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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1872.

NO. 25.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XL.—(Continued.)

The witness then saw the young man and the young woman scuffle together; and then the former took up a stone, and struck the latter on the forehead, and he struck her again and again, until she fell down. And the young man went away, when the young woman had lain motionless for some time; and the boy crept out to look at her, and she was dead. He heard the man returning, and hid himself again. The man stood for a while over the corpse, then stooped down, raised it across his arms, and went away with it.

Witness concluded by saying, that he was so much frightened he was afraid to stir from his hiding-place, until the day began to break; that then he ran, as well as he could, to the next farm-house, but was too weak to continue his way to the town, until he had got something to eat; but that, as soon as he could, he did come in, and immediately told his story at the mayor's office.

He was asked if he could point out the person he had seen committing this dreadful deed; he answered that he thought he could, for the moon was high, and he had seen him plainly. The erier's rod was placed in his hand. He turned slowly round; and as he touched with it the head of the prisoner, a fearful murmur ran through the crowded court-house.

This was all like a lousome dream to poor Edmund Fennell, though he knew it to be reality.

The judge on the bench was a man who, it was said, scarcely ever permitted one grain of mercy to be dropped into the scales of justice while he held the balance. He would bully the criminal who pleaded for compassion; but above all, while a wretched fellow-creature trembled before him on the crumbling verge of eternity, he would be facetious, flashing some miserable pun upon the face of the doomed man; and then glancing round to note an approval of his faint witticism among his auditors. Sometimes he was called "Judge Bladderchops," or the "Puffing Judge;" sometimes he was called the "Punning Judge;" but oftener the "Hanging Judge."

"Currah," said he, at a large dinner party, "is that hung beef before you?" "No," answered Currah, in his shrill fist-like voice, "but let you only try it, and it will soon be." In fact he was the judge who had presided over the trial of Robert Emmett, and whose conduct and words on the occasion have, with the assistance of the poor young enthusiast's comments upon them, immortalised his lordship in a very peculiar way.

This man charged the jury upon Edmund Fennell's trial. In that charge, there was not a word of merciful interpretation of circumstances in favor of the undefended and undefending youth before him. On the contrary, it much resembled a violent speech to evidence, by an attorney-general, upon an ex-officio prosecution. The jury retired to their room, with brows of which any one might interpret the meaning; stopped in just long enough to give the appearance of not being in an unseemly haste in deciding upon their verdict; returned to their box, one by one; took their seats slowly, and it seemed sorrowfully, after all their prejudice against the prisoner; answered to their names, when called over to turn, by the proper officer in low and solemn voices; and not even a breathing could be heard among the gazing and listening multitude, as the usual routine of words passed between them and the same individual:—

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed to your verdict?"

"We have."

"Who answers for you?"

"Our foreman."

"How say you, gentlemen of the jury—in the first count of the indictment, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

And the answer of the foreman of the jury was given in a whisper so thin and wry—

"There was nought between it and silence."

And yet it was heard in the farthest corner of that crummed and suffocating hall.

"Look to him, jailor," immediately said the registrar of the court; and although these also were but words of course, and often carelessly uttered, they now seemed to be deeply felt by the person who spoke them, and broke upon the stilly pause around with the solemnity of a knell.

Clasping his hands tightly, the miserable youth at the bar raised his blood-shot eyes upwards, and his white lips moved without sound; then he seemed endeavoring to arrange his disorganized ideas. Several times he pressed the lower parts of the palms of his hands against his temples, as if he believed that his brain was about to burst through them, and that he must thus try to keep it in its place.

The officer of the court, who had just con-

signed him to the watchfulness of his jailor, now glanced back at the judge, and receiving his significant nod, again spoke:—

"Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say why sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon you?"

"I have," answered the prisoner, speaking impressively, though in a low voice—"I have; is this the time for me to say it?"

"It is."

"My lord, I will not take up much of your time, I am not able to do so, if I wished to do so. My lord, to my amazement, and my utter consternation and dismay, I find myself, all within a few hours, arrested, committed, tried, and found guilty of a crime, which, upon any human creature, I would not perpetrate, were it to purchase a place in Heaven for me. But of this—of this murder—oh, how innocent am I! My lord, the Judge of us all, and high above us all, before whose throne I must speedily appear, witnesses, to his own mercy and compassion, how innocent!"

"Prisoner," interrupted the judge, gurgling his words through a mass of fat, and inflating his cheeks with his wheezing breath, "Prisoner, you have had a fair and impartial trial, and you have been found guilty, by a jury of your fellow-citizens—an upright and conscientious jury; and this unsupported assertion of your innocence, against their decision, and against the clearest testimony, is only a useless occupation of the time of the court." (Puff, puff, puff.)

"My lord," resumed the prisoner, "I am sorry, if what I have spoken was wrong. As well as I can recollect, I intended to say nothing calculated to offend the court, or the jury. I am bound to take it for granted that both have fairly discharged their duty."

He bowed his head for a moment on his hands, then extending his arms, and turning his eyes upwards, suddenly cried out—

"The Almighty Maker never sent from his hands, upon this earth, a more perfect specimen of his work than you were, my own Helen! And human body never held within it a tenderer, a more devoted heart than yours did! Deep and eternal damnation be the doom of him who shed your precious blood!"

There was a suppressed burst of grief amongst those who surrounded the evidence table; but over all these symptoms of sudden emotion, old Gaby M'Neary's convulsive sobs were audible.

The prisoner continued, with an impetuosity that nothing could interrupt—

"And I am told that you have been murdered, and I have been convicted as your murderer! I—I, to whom you gave your young love! I, to whom you gave your hand in marriage! Yes, Helen, yes! my wife, you were—tears now burst from his hitherto dry eyes. "My wife! the wife of my bosom! my good, my young! my beautiful bride! and my maiden bride too! Oh, God! oh, God! How little do they know, who call me your murderer, the bereavement of my wretched heart, at the thought of your loss!"

"Prisoner at the bar," again interrupted the judge, "you have uttered language, which out of respect to the afflicted father of the murdered young lady, cannot be permitted by the court. You have called her your wife."

"Called her my wife?" interrupted Edmund in his turn, as he stepped, almost jumped back, "and does any one say she was not my wife?" he continued fiercely, "who dares to say it? Does any one of you all who crowd round about me here, to gratify your want of charity, by witnessing the despair, and the agony of my young heart—does any one of you all dare to say it?" From side to side of the crowd, and up and down from them to the galleries, and from the galleries to them again, his wild glances flew.

"No!" answered a loud but yet broken voice, and Gaby M'Neary started up, turned round, and fully confronted the prisoner, while he frowned deeply, although his tears came. "No! I am her father, and I believe she was your wife—she told me so herself," he added, his voice giving way, as he suddenly dropped into his seat again.

"God bless you, and thank you, sir!" cried Edmund. "God bless you!"

The judge gave a greater puff than he had that day uttered.

"Why have we not had evidence of this?" he demanded.

Edmund had again sunk his forehead upon his open hands; he now slightly started, uncovered his face, looked thoughtful for an instant, and his late impetuosity calmed down, replied to the bench in a quiet tone, while he bowed respectfully.

