Charles Emmanuel. IV., lessened. The job is now almost as severe and King of Sardinia, who abdicated his sovereignty in 1802, and entered into the Society of Jesus in 1815. In commenting on the desceration cention to the rule. The first step to be taken is to about to be carried out, notwithstanding the previous laws of the Papal Guarantees, the Correspondence de Generesays :- When princes turn sanctuaries into stables, who can blame their subjects for taking to fire raising with petroleum. Two fresh instances of the latter Having got his face properly marked, the victimcrime came to us from Padua. The first was an attempt to fire the eathedral by throwing blazing petroleum on the altar, fortunately in this case the incendaries were disappointed and little damage done. But a new attempt against the sacristy of St. Benedict's church was more successful, as the fire was not got under under serious damage had been done. Poor Italy!

thumbhail against the document the next thing is to find lagers who had escaped from sanda, and kined against the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove other baby, which it snatched from its mother. On since the spring before. The other two must be the following day it killed two more men, one at

SWITZERLAND.

ARRITRATORS .- A special correspondent at Geneva telegraphs that all the arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Washington to attend the Conference will arrive to-day. Hon. Charles Francis Adams represents the United States, and Chief Justice Alexander Cockburn, Great Britain. The King of Italy has named Count Zelopis, an eminent jurist; and Mr. Jacob Estamtfi, an able stateman of Switzcriand, has been named by the President of the Swiss Confederation. Baron De Stajuba, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazilat Paris, is the arbitrator appointed by the Emperor of Brazil. All the arbitrators will meet at the Hotel de Ville, in Geneva, when they will exchange credentials and organize the Tribunal. The case, as made up by the United States on one side, and Great Britain on the other, will be delivered to each of the arbitrators to-morrow.

GERMANY.

THE CZAR'S SPEECH .- BERLIN, Dec. 19 .- A sensation was created in Berlin by the Czar's speech at Georgenfast, which is regarded as the end to French hopes and guarantee of peace in Europe.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAROWITCH AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR .-London, Dec. 13,-4 special despatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg states that yesterday the Czarowitch Alexander became involved in private dispute with Prince De Russ, Minister of the German Empire to Russia. The passions of both were aroused, and the Czarowitch so far forgot himself as to make a personal assault on the Ambassa-dor. Their friends interfered, and the parties were separated. Much excitement is caused by the untoward incident, and it is feared the consequences may be grave, although there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of the good relations between Russia and Germany, as the quarrel is believed to be wholly of a private or social character.

A correspondent of the Pall Stall Gazette tells a story which illustrates absolutism in Russia. The secret police there is known as "the third department of the Imperial Chancellery." A certain Russian nobleman was a high officer in this department. Like common men, however, this nobleman was not satisfied. He wanted to come into possession of a legacy, left to him in reversion at the cleventh remove. Accordingly he used the machinery of the secret police to put out of the way tho ten heirs who stood between him and the inheritance. Some were banished to the mines, others died suddenly, and no judicial inquiry could be made because it was the work of the "third department," At length one of the unhappy heirs escaped, laid charges before the chief of the police, by whom nothing was done, and then visited the Emperor, who at once ordered the culprit to be tried by a secret tribunal and released such of the heirs as were yet alive. Even the Czar could not restore the dead to life, however, so that even absolute monarchy has its limits.

New York papers assert that ruffianism threatens to prevail to a greater extent in that city this winter than ever , on account of the large class of Tammany runners and repeaters who are thrown out of emplayment by the prosecution and arrest of their masters. Police Superintendent Kelso declares that from information obtained through his detectives, he judges that it will be a "hard winter for criminals." The police force is also said to be mefficient.

At a New Orleans Sunday School, on the Inst Sunday in November, a class teacher with a view to impress upon the little ones the coming thanksgivingtime, put the question. "What important day will occur during the coming week?" What was her astonishment to suddenly see a bery of diminutive to Catholics, as containing in its church the specimens rise quickly up, and with one accord tomb of S. Stanislas Kostka, and in the convent exclaim, "The prize fight between Mace and Coburn will come off on Thursday."

