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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

NO. 31.

FLORENCE O'NEILL,
THE ROSE OF ST. GERMAINS.

OR,
THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

By Miss Anne M. Stewart, author of the "World and Cloister," "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," &c.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER VI.—SARSFIELD, LORD LUCAN.

The clocks in the good city of Limerick had proclaimed the first hour of a new day, and saw the occasional bark of a dog, or the patter of the rain, mingled with the faint sighing of the breeze, all was hushed in profound silence.

Yet there were two watchers in one of the upper chambers of a house just without the walls, and they appeared to be buried in profound meditation. The room was simply, nay, scantily furnished; in fact, it contained nothing save two or three chairs, a mean looking bedstead, on which was a mattress and a few blankets, a table, bearing the remains of a humble repast, and a chest of walnut-wood drawers at the farther end of the room, on which were placed a sword, belt, cap, and other accoutrements, declaring the profession of the inmate of that humble room to be that of arms.

Pacing the room, with a disturbed air, was a lady, whose age it were, perhaps, not easy to guess, for, to a certain freshness of complexion, and with hair whose rich brown reeked not of one silvery thread, there was that unmistakable maturity of form which may belong to a woman of some forty or forty-five years of age, together with those unmistakable lines on the brow which we call furrows, placed on the smooth forehead of woman by care and anxiety if not by the hand of time.

Seated beside the fire sits a man in the military undress of an officer, and with one hand shading his eyes from the bright glare of the lamp, he holds with the other an open letter, which he peruses with care and attention.

"This man was no other than Ireland's hero, the brave and gallant veteran, Sarsfield, Lord Lucan."

"Take heart, Catherine," he exclaimed, addressing the lady, "you may, perhaps, be indulging unnecessary fear. Madcap as she is, I think Florence has yet enough prudence to take care of herself. I do not like, any more than you do, this meditated encounter with Mary, but you have owned that this man, Layton, who has introduced himself to you, is an entire stranger, so that I do not see why you should place such implicit faith in his word."

"I cannot doubt the truth of what he has said," said Miss O'Neill; "he has shown himself too well acquainted with the affairs of my family to permit of my doing so. He evidently knows Sir Charles personally, spoke of Father Lawson, described the old Grange in Gloucestershire, where he had met the good Father, in company with that Sir Reginald, to whom Florence was long since betrothed. He also said that she had been seen in company with Ashton, one of the gentlemen attached to the household of Mary Beatrice, who, it is known, has but recently come from France, and is striving hard to return thither."

"Well, the story, certainly, is a strange one," answered the General, musingly; "so strange that really I should like to see the man. If anything be amiss I may be able to detect it. At all events I shall not return to my quarters till to-morrow night, and as you say he intends to call on you to-morrow, I will take care to see him, but we must still remember that Florence is possessed of more judgment and penetration than many of her sex. Depend on it, she will not involve herself without due precaution in the intended rising. For myself, I much like the news contained in the letter now before me," continued Sarsfield; "it gives me to understand that we may expect Tyrconnell early next month, when our poor soldiers will again have an opportunity to show their intrepidity. And now," he added, "I think you and myself had best betake ourselves to rest, and do not make yourself uneasy about Florence. Rest assured all is right as far as she is concerned. I believe her far too prudent to tempt danger."

Silent, though far from feeling convinced, Catherine O'Neill, the paternal aunt of Florence, retired to her room, not to sleep, but to muse over the fortunes of her orphan niece, and the perturbed state of public affairs, which at that time invested the city of Limerick with so much interest, and has since claimed for it and its gallant defenders so great an amount of prestige through succeeding ages.

Early in the morning the General met his cousin, Miss O'Neill, at breakfast. He had for a few days become her visitor on one condition alone, viz: that all ceremony should be foregone, and the poorest and simplest room in the house fitted up for his use, with a mattress for his bed and plain diet for his table; and his mind was intent on the contents of the letter he had received the night before, when a servant, entering the room, announced the arrival of Mr. Layton.

At the same moment the sound of many

voices, as of persons clamoring for admission, broke upon their ears, accompanied by the footsteps of a large concourse of people, then a peal of deafening knocks sounded at the door, and tumultuous cries of *Bring out the Stron spy!* Down with the traitor! reverberated on the air. Scarcely one moment had elapsed between the entrance of the servant announcing the arrival of Layton and the utterance of the shouts and cries which now met their astonished ears, and the acute General immediately divined that in some way their stranger visitant had to do with the fearful disturbance without.

Accordingly he bent a searching gaze on the man who stood before him trembling with fear, scarcely able to speak from excessive agitation, his light grey eyes sinking beneath the eagle glance of Sarsfield, who seemed to be asking himself where he had met the person whose features he perfectly well remembered, but whose identity was rendered difficult to establish, in consequence of the man of well nigh four score years having adopted the disguise of forty; for our old friend Benson stands face to face with Sarsfield no longer with his own silvery locks, combed straight over his forehead, and in the sober suit of dark cloth it was his custom to wear, but with his head adorned with a brown wig, his garments of the newest cut and fashion, and gay material to boot, and the whole man so strangely metamorphosed that no wonder the brave General failed to recognize Benson in him, the fanatic Benson whom he had known in earlier days, and sincerely regretted that the training of the youth St. John had been entrusted to his care.

But two ringleaders of the mob without clamored loudly for admittance. Their voices were recognized by the General, and, acting on a sudden impulse, he gave orders that the door should be opened, and these persons admitted.

But Sarsfield, as he passed through the hall, had been seen at the open door; it was no longer a question of admission of two persons, for, pushing forcibly by the affrighted servant, a tumultuous crowd rushed in, shrieking out:

"Och, and is it yourself, General dear? Give us up the cowardly spalpeen, the black devil of a Saxon; let us have the bluid of the traitor sure, and is it from the camp of the intiny he comes?" were a few of the string of epithets which rung in the ears of the General and his cousin.

"Silence, silence, my friends," exclaimed Sarsfield, and he gesticulated with all his force to secure the attention of the infuriated mob, for the greater part of the inhabitants of the city of Limerick seemed to be thronging to the quarter in which his cousin's house was situated; and having taken care to commit Benson to the custody of two stout serving men, he said:

"We must be just, and, before we punish, see in what the prisoner is guilty. Now then, speak: how has this man offended?" he added, in a loud voice, addressing the ringleaders of the unruly mob.

Denis McCarthy, a tall, muscular man, attired as a private soldier, now stepped forward, saying:

"Arrah, yer honor, thin the rale fact is this. Yonder spalpeen has just come from Derry, where he has a dale of friends 'im affther boin' tould. My brother Barney knew him in London, yer honor, and sure that is why we know him, for a traitor its thrue that he is, thin. General dear, make him take off his wig, and a white headed old fellow ye'll see."

Sarsfield found it no very easy matter to make himself heard in reply to this not very clear speech of McCarthy's, for more than twenty voices at once exclaimed:

"Whisht, yer honor, sure and he's affther mischief, the false Saxon that he is, faix. He knows a power of things, and that a good priest from England is in his house. The spalpeen and spy, dog that he is, is affther seeing the Father, and thin sure and its aisy to know what he'd be affther doing later, and affther he's done mischief for the Father, thin he can still do a mighty purty business of his own respecting a relation of Miss O'Neill's herself."

"What have you to say, villainous spy," said the General, darting on him a look of mingled indignation and contempt. "What have you to say in your defence, you wretched spy? What reason can you give why we shouldn't hang you up like a dog, as you are, on the Limerick gallows before the sun has set? How dare you presume to come here to carry on your treasonable practices? Hark ye, boys," he continued, addressing Denis and another, who appeared to have acted the part of ringleaders, "I will hear what punishment you each deserve, and then decide which he shall undergo."

"Arrah, thin, General dear," said Denis, who, by the way, I should have said, was the General's servant when in his quarters, "sure and I'm affther asking yer honor to let me do him one little service before we are affther punishing him."

"With all my heart, Denis, I put him entirely in your hands," said Sarsfield, while a low groan escaped the lips of the terrified wretch before him. With a yell of joy, Denis

bounded forward, and the next moment, amidst loud and deafening huzzas, the curly brown peruke was thrown high over the heads of the assembled crowd.

"See, see, the spalpeen, and sure isn't it a shame," shouted Denis, "that ye should be affther disgracing an old man's white locks in such a way? And now what'll we do, General, with this thraitorous spy? I'm affther thinking it would do him a dale of good to tie him on a donkey's back, and give him a rope's end all through the streets of Limerick; but first, yer honor, we'll have a bit o' sport, and be affther shaving his head, seeing that thin he'll have thruw and rale reason to wear a wig."

"Well said, Denis," replied Sarsfield.—"And now, Pat, let me hear what punishment you devise, and then I can choose between the two."

Pat lifted his cap to the General, and then said:

"Thin if the thruth may be tould, General, I'm affther thinking frind Denis too gentle by half. Whisht, yer honor," he added, with a finger on his lips, "wouldn't it be a purtier thing to hang him up and let him die the thraitor's death?"

"Hurra! hurra!" shouted the mob, the cry taken up by the multitude in the distance; "let him die the thraitor's death. If ye spares him, General, its sure and affther mischief he'll be goin' agin'."

"What say you, traitorous spy," shouted Sarsfield, "why shouldn't you die the death you so richly deserve, as these men so justly deserve?"

"Spare me, oh, spare me," cried the miserable wretch, "and I promise you I'll never, never, set foot in Ireland agin'. Here, here," he exclaimed, putting his hands in his pockets, and with frantic eagerness, pulling out sundry rolls of paper, "I had these from King William's favorite page, and give them to you instead of to those for whom they were intended. Pardon me, and I will."

"Give him to us, General dear, give him to us, and we'll make the spalpeen answer for some of his tricks," exclaimed the voices of men raised to such a pitch of fury that but for the presence of a leader as popular as Sarsfield, it had been certain the career of this dangerous fanatic had been immediately cut short.

As it was, however, Sarsfield again commanded silence, and recommended him to mercy on account of his old age. Then, turning to Denis, he said:

"I think I shall leave this wretched creature to your merciful treatment, Denis, you undertaking, however, to see that he embarks for London as soon as the punishment shall have been inflicted."

"Och, thin, General, sure and I think out of consideration to his white hairs, barring the rale fact that he doesn't care one bit about thin himself, we'll be affther letting him off a little more aisy than I thought of doing; so, yer honor," added Denis, in one of his most persuasive tones, "suppose we give him only fifty lashes. Sure and I have the hould of him, and will see that he is fairly banished from the Emerald Isle forever."

The General bowed his assent, and aware that he might safely commit this discomfited villain into the hands of Denis, he delivered him up to his safe custody, the former carrying him off in triumph, amidst the yells and groans of the mob.

Poor Denis! Benson escaped much more mercifully than he deserved, for he chose to give him the lashes himself, and laid them on as lightly as his own merciful nature prompted, to every roar the wretch uttered answering, "Hould yer tongue, ye spalpeen, or I'll give the lash to some one who will be affther laying it on a dale heavier than I do."

Indeed Benson was mercifully spared, seeing that he had no right to expect to get off with his life. The lash hurt him but little. The matter of shaving his head, which Denis scrupulously exacted, and which occasioned him and his fellows no small degree of merriment, was, in fact, the most bitter part of his punishment, as will be seen later.

No sooner had the mob dispersed than Sarsfield, quietly seated with Miss O'Neill, proceeded to examine the papers. They proved to be a packet of letters that had passed between himself and William's favorite page, Harding, from which it appeared that not only was Benson contriving to break off all prospect of a union between Florence and Sir Reginald, but had also offered himself as a spy on the movements of the General in Limerick, and unless fortunately recognized by the brother of Denis, should very probably have caused much mischief to good Father Lawson, now an inmate, for the time being, in the house of Catherine O'Neill.

CHAPTER VII.—THE BARONET'S PRESENTATION.

"Your candid opinion now, my dear uncle, of William of Orange?" said Florence, watching with whimsical curiosity certain minute preparations Sir Charles was making for presenting himself at Kensington the evening after his first introduction to the king.

The baronet appeared embarrassed, and replied, testily:

"What makes you so curious? The king received me courteously enough, child. Is it not a mark of his royal favor that I spend this evening in his banquetting room? I should not be surprised, Florence, if a favor of the same kind is shown you by queen Mary, who, perhaps, is more gracious after all than you take her to be, and even, in time, make a convert of Florence O'Neill."

"Yes, truly," and Florence smiled somewhat contemptuously, "Mary would be very gracious to me if she could see into my heart; why, it positively makes me unhappy to think that my lips must press the woman's hand."

"Suppose I were to whisper a few words in the king's ear concerning your disloyalty, do you think you can trust me?"

"Yes, dearest uncle," and she affectionately kissed the forehead of the venerable old man as he prepared to depart, "I can trust you, because you love me far too well to betray me; and, moreover, understand, I have read your secret. You dislike the Dutch King, though you will not own it, perhaps even to yourself."

"Ah, you are a saucy girl," said Sir Charles, parting back the sunny tresses of his niece, "how can you read my secret thoughts? Why, I tell you, I think myself highly honored, that I, a simple baronet, have the *entree* to William's presence afforded me."

"Especially, as you feel quite convinced," replied the aggravating Florence, "that Dutch William has a keen eye to gain broad acres, and widely spread influence, *simple* baronet though you be."

Sir Charles made no reply, but anxious to close the conversation, hurried from the room, while Florence, relapsing for a few minutes attitude, drew her writing materials before her and wrote as follows:

DEAR MRS. ROBINSON:—I beg you to tell your husband that I shall certainly be with him on the morning after the arrangements now pending shall have been completed, provided you can yourself undertake to accompany me to your house. I, on my part, expect to have communications to make, which, doubtless, will be valuable to absent friends.

Yours, in all friendship,
ELIZABETH FITZGERALD.

This courteously worded epistle, signed and directed under feigned names, Florence then carefully sealed and despatched to Mrs. Ashton's house in Covent Garden, and for the next half-hour this daring young lady, without a thought as to the troubles she might be weaving for herself, by mixing herself up with this conspiracy, amused herself by thinking over the few words that had passed between herself and the baronet, which together with certain little points, clearly showed her that her uncle did not admire what he had observed in the king's character, enough to make him resigned at changing the tactics of his whole life. And though she could not get him to speak out, she was aware he was restive under the zealous spirit with which she chose to force on him, her conviction, that in spite of the honor he prated about he had seen nothing in the Dutch King to warrant his epousal of his interests.

Meanwhile, the Queen had anxiously expected the arrival of the churlish old man whom her father had never been able to lure from the seclusion and sports of his country home, and was also curious to receive the beautiful niece whom she knew had long been the favored protegee of Mary of Modena, for she was aware of her betrothal to St. John, and trusted by artfully bringing the two in close contact with each other, to be enabled to break through the barrier which had been opening up between them, prevent the return of Florence to the court of the exiled Queen, and attach her to her own person, for Mary really designed appointing Florence to the post of one of her maids of honor, with the idea that eventually all the secrets of the little court at St. Germain, and the hopes and fears of her father and his consort would be laid open to herself.

However, let us return from our digression, and accompany the baronet to the presence of William the Third. The king was always sparing of speech and singularly taciturn to those about him. When at his meals his manners were disgusting to others; and the irritable spirit of the old baronet chafed within him as he observed Lord Clarendon, who had accompanied him thither, take his stand behind the king's chair, beckoning Sir Charles to follow his example by occupying the same situation.

No word did William ever speak on occasions like the present, nor was it his custom to invite the proudest nobles in the land to sit down and eat: their master and their conqueror he deemed himself to be, and their place was behind his chair, the neglected witnesses of his meal.