"My lord, I could not—I would not have tendered evidence upon that point, if I had twenty lives to save; for as your lordship knows, I could have proved it only by disclosing the name of the clergyman who married me to my beloved Helen; and you are also aware, my lord, that such a disclosure would subject him, by the law of the land, to a felon's punishment."

All eyes were now fixed, with a very changed expression, upon the prisoner. The judge emitted a puff, which might be called the puff

bewildered. Gaby M'Neary stood up a third time, contemplated his former friend with peculiar interest, and then, muttering something ejaculatory, which on this grave occasion we shall not further describe, pounded his stick against the floor, and again sat down.

"Is it the intention of the prisoner to occupy any further the time of the court?" demanded the judge.

"Only for a few moments longer, my lord. Your lordship is about to pronounce the dread sentence of the law upon me. I know it is a dreadful one, and yet I do not dread it. I accept it as a boon, as a charity, and as such, thank you for it. And I know it is a horrible thing to die a murderer's death upon the gibbet; a very, very horrible thing; but to me it will be a pleasing thing; to me, the hopeless, and broken-hearted had before you, it will prove a blessing not a punishment. Were I to live on, it must be in utter misery, and in utter darkness of the heart; for with her who is gone from me, the light of life has gone also. My lord, I await your sentence."

Recapitulating the evidence, the judge drew from it most unquestionable proofs of the prisoner's guilt, and warned him that, in the desperate position in which he stood, it would much better become him to declare at once his abominable crime, than to persevere in groundless assertions of his innocence. That the murdered lady was the prisoner's wife, it was impossible to believe; but if such were really the fact, why had not proof been given of it? and his lordship had asked the question before. Surely the proof were easily attainable. As to the reason assigned, why it had not been—namely, that the prisoner would not place in jeopardy the—his lordship supposed—popish priest, who, it was pretended, had performed the ceremony—that could not be a motive likely to influence an individual who had no hesitation in staining his soul with innocent blood. Much more was said, not, we hope, with the intention of making the sufferer writhe; and at last came the sentence of the law—the judge hastily, and as if eagerly, proceeding to put on that silly thing, the melo-dramatic black-cap, before he pronounced it. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, the prisoner was to be conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until he was dead—

"Hanged by the neck until you are dead," repeated a voice, in cautious whispers, somewhere near to Edmund.

After which the prisoner's body was to be given for dissection—

"And your body to be given for dissection," continued his invisible tormentor—

"And the Lord have mercy on your soul," ended his lordship—

"An' somebody else be ready to receive your soul!" paraphrased the hissing whisperer.

But simultaneously a thousand voices piously and fervently cried "amen," to the judge's more merciful prayer.

CHAPTER XL.

With a kind of nightmare sensation, the sentenced Ned Fennell, having been re-conducted to his cell, beneath the court-house, seated himself on the miserable place. The jailor and a turnkey passed out of his dungeon, and locked the door, but he took no notice. They had asked him some questions, he had returned them no answers. It was now deep darkness all around him; he sat still and stirred not. Rats came and walked about his feet; he was vaguely conscious of their being so near him, but he made no attempt to chase them away. And how long he remained in this motionless, feelingless, callous condition, he did not know, and he did not care to know. The door of his cell re-opened, and a turnkey, wearing a black mask, entered, a rushlight in his hand, and was followed by the Catholic clergyman, whose duty it was to prepare sentenced criminals for death; and still the circumstance scarcely aroused him from his lethargy.

The priest and he were left together. He gazed at his visitor, but only with a dull expression. The clergyman addressed him commiseratingly; and Edmund seemed gradually to catch meaning from his words—seemed to comprehend the horrible past, and the terrible future. He sank on his knees and prayed. His companion followed his example, and prayed with him. A solemn view of the necessity of preparing for his death, now almost exclusively filled his soul; the judgment throne—the greatness, and the power, and the majesty of Him who sat upon it, came before him in a vision, as it were, and yet almost a palpable one.

The priest and he still knelt and still prayed together. Then Edmund Fennell prayed by himself; and then, having signified his readiness to begin the confession of his sins, the clergyman sat on the bedstead, while he knelt beside him. The confession was over; the penitent now sat close by his spiritual friend, and for some time, they so remained hand in hand together.

Presently the priest addressed to him soothing and consoling words, inspiring the great hope of a place of rest in another world, and Edmund, with a placid countenance, listened attentively; he could now thank God and his

reverend comforter, for a great relief of heart.

For some time there had been hasty steps passing and repassing outside the cell. The conversation between the priest and Edmund began to assume a mixed character, partly worldly, and partly religious. The former learned from the latter, that he had not tasted food for thirty hours; he started up, and knocked at the door of the dungeon; it was opened, and Father Connell appeared standing without.

The instant Edmund beheld the old man, he bent his knee to the floor of his prison, and looked with a seeking earnestness into his protector's face. Neither of them wept at this meeting; the cause of it "lay too deep for tears." Father Connell advanced very slowly to Edmund. Arriving close to the spot on which he knelt, the aged priest raised his hat, and stretched forward his right arm over the head of the suppliant, and looking upwards, prayed with great solemnity.

"May He, whose mercy is as unbounded as his power and his justice, have mercy and compassion on you!"

Edmund Fennell kissed the hand that had been raised to Heaven for him. Father Connell gazed at him, filled with the woe that speaks not—Edmund broke the silence:—

"Fear not much for me, sir," he said, in a calm though sorrowful voice; "I am not guilty of the horrid act for which they have sentenced me to a dreadful death."

The old man stepped back, catching his breath.

"Edmund Fennell," he said, "you are kneeling—is this true?"

"It is my father," answered Edmund.

He arose and spoke apart with his confessor. Father Connell understood him, and watched them both with devouring eagerness.

"Now, sir," resumed Edmund, addressing the young priest, and motioning towards the elder.

"Sir," said the former, approaching Father Connell, "I have permission from my penitent to declare to you, that under the seal of confession, he has asserted his innocence of hand, act, or part in this murder, and of all knowledge of it, previous to his being accused of it."

"Then let me hold you in my arms, my son," said Father Connell, "and praise the Lord with you."

After embracing Edmund, they entered more into particulars. The other clergyman was of their council. Edmund for the first time since he was thrown down and beaten by his captors, could now exercise the powers of his mind—his recollections, his judgment, his reasoning and comparing faculties; and he supplied to his two clerical friends statements which, but a few hours before, might have done him some good service. He mentioned the fitting appearance of Robert Costigan among the people on the high ground near the river; together with the words which the old beggar had whispered into his ear. He also informed them that the same whispering voice had, more than once, been near him during his trial in the court-house—though of that fact he could not be quite sure, so confused was his brain on the occasion. He next gave an account of the boy who followed Robin Costigan, and whom he had himself seen many years ago, in the shower of houses; and though he did not since encounter the imp, until this very day, still he was convinced that it was the same boy, grown into somewhat matured years; and here Edmund recollected poor Mary Cooney's description, not long ago, of the uninteresting youth; and he was convinced that it was the very same individual who had borne false testimony against him on his trial. And lastly, Edmund, after noticing Costigan's threats of vengeance against him in the shower of houses, and in poor Nick M'Grath's bed-room, concluded by asserting his firm conviction that the old ruffian was not only the murderer of his wife, but also the contriver of his (Edmund's) arrest and condemnation for the atrocious act.