WHAT FATHER FABER SAYS ABOUT HERESY .- The crowning disloyalty to God is heresy. It is the sin of sins, the very loathsomest of things which God looks down upon in this malignant world. Yet where S. Stanishas breathed his last, are likely how little do we understand of its excessive hateto plead successfully for the preservation of fulness! It is the polluting of God's truth, which this building. Nor will it be of any use to say is the worst of all impurities. Yet how light we touch it, and do not shudder. We mix with it, and have no fear. We see it touch holy things, and we novice, little thinking that the church where he have no sense of sacrilege. We breath its odor, and was to lie would be turned into a stable for the show no signs of detestation or disgust. Some of us affect its friendship; and some even extenuate its guilt. We do not love God enough to be angry for His glory. We do not love men enough to be charitably truthful for their sonls. Having lost the touch, the taste, the sight, and all the sense of heavenly mindedness, we can dwell amidst this odious plague in imperturbable tranquility, reconciled would be morally impossible. The public into its foulness, not without some boastful professitation given him by M. Favre is not very ions of liberal admiration, perhaps even with a in earnest. Even if the Holy Father were to are we so far below the old saints, and even honor. We act as if God were complimented by conversions, instead of trembling souls rescued by a stretch of mercy. We tell men half the truth, the Church, but we should consider his remaining own conceit; and then we wonder that so few are converted, and that of those few so many apostatize, We are so weak as to be surprised that our halfstill greater calamity. The Italian Govern- truth has not succeeded as well as God's whole ment fears nothing so much as the abandon-ment of Rome by the Pope. Under the direc-holiness. A man who might be an apostle, becomes holiness. A man who might be an apostle, becomes a fester in the Church for the want of this righteous abomination. We need St. Michael to put new hearts into us in these days of universal heresy .-Precious Blood, p. 352.

PRINCES AND PETROLEUM,-The convent | PETTING UP STOVES-A SEASONABLE SUBJECT,-We difficulties that beset the task of putting them up, and getting the pipes "fixed," With all our Yanker ingenuity, no American has ever invented any mevexatious as humanity can possibly endure.

Men always put up their stoves on a rainy day Why, we know not: but we never heard of an exput on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when the operator gets his mouth full of plaster it will keep his shirt bosom clean. Next. he gets his hand inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blacks his fingers; then he care fully makes a black mark down one side of his mose usually "Paterfamilias"-is ready to begin the cere-

mony. The "head of the family" grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side. In this way the stove is started from the wood-shed toward the parlor.— of February it came past the Ramgurgh Tahsil, where Going through the door, the chief operator carefully it was fired upon and driven off towards Hijori, where swings his side of the stove around and jams his

hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal. Then the "head of the family" holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, and next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two falls out. By the time the stove is on its legs he gets reckless and takes off his old coat, regardless of his linen.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

"Paterfamilias" then goes for the pipe, and gets two cinders in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year, it will always be found a little too short or a little too long. The "head of the family" jams his hat over his eyes, and taking a pipe under each arm goes to the tin shop to have it fixed. When he gets back, he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits, and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chair with the nails in his boot-heel. In getting down, he will surely step on the cat, and may thank his stars that it is not the baby. Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again, to find that in cutting the pipe off the end has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the wood-shed and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it in his hands to make it smaller.

The chief operator at length gets the pipe in shape and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. Next it is moved to the right. More difficulty now with the legs. Hoved to the front a little. Elbow not even with the hole in the chimney, and the "head of the family goes again to the wood-shed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs, the pipe comes out of the chimney. That remedied, the elbow keeps tripping over, to the great alarm of the wife. "Paterfamilias" gets the dinner-table out, puts the old chair on it, makes his wife take hold of the chair, and balances himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling, but in doing this he drops the hammer on his wife's head. At last he gets the nail driven, makes his wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony concluded.

Job never put up any stoves. It would have ruined his reputation if he had. The above programme, with unimportant variations, will carried out in many respectable families during the next six weeks,-litica (N.Y.) Herald.

A Box's First Boors.-The boot period is the dividing line between habyhood and boyhood. Before the boots, one is trampled upon by comrades and stuck with pins, and we walk with an air of apology for the fact that we were born at all. Robust school-fellows strike us across the cheek, and when we turn to them, they cry, " who are you looking at?" or, what is worse than any possible insult, have somebody chuck us under the chin and call us

Before the crisis of boots, the country boy carries no handkerchief. This keeps him in a constant state of humiliation. Whatever crisis may come in a boy's history-no handkerchief. This is the very unpopular period of snuttles.

But at last the period of boots dawns upon a boy flook out how you call him "bub." He parts his hair on the side, has, the end of his white handkerchif sticking out of the top of his side pocket as if it were recently arranged so, has a dignified and manly mode of expectoration, and walks down the road with long strides, as much as to say, "clear the track for my boots!" We have seen imposing men, but none half so much impressed us as the shoemaker who with wavy hand delivered into our possession our first pedal adornments. As he put the awl through the leather, and then inserted the bristles and drew them through it, and then, bending over the lap-stone, grasped the threads with a jerk that made the shop shake, we said to ourself: "Here is gracefulness for you and power."

It was a Sabbath day when we broke them in Oh! the rapture of that moment when we lay hold of the straps at one end, and with our big brother pushing at the other, the boot went on! We fear that we got but little advantage that day from the services. All the pulpit admonition about worldliness and pride, struck at the toe of our boots and fell back. We trampled under our fact all good counsel. We have to repent that, while some trust in horses and some in charlots, we put too much stress upon leather.