With feelings of intense disgust, Sir Charles regarded the King, inwardly cursing the folly which had brought him thither, for in vain had he awaited the honor of a word; but no—not one had escaped the lips of William of Orange. The old gentleman stood long a disgusted witness of the scene before him, and during the time occupied in the dignified employment assigned to himself, he mentally exclaimed:

"Marry, but it just serves me right, I am but justly met with, what business had I to be here at all, instead of making merry with

friends and tenants at Mervillo Grange? Or if at nearly four score years of age, I must needs be fool enough to meddle with politics, then why not devote my fortune and the remainder of my life in the service of the right-ful King. Well, well, a few weeks more and I will see if I cannot make my escape—aye, even if I foign an attack of my old enemy the gout, and shut myself up a voluntary prisoner in my own house. Anything sooner than thus crouch before this Dutchman's rule. And—"

But the thread of his meditations was here cut short by William rising from his seat, and graciously vouchsafing a few words to himself and Lord Clarendon, with some three or four noblemen who stood around. On this day, Queen Mary had dined alone in her own apartment, on account of some trifling indisposition.

As William was about to retire, as if struck by a sudden thought, he turned to the baronet, saying:

"You have a niece living with you at present Sir Charles, she is betrothed, we understand, to Sir Reginald St. John in whose welfare both the queen and myself are warmly interested. Her Majesty, you have already been informed will grant her an audience on the morrow. See that you do not neglect to bring her to the queen."

Then awaiting no reply, William passed on, followed by two or three of the most intimate of his Dutch friends amongst whom was his favorite gentleman, Walter Harding.

Comfortably ensconced in his own private closet, the king now reclined at his ease in a luxurious, richly carved chair, covered with crimson velvet.

English magnates were no longer present, and with his Dutch friends and the favored Englishman, Harding, William could at last relax and deem it allowable to discard the restraints of royalty, and quaffing off his favorite liquor, Holland gin, which the English nobles lately in his presence would scorn to touch, passed what wore, no doubt, the pleasantest hours of the day.

But on this occasion it was with one particular person that William had to do; and beckoning the favorite to his side, his grave countenance wearing a most gracious smile, William exclaimed, eagerly rubbing his hands together:

"Now, then, Harding, what have you to tell me about the vagaries of that fool Benson? Speak out at once, man. I should not be surprised to hear that the wretch has come to evil by putting himself in the lion's den, if your information was correct, that Sarsfield really had him in his power, but out upon the fool, why did he take on himself to play the spy, if he was so dull witted that he could not act his part better?"

"Ah, your Majesty, I beg you to spare him," replied Harding, "his wits would have saved him well enough, but a cruel mishap prevented him from serving his royal master as he could have wished. I will bring him to your presence a little later; he has been waiting in one of my apartments for several hours, in order to beg your Majesty's pardon for the awkward way in which he executed his mission; but, indeed, he has undergone the roughest treatment, and narrowly escaped with his life."

"A good thing had he lost it," was the ill-tempered reply, "if he could not do his work better. Make no excuses, but tell me the contents of the papers which I hear have fallen into Sarsfield's hands."

For a moment Harding hesitated as though afraid to excite the wrath of William, but the keen eyes of the king were fixed steadily upon him as he quaffed off another glass of Holland. Somewhat intimidated, Harding answered truthfully from fear less Benson, when questioned by the king, should betray him.

"I pray your Majesty's forgiveness if I have done amiss, but out of pure affection for my friend St. John, Benson has been zealously endeavoring to break off the proposed union between him and the Lady Florence O'Neill. She cares not to become Lady St. John, your Majesty, for he tells me she has quarrelled with him for his loyalty to your gracious self. And might I aspire so high," added Harding, "I doubt not but that I could have the wit and the power, too, to win the lady's love, and make her, disloyal as she is, one of the most loyal in your Majesty's dominions."

"You are an impudent knave and full of conceit," said William, "and fancy great things of your handsome person to think you may look so high, but remember the lady is of high birth, and proud of her descent, if all that is said of her be true. Moreover, I have heard you say you are under obligations to Sir Reginald, and yet, under the rose, you are trying to rob him of the lady. But enough," he continued, languidly, "she is not to be won by you. Finish quickly; what more of Benson?"

"Ah, your Majesty, I have the worst to tell yet. He had papers on his person when the brutal mob got hold of him, one of whom formerly knew him in London as a persecutor of the Papists, and, unfortunately, recognized him in Limerick, and these papers, from various hands, your Majesty," added he, for the king's eyes rested on his countenance, as if he doubted the truth of his words, "these papers alluded,

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it is true, to the offer he had made of becoming a spy on the movements of the St. Germain's party in Limerick, and—and they are all in the hands of Sarsfield, together with a paper accepting his offers of services by one of your majesty's officers."

"Bring me in the wretched fool," said William, his accents almost guttural with rage. "Let me see him instantly," he added, and Harding, leaving the room, in a few moments reappeared, ushering in the soi-disant Layton. "You fool," said the king, "it would have served you right if you had lost your head for your folly in meddling with concerns beyond your power of management. I hope, old as you are, that they punished you in some fashion, if only as a penalty for the folly which prevented you from serving our interests better."

"Ah, spare me, your Majesty," said Benson, sinking on his knees: "surely I could not help being recognized by one whom ill-fortune threw in my way some years since."

The frown which had set on William's countenance had gradually relaxed, notwithstanding the furious mood he was in when Benson entered his presence. He had seen this man before with straight white locks falling over his forehead, but now that venerable head was graced with a wig, powdered indeed, but a veritable wig nevertheless, and it made him look quite a different personage. Again, there was something inexplicably ludicrous in the whole bearing of the man, his rueful look, his pale countenance, and the trembling servility with which he crouched at William's feet, that the latter was moved to such a degree of merriment, that he was fairly convulsed with laughter, to the no small mortification of the kneeling Benson.

"Why, you foolish knave," he said, when his laughter had subsided, "what has made you disguise yourself, you are too old at fourscore years to indulge in vanity."

"No, your Majesty," said Harding, really pitying the discomfiture of the wretched being, "I am sure your Majesty will pity Benson when I tell you the wretched mob who assaulted him in the house at which he had taken refuge, though they left him in possession of his head, shaved off his white locks and most mercilessly applied the lash to his shoulders, exulting in the torment they inflicted and making merry over his annoyance, whilst they shaved his head out of pure rage, because to disguise himself he had put on an unpowdered brown wig."

Gazing contemptuously on Benson, the king, whose mirth had again given way to anger, exclaimed:

"Fool, it would almost have served you right had Sarsfield ordered them to take off your head—your folly in carrying papers of such importance in your pockets. To your feet man, and get out of my sight; I pity you, indeed, why, they gave you a much lighter punishment than you deserved; they ought to have punished you for me."

As William spoke thus, the miserable Benson arose and hastened, by no means unwillingly, though perfectly astounded, out of the presence of the king. Indeed, his reception was not of the kind he had expected, though at the same time, he had feared a sharp rebuke for his imprudence in keeping about his person papers of such importance as those we have alluded to.

Ingratitude, however, to those who served him, was one of the chief ingredients in the character of the king, his brutal remark concerning the Calvinist Walker, is a proof of this vice. The Protestant party were justly disgusted at the speech of the ungrateful king, for one of them telling him that Parson Walker was amongst the slain in the melee at the Beane, the coarse and unfeeling reply was, "Why did the fool go there?" This then, was the tribute which he paid to the memory of the man to whom he owed so much, and who had gallantly defended Londonderry. Nor may the siege of Waterford be passed by, for when he was asked in what way the sick and wounded prisoners should be disposed of, the savage answer was "Burn them." One thousand of these unfortunates were thus destroyed by the place in which they were cooped up shortly afterwards bursting into flames.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Yes, it is quite true that the king's troops are in so miserable a condition, that one-third of them could not be relied upon, if Tyroconnell upon his arrival were to give them a pistol each," said a fine looking young man in military uniform, in answer to the remarks of a brother officer, who had but recently joined William's forces in Ireland.

"I am surprised to hear there is such an amount of disaffection," replied our old acquaintance, Sir Reginald, "or that party feeling ran so high in favor of James, even in Ireland, but really I am getting disgusted at the paltry means that are being resorted to, to strengthen the hands of the king's government; from all quarters the same tales are rife; the most nefarious subterfuges are used to bring over wavering adherents of the Stuart race."

"Why, St. John," exclaimed his companion, in a tone of unfeigned surprise, "I should have thought you the last man on earth to be very particular as to how the party whose interests you espouse, should prosper, when we remember recent doings at Limerick."

The hot blood rushed to the temples of St. John, and with his hand on the hilt of his sword, he replied:

"Death, sir! what do you mean by such a remark. What do I either know or care about what is going on in Limerick? I, who this night for the first time in my life, have seen this place, and have but within this short two hours arrived from Kinsale."

"My dear St. John," replied the young officer, placing his hand in a familiar and irritating manner on his friend's shoulder, "can you for one moment attempt to lead me to suppose that you are ignorant of all the fine things that have lately been done in your name to the unspeakable annoyance of Miss O'Neill's relations in Limerick! Own the truth," con-

tinued Seymour, the once sworn friend of Sir Reginald, "and say that you have forsaken the beautiful Papist, Florence O'Neill, whose heart is even now with the Jacobite crew at St. Germain's, for the godly William of Orange, who has come to save our lives and Protestant faith and liberties, and from pure disinterestedness has taken his father-in-law's crown for himself."

"Have done with your taunting gibes, Seymour, and come to the point at once; explain in what way my name has been used, and tell me who has dared say anything against my betrothal with the lady Florence."

The spirit of mischief had evidently taken possession of the naturally mischievous Seymour, for after having, to the unspeakable disgust of St. John, given vent to the risible faculties in a hearty burst of laughter, he replied: "You have an intimate friend, named Benson, St. John, a cunning old knave, forgive the expression, and—"

"Ah, Benson, what about him, he left me some two months since, to make a journey into Wales, to visit some relations; he has not been to Ireland for many years."

"Indeed," said Seymour, vainly attempting to repress another burst of laughter, "really now this is too ridiculous, do you mean to deny St. John, that you do not know that he offered himself to the military authorities of this town as a spy on General Sarsfield's movements; that you even deputed him to be the means of conveying the intelligence to the family of Miss O'Neill, that your opinions and feelings were so wedded to the cause of William of Orange that you had eventually broken the chains which had hitherto subsisted between you, and which for some time past, have become weaker and weaker? To sum all up in a few words; you are said by him to have led Harding to write to Benson in your name, requesting him to further the good cause by every means in his power, to gain admission to the maternal aunt of Florence O'Neill, resident at Limerick, and through her to become a spy on the actions of the General and his party, avowing also your regret that you had suffered the charms of her beautiful face to draw you aside from the allegiance you owe to William and Mary. Moreover, you express an eager desire to redeem past errors by offering your services as speedily as possible to our commanding officers in this place. Such, my dear fellow," added Seymour, "to corroborate all, here you are in your own person; but forgive my ill-timed merriment, for I see that an ill use has been made of your name. But really, when I remember the finale, and Benson's exit from the house of Miss O'Neill, which set all Limerick in an uproar, it is exceedingly hard to repress another burst of laughter."

"For heaven's sake, Seymour, be quiet," said St. John, "and tell me the whole truth: for some enemy has been at work, over and above the vile mischief-making Benson, whom I am determined shall not have the opportunity of meddling with my affairs in future."

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.—XV. THE UNION CARRIED.

The circumstances attending Grattan's return to the Irish House of Commons on the morning of the 16th January 1800, form an episode in the history of that memorable epoch which may well demand a special notice at our hands. Parliament was opened on the 15th by the Viceroy, with a long speech from the Throne, which artfully omitted any allusion whatever to the subject of the Union. When the usual address had been moved and seconded by two emboldened State laqueys, Sir Lawrence Parsons (afterwards Lord Rosse) directed the clerk to read the speeches which had been delivered by Lord Cornwallis at the opening and closing of the previous Session. He then observed that, "when at the closing of last Session a recommendation on the subject of Union had been made from the Throne, but all deliberation on the Message had been prevented by a sudden prorogation, and the Speech just delivered had studiously avoided all mention of the measure, was there a man in the House who did not know the reason? The measure had been fully and fairly rejected last Session. The Minister waited now to get if possible a packed Parliament to deprive Ireland of her ancient constitution. This was a plain, undeniable, flagrant fact. He would not, he said, blame the Minister for urging a measure which he might think beneficial to the country, but he should do it in a fair, free, and uncontaminated manner. This was not the case here. Means were employed to carry the measure, which, even if it were of advantage to the country, would pollute all the benefits it could produce. The great charge against James II. was attempting to pack a Parliament. What did Ministers do now? Prostituting the prerogative of the Crown, by appointing men to places so as to pack a Parliament. The measure of an Union had been rejected last Session; it had been condemned by the voice of the nation, and now he was preparing to bring it forward anew at a time when the country was covered with armies; when martial law was predominant; at the very moment when a formidable invasion was preparing against this country; when apprehensions prevail from without and within; where the free exercise of the public mind is by these circumstances precluded." Sir Lawrence then moved an amendment to the Address, declaring that "His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland is inseparably united with Great Britain, and that the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of all his subjects are that it should continue so united in the enjoyment of a free constitution, in the support and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and in the advancement of the welfare of the whole empire; which blessings we owe to the spirited exertions of an independent resident Parliament."

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Savage, who declared that the decided sentiment of the great and populous county Down, which he represented, was against "the baneful measure of an Union." The debate which followed was one of the most brilliant and exciting in the annals of a Parliament that was the frequent theatre of exhibitions of that native oratory for which Ireland was then so distinguished. Every man seemed to be inspired by the loftiest sentiments of patriotism; and the speeches delivered throughout that long night and far on into the following morning surpassed, if possible, in talent, and energy, and fervid enthusiasm, any that had ever before been heard, even within the walls of that eloquent assembly. Our extracts, however, must be of the briefest. Lord Cole said his "constituents had agreed with him in reproaching the measure, and the artifices used to procure support for it had confirmed him in his opposition. He would oppose it while he had life." The Right Hon. George Ogle did not imagine that, after the sense of the House had been so clearly as-

certain on the subject, the Irish Minister would have been bold enough to introduce, or the British Minister wicked enough to persevere in the Union. "My opposition to it," he added, "does not flow from any party or faction. I think it is a measure fraught with every ill to Ireland and Great Britain."

The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, who had been Prime Serjeant, said that he had little reason to expect that the increasing population of four millions of people would respect the compact, if entered into, as sacred—"They will be told that the country was called upon to this compact when martial law was in full force. They will bear of the years 1779 and 1782. They will inquire how they lost the great acquisition of those days—a free, residing, superintending legislature. They will inquire by what means they lost national independence, and much, I fear, that, dazzled by the splendour, without the loyalty and moderation of 1782, similar claims may be made, and Great Britain may not be found in a similar disposition to concede. My soul aches to think with what ease confusion in that gap may enter, and by the one country take the other."

Mr. Charles Kendal Bushe, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, spoke thus—"I strip this formidable measure of all its pretences and its aggravations; I look at it nakedly and abstractedly, and I see nothing in it but one question—Will you give up your country? I forget for a moment the unprincipled means by which it has been promoted; I pass for an instant the unseasonable moment in which it was introduced, and the contempt of Parliament upon which it is bottomed, and I look upon it simply as England reclaiming, in a moment of your weakness, that dominion which you extorted from her in a moment of your virtue: a dominion which she uniformly abused, which invariably oppressed and impoverished you, and from the cessation of which you date all your prosperity. It is a measure which goes to degrade the country by saying it is unworthy to govern itself, and to stultify the Parliament by saying it is incapable of governing the country. It is the revival of the odious and absurd title of conquest; it is the renewal of the abominable distinction between mother country and colony which lost America. It is the denial of the rights of nature to a great nation from an intolerance of its prosperity; and then, reviewing what had been done for Ireland by her domestic legislature, in an elevated strain of argumentative eloquence, he asks the pertinent question, "Can this be supplied in Westminster?" the reply to which he furnishes in the further question—"Could a Committee of this House make a road in Yorkshire?" and the answer which he then gave to both supplies the amplest and most irrefragable argument to the advocate of Home Rule at this very hour—"No, nothing can supply the place of a resident Parliament, watching over national improvement, seizing opportunities, encouraging manufactures, commerce, science, education, and agriculture; applying instant remedy to instant mischief, mixing with the constituent body, catching the sentiment of the public mind, reflecting public opinion, acting upon its impulse, and regulating its excess."