Father Connell, well recollecting the character of Robin Costigan, gave credence to Ned Fennell's assertions and statements. And that the sentenced had had, on the faith of the confession by which he prepared his soul for death and judgment, persisted in declaring his innocence, now also recurred, with great force, to Father Connell's mind.

The old gentleman seemed to ponder deeply, and most anxiously, for some moments. He suddenly arose from his seat, and moved rapidly to and fro within the narrow confines of the cell, his eyes winking quickly, and seeing nothing to the often named accompaniment of the working of the working of his fingers. He passed and repassed the clergyman and Ned Fennell, without seeming to notice the presence of either. As suddenly as he had started, almost jumped up, from the bedstead, he now stopped short before the door of the dungeon, and with his clenched knuckles gave one loud, authoritative knock against it. By the turnkey, who was stationed without, it was quickly opened. Not facing round to greet the convict, it was nearly in a race that he gained the outer prison-door, and emerged into the street. He walked along at his utmost speed, breathing shortly and in puffs, as much from eagerness

as from haste. Soon turning his face to a door some little distance from the prison, he seized its knocker, and with it gave three blows that made the neighborhood ring and echo again. The instant his summons was answered he pushed forward, without putting a single question to the wondering servant, mounted a flight of stairs before him, getting up two steps at a time, with almost the springiness of youth; flung open a door on the landing-place, and without pause or apology, broke into a drawing room, in which was seated a florid and very handsome little gentleman, surrounded by his family, to whom he was reading aloud. But without any wish for stage effect, or of surprise, to the reader, it seems the more convenient plan now to go back to Edmund Fennell's prison, before relating the old priest's further proceedings.

Scarcely had Father Connell left Edmund and his confessor alone, than another visitor entered the cell. It was Nelly Carty. Her step, manner and face, showed earnestness and anxiety. When she had passed the sentinel turnkey at the door, she suddenly turned round, and, with a scrutinizing frown, looked at him head to foot; but not seeming to gain anything by her investigation, she continued her hasty way close to the bedstead, upon which Edmund Fennell and his priest were sitting.

Having saluted them both, she again looked behind her, as if to note whether the door had been shut and secured. It had; and she addressed Edmund Fennell in a very low whisper.

"You'll be wondering what brings me here, Masther Ned. It's great business, and many kinds of business that brings me here. I want to make inquiries of you," here she sunk her whisper even still lower—"I want to make demand of you, if a man wid a bit of ould black felt over his face, and holes in it for his two eyes and his mouth, is one of the jailors that comes in an' out to you, in this place?"

Edmund, surprised at her appearance, and her whole demeanor, and particularly at this question, answered that he could not distinctly tell whether such was the fact. The clergyman, however, clearly recollected that it was by a person so disguised he had been ushered into the prisoner.

"But," he resumed, "I did not suppose him to be a regular turnkey; from my former knowledge of the customs of the prison, I believed him to be a very different official."

"And your Riverinece was right," said Nelly Carty, ominously nodding to him.

"My executioner!" said Edmund Fennell, changing color.

"He thinks as much," continued Nelly Carty, "but he may be mistaken."

"Woman, what do you mean?" said poor Edmund, trembling with the hope which these words seemed indirectly to convey.

"Do not dare," said the priest, sternly, "to utter a syllable that may unfoundedly draw the mind of my penitent from the blessed prospect of a speedy participation in the joys of Heaven."

"I won't, you Riverinece; and yet I'll answer your question, Masther Ned. Hearken to me. Though I owe you no good will, for turning from Mary Cooney to another, I have heart enough left in my body, to relieve your mind from the terrible thought that is in it at present; from the fear of death on the gallows. Listen to me well, I say. First of all I can prove to the faces of the foolish judge and jury, who brought you in guilty of your own wife's murder this blessed day—I can prove that it was not your wife's blood at all, nor a lock of your wife's hair at all, that was found close by the river-side; and is that news for you, Masther Ned Fennell?"

Edmund could only clasp his hands, and gape, and gasp for breath. The priest spoke for him.

"News, indeed, if true; but how can you prove it?"

"By a plain story, your Riverinece, that I will give my oath to, and that another body, well known to Masther Ned, one Masther Tom Naddy, will give his oath to—and that another body too, will give her oath to—and now, I mane Mary—yes, my own poor Mary!—it was you they left for dead by the river-side—it was you Masther Ned Fennell murdered, if he murdered any one, though you'll soon be well enough alive, please God, to tell them what yourself knows about the matter! An' isn't that another sort of good news for you, Masther Ned?"

But Edmund did not answer; he had dropped his head upon the priest's shoulder.—The fear of death had not unmanned him; the sudden reflux of hope now did.

Nelly Carty, at the clergyman's instance, called at the door for wine and water, and other refreshments, and Edmund partook of them and quietly recovered. Nelly Carty was then urged to be more explicit, and she resumed.

She told of her meeting with Costigan, on the high-road, the previous night; of her hunting him off the road, down towards the river-side; of her then racing into the town, to find Mary Cooney, and keep her out of his way; of her failure in this intention, by Mary's absence from Father Connell's house; of a re-

sumed and lengthened search after the poor girl; of her taking the path by the river-side about an hour before daybreak; and of there discovering the body of Mary, murdered, she believed, at the first glance, by Robin Costigan.

"Yes!" the half-wild woman went on, "the bright blessed moon shone down upon her, and showed her to me stiff and cold, and covered with her own blood—and her own blood was all round about her. Well, I knelt down in that blood—in my own child's blood—ay, ye may start and look at me, but my own colleen she is, and I'll prove that for ever, ye, along wid all the rest—so, in her blood I knelt down—look, 'tis on my clothes yet; an' look here too." She held wide asunder the heavy grey locks on her forehead, and showed upon it a cross, rudely marked—"here is some of id agen—I made that with it here, an' then I swore an oath, that day or night I would not sleep nor stand still, nor ate nor drink until I could find out the murderer of my darlin', and drag him to the gallows foot! An' though it turned out that he did not murder her, as he bid fair to do—I'll do it yet!" she muttered. "I'll keep that oath yet!"

"A man come towards me in the moon-shine, running hard, an' when I saw him first I thought it might be Robin Costigan, comin' back to hide his work, an' I jumped up on my feet, and searched for my knife. But it was only Tom Naddy, racing from Gaby McNeary's house, to look after his young mistress, as he told me, on a promise he gave her when her father turned her out that night; but he was hours too late, he said, by reason that his old master kept him employed, 'most the livelong night, goin' up an' down stairs, to his bed-room, and back agen.

"Tom Naddy stood by me side, whisperin' to me; he was terribly frightened at the sight under his eyes, an' he trembled and shook; an' the grief struck him too, an' as I cried down the bitter tears, he cried along with me; he told me he loved Mary—oh, who didn't! I asked him to help me and carry her corpse away, an' hide it from Robin Costigan, until we could bury it in Christian ground. He said he would if I'd let him look round about us for his own poor young mistress, who, he had fears, was murdered, too. I believed the same thing, but it troubled me little—how could it! He came back to me, altho' going up every risin' ground, and looking over every path, but findin' no trace of the person he wanted to see; but, in a little hollow on the hill side, over the river, there was a cloak of hers, an' a bosnet, an' a bundle. So he said no more about her for that time, but he stooped down to help me to lift the corpse, an' I went to the feet, an' he went to the head; an' as he stooped over, Tom Naddy gave a little start, and took off his hat, and put his ear close to the spot over her heart, an' took it away agen, an' held it close agen.