Good Humon a Duty.—Can any one define good humor? We all know what it is. We can feel and enjoy it, but it is hard to pin the thing down to any formal definition. The good humored man is at all events a happy man, a man to be envied, a man on whom troubles sit lightly, and a man who confers as much happiness as he enjoys. He radiates it as it were, and his goodhumor becomes the atmosphere in which other peoples good humor, latent or pined half to death, comes out, revives and flourishes. Good humor can scarcely be called a moral virtue, It depends perhaps as much on disposition and the perfect action of the liver as on anything else. A good humored man must be ipso facto a eupeptic man a man who enjoys a good dinner. Now, a quality which depends upon the action of a man's liver can scarcely be a high moral quality. And yet has any man a right to be dyspeptic. It is not a moral duty not to be? Setting aside the rare cases of inevitable misfortune, is not dyspepsia a man's own fault, generally-the result of his gluttony, his laziness, his stupidity, his carelessness or his ignorance? And are these things moral virtues? Has a man any right to make himself wretched, to people himself with horrers to make himself a nuisance to himself and everybody about him, because he lacks the sense to control his apetite or keep his liver healthy? One of these days we shall come to the conclusion that the snarling, fretful, ill-tempered or complaining and depressed victim is not merely to be pitied, but deserves to be punished as he is. He may be very devotional, in his way. He may make high pro-tentions to piety and religious feeling, but he is none the less a nuisance; and on the whole, dyspeptic piety is as unhealthy as any other dyspeptic thing.—Exchange.

A Fenorious Elephant. - The Pioneer of India states that " on the 27th of January a mad elephant from the Rewal territory entered the Mandla district at the village of Tarral in India. The villagers at once took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but a woman and child attempting to escape by running attracted the brute's attention and were pursued and killed. On the next night it went to the village of Mungah, where it killed a boy. Mr. J. D. Lawton I wo days after it appeared at Barbaspur, where it killed a woman, and on the following night at Kamria, where it killed a man and woman. Hi then made its way to Dongria, whence all the villagers tried to escape on its approach, but two old women were overlaken by the clephant and killed, and another was trampled on and seriously injured. From there it went to Manori and killed a woman and two children, and passing on to Karbeli killed a baby, snatching it from its mother's bosom, and on the same evening and in the same place it killed a man. On the next night it killed an old woman at Nighori, and on the next another at Panu. On the 7th it revenged itself by killing a man and a boy. (In the

Belgaon, the other at Belgara. It next visited Salaya, whence all the villagers escaped except one boy, who was rolled about and apparently played with by the elephant, which left him without killing him, and then went into the village and avenged itself by pulling down houses. On the 15th the brute was reported at Mohari, where it wounded a man and woman by rolling them about and inflicting various injuries, but did not kill them. On the 19th it was at Narsingunge, where it killed one man and wounded another. A party had, however, been organized in pursuit, and the brute was pursued across the Nerbudda, and driven into the jungles on the hill called Daldalli Pher, when it was found impossible to dislodge it. It is said to be a magnificent beast, with tusks nearly three feet long. The total of its victims between January 27 and February 19 was twenty-one persons killed, besides several wounded.

PLOUGH HAUNESS .- The American Rural Home Bays : -"The plough harness should be divested of every unnecessary appendage. A horse, like his master, does not work easily in hot weather if his clothing is cumbersome. A harness that is suited to a wagon is not fit for the plough. The plough harness should be simple, strong in parts where strength is needed, and cheap. The headstall is simply needed to keep the bit in its place, and should be made of plain straps stitched in places, to add to the strength. No blinders are needed. Good easy fitting collars are essential. Besides these, only the hames, tugs, and reins are requisite. There is no use for bellybands, saddles, or crumpers. We prefer short tugs with chains. Bings in the hames will support the reins sufficiently. This is the style of harness used on the street-car horses of this city, and it is well adapted to the plough. If some manufacturer would put in market a plain harness of this description, made of good material, manufacture on a large scale, and sell at a reasonable profit, he might reap a for-

GREAT MISTAKES.—It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyments of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield in immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mis-takes is to live only for a time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

Dr. George Fordyce contended that as one meal day was enough for a lion it ought to suffice for man. Accordingly, for more than twenty years h used to cat only a dinner in the whole course of th day. This solitary meal he took regularly at four o'clock at Dolly's chop house. A pound and a hal of rump steak, half a broiled chicken, a plate of fish a bottle of port, quarter of a pint of brandy and tankard of strong ale satisfied the doctor's moderate wants till four o'clock nextday, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner over, he returned to his home in Essex street, Strand, to deliver his six o'clock lecture on anatomy and chem