Let the clinging supporters of successful power talk as they please, we take our stand upon what is here laid down by this great ornament of the judicial office, of whom Grattan said that "he spoke with the lips of an angel," and respecting whom Brougham, in a splendid panegyric on his chaste and classic eloquence, declared that "the breath of eloquence had never tarnished the purity of his judicial character during the twenty years that he presided on the Bench." And we repeat that Ireland never can be happy, or peaceful, or prosperous, without the guidance, and the abiding influence of a domestic legislature.

Mr. J. M. O'Donnell offered, if an inquiry were granted, to prove at the bar of the House the corruption which had been practised for destroying the constitution. "I oppose the measure," he said, "because I know the foul means which have been made use of to carry it into effect, and because there is no power vested in us to hand over to another country the constitution, the laws, and the liberties of Ireland."

Of Arthur Moore's opinions on the Union we have had ample evidence already, but his testimony on this occasion is so strong that it is well worth quoting here. "I cannot refrain," he declared, "from calling the attention of the House to the wicked and unconstitutional means which have been resorted to in order to impose upon the country, to destroy the Parliament, and to overturn the constitution; means, many of which are in my power to prove at that bar, and all of which are universally known, and almost openly avowed."

Plunket delivered a masterly speech, from which we take one or two extracts. After exposing the contumely with which the proposal of an Union had been rejected in the preceding session, he indignantly asks—"Has the measure changed its nature, or the Minister his objects, or the countries their relations? No; you shall know the changes which have taken place. I will unmask the men who have dared to come into the midst of Parliament and people to pamper their liberties by sordid bribery, and to subvert their spirits by lawless force; and if I cannot excite the feelings of honour or virtue in their hearts, I will call the blooming blush of shame into their cheeks." Again he says—"I will not admit the principle, because it is a barter of liberty for money, even supposing your advantages as real as they are visionary. The nation which enters into such a traffic is besotted." He then reviews all that had passed in 1782, and scornfully reproaches the Minister for disavowing the royal word and the faith of both parliaments which he had solemnly pledged, and for violating that treaty of final adjustment between the two countries the truth and sincerity of which the Almighty had been invoked to witness. Then he continues—"Thus ended that never-to-be-forgotten session. What has since been done? During the whole interval between the sessions the same barefaced system of parliamentary corruption has been pursued. Dismissals, promotions, threats, promises. You held out hopes to the Catholic body, which were never intended to be gratified; regardless of the disappointment and indignation, and eventual rebellion which you might kindle; regardless of everything, provided the present paltry little object were obtained. In the same breath you held out professions to the Protestant, equally delusive." After contemptuously describing the provincial tour of the Viceroy to gain support, he asks, "Will you dare to act on a majority so obtained? Fatal will be your councils, and disastrous your fate, if you resolve to do so. You have adopted the extremes of the despot and the revolutionist. You have essayed every means to corrupt the parliament to sell their country; you have exhausted the whole patronage of the Crown in execution of that system; and to crown all, you openly avow, and it is notoriously a part of your plan, that the constitution of Ireland is to be purchased for a stipulated sum. I state a fact for which, if untrue, I deserve serious reprehension.—I state it as a fact, which you cannot dare to deny, that £15,000 a piece is to be given to certain individuals as the price for their surrendering—what? Their property? No; but the rights of representation of the people of Ireland; and you will then proceed in this, or in any Imperial Parliament, to lay taxes on the wretched natives of this land to pay the purchase of their own slavery."

Other men of lesser note, but equally decided in their opposition, followed on the same side throughout the stormy hours of that fatal night; but still the debate went on with unflagging spirit on both sides till about seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when a cry arose that Grattan was coming. He had only just been elected for Wicklow, before midnight, the writ having been purposely withheld

by Castlereagh till the last moment; and now, by the urgent importunities of friends, who deemed the fate of Ireland doomed without his aid, he came, feeble and emaciated, from the bed of sickness to plead the cause of his country. Leaning languidly on the arms of his friends, Ponsobly and Moore, he moved slowly to the table, while all the members rose simultaneously, and taking the accustomed oaths, he essayed to speak; but finding him unable to address the House standing, he requested permission to do so seated. This being immediately acceded to, he proceeded, amidst an anxious and solemn silence, and with painful emotion on the part of the listeners, to deliver one of the most memorable of those speeches which have linked his name with the great original orators of history, and which Ireland may well feel proud in handing down from generation to generation as amongst the most precious heirlooms of her glory. One who sat near him says: "Never did a speech make a more affecting impression; but it came too late. Fate had decreed the fall of Ireland, and her patriot came only to witness her overthrow. For two hours he recapitulated all the pledges that England had made and had broken; he went through the great events from 1780 to 1800, and proved the more than treachery which had been practised towards the Irish people."

We have little heart here to break up and pick out fragments of that splendid masterpiece of eloquence, which is, happily, accessible now to all; but our sketch would be incomplete and even more inadequate than we feel it to be, if we did not interweave into our narrative of that eventful era, some extracts from the inspired declamation, the philosophic range of thought, the high-toned language of patriotism and the epigrammatic force of diction, which are so eminently characteristic of this greatest, and wisest, and purest of Ireland's illustrious men. This is what he who mainly carried the constitution of 1782, and who could best testify as to the purpose and meaning of that international compact; here is what he states—"He (the Minister) denies in the face of the two nations a public fact registered and recorded; he disclaims the final adjustment of 1782, and he tells you that this was no more than an incipient treaty of negotiation. The settlement of which I speak consists of several parts, every part a record, establishing on the whole two grand positions—first, the admission of Ireland's claim to be legislated for by no other Parliament than that of Ireland. Secondly, the finality imposed upon the two nations regarding all constitutional projects affecting each other." After reciting what passed between the two parliaments, he proceeds: "The case is still stronger against him; finality was the principal object of his country, as legislative independence was the object of ours. Ireland wished to seize the moment of her strength for the establishment of her liberties; the Court of England wished to conclude the operations of that strength and bind its progress. The one country wished to establish her liberty, the other to check the growth of demand. I say the 'growth of demand' it was the expression of the time. The Court of England came therefore to an agreement with this country, namely, to establish for ever the free and independent existence of the Irish Parliament, and to preserve for ever the unity of the empire." Replying to the assertion of Pitt in the English House of Commons, "You abolished one constitution but you forgot to form another," he showed unanswerably what Ireland had effected under her new constitution, and he continued: "The classic Minister must know, Tacitus has told him, that between the powerful and the impotent there can be no peace; the powers I speak of were the powers of peace; they were powers of protection; they were the great reserves of the Irish Parliament to secure the trade of Ireland and the honor of the empire. Strange ideas this Minister entertains of the constitution of an Irish Parliament. It should be incompetent, it should be omnipotent; incompetent to regulate the commerce of the country, omnipotent to give away her constitution; it finds its omnipotence in his mind when it advocates its trust." He then disposed of the miserable argument about the Regency question; and replies by anticipation to the paltry objections raised by some opponents of Home Rule at the present day on the subject of war. "The Minister proceeds; he states a second instance, that of war. Here again the fact is against him; the Parliaments of Ireland have, ever since their emancipation, concurred with England on the subject of war; but they have concurred with this remarkable difference, that before their emancipation it has been productive, and since their emancipation it has been unproductive. He thinks he foresees that the Parliament of Ireland may dissent from that of Great Britain on the subject of war. He knows that peace and war are in the department of the King, not of parliament; he knows that on a proclamation by his Majesty, Ireland is in a state of war, of course, and without the assent of the Houses of Parliament; he knows that the supply of that war depends, not on the Parliament of Ireland, but of Great Britain; and therefore, the interference of the Parliament of Ireland on that subject, is little more than the declaration of a sentiment. For the preservation of her constitution she is interested in British wars. She considers the British empire a great western barrier against invasion from other countries. She hears the ocean, protesting against separation, but she hears the sea likewise, protesting against union; she follows, therefore, her physical destination, and obeys the dispensations of Providence, when she protests, like that sea, against the two situations, both equally unnatural, separation and union." This argument is as true and conclusive to-day, as it was seventy-two years ago; nay, it has acquired accumulated force, in an increasing ratio of bitter experience from year to year, ever since. Let us inlay our narrative with another extract—of those priceless gems of parliamentary history. "Let us consider," Grattan said, "what the British Parliament has been, and let us compare that parliament, for this purpose, with the legislature of Ireland. In this comparison, I do not mean to approve of all the parliaments that have sat in Ireland. I left the former parliament because I condemned its proceedings; but I argue not like the minister from the misconduct of one parliament against the being of parliament itself. I value that parliamentary constitution by the average of its benefits; and I affirm, that the blessings procured by the Irish Parliament in the last twenty years are greater than all the blessings procured by those parliaments for their own country within that period. Within that time, the legislature of England lost an empire, and the legislature of Ireland recovered a constitution." But our space unfortunately obliges us to bring these extracts to a close. When Grattan concluded his speech, Castlereagh set up one of his subordinates to make a miserable attack on the orator, but the house grew impatient; a division was loudly called for; and the fate of Ireland was sealed. The minister carried his motion for adjournment, which was tantamount to a defeat of the anti-Unionists, by a majority of forty-two. This majority he was enabled to maintain throughout the subsequent debates, and in June, the atrocious Act of Union was carried, in spite of the Protest of the Duke of Leinster, and several of the leading peers of Ireland, in spite of the opposition of Grattan, Plunket, and all the real parliamentary representatives of the country, and in spite of the execrations of the great mass of the people of Ireland.

—Catholic Opinion. HIBERNICUS. (The next article will conclude the series.)

TURNIP SOUR.—Scrape fine, six large turnips into two quarts strong beef soup, with two onions fried in butter; let it simmer slowly; then rub through a sieve till smooth.

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The number of births registered during the quarter ended 30th September last being 34,156; the deaths 17,585; and the number of emigrants 17,079—(according to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the several seaports)—a decrease of 508 worth, therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during the period.

THE "TELEGRAPH" ON THE IRISH CLERGY.—The new gulf—widening every day—between the people and the priests recalls to us curiously enough the wishes of English politicians thirty or forty years ago. If a statesman of the time and school of Wellington, and Peel had been asked to state shortly the *summa bonum* of Irish politics, he would probably have said, "A diminution in the power of the priests." At that time the one great sin of the Irish voters was that they were led by their priests. Hence many schemes, great and little, for imparting independence to the Irish mind, and leading it to rebel—not against England, but against Rome. As we have shown in a series of articles, that was the inspiring motive of the National Education scheme in the minds of some leading Protestant supporters. We have had our wish. A generation of Irishmen has been trained in our pet National schools; and the fiery Irish mobs are as little priest-led as Mr. Whalley himself could desire. But, though rebels have been converted to our side; and Englishmen are beginning to recognise that there are other evils in Ireland than can be laid at the doors of the priest, Eric long they will recognise that the Roman Catholic clergy, honourably and justly treated, are actual friends to settled government, to social order, to the union of the two islands, and to the reign of law.—Telegraph.

EMIGRATION.—According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last amounted to 17,079—9,588 males and 7,493 females—being 160 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1870.

The case of "Rea v. Hillier," which has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench during the week, and was in many respects remarkable, but chiefly as a political trial, ended yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damages. The issue substantially raised was whether some of the acts of the defendant, who is deputy inspector-general of constabulary, and of the police under his command, were legal or illegal in suppressing the Derry celebration in December, 1870. The Lord Chief Justice, in an elaborate charge, analyzed the evidence, and presented the issues to the jury. It was pleaded for the defendant that the meeting in the Corporation Hall, Derry, was an unlawful assembly; that a riot, tumult, and disturbance occurred, and that the arrest and detention of the plaintiff were necessary for the preservation of the peace. His Lordship intimated his opinion that the meeting had not the elements of an illegal assembly, and that the proclamation signed by the magistrates could not make anything illegal which was not so before. He expressed a doubt whether the police acted legally in entering the hall for the purpose of preventing the burning of the effigy of Lundy. He told the jury if they found for the plaintiff not to give additional damages on account of the official position of the defendant.—Times Cor.

THE O'DONOGHUE.—The Irish Times foretells a vacancy for Talbot, not that The O'Donoghue means to resign, but because he has been offered the Governorship of Madras, which Earl Morley declined.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOME RULE PARTY.—Mr. Butt has written a letter to the Dublin papers on the subject of the leadership of the "Home Rulers." He says that there was no actual argument made to constitute Mr. Maguire the Parliamentary chief of the party; nor does he admit that there is a Home Rule party prepared to act in concert during the session. Before this be formed, its course of action should be considered its members determined.

POWDER.—There was a large quantity of that very necessarily and useful article seized in the city of Cork on Tuesday last. Five hundred weight of it was found concealed in a lime-kiln tied up in several bags. The conjecture is that it is a part of a lot of ammunition taken during the revolutionary excitement from the gunmakers' shops. It must have been some years in its hiding place, for no raid has been made on the Cork factories for a long time.—Dublin Irishman.

An incidental consequence of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church has been to present the spectacle of a body of lily and charity, who lately were as ourselves, altering their organization, modifying their Creeds, amending their Service Books, and making their voice heard on the critical question of education.—Times.

A man named Gallagher, who was the principal witness against the Irish-Americans who came to Ireland in the Jackmel, returned to Killybegs, his native place, after the trial, and recommenced his old business, piloting vessels into Donegal Harbour. The other day, when engaged piloting a vessel, laden with wheat, into Killybegs, the sailors became aware who he was, and knocked him down several times, declining to desist until the captain had threatened to shoot them if they continued to maltreat him as they were doing.—Correspondent of Mail.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PENIAN ANNIHILATION.—At a special meeting of the Amnesty Association held at Dublin on Saturday night an autograph letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the condemnatory resolutions of the society on the tone of Mr. Bruce's letter in answer to a memorial praying Her Majesty to grant a general amnesty. The Premier denies that Mr. Bruce tried to throw the refusal of an amnesty on the Queen. A document addressed to Ministers was answered by them in their own name. The Ministers who advised the language in Mr. Bruce's letter were alone responsible. The Association passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's letter. Another resolution was adopted, asking the president of the society, Mr. Butt, M.P., to draught an address to the public, and a memorial to Her Majesty, to be signed by the Irish people, commending her on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and praying for a general amnesty. Mr. Butt has written to the Association expressing his confident expectations of an amnesty.

TENANT-RIGHT IN THE NORTH.—BELFAST.—Mr. John H. Govan, auctioneer, set up, at his man, George's-lane, in this town, a farm of land now occupied by Mrs. Mary Thomson, situate in the townland of Holstone, parish of Killybegs, county Antrim, containing twelve and a half Irish acres, held from year to year, under James Owens, J.P., at the yearly rent of £24 14s 2d. After a good deal of very spirited bidding, Mr. Thomas McKinstor was declared the purchaser at £500. Forty pounds per acre for the tenant-right of a farm held at will at £2 per acre of rent must be considered a wonderfully high figure.—Freeman.

That the demand for a measure of local government now so popular in Ireland has influenced the councils of the Ministry seems certain, as it is now announced that a Local Government Department is to be established in Ireland, in connexion with the Poor Law Board. According to the showing of the lord lieutenant this arrangement will save a great expense to Ireland as it will do away with the necessity for coming to London with certain Irish local measures.

A petition against the return of Captain Nolan for Galway has been lodged, treating and intimidation being alleged.

THE LAST OF THE KYANS.—To the Editor of this paper... WEXFORD PEOPLE.—Dear Sir—I find in the daily papers of last Monday the following announcement...

IRISH ENERGY AND CAPITAL.—The spirit of speculation is rife—money is abundant, and consequently cheap; take up any of our papers—English or Irish—and you will meet with innumerable prospectuses...

TRAINING SHIPS FOR THE EDUCATION OF IRISH FISHERMEN.—The agitators for improvement in our system of education have at length, says a contemporary, hit upon something tangible, and in which all parties will cordially agree...

sent an ever ready supply of seamen fit for service in the Royal Navy and the Naval Reserve. This is an item in the calculation which ought not to be disregarded when we consider that England's supremacy...