"Tom Naddy, I said, 'what is your mainin'?' Mother of Heaven! what is your mainin'?"

"This girl isn't dead," he said, jumping up, "come here an' feel her heart."

"I crept out, until the river banks, up an' down for miles, hard me! I ran to my darlin's head. I knelt agen, and bent down—oh, by the blessed light! a little, sorrowful sigh, like, stole out from between her lips, as my cheek touched them. Tom Naddy flew to the river, and come back wid water in his hat, and we threw it upon her face, and we put some drops of it into her mouth, an' the life gave more an' more signs, all over her. 'Yis! the life, the life! my darlin' wasn't murdered! My darlin' wasn't dead! Wasn't gone for ever from me!"

"I don't know what I said or did—but I lost my senses, I believe, for a while. But Tom Naddy made me come back to myself, an' bring to mind that now, in earnest, we ought to take her and hide her from Robin Costigan; and so we did.

"Nigh at hand, under the river's bank, there was a little boat, that Gaby McNeary and his daughter used to take their pleasure in, when the summer evenings 'ud be fine; and Tom Naddy had the key of the chain that made the little boat fast by the bank, and he knew where oars were hid; and we soon laid my darlin' in the bottom of the little boat, an' put the river between her and Robin Costigan. An' at the other side of the river, where the weir crosses it, there is a mill—a very high, tall mill, six lofts high, a flour-mill; and the miller's wife and myself were related, an' we used to be friends in the pleasant days of my girlhood, long ago, afore I fell into sin, and lost every friend I had, along with everything else, barrin' the sorrow and the shame that the sin brought; but she spakes to me yet, now and then, and gives me a handful of pyatics, like the other good neighbors; and so we knocked at the mill-door, and Anty Murphy got up—that's my gossip's name—when I told her my story every word, and that I wanted to hide my child from Robin Costigan; and she asked her husband, an' he let us; and then, Tom Naddy and I, and Anty Murphy's good man, we all took Mary out of the boat, and we carried her up all the step-ladders, over all the shabby lofts, one after another, until we had her in the top loft of all; and there we made her a little bed, and Anty helped me to wash and dress the wounds on her poor head; and I set down to be my darlin's nurse; an' they all swore to me that no living creature but myself should know that Mary was there, or was alive, or what had become of her, until I could quit her side, and go my own way, to see her righted, and to keep her from harm, for the future. An' the miller promised that he would watch the mill-door well, and keep off every stranger; and that he would put a great, big wicked dog, at the foot of the first step-ladder, so that the black devil himself, in Robin Costigan's shape, couldn't go up a step of it, without getting slave.

"My darlin' was now sleepin' soft, and Tom Naddy an' I had a word about his poor young

mistress; and after telling him to the best of my knowledge where to go look for her, he gave one look at Mary, an' went his ways, to go in quest of her.

"The moon now began to go down in the sky, to make room for the morning that was comin' in her place; an' I was sittin' by my child's head, my heart full of blessed hope, an' my eyes fixed on her face. She moaned mournfully, an' drew a long, long breath, and then woke, and opened her eyes, like the dawn of the day on me, an' knew me—knew me the first look! But I wouldn't let her spake a word, nor stir a foot nor a hand. No, I wouldn't even spake a word to her myself; only I knelt down, and I kissed her lips and her cheeks, an' her poor sore head, over an' over; an' gave her something good for her to drink, that my cousin left to my hand; and then Mary soon shut her beautiful eyes agen, and fell into another doze.

"For hours that she slept I still watched her, but at last stole to a little window in the gable of the mill, to open it, and give her some air; for the sun began to shine strong upon the slates above our heads, and it was very hot on the little ould loft. So I opened the window, and looked across the river, towards the spot where we found my darlin'. Near that spot, under the high bank, there was a man standing in the shallow water, like as if he was hiding. I thought he looked up at the mill, an' then I looked; but that man was not Robin Costigan. But I soon knew who he was. He turned the side of his face to me, of a sudden, and then I knew him. He used to be a great crony of Robin's, and was one of his own picked men. I wondered very much to see him there. I still looked over to him, and came back close to the open window. He cast his eyes up agen, and knew me in his turn, an' beckoned hard an' fast to me. I went quite away from the window, and my heart sunk down within me, and I was terribly afraid. It came into my mind that Robin Costigan had found out, by means that no one else but himself could, that my poor Mary was alive still, and had sent this man to watch her for him—and oh, I then eyed her asleep afore me, and I wrung my hands, and I cried, without saying a word, or making a sound, till I thought the heart would burst into bits in my body."

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.—IX.

THE REBELLION—ITS CAUSES AND RESULTS.

The prosperity to which Ireland attained in such a remarkable degree, immediately after the glorious achievement of 1782, was, unfortunately, one of the principal causes which ultimately led to the overthrow of the Country's independence. England was, at that time, above all things, a nation of manufacturers—"Shopkeepers" was Napoleon's contemptuous phrase—and every interest was made subsidiary to commerce. She was jealous of every rival; and, fearing that Ireland would prove a dangerous competitor, she determined to return to the old policy of crippling and overburdening Irish trade for the protection and benefit of the English manufacturer. Ireland seemed then, as was admitted on all hands, to have a future of great promise before her; and to be entering on a career of much power and splendour. English jealousy feared her growing power; English antipathy disliked her people; and English Protestantism hated her religion. The monarch on his throne, and the Minister in the cabinet, reflected the national prejudices of their country. The loss of America had sunk deeply into the mind, and embittered the feelings of George III; and from the moment the "Renunciation Bill," as it was called, had been passed, the King was impatient for a favourable opportunity to rescind it.

Pitt had resolved to recover for Great Britain the power she had surrendered, in her hour of weakness, to the Irish Parliament in its hour of strength. He planned the Union as his remedy; and with wicked intent he saw that national discord, terror, and confusion, were the most effectual elements for bringing about his purpose. This he accordingly carried out by the most unblushing system of intimidation, bribery, and corruption. The stand made by the volunteers; the overthrow of his taxation scheme in 1785 by the opposition given to his "Commercial Propositions"; and the over-generous loyalty of the Irish House of Commons in 1789 on the Regency Question, excited his deadly enmity; and he determined this early to crush that legislative independence, which encouraged the opposition in England, and inconveniently stood in his way. Resolutely, therefore, with cold-blooded disregard of high principle, did he set himself to carry out his project of annihilating the liberties of Ireland. Two congenial instruments he found to his hand in Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Castlereagh, the one an old military despot without much brains, and the other a youthful intriguing diplomatist without any heart.

The first hint of the intention of the Government, was thrown out as a feeler in 1798, in a pamphlet entitled "Arguments for and against a Union between Great Britain and Ireland considered." Mr. Edward Cooke, the under secretary, generally got the credit of this plausible performance, but there can be little doubt that Lord Clare was the head that furnished the ideas, although the under secretary's hand may have held the pen. The pamphlet was regarded as an official proclamation of the sentiments of the Government; and, being circulated with profuse industry throughout the whole country, produced a general warfare of the press. In a few months no less than thirty pamphlets appeared on the subject; and when the intentions of the Government were unequivocally known, the entire nation was stirred to its very centre. The year chosen was a sadly memorable one; when the country had been maddened and goaded into a premature rebellion, artfully fomented by the agents of Pitt, as Grattan publicly declared, in order to prepare the way for carrying the Union. This measure, involving the unconditional subjection of Ireland, had long been meditated by the English Ministry, and there are ample documents to prove that in the vicereignty of the Duke of Rutland the topic was frequently discussed by the council.