Hypnomona.-A German forest-keeper, eighty-two years old, not wishing to carry to the grave an important secret, has published in the Leipsic Journal a recipe he has used for fifty years, and which, he says, has sayed several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death of hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has area, a new drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will of Very Rev. C. O. Caron, Vicar General, after which destroy the noison of the saliva and relieve the each person will be duly informed of what he may vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few patient from all present or future danger,

Two pounds of lean yeal or beef; and a quarter of a good work. pound of pearl barley; a little fresh celery or celery ed: a little salt

Boil two pounds of lean yeal or beef, with a quarter of a pound of pearl barley in a quart of water very slowly, until it becomes the consistency of good cream : flavor it with a little fresh celery, or celery seed and salt. Strain it when done through a fine hair sieve, and serve. This soup will only keep until the next day, therefore not more than the quantity required must be made.

\$150,000 in 5,000 Cash Phizes. - Highest prize \$50,000 Gold Coin, to distributed legally by chance January 39th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, General Managers. See advertisement.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES .- Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, } August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

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

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

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

Most respectfully,

J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

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

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

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIET DE ST. HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

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

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY for L'Hotel Diev, Sr. Hyacintes.

LOTTERY

IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISH-OPRIC OF THREE-BIVERS.

THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the Bishop means to build a house suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The urgency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual

The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr. Cooke, saw himself compelled to undertake the building of a Cathedral whilst the resources of a diocese so recently erected were yet inadequate to the expenditure of such an enterprise. Consequently, as the walls arose, debts increased; and when the cliffice was closed in and dedicated to divine worship, it was found to be enveloped in a deficit of about £24,000.

To meet this enormous debt overy sacrifice had to be accepted, every source was drained; and with the aid of a generous contribution from the energy, and a yearly collection in all the churches of the diocese, the burden has been reduced in ten years from £24,000 to £7,600, and the interest from £1,500 to £350. The result is indeed gratifying and permits, to look upon the future without despair,

· But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and in one respect they have increased. The Bishop is yet without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the parish priest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet the wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit the necessary assistants, and in such a condition as to afford no fit hospitality to those who do the house the honor of a visit.

On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor of the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present year, and also another important source of aid. In this extremity, his Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that their last offering be more abundant. And in order to render their contribution less onerous, he offers them the advantage of the present Lottery, hoping and earnestly requesting that all those who have made their first communion shall take at least one ticket cuch, not so much indeed in view of the many chances of considerable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to help their Bishop, and in order to participate in the benefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for the benefactors of the Cathedral

The following is a summary of the many valuable

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RATE OF TICKETS.

1 Ticket for \$ 0 25 13 Tickets for..... 3 06 27 Tickets for, 6 00 56 Tiekets for..... 12 00

The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency have won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of Nourisming Sour for Invalins.—Time, two hours, the diocese, who would kindly participate in the

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SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

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ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

THE GREAT

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Montreal.

WANTED

A TEACHER for the Male Department of the R. C. sep. School at Alexandria, Co., of Glengarry, Salary beral—to enter on his duties in January, 1872—nust be well recommended. Applicant to state salary and qualification.

GEO. HARRISON, Chairman, Alexandria, Nov. 14th, 1871.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY for School Section No. 1, Co. of HMEDIATELY for School Section No. 1, Co. of Hasting, Townships of Monteagle and Herschel, a R. C. MALE or FEMALE TEACRER, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, to open school immediately for the term ending and the coming jear. A liberal salary will be given. Application to be made by letter (pre-paid) to JEREMIAH GOLDEN, School Trustee, Maynooth P. O., Hasting County.

WANTED,

AN APPRINTICE. Apply to
J. CROWE,
Black and White Smith,
No. 37, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in Withdrawing from the late THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messis. A. & B. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornwell, Butter, Chrese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrangs, Dried Field, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buy-

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Hessrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

June 14th, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2297.

Dame SERAPHINE GADBOIS, of the Parish of Beloil, in the District of Montreal, wife commune on biens of FLAVIEN GUERTIN, farmer of the same place and duly authorized d'ester en justice. PLAINTIFF.

The said FLAVIEN GUERTIN, DEPENDANT.

The Plaintiff in this cause has brought before this Court an action in separation of property, en separa-tion de biens, against the Defendant, the twenty first day of October instant.

TRUDEL & DE MONTIGNY,

Procureurs de la Demanderesse. MONTHEAL, October 21st, 1871.

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WM. DORAN, Principal.

. . . --

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DIRECTOR. VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.



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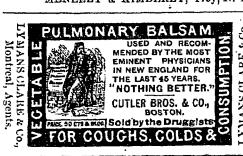
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