The Freeman issues an elaborate programme addressed to the "Irish Liberal party" in Ireland. It urges with great earnestness the necessity of united action, and discussing the two great questions which it says at present divide the attention of the public...

A special meeting of the Corporation of Limerick was held on the 13th ult., at which the Mayor presided, and the following address was unanimously adopted...

Resolved.—That the sincere and heartfelt congratulations of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Limerick be humbly offered to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on the happy convalescence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales...

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.—We shall not enter into the interminable question of the origin and nature of the great Wages Fund, out of which all earnings of labour must come, nor is it, indeed, necessary for our present purpose to raise the point...

to add a fraction to the rate of wages. Nothing is more certain than that any tax or contribution if it is to be productive must come from the great body of the people. The Americans discovered this in the Civil War. They tried the experiment of certain taxes, by which only the rich could be touched...

A STATE CHURCH.—The Convocation of Canterbury met this year under circumstances of unusual interest. For the first time, we believe, since the reign of Queen Anne, the assembled clergy have received from the Queen "Letters of business" authorizing the Prayer Book...

A missionary, just returned from Japan, stated at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance that there are five thousand Roman Catholic Christians now suffering cruel imprisonment, not very far beyond the treaty limits, and dying rapidly of cold and privation...

POISONED FROM A DRAIN.—Eleven persons have been poisoned at Preston by the exhalations of a drain. Four of them have already died, after displaying virulent symptoms of typhoid fever.

THE ABERYSTWYTH COURT.—The editor of the Swiss Times informs us by telegraph that Professor Plantamour repudiates the alarming account of the comet of the 12th of August, which was originally published in the Nouvelliste—London Times.

The Queen has presented the green John Brown, with a gold medal and an annuity of £25 in recognition of his gallantry in arresting O'Connor.

Lord Northbrook is to succeed the late Lord Mayo as Gov. General of India.

LOSINOX, March 3.—The Observer to-day, in an article on Alabama claims, expresses the opinion that, in the case England should renounce the Treaty of Washington, the United States would take no immediate action in consequence, but would insist on the right hitherto claimed for American seamen to fish in Canadian waters...

THE ORTON FAMILY.—The house in which the elder Orton and his descendants lived, says the Eastern Post, is not far from Wapping Old Street; it stands on the right hand side of High-street, Wapping, 69 being its number. It is an ordinary sized four-story dwelling, with a low-fronted mansard-roof...

An extraordinary story is published in the Birmingham Morning News. A commercial traveller for a firm of brass-casters and bell-founders had been for some time in Russia on the business of the firm. He returned to London, and his employers had been expecting for some days to see him in Birmingham when a letter came to them bearing the London postmark, and purporting to be written by the missing traveller...

condemned to death, and in a week the sentence would be carried into effect. His luggage, the letter stated, would be found at his hotel. Nothing further was heard of the matter for a week, when the firm received another letter, also dated "London," but written in broken English, informing them that their traveller was dead and buried according to the laws and regulations of the society. The firm placed the matter in the hands of the police, but nothing has yet been heard either of the traveller or his luggage.

THE USE OF AN OPEN BIBLE.—An English clergyman tells a story illustrating the way some persons read the Bible, looking upon it as a kind of charm or fetish. He was called in to visit a dying woman, and when he went he found her husband, his eyes streaming with tears, reading to her a list of genealogies from the Book of Chronicles. A feeling akin to this induces many people to read through the Scriptures once in so often, as if the amount read and not the good received, were the chief thing to be regarded.

RITUALISM.—MR. PURCHAS'S CASE.—On Wednesday, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council made an order suspending the Rev. J. Purchas, of Brighton, for 12 months, and directed a requisition to be served upon his property for the payment of the costs in the lengthened litigation which has occupied the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee. These amount to more than £2,000. Mr. Purchas, as from the beginning, was not present, nor was he represented by counsel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not appear to be a favorite with a number of the provincial Presbyteries in Scotland. Last session he imposed a tax on all carts or other vehicles that may be used in conveying families considerable distances to places of worship on the Lord's Day, although otherwise exempt. In many parts of Scotland, especially in the Highland districts, parties regularly come to church in humble vehicles of their own, distances of ten and fifteen miles. The matter has been taken up at several Presbytery meetings. The Rev. Mr. Cowan, of Troon, at one Presbytery meeting, said he had written to Mr. Lowe on the subject; but that right hon. gentleman in reply said that no exception could be made, and that the only length he would be disposed to go would be to exempt from the tax carts employed in Sabbath-school excursions. In several cases it has been resolved to petition Parliament on the subject.—Exchange.

THE DULKE DEMONSTRATION.—The Trafalgar-square demonstration in support of the right of "free speech" took place on Monday evening when there was a convergence of processions from Mile-end, Hackney-road, Shoreditch, Clerkenwell, Kentish-town, Camden-town, Soho-square, Notting-hill, Paddington-green, Oxford-street, Chelsea, St. James-square, Rochester-row, Berners-street, and the Oldell, Blackfriars road, all with banners and bands. Previous to the arrival of the processions a thickly packed crowd had collected around the base of the Nelson column, the pedestal of which was decorated with dingy flags and banners bearing revolutionary mottoes. The bands as they approached struck up the "Marseillaise," and when Mr. Odger appeared two time lights were turned on from the side of the square immediately in front of the National Gallery, and those fierce, straining eyes continued riveted on the speakers and their surroundings as long as the meeting lasted. When the crowd was at its height it did not perhaps number over 5,000, fully one-half of whom were attracted there by curiosity, or dropped in by accident. The crowd was good-natured, as a London crowd usually is, the great majority evidently regarding the whole affair as a good joke.

MR. SPURGEON AND "DIFFERS."—Mr. Spurgeon in his address to the Walworth Young Men's Christian Mission, a report of which is given by the South London Press, objected to be called "Reverend." "I do not know myself," said he, "by that name. I am not entitled to the slightest reverence from anybody. If you must reverence mankind out some body who deserves it, I do not profess to be." After this disclaimer, it would, of course, be bad taste on the part of the Walworth Christian young men to feel or show any reverence for Mr. Spurgeon; but at the same time it must be difficult for them to meet his wishes in this respect when he elevates the ministerial office by such stories as the following:—"On Saturday," he said, "I received a letter from Australia containing 'an order for three Baptist ministers.' I had some thoughts of getting them packed up and labelled 'This side up with care,' and sending them out by the next mail, but," continued Mr. Spurgeon, "the most amusing part was the postscript. Here it is—'P. S. Don't send differs.' This story under the Walworth Young Men's Christian Mission laugh exceedingly, and their mirth was renewed when Mr. Spurgeon added that it had not been for the postscript he could have executed the order at once, 'but 'differs' are so much liked in Australia that they are here." He decided Christians take to poking fun at each other in this fashion, they will be compelled for their own sakes to cultivate a little toleration. It must be dreadfully provoking for Baptist ministers to hear that it is not easy to find one who is not a "differs."

ALIVE AFTER ONE THOUSAND Doses OF MEDICINE.—A singular case has been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was brought by a medical man, named Williams, of Aberystwith, against the Cambrian Railway Company, to recover £174. 5s. for medical advice, &c. The defendants paid £90. into court, but disputed the liability as to the remainder. On the 2nd of November, 1869, the plaintiff was called in by the defendants to attend a gentleman named Dashwood, who had received serious injuries in a collision on the defendants' line at a place called Carno. The plaintiff's case was that his charge was at the agreed sum of ten guineas per week, Mr. Dashwood having been removed with Miss Dashwood, who was slightly injured in the same accident, to a place near Aberystwith. Mr. Dashwood's injuries were such as to require almost daily attendance for seventeen weeks, nine weeks of which time he was confined to his bed. In cross-examination plaintiff stated that at the request of the company he sent in a bill of particulars. In it he had charged at the rate of 75s. doses of medicine, 73 lotions and outward applications, and 100 pills and powders, supplied to Mr. Dashwood, and at the rates of 22s. doses, 9 powders, and 44 lotions for Miss Dashwood, in seven weeks. There was also an item in the bill for correspondence with Mr. Elias, the traffic manager, 25 letters both ways, each at the rate of 10s. 6d. per letter; he presumed "both ways" meant receiving as well as sending. He had made the charge of £25. to the station-master at the Bow street Railway Station for attendance, &c., but he never expected to receive anything. The man offered to pay him in cauliflower (laughter), he planted him a quantity, but they had all rotted (laughter). The man also paid his tailor's bill with cauliflowers (renewed laughter.) This was the first time he had attended a patient under contract—his charge for visits and medicines varied from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per visit in Aberystwith. He knew he gave all the medicine (laughter), and the charges were fair and reasonable. Mr. H. James—Is the man still alive? Plaintiff—He is (laughter). The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £10. over the amount paid into court.—Manchester Examiner.

The great German geographer, Herr Petermann, says that England has at last discovered the long lost land of Ophir so celebrated in the Bible for its stores of gold and precious stones. Zimbabwé is the place. It is rich in alluvial gold, precious stones and diamonds. It possesses ruins of extensive piles of buildings of unquestionable and remote antiquity. Three days journey from Zimbabwé similar ruins have been found. Strange to say the present inhabitants

only entered the country forty years since, and they regard the ruins with awe and invest them with a sacred character. The geography of the place agrees with the Bible description, Herr Carl Mauch says that England's "newly acquired diamond fields in East Africa are identical with the Ophir of the Bible from which King Solomon is said to have conveyed gold, ivory and precious stones to Jerusalem for the construction of the Temple."

UNITED STATES.

A reporter of the Brooklyn Eagle gives an account of his personal experience in a small-pox hospital, from which we take the following extracts.—Editor Standard.

"Well, Doctor, what do you make of it?" "You have got the small-pox, old fellow, and had better look out for yourself." "In that case I will go to the hospital." "You will? If you are determined to go, why then I will send the carriage."

"The vehicle, with its dingy yellow curtains, like flags at quarantine, came, and I was soon safely seated inside and on my way to Flatbush."

KINGS COUNTY SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The stagnant atmosphere of the place produced a most depressing effect upon me, and I shuddered with dread at the thought of passing any length of time there.

THE SHERIDMANS.

of the building are not of an attractive character. It has been erected on a low piece of marsh land, to the north and south of which the ground rises a gentle ascent. Upon the southern slope are the County Hospital, Nursery, Lunatic Asylum, and Almshouse; in other directions nothing is to be seen but a few stunted trees; ponds of dirty water, after there has been a shower of rain; and a few frame hovels, used as outhouses.

Assisted by Welch and a nurse I was taken into the ward, addressed, and put into bed No. 7. Henceforth I was to lose my identity, and become simply No. 7.

As I lay down the offensive odors and the heat of the room overpowered me, and a fainting spell came on, which luckily did not last long.

In No. 6 lay a man named Jake, a post house in himself, his face and body a loathsome mass of corruption; next to him a new patient; next to him a man dying; next to him a boy. This boy's face was of a copper color. He had a terrible attack of the disease, and it was evident he was in a fever. Too weak to sit up by himself, his mother was on his bedside with emollient fumes supporting him, her face placed lovingly close against his. I heard her begging for permission to stay all night that she might take care of her boy—her only child—and saw her look of despair when it was denied her. She went regularly to visit him during the day until the time of his death, which occurred less than a week afterward.

The patient in the bed opposite was a well developed, muscular man, named Nelson, a Nova Scotia or New Brunswick skipper. He gasped several times. He groaned. He threw his arms convulsively about.

"Henry," said one of the patients, "go to that man there."

The nurse went to Nelson's bedside, where something was said which I could not hear. At that moment Chris, the other nurse, came up.

"Chris," said Henry, "Nelson."

WANTS TO SEE A MINISTER.

I wish you would go and get one." On the instant Chris went out.

He was gone more than an hour. On his return Henry, standing near the foot of No. 7, said:

"Well?"

"I can't get a minister," replied Chris. "I went to the house of one in Flatbush, and when I told him what I came for, he said he would come upstairs and speak to his wife about it. Well, he goes up, and I hear her abusing him a good deal; and pretty soon he comes down stairs, and he says, says he:—"

"We have very respectable people about here, and they wouldn't like it; and, besides, my family would object, even though I might be willing to go myself. I will remember the poor man in my prayers at home. If you must have a minister, why, you could get one down in New York or Brooklyn, I dare say."

And it is thus that, within sound of Brooklyn City Hall bell—almost within sound of the voices of some of the best men and women living—human beings die like dogs every day. No Protestant minister ever trends within the tainted precincts of Kings County Smallpox Hospital.

"A VERY BRIEF SPACE OF TIME, THE

NEW BRUNSWICK HUNTER DIED, and one of the nurses went to the Almshouse to order his coffin. It was brought into the room—a pine wood box, partly damped over with red lead—Nelson's body was dumped into it, the lid was nailed on, and four men carried it out to the dead-house. All this before the eyes and the hearing of the patients.

"BOURLEAU V."

On the same evening and long after dark, the cheery "Hi, hi; ho, ho, there!" of Welch was heard at the gate, and in a few minutes two more small-pox patients were escorted into the room.

"What shall we do?" whispered Henry to Chris, in a tone of mingled resignation and despair.

"Well, here to double up," replied Chris. No sooner said than the disgusting practice was carried out. Two beds were pushed close together, the bedding was placed cross-wise, and three patients were soon laid thereon, staring with fear and wonder at the proceeding. The other man was similarly disposed of between a lad and an elderly individual, with a face almost black, and who wandered in his feeble talk.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

If one turns to the conduct of the Catholic Clergy, the contrast will be noted with shame and humiliation. I was lying in a comfortable bed in a pleasant room, containing only three other patients. A murmur of voices awoke me from a dream, and there stood a young priest, hood in hand, lips close to the ear of a small pox patient in the height of his fever, whispering to him words of consolation and hope. The priest was the Rev. Father Dougherty, of the Catholic Church, Flatbush.

The same brave man goes regularly into Number One and Number Two (the women's ward), attends to the worst cases, and, leaving towards outside in their snug houses, performs heroic service, which, it appears, a Catholic priest only, in this latitude, is capable of doing. Many of the patients are Germans who do not understand English, and another priest, a German, whose name I did not ascertain, visits them, and is fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duty, like his co-laborer, Father Dougherty.

One Tennessee has a tombstone whereon is inscribed the following epitaph: "She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-four. Reader, go thou and do likewise."

A Pennsylvania editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is kindness as these that bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence, and this is our reward." We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much, so we will try to do without them."

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1872.

Friday, 15—Precious Blood of Our Lord.
Saturday, 16—Of the Feria.
Sunday, 17—PASSION SUNDAY.
Monday, 18—St. Gabriel, Arch.
Tuesday, 19—St. Joseph, C.
Wednesday, 20—St. Patrick, B. C. (March 17th.)
Thursday, 21—St. Benedict, Ab.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The political situation in Europe remains unaltered, but the impression daily grows stronger that M. Thier's career is nearly at an end. After him, what shall be? the deluge? no one can tell. The Alabama difficulty has not as yet been got over; but the language in which it is discussed on both sides of the Atlantic is moderate, and inspires hopes of an amicable and honorable solution. It was expected that the Queen would start on her visit to Germany on the 20th inst., and would be absent for nearly a month.

The lad O'Connor, charged with the assault upon the Queen, has been examined by a committee of medical men, and pronounced sane, but an enthusiastic Fenian. His acts would indicate that, if not insane, he is a cracked brained fool. The Commission of Enquiry into the loss of the *Megara* has published its Report, severely censuring the authorities of the Admiralty; this can scarce fail to have an effect prejudicial to the Gladstone Ministry.

All kinds of rumors as to the Pope are afloat, but they are not authenticated, and are unworthy of credence. In the best informed circles it is believed that the Pope has no idea of leaving Rome; and there is no truth in the statement of his having applied, either to the Austrian or to the British Government for an asylum. The attitude of the German Government towards the Catholic Church is, if we may judge from the language of the Prince Bismarck, becoming decidedly hostile.

Mazzini, the apostle of the dagger, and a bird ominous of evil, revolution, and blood, is said to be at this moment in the Tyrol making preparations for an outbreak in Italy.