The growing distrust of Parliament, and the determination of the people to obtain reform, led to the first organisation of the United Irishmen in 1791; but the opposition to any change was so decided on the part of the administration, that disaffection spread rapidly throughout the country. Government fostered the hostile intentions of the people by the instigation of those ready agents of mischief, who spring up naturally and thrive under a corrupt and despotic administration. The spirit of revolution was accordingly stimulated and encouraged until, as Lord Castlereagh unwittingly blurted out, "Government made it explode." For nearly a twelve-month they had in their pay one of the Colonels of the United Irishmen, who attended all their secret meetings, and regularly reported the proceedings to his high-minded employers! They could have seized

the whole of the leaders at any moment they chose, and so crushed the rebellion in its incipient stage; but they wickedly allowed it to go on until the people were driven mad by the most atrocious acts of inhuman barbarity that were ever perpetrated in any civilised country. We are here expressing only the sentiments of the leading men of that unhappy time. Our sympathies are not with revolution. We look back on all such insane attempts to obtain civil and religious liberty with the keenest anguish of sorrow; and we should regard with dismay and deep affliction of soul any criminal, because futile, project for recovering Irish independence by the cruel arbitrament of the sword. May God in his mercy avert such a calamity for evermore from Ireland! They are no true patriots, nor wise friends, nor real heroes, who encourage such a delusion. But history cannot be gainsaid or ignored; and it is a purile and paltry affectation of delicacy which absolutely refuses at any time to raise the veil, and recall the sad and bitter memories that rise up like warning spirits, to remind us, and perhaps admonish us, of the past.

When Lord Clonmel, the Chief Justice, was dying he got his nephew, Dean Stott, to destroy his papers relating to the conduct of the Irish Government at the period of the disturbances in 1798. On the authority of the Dean, it is stated by Mr. Henry Grattan, in the life of his illustrious father, that one document in particular showed the duplicity of the Government, and proved that they might have crushed the conspiracy whenever they chose, and so prevented any outbreak, but that they let it proceed on purpose to carry their plot of the Union, and that this was their design. Lord Clonmel further added that he had gone to the Lord Lieutenant and told him that, as they knew of the proceedings of the disaffected, it was wrong to permit them to go on, and that the Government, having it in their power, should crush them at once and prevent the insurrection. He got no encouragement, however, and after this he was not summoned to attend the Privy Council on business of State. This wicked design of the Government has been denounced over and over again, and always admitted, and is now a fact as notorious as any in history. The parliamentary debates of the period afford abundant evidence of it; whilst the recently published papers of Lords Castlereagh and Cornwallis leave no doubt whatever on the subject. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, an experienced and upright soldier, who was appointed Commander in Chief in Ireland in Decr., 1797, soon became disgusted with the atrocious conduct of the soldiery, and the inhuman system he was sent to carry out. In Feb., 1798, he issued a general order in which he denounced the disgraceful irregularities of the military, proving the army to be in a state of licentiousness which rendered it, as he said, "formidable to everyone but the enemy." He was, therefore, soon recalled, and succeeded by a truculent and ruthless commander—General Lake—who sanctioned, if not encouraged, a regular system of coercion, terror and torture. Life and property were now placed at the mercy of the basest informers; the abominable practice of "free quarters" was established; and the country was given up to the wicked licentiousness of a brutal soldiery; martial law was proclaimed; flogging, picketing, pitch-capping, and death were the regular sentences inflicted by a court-martial not infrequently composed of three officers, of whom two were youths, and the third an officer of yeomanry who had rendered himself conspicuous in an Orange lodge for the open avowal of his hatred of the Catholic peasantry. What wonder need be felt if the country was thus gounded on to the madness of rebellion.

In a remarkable document drawn up by Grattan as a Petition to the King from the Irish Whig Club, the rebellion is clearly shown to be the result of the various acts of oppression and injustice on the part of the Government from 1792 to 1798, thus terminated—the dishonour brought on both Houses of Parliament so early as 1792 by the scandalously open and shamelessly avowed sale of the Peerage, to procure seats in the Commons for Government officials, destroyed the people's confidence in the Parliament; the unconstitutional nature of the Act 33, Geo. III., to prevent what were called unlawful assemblies of the people under pretence of preparing petitions or other addresses to the Crown or Parliament; the rigour of the Gunpowder and Conventions Bills in 1793; the persecution of the Catholic peasantry on the part of the Orangemen of the North, sanctioned and protected by a Bill of Indemnity; the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1797; the extreme severity of military government; Lord Cathampton's wholesale transportation of the people without trial or legal proof of guilt. (A young law student, a near relative of the writer, was so carried off, in spite of all remonstrance, and lost his life in Prussia when about returning home.) General Lake's "death-denouncing proclamation" of the "free quarters" in the country; the proscription of the Catholics, with the burning of their dwellings and of their chapels; and lastly in a country where female chastity was always held in the highest respect, the licentiousness of a military rabble let loose upon the peasantry. In reference to this document, Madden, in his "Lives of the United Irishmen," says it is impossible to investigate the various topics therein treated of, without coming to the conclusion that "the Parliament was corrupted, and the people were dragged for the especial purpose of promoting a rebellion which was to prove so destructive to the energies of the country as to enable the British Minister to accomplish his long-projected measure of the Union."

Pitt had now reduced Ireland to a state fitted to receive any act of despotism he wished to impose on her. In a letter to the *Courier* newspaper in Nov., 1789, Grattan sketched with the hand of a master, and with the intimate knowledge of one who tracked their steps in the whole of their tortuous and wicked policy, the entire course of the Government of Ireland from 1782 to 1798. The truth of the statement loses none of its caustic severity because of the epigrammatic polish of the sarcasm. "They opposed," he says, "the restoration of the Constitution of Ireland; they afterwards endeavoured to betray and undermine it. They introduced a system of corruption unknown in the annals of Parliament. . . . Having, by such proceedings, lost the affection of the people of Ireland, they resorted to a system of coercion to support a system of corruption, which they closed by a system of torture, attendant on a conspiracy of which their crimes were the cause."