The notorious Tweed, commonly known as Boss Tweed has, it is said, skeddaddled from New York, fearing the investigation into the gigantic frauds in which he has been mixed up.

Latest telegrams announce the death of the infamous Mazzini, in Pisa. The *Montreal Gazette* gives a short obituary notice of the man; but strange to say, omits one of the most characteristic features of his life:—That is to say, his hiring of Gallenga to murder Charles Albert; and his furnishing to his accomplice, a dagger "with a lapis lazuli handle," where-with the assassination was to have been accomplished. There have been stormy discussions in the French Assembly, at one of which the Prince of Wales, who is travelling in France with the Princess, was present.

CITY MORTALITY.—We publish in another column an article from the *Montreal Gazette* of the 6th inst., containing some very serious, not to say alarming, facts, which should arouse to action the members of the Corporation; and should awake the citizens of Montreal generally, from their apathy, or apparent indifference to the most important question in reference to the prosperity of their City. It is no use attempting to disguise the fact:—That Montreal, one in respect of position, of the most favored of cities, is without exception, the unhealthiest city in the world in proportion to its population. There is the fact, which cannot be got over, unless the figures given be false.

During the four weeks of February last, out of a population of about 118,000 there were 532 deaths, and that at a season of the year when the mortality is generally at its lowest point. Even were the death rate not to rise with the summer heats, a thing which judging from the past, we cannot reasonably expect, the actual mortality of Montreal would reach the fearful amount of 55 per thousand per annum.

For such mortality we should search in vain the statistics of any other city in the world; and what the above figures really mean may be estimated from this:—that the average annual city death rate of Great Britain is not more than 28 per thousand.

There is, there must be, a cause for the excessive mortality in Montreal: and that cause is dirt, or neglect of the most obvious laws that govern our physical well-being. The extent to which an epidemic obtains amongst a community is always in the direct ratio of its filthy habits, of its disregard of cleanliness, of its contempt for good sewerage, and good ventilation. Dirt and disease always go together: where the one is, the presence of the other may be predicated; and the mischief is, that the disease, or well deserved penalty of dirtiness, is not confined to the dirty, but from them spreads to those who are themselves scrupulously clean.

What is to be done to arrest, or to mitigate the action of the life destroying causes now in operation? Not much we fear can be done before the summer be upon us, liberating the frozen up-stinks of our sewers, and filthy back yards. Besides, for years past, and in spite of the remonstrances of men like Dr. Carpenter, we have actually been doing all in our power to invite disease to take up its permanent abode with us. From disused cemeteries we have carted the fetid remains of the dead, and utilised them in the grading of our streets; and in vain have magistrates been appealed to * to put a stop to the filthy and revolting proceeding. In a word, for years past we have gone on sewing pestilence, and making the very soil whereon the city is built the hot-bed of disease; and to-day we are beginning—but only beginning—to reap the consequences of our cynical disregard of decency, and of the laws of hygiene, which inculcate the absolute separation of the dead from the living.

Still something—though not much—might be done even in the few weeks left to us for preparation, before the warm weather, and unhealthy season sets in—would the civic authorities but seriously address themselves to the task of purifying the City, and the purging away of some of its abominations. Something might be done by establishing public baths, by constant police visits to back yards, and by the rigid uncompromising enforcement of existing municipal regulations. † Something too might be done, or at all events attempted, in the way of ventilating the sewers, so as by furnishing some outlet for the noxious gases therein generated, to diminish considerably the tendency of these pest up messengers of death, to force their way into our dwelling houses. Something too might be hoped from a thorough system of scavenging, were it not apparently the fixed rule of the Corporation, that the dirt when raked together, should not be carted away, but must only be gathered up into heaps, to be scattered abroad again by the first breeze. These things might be done; and if well done, might in some degree mitigate the scourge with which in consequence of our sins against cleanliness and decency, we must expect to be visited in the course of the coming summer, when as a general rule, even without any epidemic, the mortality is twice as great as it is in winter.

But whatever is to be done, must be done quickly, and regardless of expense. To the immediate amelioration of the sanitary condition of the City, that is to say to the radical reform of its system of sewerage, everything should be postponed as of very secondary importance. The lives of thousands are at stake, and should not be trifled with. Now that pestilence has taken up its abode amongst us, and threatens to remain; now, whilst from morning to night the mourners go along the streets, so that scarce an hour of the day, even in this the healthiest season of the year, elapses but what we see the death-carriage carrying its burden to the cemetery behind the mountain; and when we know that this awful amount of mortality—an amount without a parallel in any city of the world—is the direct consequence of our own neglect, and stupid disregard of the natural laws—it is idle, worse than idle, it is a sin to talk about spending money on, or incurring debt for, any other purpose whatsoever—however great its advantages—than that of purifying, no matter at what cost, our city, and rescuing from death, the thousands whom in default of these precautions we annually consign to the tomb. Would to God that now, even now, the people of Montreal, and their rulers would awake from their incredible apathy to the things that concern their health, and set to work to redeem their City from the well earned disgrace of being the unhealthiest city in the world; the unhealthiest because the dirtiest, the most stinking city in the world, and that in which all the laws of

* As was actually the case in the month of May last.

† Unfortunately municipal regulations are not enforced. There is for instance a wise law against putting up wooden buildings within the City limits; nevertheless openly and ostentatiously such buildings are being constantly erected, and the law is not enforced against the proprietors. It is not then so much new laws that we require, as the rigid enforcement of the good laws that actually exist.

decency and cleanliness are the most systematically disregarded. Interest as well as duty should prompt to this: for until it be done, strangers should be warned to avoid Montreal as they would a pest ship; to keep afar from it as they would from the abode of lepers.—Thus of old were the afflicted with leprosy wisely out off from all communion with their fellow-men; and in unsightly garb compelled, lest they should contaminate others, to walk abroad, ever uttering the melancholy note of warning, "Unclean, Unclean, Unclean!"

The great Tichborne case, the most extraordinary in all its details that ever Court of Justice had to adjudicate upon, has come to a sudden, but by no means unexpected conclusion. On Monday the 4th inst., the jury expressed themselves satisfied with the evidence, and as prepared to render their verdict accordingly: on the Wednesday following the Counsel for the claimant announced that he withdrew his case; whereupon immediately the said claimant was committed to jail on a charge of perjury. He will be tried for his offence in the coming month of April.

Now that the affair is over, the first sensation is one of surprise that it should ever have originated; that so transparent an impostor, as the claimant, should ever have been able to dupe honorable men, and to impress them with the belief that he was the real Roger Tichborne, drowned in 1854 when the ill-fated *Bella* was lost together with all on board. There are evidently no limits to human gullibility, a fact which the history of the Tichborne case conclusively proves. That for one moment, a coarse illiterate blackguard like the claimant, the associate of thieves and the companion of the lowest felons of N. S. Wales, should have been able, by dint of sheer effrontery and audacious lying, to palm himself upon gentlemen, as a gentleman, is a melancholy instance of how readily people allow themselves to be hoaxed.

This story, even as told by himself, about the wreck of the *Bella*; about being picked up near the Brazilian coast by a ship, name and nationality unknown, bound to Melbourne, was in itself so manifestly a lie, a clumsy lie to boot—was so intrinsically incredible, that no quantity or quality of evidence could ever make it credible. Hence it was that, not only did the claimant fail to prove his case—that he was the long lost Roger Tichborne, representative of one of the oldest and wealthiest Catholic families of England; but the counsel for the defendants had no difficulty, when their innings came on, in proving that he was not Sir Roger Tichborne. That he is really Arthur Orton is highly probable, though not fully proved; but that he is not what he pretended to be is established beyond the possibility of cavil. Lord Bellow's evidence alone settles that point, and it is not alone.

What followed Lord Bellow's fatal evidence, we as yet know not; but it, coupled with the withdrawal of Mr. Ross, the claimant's Attorney, from the further management of the case, and the letters put into Court from two of the most respectable witnesses to the claimant's identity, desiring to be allowed to withdraw their evidence in his favor—seems to have given the coup de grace to the imposture so long and boldly maintained. The jury declared themselves convinced, and the claimant threw up the game.

That he had partners in his guilt can hardly be doubted; that there was a conspiracy to defraud the rightful Tichborne heir is almost certain; and every honest man must hope that all the parties to this wicked fraud may be brought to trial, and punished in so far as the existing laws permit. 'Tis true, that any punishment that the law can award to them will fall ludicrously short of their deserts; for the good old institution of the whipping-post, has most lamentably been allowed to fall into desuetude. To be whipped at the cart's tail, by short and easy stages, from Westminster to Tichborne would be a moderate but most just and appropriate sentence on the claimant, and on all his accomplices.

The sufferings this trial have inflicted on a noble Catholic family can never be compensated, though the material injury inflicted by the fearful expenses of the long protracted lawsuits may in time, and by careful nursing of the Tichborne property, be made good; but it will always be a cause of congratulation that our legal machinery in England is keen enough to unravel the most elaborate of frauds, and strong enough to punish, in some degree at all events, the rascally actors therein. But we do confess that we feel sad when we reflect that, thanks to the modern ascendancy of maudlin philanthropy, the blackguards cannot be dealt with as Titus Oates and his colleagues were dealt with. They managed these things better in England some two centuries ago.

The schedule of convictions before the Mayor and magistrates of Lindsey, for the quarter ending 12th December, 1871, contains the names of fifty-three offenders. Fifty-two Protestants, and one Catholic.—*Comm.*

It is with much regret that we learn from the *Montreal Witness*, of the 8th inst., that an Anti-Catholic Society under the name of the *British Protestant League*, is in process of organization at Quebec. Such a Society, if it do come into being, can have but one effect: that of reviving and intensifying the national and religious animosities which we had hoped were well nigh extinct in our somewhat heterogeneous population. It will, it is to be feared, provoke into being, as a measure of self-defence, a *Canadian Catholic League*; and so shall we see Her Majesty's subjects in Canada divided into two hostile camps.

For Leagues of this description, whether Catholic or Protestant, there is assuredly no excuse in Lower Canada. A few fanatics there may be, who live in perpetual tremor lest the "Man of Sin" should suddenly fall upon, and cruelly maltreat them; and there may be not a few cunning intriguers who seek to profit by this strange superstition. But as a general rule, Catholics and Protestants in Lower Canada have learnt mutually to respect one another, and have agreed to remember that they are alike subjects of the Queen, and members of a common political society.

We hope therefore that good citizens of all denominations will, ere it be too late, combine to discourage the formation amongst us, of all Leagues, whether *British* or *Canadian*, whether *Protestant* or *Catholic*. There is no need for such organizations, because our laws are just, and are by honest judges, impartially administered.

The *N. Y. Freeman* has been pursuing its enquiries about the aged and venerable priest, whose conversion to the Holy Protestant Church on the 7th of January last was trumpeted in the *Montreal Witness*; the following is the result of our contemporary's researches:—

Some thirty years ago, about 1842, there was a person of the name of Newell, who claimed that he had been a priest, and that he had officiated as such at Newark, and at Albany, a position which he abandoned about the time indicated above. Since then, without attaching himself to any Protestant sect, or professing any religion, he wandered from place to place, turning up, sometimes in South America, and sometimes in England; disappearing from public view one moment, to emerge again in the Western States of the N. American Union. For some years he taught a school in Cincinnati; on another occasion he seems to have buried a wife in Mississippi; and the *N. Y. Freeman* conjectures that it is this waif from the Church, that the Protestants at Memphis have picked up, and made a minister of. We wish them joy of their bargain: of such is the—well, not the "kingdom of heaven" exactly.

We are in possession of a little pamphlet, being an able reply by the Rev. J. L. O'Connor to a sermon by the Rev. Wm. Stevenson, wherein the latter exposed the reason why he was a Protestant. Of course the reason assigned by the latter was that, he considered the holy scriptures a sufficient rule of faith; and to the discussion of this rule, the Rev. Mr. O'Connor addresses himself—for after all this is the one question at issue betwixt Catholics and Protestants. In other words, the simple historical question—"What means, if any, did the person called Christ appoint, as the means for preserving, and disseminating, to all time, and amongst all nations, the gospel, or glad message from God to man, of which He professed Himself to be the bearer?"—is the only question that Catholics can ever discuss with Protestants, because it is a question purely historical, and within the natural order; but from its discussion with Catholics, Protestants prudently shrink, although upon it depends the long protracted controversy of centuries.

POPULATION OF MONTREAL.—The City Census, just completed, and that was undertaken to correct the assumed inaccuracies of the Government Census of 1871, has finished its labor, and the result is before the public. The actual population of Montreal is about 118,000, and thus it seems that allowing for eleven month's increase—the Government census was not far wrong, and has been unjustly criticised. It gave the population as 107,000.

Accepting the 118,000 given by the last taken Census as about correct, and comparing it with the actual mortality of Montreal as gathered from the weekly return of interments it will be seen that even at the present moment the city mortality is at the rate of nearly 60 per thousand per annum. The *Montreal Gazette* assumed the population to be 125,000, but this is apparently too high.

A NEW EXCITEMENT.—A Swiss astronomer, M. Plantamour, by name, is credited with a prediction to the effect that, on or about the 12th of August next, the earth must come in collision with a comet of enormous dimensions—and will be snuffed out. Nervous old women

may take the matter quietly; there is no danger, even if there be a comet in our way. Such is the tenacity of these bodies, that even were the earth to get mixed up with the thin gaseous matter of which they are composed, no serious consequences to mother earth would follow. It is asserted that some years ago Jupiter managed to collide with one of these erratic bodies; but no appreciable results, even upon the orbits of its moons, which are of but trifling dimensions as compared with those of the planet we inhabit, could be detected.

Some strange misapprehensions as to the real ecclesiastical status of what is called a *vicar* in French, seem to exist amongst our Protestant contemporaries, when discussing the defection from the Church of the Rev. M. Michaud. They translate the French *vicar* into the English *Picar*, thereby giving to the defaulting priest a much higher status in the ecclesiastical world, than is meant by the French word *vicar*.

Vicar in French is best translated by the English word *curate*. It denotes a deputy, or an assistant to, the Parish priest, or *Cure* as they call him in French, and indicates therefore a position subordinate to that of the latter; just as in England the position of the *curate*, is understood to be subordinate to that of the Rector, or parson of the parish. This was the position that the Rev. M. Michaud held; *vicar* or as he would be styled in England, *curate* to the Priest of the Madeleine.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the St. Patrick's Society, announcing their Annual Concert for Monday night next; and of which the proceeds will be applied to the relief of the poor who have suffered so severely this winter from the high price of fuel. It is to be hoped that the Concert will be well attended.

PROTESTANTISM VERSUS PROTESTANTISM.—After "the Archbishops and Bishops, and the whole Clergy" had agreed upon the Thirty-Nine Articles, His Majesty, the good King Harry "upon mature Deliberation, and with the Advice of so many Bishops as might conveniently be called together, thought fit to make this Declaration following:

That the Articles of the Church of England (which have been allowed and authorized heretofore, and which Our clergy have subscribed unto) do contain the true Doctrine of the Church of England agreeable to God's Word, which we do therefore ratify and confirm, requiring all Our loving Subjects to continue in the uniform Profession thereof, and prohibiting the least difference from the same Articles, which to that End We command to be printed, and this Our Declaration to be published therewith."

There is one Article which thus reads:—"VIII. of the Three Creeds. The Three Creeds, *Nicene Creed*, *Athanasian's Creed*, and that which is commonly called the *Apostles Creed*, ought thoroughly to be received and believed; for they may be proved by most certain warrants of holy Scripture."

The *Ottawa Times*, expatiating upon its proposed changes in the Church of England says "a strong and influential party" are calling for them. One of the reforms desired by this "strong and influential party" is "the total disappearance of the creed of St. Athanasius, it being held that the damnable clauses are at variance with ordinary Christianity."—(*Times* of March 4th.)

So "a strong and influential party" (leading Archbishops, Bishops and clergymen) in 1872, take up arms against the saintly Founder, "the primitive Apostles," the Archbishops, the Bishops and the whole clergy of 1562. Such is Protestantism; such, human authority and human faith; such, the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible. MARK.

St. Cross, York Co., N.B.,
February 28th, 1872.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you explain why your valuable paper did not come to hand for the last three weeks? Is it fault yours, or is it owing to the very inefficient Post Office Inspector which we unfortunately saw to put up with in New Brunswick? Yours, A. G. S.

We would inform our correspondent that his paper has been regularly mailed to him from this Office.

The *Northern Journal* of the 9th inst., has an able and courteous article on the "Church and the Bible," in which our contemporary directly refers to the *TRUE WITNESS*. We will do our best next week to reply to him in the same tone as that in which he addressed himself to us.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—March, 1872.—Messrs. Sadlier, New York and Montreal. The March number of this truly Catholic periodical has been later than usual in coming to hand, but the excellence of its contents makes up for the delay. The first number alone, "An Uncivil Journal" is worth the year's subscription; and we especially beseech

for it an attentive perusal from the Catholic public, who it is to be hoped will no longer tolerate any of the abominable publications of the Harpers within their dwellings. The subjoined is a list of the contents of the current number of the Catholic World.—1. An Unnumbered Journal; 2. The House of York c. 23.24; 3. The Duties of the Rich in Society, No. 2; 4. Travels in the Air; 5. The Leper of Aosta; 6. On the Present Condition of the Holy Father; 7. Elinore's Trial; 8. Owen on Spiritism; 9. The Annunciation; 10. Fleurance; 11. The Martyrdom of St. Agnes; 12. Catholicity and Pantheism: No. 1; 13. The Last Days of Oislin the Bard, III; 14. Letter of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans to M. Gambetta; 15. New Publications.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER—March, 1872.—M. H. Keenan, Washington Street, Boston. Rev. Wm. Byrne, Editor. Price, One Dollar a year.

The nature of the contents of this little monthly, and its low price, should secure for it a wide-spread circulation. It is truly a family periodical, and parents should be glad to have such a one to place in the hands of their children.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—February, 1872.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Though late in coming to hand, Blackwood is as usual an agreeable visitor. We have but one political article this month—the last—but the others are all good in their way, and interesting. We give the list—1. French Home Life, No. IV. Food; 2. A Century of Great Poets, No. V. Robert Burns; 3. Serpent Charming in Cairo; 4. The Maid of Skers, part VII.; 5. Quinet's Creation; 6. An Educational Experiment in Yorkshire; 7. The Reasonable Fears of the Country.

CATHOLIC RECORD—March, 1872.—Hardy & Mahony, 726 Sanson Street, Philadelphia.

This number contains several articles of sterling merit, as will be seen from the annexed list of its contents:—1. The Church and Modern Civilisation; 2. Legend of the Robes; 3. Margaret Clare; 4. The Modern Bible Makers; 5. Self Conquest; 6. Ireland's Glory; 7. Baffled; 8. The March of Alessio; 9. The Battle for Denominational Education; 10. Chicago As It Was; 11. Violets; 12. Agatha Terbert; 13. Wahabees in Europe; 14. New Publications.

LONDON SOCIETY—February, 1872.—R. Bentley & Son, London. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have just received the February number of this well known periodical. The literary contents are amusing, the several illustrations are well executed, and for "hours of relaxation" it is, what it professes to be, light and amusing literature.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow we have to record the death of Samuel Goodenough Lynn, Esq., of Eganville, grandson of the late Right Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, England.

At a very early age he came to this country, and settled in Toronto where he embraced the Catholic religion of which till his death he was a most fervent and zealous member.

The charitable institutions and the poor of Toronto will long remember him as a kind and generous benefactor.

Some years ago, when that city was visited with a frightful epidemic in consequence of the arrival of a large number of emigrants, Mr. Lynn was foremost in rendering every possible assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, some of whom, to the present day, gratefully remember his kindness and liberality to them in their dark hour of trial.

In the year 1859, he removed with his family to Eganville, where his zeal in the holy cause of religion was again manifest. In fact, the years he spent there were one continued preparation for his last end, which took place on the evening of the 7th of February last, surrounded by the members of his family, and other immediate friends.

His death has cast quite a gloom over the section of country in which he resided. His nature, affable, kind and generous, so endeared him to the hearts of every one that his loss will be largely and irreparably felt.

His death was that of a true Christian, and his parish priest Rev. M. Byrne, in alluding to it in his funeral sermon said "Would to God that I were certain of such a happy death as his."

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

Private communications, as well as letters received at Bon Pasteur Convent, from Quito, contain the sad intelligence of the demise, on the 29th Dec., of one of our religious female missionaries, Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, Cote St. Louis (in religion Sister St. Dorothée,) who had recently been appointed Superioress of the above named convent, which she undertook to establish there a short time ago. This courageous young lady had scarcely assumed the responsibilities of her calling, when death robbed the house of one of its most amiable and talented supporters, and a Christian community of a faithful and devoted servant. It is, however, consoling—especially to bereaved relatives—to learn that although comparatively a stranger, the most distinguished personages in that country attended the funeral. The Archbishop officiated at the service, after which the remains were taken from the Convent Chapel in the most imposing manner to the place of interment, the Governor, with three other dignitaries, being pall-bearers, followed by sisters of different orders, the military with their bands, the President and Ministers of State; also the Archbishop and his numerous attendants, thus rendering a most brilliant testimony of respect to our humble, but heroic child of Canada.

Accident.—As Rosa D'Irina and her guardian were going to Point Levis, to take the train last evening, the covered sleigh in which they were, upset and the gentleman had his leg fractured.—Quebec Mercury, 8th inst.

THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY QUEBEC.—The annual general meeting of this Society was held on the first Tuesday in March, in accordance with the constitution and pursuant to advertisement. The choir was taken by the President, Doctor R. H. Russell. The annual report was read and adopted, by which it appears the Society is in a flourishing condition. After the reading of letters and reports, and admission of several new members, the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

President—Owen Murphy; First Vice-President—Thomas H. Grant; Second Vice-President—Richard Alley; Treasurer—Thomas Moloney, Secretary—M. F. Walsh; Council Secretary—John B. Duggan; Corresponding Secretary—George R. White; Council—Doctor R. H. Russell, N. H. Bowen, Hon. Charles Alley, Hon. T. McGreevy, M. L. C. John Hearn, M. P. William J. McAdams, Matthew, A. Hearn, William Quinn, Maurice O'Leary, Matthew Miller, Patrick Henchey, Denis Murray, R. J. Bradley, Simon Peters, William Drmm, William M. McDonald, Michael McAvoy, Frank D. Time, Alexander Woods, George H. Parke, James A. Quinn, John Ryan, John Brennan, John Murphy, Thomas Power.

Dinner Committee.—Dr. Russell, Messrs G. W. Colfer Gilbin, Bowen, J. Hoarn, McAdams, McCorkill. Amusements—Messrs L. Stafford and Isaac Drum.

PORTSMOUTH ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—To this Editor: Sir,—At the annual meeting of the above society, held in the Separate School House on Monday evening, the 4th instant, the treasurer's receipts for the past year show the society to be in a most flourishing condition, both financially and numerically.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Mr. Thomas Howard, President. Mr. Jeremiah O. Dillon, Vice-President. Mr. Edward Burke, Grand Marshal. Mr. Daniel Swift, Treasurer. Mr. George McAulry, Recording Secretary. Mr. John Glesos, Corresponding Secretary. Rev. Father McDonough, Chaplain.

Standard Banners—

Mr. James B. P. Mathewson, St. Patrick's Banner. Mr. Francis P. McEwain, do. Mr. John Mathewson, Union Jack.

Committee of Management—

Mr. George Campbell, Chairman. Mr. Daniel Fitzgibbons, Mr. Robert Corbey, Mr. Michael Swift, Mr. John McWilliams, Mr. Michael Scanlan, Mr. Henry Shine, Mr. Dennis Mooney.

After the election of officers, the society decided to celebrate the coming anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint by joining in procession with the Parent Society of Kingston. God Save the Queen. JOHN GLESON, Corresponding Secretary.

THE FIGURES OF A MONTH.

In grouping some of the facts which have appeared in our columns from week to week during the past month, we disclaim any intention of acting the part of alarmists. We desire simply to invite attention once more to a condition of things which is worthy of the most earnest consideration, and which demands for its remedy the most vigorous exertion. February is the shortest month in the year. The February just closed has been marked by magnificent weather. Bright sunshine has flooded our streets and byways. Keen winds have swept through every alley and court-yard, searching every nook and cranny, and acting, we may suppose, as ventilators of every place not hermetically closed to their assaults. Showers of snow have winnowed and cleansed the atmosphere of the small particles of pollution which are usual in cities, and sharp frosts have prevented the exhalations which render the summer air offensive and unwholesome. Under all these conditions, which might lead us to expect a somewhat favourable exhibit of mortality, we have had to record the heavy total of 532 interments during the four weeks of February. Of these 42 were in the Protestant and 490 in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The number for each week was as follows:—Protestant Cemetery—23, 13, 22, 24. Roman Catholic Cemetery—115, 137, 83, 115. If this rate were assumed to be maintained for the whole year we should have a total of 6,916 deaths. Estimating the population of Montreal at 125,000, we would obtain a death-rate of over 55 in the thousand. How does this compare with the rate in England? We find that the death-rate, for healthy country districts in England, is but 17 in the 1,000, the general average for the country is under 20, while in town districts it rises to no more than 26 per thousand. Let us compare our rate with some place out of England. Rome is not usually regarded as a very clean or healthy city. The Times correspondent, writing under date of Feb. 14, comments upon what struck him as the very large mortality in Rome in the first week of February in proportion to the population. Yet the return for that week was but 224 while the population according to the census taken on the 1st of January was about 245,000. We see therefore that the death rate in Montreal was much higher in proportion to population than even in Rome. Besides this exceptionally high death rate, we have also to note the undiminished havoc caused week after week by smallpox. The total for the four weeks was 127, the numbers for the respective weeks being 28, 32, 32, 35. Of these 121 were Roman Catholics and 6 Protestant. If we turn again to Rome we find but 46 deaths in one week from small-pox for a population of 245,000, while in Montreal we have averaged over 30 per week in a population of one half.

While every other branch of statistics indicates a rapid increase in prosperity and healthy energy and vitality, it is remarkable that our mortality bills should continue to show so lamentable a sacrifice of life. We must be convinced by the figures recapitulated above, after making the most liberal allowance for error caused by deaths in the environs of Montreal and of foundlings brought in from the country,—of the existence of gross ignorance and carelessness among a large part of our population.—The slaughter of a hundred persons by a railroad accident kills us with horror, yet here are thousands of lives sacrificed by neglect of the precautions dictated by experience and observation. One quarter of the deaths recorded during the past month are attributed to smallpox alone. The total which must be ascribed to preventible diseases would probably astonish us. The influences which depress to so fearful an extent the standard of life amongst us claim the most careful investigation. Our population will not bear this enormous depletion. The preservation of the health of the community is a matter which takes precedence of almost everything else. Better to husband the lives of our present population than even to study how we may attract fresh reinforcements of immigrants. The State owes something to those who are too destitute to act for themselves, and we trust that some measures will be devised for vying a more active warfare with the enemies that are silently but steadily working us so much ill.—Montreal Gazette, 6th inst.

Referring to the action of the Orange Grand Lodge of Western Ontario, the Hamilton Spectator says:—"The Hon. President of the Council must feel highly gratified at the expressions his Scott murder resolutions have called forth from parties interested. First he was told by the Legislature of Manitoba that it was none of his business; now he has the satisfaction of being told by the body of which the murdered man was a member, that all his bombast

has been for the purpose of securing the votes of members thereof." Men who like Mr. Blake are constantly trying to make tools of other men, and to make political capital out of their prejudices must expect to be snubbed, but certainly such a "slap in the face," as he has just received from the Orange body, it has been the lot of few public men to receive.—Ottawa Times.

SHAME.—The manner in which the city authorities neglect the Recorder's Court room is shameful. The place for months past been positively dangerous, owing to the repeated falling from the ceiling of large flakes of plaster. Yesterday morning His Honour narrowly escaped destruction. An instant after he had moved away from a spot, pounds of plaster fell.—Gazette, 3th inst.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named Patrick Coyle was about to descend into the tunnel at Colborne avenue, his foot slipped, and he fell from the top of the ladder to the bottom. The unfortunate young man struck on his head at the bottom of the pit. He was taken up in a moment later, blood streaming from his eyes, nose, mouth and ears; but strange to say, still alive. He was conveyed to his sister's house in Dorchester street, where, at last accounts, he lay without hope of recovery.—Gazette, 3th inst.

WATER WORKS MAKES WORTHY WART.—A good many of our citizens use very strong terms in denouncing the Water Works Department of the Corporation for furnishing them with a short supply of water. They will doubtless be very much surprised to learn that during the past three days nine million gallons of water a day have been pumped into the city, or three million gallons of water more per diem, than the average consumption during the summer months, and yet it has been impossible to keep the Reservoirs filled. There must therefore be a terrible waste equal to one half the consumption of a hot summer's day. Such a state of things is very alarming, and calls for the adoption of some stringent measure of prevention. To furnish nine million gallons of water a day taxes the power of both our engines to the fullest extent, and as will be seen from the complaints made even this enormous quantity is not sufficient to meet the demand. It must be remembered too, that pumping water by steam is a very expensive process, the cost of late to the city has been on the average \$250 a day, or for the two months say in round numbers \$16,000, of which fully a third, \$5,000, has been actually wasted, and thrown away, without having done a particle of good to a single soul. This being the case it is the duty of the authorities to detail at least a dozen policemen to go from house to house, and see that the taps are 1 ft. running, which it is believed is the cause of this most wanton waste, and it would be well if the offenders in this respect could be brought before the Recorder and heavily fined.

The recent treaty bubble, which was blown a short time ago in the Maritime Provinces, has at length burst. Little credence was given to the statements put forward by the Halifax Chronicle regarding the terms of a treaty between the Dominion and England, providing for the declaration of independence of the Dominion whenever Great Britain should be drawn into war with any other nation. The news papers of the United States, however, discussed, apparently with some anxiety, the probabilities of any such treaty as that sketched by the Halifax journal being concluded, securing to Canada her independence. The Chicago papers have referred to the subject frequently of late, and it is in a Chicago paper that we find a declaration which at once proves that the statements made regarding the reputed treaty were utterly without foundation. Sir John A. Macdonald writes to one of the Chicago journals showing the utter fallacy of the alleged treaty negotiations, and he concludes in the following derisive terms: "Assure you that the story is altogether untrue; that it has no semblance nor shadow of truth, and that the subject of the severance of Canada from the mother country has never been a matter of discussion between the government of Great Britain and the Dominion, or between Lord De Grey and myself." Surely the question is now settled.—Montreal Gazette.

FRAG, Ont., March 11.—A very destructive fire occurred here this morning. A few minutes before six, smoke and flames were seen issuing from a small wooden building attached to Hicks Hotel. The alarm of fire was raised, and the two fire engines were soon on the spot, but owing to insufficiency of water and delay in getting into working order the fire in the meantime had made considerable progress, entirely consuming the wooden wing of Hicks hotel, and a dwelling-house owned by Alex. Allan, at present occupied by J. P. Kennedy, dentist. Owing to the carelessness of the night and the energetic action of the citizens, the fire was confined to those two buildings. The fire is said to have arisen from children playing with coal oil lamps in an unoccupied room in the hotel. Mr. Hicks loss is heavy his insurance having run out a few weeks ago, and not renewed. The most of his furniture was got out of the building in a damaged condition. The hotel building was owned by A. Wickham, of Ottawa, and was fully insured in the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co. The other building, it is said, was not insured. Mr. Kennedy's loss in damage of furniture is covered by insurance. A young man named Major was severely cut on the head during the fire from a hook used in pulling a portion of one of the burning buildings down; his wound is not considered dangerous.

A St. John's (Newfoundland) lover recently married a girl whom he supposed was as poor as a church-mouse, and not, being a Croesus himself, love in a cottage was his only expectation. After the knot was duly tied, however, the girl informed him that she possessed £1,000,000 sterling in her own right, and one of the handsomest residences in Canada is to be the future domicile of the happy pair.