The rebellion commenced on 23rd May, 1798, and on the 22nd January, 1799, the Union was proposed. Whilst the loyalists were struggling through the lingering throes of an insurrection put down by the relentless ferocity of a savage yeomanry; whilst the surviving insurgents were actually distracted between the hopes of mercy and the fears of vindictive punishment; whilst the Protestant, to use Plunket's expressive phrase, was "hullooed against the Catholic, and the Catholic against the Protestant;" whilst all legal protection to liberty or life was suspended; public opinion completely stifled; lawful meetings forcibly suppressed; the country reduced to a state of anarchy, and exposed to crimes and cruelties of unheard of character. At such a time of national dismay and confusion the Union was projected. Martial law being proclaimed, the courts of justice were closed except for civil causes. At such a moment, when the goals were filled with unaccused victims, taken up merely on suspicion, and the scaffold was reeking with the blood of untried wretches; whilst numbers of respectable individuals were being seized and forcibly deported from the country without even the form or solemn mockery of a trial; this was the time selected and prepared by the British Minister for destroying the legislative independence of Ireland. As Plunket declared when the Union Act was first introduced, "I will be bold to say that licentious and impious France, in all the

unrestrained excesses which anarchy and atheism have given birth to, has not committed a more invidious act against her enemy than is now attempted by the professed champion of civilised Europe against a friend and an ally in the hour of her calamity and distress—at a moment when our country is filled with British troops—when the loyal men of Ireland are fatigued with their exertions to put down rebellion; efforts in which they had succeeded before these troops arrived; whilst our Habeas Corpus Act is suspended; whilst trials by court-martial are carrying on in many parts of the kingdom; whilst the people are taught to think that they have no right to meet or to deliberate, and whilst the great body of them are so palsied by their fears, and worn down by their exertions, that even this vital question is scarcely able to rouse them from their lethargy, at the moment when we are distracted by domestic dissensions—dissensions artfully kept alive as the pretext for our present subjugation and the instrument of our future thralldom?"

Is this the language of some needy hanger-on of Court, watching for place, and waiting to be purchased? Are these the sentiments of some briefless barrister, in a stout gown, talking justin bombast in order that the price of his corruption may be enhanced according to the loudness of his tone and the violence of his language? No! but the ripe and solid arguments of one of the most massive and majestic intellects which the last century, in all its exuberant fecundity of great men, produced; one before whose logical force of reasoning, and luminous power of illustration; the most splendid minds of the last generation bowed in homage and spell-bound admiration.

Men who had heard all the great orators from Chatham to Burke, declared that Plunket had surpassed them all. His speech in the English Parliament, in reply to Mackintosh, is said to have saved the ministry of that day, and on one occasion, in a debate on the Catholic Claims he accomplished the almost miraculous feat of gaining six votes to his party by the sheer force of conviction. We shall have occasion to refer to this distinguished orator's sentiments on the Union before our task, now drawing to a close, is completed; but we will conclude for the present with the solemn pledge he made before the world, on the first night the Union was proposed, and which he never withdrew in all the height of his subsequent eminence and dignity as Lord Chancellor. He tells the ministry that they will see every honest and independent man in Ireland rally round her constitution, and merge every other consideration in his opposition to the ungenerous and odious measure of the Union—"For my part," he exclaimed, "I will resist it to the last gasp of my existence, and with the last drop of my blood, and when I feel the hour of my dissolution approaching, I will, like the father of Hannibal, take my children to the altar and swear them to eternal hostility against the invaders of their country's freedom." With all the mournful evidence of the disastrous results of seventy years of trial, does anyone wonder now that Irishmen should still register in their hearts a vow of "eternal hostility" to this hateful Act, so fatal to the peace, and happiness, and prosperity of Ireland? —*Catholic Opinion.*

Hibernicus.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, JAN. 2.—The Land Courts have resumed their sittings, but, excepting Ulster, there are few cases brought forward. In the other Provinces the Act seems to work rather in the prevention of disturbance than in the settlement of claims. A case which attracted considerable local interest came before the Chairman of the County Down at Downpatrick on Monday. The claimant was Mr. Patrick Keown, tenant of the lands of Straungford, and the respondent Lord De Ros. The plaintiff held a farm of about 95 acres, for which he paid £22. 8s. 10d. a year. It was too remote from other land which he had, and he wished to dispose of his interest and set it up for auction. On the part of the respondent, a notice was printed and published, in which it was stated that no permission had been given by the owner to hold such a sale, and that measures would be taken to remove from the lands any person who might be found in possession after the notice. There was, therefore, no bidder at the sale, and Mr. Keown complained that this notice was a violation of the tenant custom, and claimed £250 as compensation. Mr. Butt, Q.C., was brought down specially to support the claim, and was received as a popular favourite by the people in the locality. Several witnesses were examined as to the custom on the property, which, it was alleged, permitted the tenant to sell to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the tenant by the landlord. The case of the respondent was that the lands were "town park," and that tenant-right on such lands had never been permitted under any circumstances. The Chairman ruled in favour of the respondent, and disallowed the claim.

The Quarter Sessions for the County Westmeath were opened on the 2d inst. at Mullingar, by Mr. W. O'Connor Morris, acting as Deputy-Chairman for the second time, in the place of Mr. Matthew O'Donnell, Q.C., absent on account of illness. Mr. Morris, in addressing the Grand Jury, said it afforded him sincere pleasure to report to them that the state of the county had greatly improved, and appeared satisfactory. But four trivial cases would come before them, and he understood not one as yet was returned for trial in the adjoining division of Monte. It would be unsafe to say that this absence of cases was a conclusive proof of the absence of crime; for it must be remembered that the Legislature had been obliged in the course of the last Session to pass a stringent enactment, which enabled the Executive Government to arrest persons and detain them without trial; still, from all he heard, he believed that the amount of crime in the county was much less than it had been, and was on the decrease. This was very gratifying, and he hoped it would continue. No county in Ireland was intended by nature more distinctly for prosperity than Westmeath, but in none had progress been so arrested by conspiracy and combination. He trusted these evils were about to disappear. It must not be forgotten that if they had repression they also had remedial legislation of the widest and most generous kind. Every day would convince the landed classes more, he believed, of the policy and merits of the Land Act. But that Act was not intended to injure the good landlord, to confiscate property, or to benefit the improvident tenant. It was intended to restrain the bad landlord, to encourage the good tenant, to reconcile the just rights and claims of the owner and occupier, and, if possible, to create a new standard for landed dealings throughout the country. In its working that Act had proved eminently successful. He believed it had already enhanced the value of the landlord's estates, while it had given extraordinary security to the tenant, without causing angry or frequent litigation.—*Times' Correspondent.*

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE AND THE CARDINAL.—The Health Committee of Dublin on the motion of its chairman, a Protestant gentleman, adopted at its last meeting a vote of thanks to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin for his Pastoral, inculcating habits of personal cleanliness amongst the poor, particularly during the prevalence of small-pox, and forbidding the holding of wakes.

THE OUTRAGE AT NENAGH.—Edward Kirwan, an ex-constable, has been identified by the coroner as having taken part in the murderous attack on Messrs. Walsh and Tydd, bank managers, on their return from the fair of Bortisokane.