LAST CHANCE IN AID OF MERCY HOSPITAL.—\$150,000 in 2000 cash prizes—\$50,000 Gold coin the highest prize.—To be drawn in open public at Omaha, 28th March, 1872, by sworn Commissioners. This charitable enterprise is sanctioned and endorsed by the Governor and best business men of the State. Ticket—\$3 each or 4 for \$10.

PATHE & GARDNER, Managers. Omaha, Nebraska.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Anne, Mrs. C. O'Connor, \$2; St. Leon, J. Stanton, 4; Kingston, N.B., R. McLaughlin, 2; Picton, Rev. J. Brennan, 2; Formosa, W. Mesner, 4; Brudenell, J. Kitt, 3; Greenwood, J. Phelan, 5; London, J. Brown, 1.50; Dixon's Corners, M. Houlihan, 2; Rigaud, J. O'Callaghan, 1.50; Hurdwood, Mrs. M. J. W.; Helena, C. O'Reilly, 1.50. Per J. Gillies—Sarnia, J. Mahoney, 4; W. J. McElheran, 4; J. K. Faulkner, 2; M. Masurel, 2; W. Murphy, 2; D. McCut, 2; Rev. R. Beaumont, 6; Wyoming, Rev. Father James, 2; Olan, T. Knight, 5; Peley's Point, Mrs. J. Kelly, 4; Port Lambton, D. Duffy, 8; M. Conlon, 4; Elora, H. Shibley, 4; Point Edward, R. Reilly, 2; Guelph, J. Murphy, 4; T. Heffernan, 7; Mrs. K. Aveyne, 2; Ayrton, M. McHannon, 8; Orchard, M. O'Brien, 4; Per J. Harris, J. Bedford, 2; B. Carroll, 2; Barnett, E. Scanlan, 3. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Atherly—Self, 2; Woodville, K. Campbell, 2; Kirkfield, J. McDonald, 2; Brechin, P. Mangin, 1. Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—C. McTea, Avonmore, 2. Per Rev. W. Flannery, St. Thomas—Self, 2; Fingal, P. Breen, 1; T. Casey, 1. Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings—Norwood, T. Healy, 2. Per P. McCabe, Port Hope—P. Reel, 2.

Parson's Purgative Pills—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for horses. 28.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Fresh Supers, Ordinary Supers, Strong Bakers', Supers from Western Wheat, Canada, Supers City Brands, Fresh Ground, Canada Supers, Western Supers, Fine, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Wheat, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Oats, Barley, Lard, Cheese.



GRAND PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION

- ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS, ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, ST. ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, ST. BRIDGET'S TEMPERANCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB, IRISH STUDENTS OF THE MONTRÉAL COLLEGE, IRISH STUDENTS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CHILDREN OF THE DIFFERENT CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

- GRAND MARSHAL ON HORSEBACK, MR. JOHN WIGGINS, SANSFIELD LACROSSE CLUB, BAND, Members Two Abreast, ST. GABRIEL AND ST. PATRICK'S CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, Members Two Abreast, ST. GABRIEL AND ST. HENRY'S CONGREGATION, Members Two Abreast, SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB, BAND, Sup. with Bat-axe | FLAG | Sup. with Bat-axe, Members of the Club—Two Abreast, Officers of the Club, IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH (Not being members of any of the Irish Societies) Two Abreast, CHILDREN OF THE BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, ST. ANN'S WARD, Two Abreast, ST. BRIDGET'S TEMPERANCE BENEFIT SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, ST. BRIDGET'S BAND, BANNER, Members Two Abreast, Stewards with Wands, Officers of the Society, ST. ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, BAND, Sup. with Pike, BANNER OF ST. ANN, Members Two Abreast, Stewards with Wands, Executive Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-Presidents, Clergymen of St. Ann's Church, CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, St. Lawrence and Quebec Bands, with Flags, Banners and Bunting, IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S, ST. JAMES', ST. BRIDGET'S, AND ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCHES, (not being members of any of the Irish Societies) Two Abreast, CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, BAND, BANNER, Members of the Society, Two Abreast, Committee of Enquiry, Treasurers, Secretaries.

Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback. BAND, Sup. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike. MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, Two Abreast, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President, President.

STUDENTS OF THE ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BAND OF THE ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Chief Marshal on Horseback. BAND, Sup. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike. Members of the Society. Two Abreast. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S BANNER, (Drawn by Six Gray Horses with Three Postillions.) Supported with Battle Axes, Stewards with Wands, Committee of Enquiry, Treasurers, Secretaries.

Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, Chief Marshal on Horseback. BAND, Sup. with Battle-axe, | FATHER MATTHEW'S | Sup. with Battle-axe, | GRAND BANNER, | Bat-axe, Stewards with Wands, Members two abreast, Sup. with Spear | BANNER OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN | Sup. with Spear, Assistant Marshal on Horseback, Vigilance Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer.

Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. STUDENTS OF THE MONTRÉAL COLLEGE, With Flags, Banners and Music, ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marshal on Horseback, BARBEAU'S MONTRÉAL BRASS BAND, Supported with Battle-axe | GRAND BANNER OF IRELAND, | Supported with Battle-axe, (Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions.) Stewards with Wands, Members of the St. Patrick's Society, Two and Two, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Supported with Pike and Spear | GRAND HARP BANNER | Supported with Pike and Spear, or IRELAND, | with Pike and Spear, (Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions.) Stewards with Wands, Members of the Committee, Secretaries, Treasurers, HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, INVITED GUESTS, Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President, CHAPLAIN, Reverend Clergymen of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

The Procession will form, at 9 o'clock in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, Craig street. March to Bloupy, up Bloupy to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine to Sydenham, down Sydenham to Dorchester to St. Bridget's Church and from thence to Papineau Road, down the same to St. Mary, returning through St. Mary, Notre Dame and St. James Streets to the St. Patrick's Hall. All Irishmen and sons of Irishmen are respectfully invited to take part in the Procession. N. B.—Marshals are particularly requested to use speed in organizing the Procession. JOHN WIGGINS, Grand Marshal, JOHN P. WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT, IN HONOR OF THEIR NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY, OR Monday Evening, March 18, 1872, AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

A SELECT PROGRAMME has been arranged for the occasion. Several distinguished Irishmen will deliver addresses. Barbeau's Montreal Brass Band, have been engaged. Admission, Gentlemen 50cts. Ladies 25cts. Door open at 7 o'clock p.m. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see small hand bills. JNO. P. WHELAN, Rec. Sec'y.

WANTED. FOR THE DISSIDENT SCHOOL of the Municipality of Hemmingford, A FEMALE TEACHER, holding diploma. Address, JOHN RYAN, Sec. Treas., HEMMINGFORD, ONT.

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

JUST PUBLISHED: THE ENGLISH INQUISTION WORSE THAN THE SPANISH. BY SACERDOS.

FOR SALE AT D. & J. SADDLERS & CO., AND AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 5 cents.

THE POPULAR LIFE OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, by Miss EMILY V. MASON, is for sale at this Office. Price, \$3. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

FOR SALE. TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. Apply at this Office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8.—The payment of two milliards of the war indemnity, together with interest to date on the remaining three milliards was completed yesterday at Strasbourg. This gives France entire control of six Departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires.

The Assembly to-day rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunet, to erect on the hill of Trocadero, a temple to Jesus Christ, as a testimony to belief in God necessary for the national regeneration.

A telegram from Rome states that a letter has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Nuncios, in which he explains that the abrogation of the Concordat of 1801 with regard to Alsace and Lorraine was a necessary consequence of the recent transfer of territory. The letter also declares that a German Sovereign in no degree possesses the rights which had been granted to French Sovereigns, and that consequently fresh arrangements must be made.

PARIS, March 5.—There are reports that two regiments of the line which have shown Bonapartist tendencies, have been removed from the city.

THE INTERNATIONALS.—A telegram received in England stated that the Commission appointed by the National Assembly to inquire into the organization and operation of the International, has just issued its report. It proposes a penalty of from three months to two years' imprisonment for complicity in any organization intended to provoke the suspension of work or to attack the rights of property. A projet de loi accompanies the report, which would subject all Frenchmen continuing to be members of the International after its promulgation to imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than two years, with further liability to fine.

In the Assembly there was a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on members of the International Society. Deputy Totain made a lengthy speech in defence of the Society, which, he said, in placing the principle of solidarity above the country only initiated religious associations in all parts of the world.

SPAIN.

SPANIARDS AND ANTI-CATHOLIC LAWS.—Amadeus I. some time ago consented to a law, by which the issue of all marriages celebrated in church, and not before the civil authorities, are to be considered as bastards. Every bishop in Spain has protested against this iniquitous legislation. The Bishop of Cadiz further states that, in that city of 70,000 souls, there has not yet occurred one civil marriage; and that, having suggested to a young man he had just married, and who was notorious for his advanced ideas, that he could go then to the civil authorities, he received the reply "Not at all, you can dispense me from that requirement which I don't intend to comply with."

ITALY.

THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF ANNEXATION.—The people of Rome are gradually learning the meaning of the words liberty and economy, as understood by their self-styled liberators. The budget for the city of Rome has already risen to the enormous sum of 20,558,756 francs (about \$92,350 pounds sterling) and the mere administration expenses of the new Municipality amount to 1,187,780 francs, or to something like £47,500 a trifling sum for the Romans to pay in the midst of decreased trade and in the presence of starvation, notwithstanding the expropriations and robberies of Church property.

It is stated in Rome as a positive fact that the Bulgarian nation desires to return to Catholicism, if the Sultan should refuse to do them justice.

It has been ascertained from an official source that Austria has made no offer of an asylum to the Pope, and the reports that his Holiness intends to leave Rome are discredited.

ROME, March 5.—It is said that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while in this city recently, on his way to Egypt, declared that if France made an attack upon Italy the latter would be defended by Germany.

CHOSSIS STREZ.—Garibaldi has written a letter to the editor of the Antichrist, which begins thus:—"Many thanks for the well-written Antichrist, which I shall read with the greatest interest," and ends his letter saying:—"Success to the Antichrist for ever!"

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Times publishes the following, which speaks for itself:—"The Genevese pastors are not slow in availing themselves of the liberty recently accorded them of making alterations in the liturgy and occasional services, according to the bias of their own views. Very recently Pastor Henry declared to the consistory that in the baptism service he omits those clauses which bear reference to hereditary corruption, as well as the Apostles' Creed; and Pastor Chénery intimates that he suppresses in the Doxology the words which bear reference to the Third Person of the Trinity, as well as those in the Communion Service which condemn unworthy communicants."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, by an Imperial Decree just issued, declines to recognize the old Catholic Bishops, or opponents of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, as a portion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical body of Austria.

HUNGARY AND THE POPE.—Count Andrássy, when he flippantly replied to the deputation of Vienna Catholics that he could not see in what the Pope was not free, and that Austria was bound to maintain friendly relations with Italy, little thought of the commotion his speech would create in his own country. The Magyar Alliance says that that thoughtless, impolitic, and selfless reply has spread consternation amongst the most zealous partisans of Count Andrássy. Coming just before the elections, the words of the President of the Ministry have done serious injury to the Hungarian Government, for the Catholics of Hungary are becoming convinced that Count Andrássy is but an imitator of Count Beust, and that Count Longy is only an imitator of Count Andrássy.

THE TATTOOED MAN AT VIENNA.—In the Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift for January 13, a full account is given of the tattooed man whose case has

created such interest both in and out of Vienna. This man states that he is an Albanian, 40 years of age, and unmarried. Besides Greek—his native tongue—he speaks Arabic and Persian fluently, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and English with various degrees of fluency and correctness. His accounts of his life vary somewhat. According to one statement he has been for the last five years engaged, together with 11 companions, in fortune-hunting, in the shape of working gold mines in Chinese Tartary. During a rebellion which took place in that country he supplied the rebels with arms, and upon the defeat of the insurgents was, with his companions, taken captive. Nine of the prisoners were put to death; the remaining three, including himself, were sentenced to the "punishment of tattooing," in order that they might ever hereafter go about as "marked men." One of the victims died, either in consequence of the severity of the operation or from disease; a second, blind, lives yet at Hong Kong; while the third, the subject of the present communication, managed to make his escape through China to a port on the Indian Gulf. From thence an English ship brought him to Manila, thence to Hong Kong, from which place he returned via Suez to Greece. According to another account, he engaged, together with some Frenchmen, in hostile operations against the Chinese, by whom he was taken prisoner and tattooed. The operation was thus performed.—The victim was held fast by four strong men, his struggles being further quieted by threats of instant death, while for three successive hours daily, the artist—always the same man—worked away at him. In less than three months he was tattooed from head to foot. When the man, who is of middle height and beautifully and strongly built, is stripped, it seems as though the whole of the body was tightly enveloped in a webbing of richly-woven Turkish stuff. From the crown of his head to the tips of his toes he is covered with dark blue figures of animals and plants, in the interspaces of which appear to be characters in blue and in red cinnabar. The hands are tattooed on both surfaces, but only with inscriptions. The blue figures stop short at the insteps of the feet, but the tattooing is continued along the toes to the root of the nails in the form of red characters. Through the very hairs of the scalp and of the beard appear also designs in blue. On the forehead, on either side, are two panthers, "regardant," as heralds would say, and separated in the middle line by red characters. There are altogether on the body no less than 358 figures. All of these are of a blue colour, and represent apes, leopards, cats, tigers, eagles, crowned sphinxes, storks, swans, men, women, elephants, crocodiles, snakes, fish, lions, snails, fruit, leaves, flowers, bows, arrows, and quivers. Some of these are fairly done after nature; others are "conventionalized" (stylized). The inscriptions on the surfaces of the hands belong, according to Professor Müller, to the language of Burmah. The man states that he has been in the region of that country. The skin is everywhere, even over the figures, smooth and supple, and, moreover, freely perspires. The figures and characters may be analyzed into single blue or red points, of about the size of a pin's head, in the centre of each of which is a whitish scar-like pit. It appears extremely probable that the tattooing has been done with the juices of plants, and not with the usual agents—e.g., powdered charcoal or gunpowder for a blue colour, and cinnabar for a red; and for the following reasons. Baresprung and Virchow have shown long ago that after tattooing with agents such as cinnabar, some of the particles remain entangled between the meshes of the true skin (corium), while those which find their way into the lymphatics are arrested at, and become encapsuled in, the nearest lymphatic glands. As the man will not submit to the removal of a small piece of his skin, the absence of the former of these conditions cannot be proved; but as the lymphatic glands are in no part of his body swollen, the absence of irritating particles may fairly be inferred. The instrument, moreover, with which he was tattooed, and which he has brought away with him, is split, like a steel-pen, at the tip, so that fluid substances could easily be taken up by it. The man has, of course, been photographed. Copies of parts of the body of the natural size, will, however, appear in part eight of Professor Hebra's "Atlas." In a short time he will leave Vienna, it being his intention to visit other towns, among them Berlin and London.—Lancet.

GERMANY.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BISMARCK'S ATTACK.—Referring to the speech of Prince Bismarck, the Constitutionnel says, that one need not be a Catholic or friend to the Pope to be able to recognize the fact that the Catholic Church has very little to thank the new German Empire for. First, the destruction of the French Protectorate over Rome, the consequent perjury of the Italians, and the painful and humiliating position in which the Holy Father has been, and still is placed, are results directly proceeding from the German policy. Then the recent changes in Germany itself have turned the balance heavily against Catholics. The Constitutionnel goes on to admit that the Catholic party in North Germany are not the aggressors; they simply stand on the defensive. They are obnoxious to Bismarck and the Liberal unification party, because they are supposed to stand in the way of the schemes of universal dominion now in vogue. They have not really done anything to merit the caustic lesson read to them by the German Chancellor. The Church has not meddled in affairs of State; it is the State that is meddling in those of the Church.—There is no pretext, the Constitutionnel declares, for treating the Catholic deputies as traitors to the Fatherland. The complaint about the dogma of the Infallibility is a mere stalking-horse. The Vatican decree is nothing but a declaration of abstract principles it has in no way interfered with the progress of German unification, or of Prussian legislation.—Looking at the matter from a purely French point of view, the German Catholics were indeed felt to have shown an unfriendly spirit towards France at the beginning of the war, and to have allowed themselves to be carried away by the fanaticism of the hour; they have since seen their mistake; they have found that the ruin of France is the worst blow that could have been inflicted on Catholicism. In their present struggles, the German Catholics deserve—says the Constitutionnel—the sympathy of all right-minded men. "It is something to have the courage to utter an independent opinion in the midst of crouching flatterers who defy mere material success."

DEBATE IN THE BAVARIAN CHAMBER.—Minister Lutz has been carrying matters with a high hand at Munich. The Catholic deputies had intended to hold a meeting in order to concert measures amongst themselves for organizing a Parliamentary support to the appeal made by the Archbishop to the Chamber against the arbitrary proceedings of the Minister in persecuting the real Catholics, and taking from them their churches to hand them over to the new sect of soi-disant "Old Catholics." When Lutz heard of the intended meeting, he immediately issued his prohibition against its being held, and ordered the police to enforce the same in the most summary manner. When questioned in the Chamber on this illegal proceeding, he ordered one of his subordinates to attribute it to an intemperate expression, uttered by one of the speakers at a former private meeting held by the Catholic deputies. A debate followed upon the Archbishop's appeal, Lutz spoke for two hours, and several other members of the Left took part. Their addresses consisted simply of abusive personalities and wholesale insult against everything Catholic; but they seem to have had the effect of intimidating the Catholic representatives into silence; for nothing was offered by way of reply on the other side. On a division it was, however, shown that the Catholic party had no need to indulge in such excessive timidity. The votes were

at first equal; being 76 for, and 76 against the motion; but before the close of the division, the casting vote was given for the rejection of the Archbishop's appeal by a Radical deputy who had been prevented by an accident to his leg from being present at the debate, and was wheeled into the House in a chair just in time to vote, and thus to save his friends from defeat. When we add, that three Catholic senators on whose support reliance had been placed, were absent from the division, it will be seen how much the good cause must suffer in Bavaria from the want of staunchness and resolution on the part of its reputed friends. A letter in the Courrier de Bruxelles, from which we have extracted the foregoing facts, says, that there exists grave uneasiness in Munich, and throughout the kingdom, on the subject of these unhappy Church dissensions. The Catholics, who are the vast majority of the population, deeply resent the flagrant aggressions committed on their constitutional religious rights by the existing administration, and it is well understood, that, in the event of disturbances taking place, the administration dare not resort to force for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power.

A PROTESTANT ALLY.—A Protestant jurist of position in Germany, Herr von Gerlach, President of the Court of Appeal of Magdeburg, has attended a meeting of the Catholic deputies at Berlin, and made an eloquent speech expressive of sympathy with the objects for which that party is contending in the German Parliament. He called upon Catholic and Protestant Christians to labour in concert for the defence of the sanctity of marriage and in support of Christian education. He also blamed the Prussian Government for their desertion of the Pope to his Italian enemies, in spite of the promise made by William I. at Versailles.

INCREASE OF INFIBLIGATION IN PRUSSIA.—During the past year the burials which occurred in the parish of St. Thomas, in Berlin, numbered altogether 1960, and of these no less than 1897 were conducted without the slightest pretence at any religious ceremony. The funerals in which the services of religion were used amounted to exactly 63. Again out of 730 marriages, there were no less than 358 cases where the legitimation of children, previously born, was necessary. This is not a bad commentary on Prince Bismarck's declaration that "The Catholic Party was an army on a war footing to combat the Prussian Monarchy;" and on his new policy of secularizing the public schools.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Government has discovered that the Pope has secretly appointed the Archbishop of Posen Primate of Poland. This Primacy has long been extinct. When Poland was a kingdom, one of the functions of the Primate was to act as regent in case of the death or absence of the Sovereign.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDLINESS TO THE POPE.—The establishment of a friendly understanding with the Holy See turns out to be more than a sensational canard, and to be the work of negotiators of the highest rank, probably a personal achievement of the Grand Duke Michael. It is certain that it was concluded over the head of Russia's accredited agents at Rome, M. Capenitz, direct from St. Petersburg. Grand Duke Michael, it will be remembered, also succeeded in securing to the Pope, by his personal intervention, the possession of a chapel which the Italian government proposed to appropriate.

ON account of the compulsory introduction of Russian, as the language in which all instruction is to be given, into the schools of Lithuania, these institutions are nearly deserted. Both Jews and Catholics prefer to sacrifice the advantages of school education, rather than expose their children to the proselytising influences of the Russian teachers.

CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We can only qualify as impatient the coolness with which these scribes of the Messrs. Harper talk about "receiving" Catholics "hospitably into this free Protestant land." When and how were these gentlemen constituted the dispensers of the hospitalities of this free country? When and how did this country become a "Protestant land"? At what period of the history of America were Catholics strangers here? Under somewhat similar provocation, the great Montalembert, from the tribune in the Chamber of Peers, told certain Frenchmen: "We are the sons of the Crusaders, and we fear not the progeny of Voltaire." And we, Catholics of the United States, say to these gentlemen who seek to inaugurate another Know-Nothing campaign, that here in America we are neither strangers nor new-comers of yesterday. We came in the caravels of Columbus, we came with the Cartiers and the La Salles, the Brebuis and the Jogues, the Jolietts and the Marquette, with the men whose blood of martyrdom moistened the soil of New York, with the men whose bones had mingled with the savannas of the South and the prairies of the West long before Plymouth Rock was heard of. We came—not with the Hessians of George—but with the army of Rochambeau and the fleet of De Grasse, with the arms of Catholic France and the gold of Catholic Spain, to aid our American struggle for liberty. The largest fortune risked in signing our Declaration of Independence was a Catholic fortune.—Catholic World.

DEMOCRATIC RULE.—The N. Y. Sun in recording a new instance of municipal rascality, tersely sums up the moral features of New York public life thus:—"fraud and lies all around." [What can you expect from a Democracy?]

SPREADING MANURE.—In going through the country we see much of the manure drawn out lying in heaps, and it is apt to lie there until spring. Will people never learn the great error of treating manure in this way? Here is the principle: Take a lump of manure, apply it to the soil. What comes in contact with its outside—the only part that can come in contact—will receive some benefit from the manure; but the rest, the greater part by far, remains bound up in the lump. If on the top of the ground much of the strength goes off; the atmosphere gets it; the rest goes into the soil immediately in contact with it, making this part of the land too rich, the other side not rich enough. If the lump is buried much the same is the result, only the ground gets all the strength, but only that part coming in contact with it and immediately below it, thus giving the subsoil part which should have gone into the soil above.

It will be clearly seen that this is an evil. This same lump scattered, pulverized thoroughly, mixed intimately, all its parts would act at once and give all the benefit to the soil, whether applied at the top and left there, as in the meadows, or harrowed in, as in the popular and good way. It is the contact of all the manure at once that is wanted. Then it is secured; then it is immediate in its effect. Now, to draw manure out and let it remain in heaps, as is done, is to treat it as the "lump" was treated, giving part to the soil that is in immediate contact with it, the rest all the while going into the atmosphere, so that these manure heaps are but bigger "lumps," enriching too much what they come in contact with, showing lodged grain or lodged grass where they were. The rest, faded and deprived of strength, goes to the rest of the soil, but to do it little good.

The way, is, to spread as we draw, and draw as it is made, if possible. This is the way to get the strength. If the fluid parts in the stable have been secured by absorbents, the full strength will thus be obtained. Close to the soil, in a fine (pulverized) condition, the ground will hold what the atmosphere otherwise (in lumps) might get. The rains will run it into the soil, and in the spring there will be a fine con-

dition. With the heaps left till the spring, the ground only in immediate contact with the manure will be benefited, the rest of the land receiving nothing during the winter. In the spring the heaps will be frozen; there will be a difficulty of reducing them finely, and it is a piece of work we never like to do them. The other land—manure spread in the fall—works up mellow and black and rich, all of it. Here you get the benefit; in the other case you certainly do not.—Rural New Yorker.

COWS FOR MILK.—Every year witnesses some new improvements in farming; and every year some new man appears on the stage of rural progress, making advances in stock breeding, or in farm management, or some special line of culture. In the breeding of stock America is now second to no country on the globe except England; and there is indeed not much doubt, that in the United States and the Canadas there is now material for, not only keeping up the present high standard of excellence in cattle, horses, sheep and swine, but for making improvements, if desirable, equal to any to be found in the Kingdom of Britain, whether blood in the animal or skill in the breeder.

But we have neglected too much the breeding of cows for milk. The dairy interest is on the increase, though not disproportionately to, or beyond the real and enduring needs of the country. Dairying must always be a large and profitable interest, and we may look for a steady increase of profits from this source, as our exports of these products are larger every succeeding year.

In the improvement of milkers we must depend on native cattle. The material is all around us and not difficult to be obtained. The first move is to weed out the poor, unprofitable cows—those that are ill formed and yield but a small supply of milk and that of poor quality, perhaps. A poor milker should not be retained any longer than is necessary to fatten or exchange her. A farmer who breeds for milk has no business with animals for show. A show animal is seldom a good milker, therefore he needs to look only to milking qualities. To keep a poor cow is obstinate waste and loss, for her expenses are equal, if they do not surpass the best of the herd. Every farmer now keeps three to ten cows—some more, some less. In every lot of half a dozen, one third of them is of inferior quality. These are easily got rid of in the course of a year; and continuing this severe weeding process for a few years, and using extreme care in the introduction of new individuals, a herd can be brought to a high standard of excellence without great expense.

There are hundreds of cows in our villages scarce worth what they consume during the winter months. They are long legged, gaunt creatures, with high heads and thick necks. If there is a good milker in the herd—and any one knows what a good milker is, else he is not fit to own one—raise her calves, whether male or female, for there is something in the sire as well as dam, when an improvement is contemplated of this character. You must have a bull from a well known line of good milkers, else half the labor and half the time is lost. A poor bull will run a good class of milkers into oblivion in a few years. Discard the poor and retain and select the best, are cardinal rules in dairying.—Exchange.

POSITION OF THE HORSE'S NECK.—The shape and position of the horse's neck should be particularly observed by the person who trains, rides, or drives the horse. It is rare to see two horses formed so exactly alike that they can bear to have their heads elevated to the same height, without painfully interfering with the action and power all parts of the body. How unseemly and how barbarous is it, then, for some ignorant trainers, riders, and drivers to screw up all the horses, no matter how diversified their shapes, that unfortunately fall into their hands, to the same point, for the purpose of giving them what they are pleased to call a graceful carriage! Do such people ever imagine that gracefulness results from a peculiar and appropriate adaptation of the different parts of the animal to each other, and not from a partial distortion, such as we often see exhibited under the influence of the heavy bit, or that most brutal invention, the bearing-rein? Were it not for its cruelty, it would be very amusing to observe the manner in which some men in riding or driving prop themselves up, for the purpose of pulling with might and main, at the poor animals' mouths in the foolish hope of being thus able to keep them from falling, at the same time that they render them so much more attractive to the passers-by. Their task is certainly a very anxious and laborious one, and, if persevered in, it is sure to end with broken knees, and perhaps a broken nose. The horse is placed in such an unnatural position that his entire action is interfered with, and he gets such a habit of leaning on his bit, instead of watching for himself, that he is nearly certain of dropping the first moment his governor forgets the pulling process. A sweet rein, with a quick hand, will have far the best chance for keeping a stumbling horse on his feet. He will then depend on his own vigilance and exertion, in the same way as he would if he were running at freedom.

The head and neck of every horse should be raised just into that position which will comport with the exact balancing of all the other parts of the same animal. The poor creature will then be permitted to do his work with gracefulness and ease, and the feelings of the looker-on will not be harassed by the compassion which he must feel for a noble animal that is constrained to assume an unnatural and in-ensely painful attitude.

Children whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body, are most frequently singled out for a premature final resting place. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too full to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Follows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

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NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the "Canada Guarantee and Investment Association."

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of JOSEPH NAPOLEON DUHAMEL, (Grocer of the City of Montreal). An Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 55 Visitation, Cor. Lagache-tiere St., in Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. No. 985. In re. JAMES MCCARTHY, Insolvent. ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JAMES MCCARTHY, By his attorney at law, J. J. CURRAN. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE, an Insolvent. ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Insolvent by his undersigned attorneys will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attorneys at law of the Insolvent. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867

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- A new Set of Double Harness, " 49
- A new Cooking Stove, " 30
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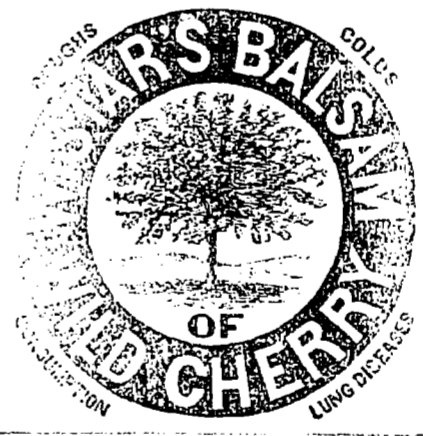
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2nd SECTION. 3rd year.—Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c. N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

3rd and LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.

5th year.—Class of Science. MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law. 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada. 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry. LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction. \$100.00 per annum. Half Boarders. 20.00. Day-Scholars. 10.00. Bed and Bedding. 6.00. Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00. Use of Library. 1.00.

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SELLING OFF NOTICE. IMPORTANT SALE, BY J. G. KENNEDY & CO. The public are informed that we have determined to dispose of the whole of our extensive Spring and Summer Stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HABERDASHERY, etc., at a VERY CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICE. The advantages which we offer during this sale, (which has commenced), are—that the entire stock of Clothing will be sold off at a positive reduction of fully ONE-THIRD. We have strictly decided, that during the sale, there will be BUT ONE PRICE MADE.

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ST MARY'S COLLEGE MONTREAL. prospectus. THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS. For Day Scholars. \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders. 7.00. For Boarders. 15.00. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows. GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Bradford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West at 8.00 A. M. Night " " " 8 P. M. Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations at 4.00 P. M. Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at 8 A. M. Trains for Lachine at 8.00 A. M., 9.30 A. M., 3.00 P. M., 5.00 P. M. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7.00 A. M. Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9.00 A. M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central at 3.30 P. M. Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at 2.00 P. M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, Boston, &c., at 10.30 P. M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains will leave Brockville at 7.45 A. M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 12.30 P. M. Mail Train at 2.15 P. M., arriving at Ottawa at 9.00 P. M. Express at 3.25 P. M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.25 P. M. LEAVE OTTAWA. Express at 10.00 A. M., arriving at Brockville at 1.30 P. M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West. Mail Train at 4.20 P. M., arriving at Sand Point at 7.45 A. M., and 3.45 P. M. Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O. Railway. Freight loaded with despatch, and no transshipment when in car loads. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 2.15 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Frasnerville and Beaverton. Leave BEAVERTON daily at 2.45 p.m. for Frasnerville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.25 a.m. and 4.25 p.m. for Quays, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Frasnerville, Poterboro, and Wakefield. Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 8.30 a.m. for Poterboro, Frasnerville, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quays, arriving at Port Hope at 11.40 a.m. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Toronto Trains. Depart 6.15, 12.00 Noon. 4.25, 9.10 p.m. Arrive 5.45, 10.00 p.m. 7.15, 9.55 a.m. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Toronto Trains. City Hall Station. Depart 7.45 a.m. 3.45 p.m. Arrive 1.20 a.m. 9.20 p.m. Brook Street Station. Depart 5.40 a.m. 3.00 p.m. Arrive 11.00 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Commencing December 4, 1871. Day Express leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m. Train for Waterbury leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. Night Express leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m. for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Hitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m. TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST. Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m. Night Express leaves Groulx's Corner at 9.00 p.m. South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 a.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 train over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m. Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston. For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermont Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street. G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent. St. Albans, Dec. 1 1871.

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