THE NEWTOWNSTEWART MURDER.—Inspector Montgomery will shortly be placed on his trial for the murder of Mr. Glass, the bank clerk.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has issued an address in reference to the election. He says the agitation for what is called Home Rule is, in the present circumstances of the country, one of the most mischievous movements to which the people have ever been excited. He believes people are deluded by a section of the so-called popular press, which gives them evil counsel and endeavors to sap the foundations of their faith and social order. Amongst the leaders and followers of the policy he condemns there are men of the purest public honor and virtue, but those who form the motive power of the agitation are the people's enemies. Amongst them are some who, a few years ago, sought to plunge the people into a rebellion which ended in shame before it had time to end in slaughter, and who would have become what the Communists in Paris became. Those men who failed before the anathemas of the church, and quailed before a few soldiers and policemen, are now acting under cover of constitutional agitation, and he warns the people not to trust them. A few of the leaders are favouring the agitation in order to embarrass the Government to avenge the disestablishment of the Protestant Church, and as soon as a Tory Government comes in there will be an end to Home Rule agitation. Dr. Moriarty believes that agitation must tie the hands of statesmen who have served the country, and only retain power that they may complete the work of beneficent legislation. He prays the people to wait a little. Let us have a few more good measures from the Imperial Parliament before we part with it—before we try the future Parliament of Home Rulers, of which we know neither the constitution nor the spirit. Let us have the education question. If Irish members go to Westminster pledged to a policy of disruption, may not the minister consider himself released of his pledges, and fairly abandon, in face of seculist opposition, an attempt which the Irish people will have rendered fruitless. He denies that Ireland is governed against the will of the nation, and says legislation said to be coercive is really a measure to protect the lives of farmers from assassins. He calls on the people to stand by Parliament, which has given security to property and protection to farmers' lives by depriving assassins of their liberty. He warns them that it is not so much the place of Parliament these agitators desire to change, but their objects are socialistic and revolutionary. The time, he says, may come when Ireland shall have a united Parliament; but in her present state of disunion self-government could only be a war of faction and of class. The bishop strongly recommends Mr. Dease to the electors.—*Dublin Irishman.*

THE NEWTOWNSTEWART MURDER.—DISCOVERY OF THE MISSING NOTES.—The terrible murder of Mr. Glass, the bank cashier at Newtownstewart, last summer, comes again prominently before the public mind by a discovery made this evening. It will be recollected that the sum of money first found was considerably less than the exact amount missing at the bank. This evening a boy named McPhelim discovered and handed over to the police a number of notes which he found, and which correspond in number with those wanting when the greater sum was traced some months since at Grange. The missing gold has not yet been found.

Another correspondent, telegraphing from Newtownstewart, says—"A further sum of money, taken from the Northern Bank, Newtownstewart, by the murderer of Mr. Glass, on the 29th of June last, has been discovered in a white bush, by a servant boy, to-day. The notes were found in a lump, reduced to such a pulpy state by the rain that at present, I understand, it cannot be accurately ascertained what amount they represent. The place where they were deposited is close to where the large bundle was found by Hamilton.

CARDINAL-BISHOP FOR OSSORY.—The Holy Father has been pleased to ratify the choice of the clergy of the Diocese of Ossory by raising to the episcopate one of those merits he has had personal cognizance. The *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Very Rev. Mgr. Moran, D.D., has been selected for the important position of Coadjutor-Bishop of Ossory. Mgr. Moran held the distinguished offices of Vice-Rector of the Irish College in Rome, and at the same time the professorship of Hebrew in the College of the Propaganda, and subsequently the no less important one of Secretary to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. As a scholar and a historian of the Irish Church the name of Mgr. Moran will add lustre to the Irish episcopate, and there are traits in his character, capable of being thoroughly appreciated by both clergy and laity, which peculiarly fit him for the onerous charge about to be given to his keeping. Of gentle, conciliatory and unobtrusive manners, yet warm and affectionate with those who enjoy the privilege of his friendship, his mission is certain to bring with it peace, union and good will. And though we shall miss him from amongst us here all Catholics must congratulate the Church on the choice that has been made.—*Dublin Correspondent of London Tablet.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—As the opening of Parliament approaches, any indication of the probable course Mr. Gladstone intends to pursue with regard to Irish Catholic education is watched with deep anxiety by his friends and with corresponding interest by his enemies. On this subject there can be no possible compromise. Irish Catholics have been led to expect at Mr. Gladstone's hands a full and satisfactory settlement of their demands. Conscience forbids them to abate one item of their stated requirements. Liberals in England who propose to break up their party, temporarily as they hope, rather than yield denominational education, must reflect that a reconstruction of the party as far as Ireland is concerned will be ever after an impossibility. The Liberal party have been kept together solely by the hope that the religious scruples of Catholics would be respected, that they would be allowed to avail themselves of State aid, and yet bring up their children in the faith they cherish. If there be any evasion of the question now, any hesitation or delay, Catholic adhesion to the English Liberal party will cease for ever. The bugbear of Orangeism, now nearly extinct, will fail to frighten a great multitude from a Conservative alliance.—*Ibid.*

The London Correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"Until the next Cabinet Council it will not be determined whether the Irish Education question is to form portion of the coming parliamentary programme. The announcement, therefore, to which more than one London journal has given prominence with respect to an intended evasion of this terrible stumbling block, even from the University point of view, are, to say the least, slightly premature, but I learn that a section of the Cabinet consider any further shelving of some definite Ministerial solution of the Irish difficulty would lead to embarrassing complications, if not to possible defeat, on Professor Fawcett's early expected motion, and that in face of such an eventuality some decided line of action ought not to remain undictated in the Speech from the Throne.

Catholics contribute their share of the public taxes, and common justice and common honesty demand that they should have their interests consulted in the distribution of the public money. In the present struggle we are continually taxed with bigotry, with a spirit of persecution, with a desire to repress all freedom of thought; we are set down as the enemies of religious freedom and of free thought. Decds, not words, are the grounds for judging the principles of any party. We challenge our enemies to look to us and to learn a lesson of moderation from us in discussing the Education Question. Not only do we not seek to force our views upon the Protestants and Presbyterians, but we absolutely desire to wash our hands clean of Protestant and Presbyterian education.

we leave them to settle their system of education; and we desire to be allowed to settle ours without impertinent interference from them. We leave them religious freedom, we leave them the fullest freedom of thought upon any subject whatever they wish to think about; but we certainly do desire that they should give us perfect freedom to think as we please upon the subjects that vitally concern us. We have no desire to interfere with them, and we have a strong desire that they will not interfere with us. Our desire that they will not one sound argument to alleged opponents of their opposition to us; it all comes of sheer bigotry, of a desire of ascendancy, of a wish to cripple our religious freedom, and so to deprive us of that boon they make such a rout about freedom of thought. We presume to think differently from them about the education of our Catholic children and because we do so they scream to be at our throats. —*Wexford People.*

DEATH OF THE EARL OF KENMARE.—We regret to announce the death of the venerable Earl of Kenmare, which occurred at his residence in Eaton-square, at an early hour of Tuesday morning. Thomas Browne, third Earl and seventh Viscount of Kenmare, succeeded to the family honours upon the death of his brother, October 31, 1855. He was born January 15, 1789, and received his education at St. Edmund's, Old Hall Green, near Ware. Having entered the 40th Regiment, he sailed from Cork in 1808 with the expedition destined to act against the French in Portugal under the orders of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He served with the army in the Peninsula for five years, during which time he was only twice out of duty, the consequence of a slight wound. His clasp was for Rolecia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca, and his services were further rewarded by the war medal. He was one of the devoted band of heroes who entered the Castle of Balafox by escalade under the command of Sir Thomas Picton, and who by that gallant deed caused the surrender of the town. Having obtained his company in the 40th, he soon after exchanged into the 16th Lancers, and after Waterloo joined the army of occupation in France. His lordship married, in 1822, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Edmund O'Callaghan, of Kilgorey, county Clare, by whom he leaves issue—Valentine, Lord Castlerosse, now fourth Earl of Kenmare, Ellen Maria, and Mary Catherine, married to Mr. Robert Berkeley, jun., of Spetchley. The deceased earl was not only a devout Catholic but as the *Morning Post* has testified in its obituary notice, eminently distinguished for his domestic virtues, for the benevolence of his disposition, and for his charity to the poor. His death will be deplored by a numerous and devoted tenantry, who had learnt to reverence him as a landlord and to love him as a friend. R. F. P.

SCENE OF AN ALLEGED MURDER.—The unfortunate man charged with the murder of one of his boon companions at Miltown, within six miles of Tuam, on St. Stephen's night, with a blow of a stool on the head, the particulars of which as they transpired at the inquest held on Friday, appeared in the *Irish Times* of yesterday, and who it was reported made his escape, committed suicide it would appear immediately after the unfortunate occurrence, for the dead body was discovered by the constabulary in the water, some short distance from the place where the body of the other man lay.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—At the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Lurgan, on Thursday last, the Rev. James McKenna, P.P., chaplain, brought the following case forward for consideration. An orphan named Hamill, both of whose parents had been Catholics, and who had been baptized and registered on admission to the workhouse as a Catholic, and who had attended Mass in the house for a considerable time, was now attending the Presbyterian place of worship. The chaplain, in the presence of the master of the workhouse, learned from the child himself that he would rather go to Mass. Father McKenna then examined the register, and found that an error had been made in the column registering the child's religion, and the word "Church" inserted. The guardians were also of the opinion that the register had been tampered with, but, after much discussion on the matter, stated that the only reply they could give to the reverend gentleman was, that they had examined the register and found that the child had been entered as belonging to the Church.

The following is taken from "A Brief Description of the Barony of Fort, in the County of Wexford," written for the information of the celebrated Sir William Petty, when making his "Down Survey of Ireland" in the early part of the reign of Charles the Second:—"The Natives inviolable profess and maintain the same Faith and forms of Religious divine worship their first Ancestors in Ireland believed and exercised, which the violent and severe Tempests of persecutions where with all they were frequently afflicted. Imprisonments, Loss of Goods, threatened forfeiture of Lands, nor any penal Laws were prevalent to alter: though their conformity had been a mean and steppe to beneficial advancement, Ecclesiastical and Civil. They are generally zealous in their Religious profession, having very many remarkable Monuments extant of the pious zeal and devotion of their Progenitors, in the aforesaid narrow extent of that Barony (Fort); wherein anciently were erected, and the precincts and walls yet extant visible, of Churches and Chapels, first firmly builded and richly adorned for divine service, in the several places or parishes, Catalogue of some of which are hereafter expressed." (Here follows a list of Fifty-four Churches or Chapels, with the name of the Saints to whom they were dedicated—and these in Fort alone—with the painful and suggestive word "plundered," "demolished," "ruinated," "profaned," appended to almost every one of them—"become ruins" being the least.)

"The native Inhabitants celebrate with singular piety Devotion the yearly festivities, and patron Days, as they term them, in the several parishes, in honour of God and his Saints, attending him profane (if a constant inhabitant) who doth not on such days purge his conscience from mortal sin, be reconciled to his neighbours, and reverently receive the sacred Eucharist. On such festivals, they mutually invite their neighbouring friends and alliance unto their houses, they cheerfully, pious, and civilly entertain, with variety of the best accommodation the country can afford; not without incentive facetiousness and Musical Instruments; no small motive to foment indissoluble union and Amity amongst them. Their Apparel is according the English mode, of very fine, exquisitely costed fize, coule, but not costly. They generally take moderate recreation at Morning, Noon and Night, are very vigilant, so that the same no day in the year can reflect on or surprise any professed Labourer on mornings in bed, or sleeping. Having first recommended themselves and their designs to the Divine tuition and Direction, they proceed in ordering their necessary Concerns."

AVENUE TO LITIGIOUSNESS, honest, real, and candid in their negotiations, affable and hospitable to strangers when civil, to none volunarily injurious, seldom or never any Robbery or Felony there committed. None so lazy or remiss, but endeavour to acquire a Livelihood and competent Subsistence, so that there is hardly any vagrant native Beggar amongst them, that is not very impotent."

COLLISION BETWEEN A MAIL TRAIN AND A GOODS TRAIN.—On Tuesday morning about two o'clock, the night train from Limerick to Waterford ran into a goods train about a mile from Cahir Station. Two passengers were seriously injured.

Claims under the Land Act continue to be brought before the local tribunals, chiefly in the north of Ireland, and some nice points have recently arisen, which will be probably brought before the Court of Appeal. A grand banquet is to be given at Lime-

rick this week to celebrate the return of Mr. Butt, and the occasion will be made use of as a Home Rule demonstration. The Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Lake, and the police superintendents have obtained leave to file special pleas in the actions brought against them in respect of the Phoenix-park affair.—*London Times.*

Captain Power, Vice-Chairman of the Waterford Board of Poor Law Guardians, brought under public notice at the weekly meeting a threatening letter, signed "Rory of the Hills," which warned him that he was a public nuisance and might expect, when going home at night, to receive some grains of lead or six inches of steel. The resentment of the writer had been excited by the honest and impartial manner in which Mr. Power discharged his official duty. He read the letter, which he has handed over to the police, and he challenged any person to point to any act of his which justified such a feeling of animosity.

DEBRIDEMENT OUTRAGE.—ROSCREA, Tuesday.—As Cornelius Gailfoyle, from Cullinwac, was returning from Moneygull on Monday night some party who had concealed himself or themselves behind a ditch threw one or more large stones, striking him on the head, which was so seriously fractured that little hopes are entertained that his life will be saved. It is said that Gailfoyle made himself obnoxious to people who fancied that he had supplied the police with particulars of another outrage that occurred in the locality some time before.—*Cor. of Dublin Freeman.*

Mr. Browning, a solicitor, who was fired at six months ago in Bray, while attempting to serve a notice of ejection, was defendant at the Bray Quarter Sessions on Saturday in an action at the suit of Green, the person whom he sought to eject. The man was tried for the attempt to shoot him and was acquitted. He then brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, claiming £800 damages, and the Court remitted the case for trial at the Quarter Sessions. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £320 damages. The chairman expressed a doubt as to whether he could receive a verdict for more than £40, the sum to which the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions Court is limited, and he complained that the case ought not to have been remitted by the Queen's Bench to an inferior Court.

LOCAL STRUGGLES WITH THE GIANT EVIL.—The Dublin papers record that by the almost superhuman exertions of the Very Rev. Mr. MacCabe, P.P., and his zealous curates, the people of Kingstown parish have been induced to welcome the coming of Christ by at least a few days' abstinence from the public-houses; the consequence has been that these places have been nearly empty during the week, and the police magistrates have had little or no business to transact. It is also worthy of note that the Association of Prayer in the parish of Rathmines, which has been reorganized and worked up by the Rev. William Dreen, until it now numbers over 800 members, has had a most salutary effect in checking public intemperance in that parish. Until lately the drink-shops in some districts used to be filled on the Sunday evenings, and one could not pass without being shocked in more senses than one: now they are deserted, and their former frequenters may be seen walking with their families decently clad and respectable in appearance. But whilst the doors of these places remain open on the Sunday when the working classes are unemployed, the slightest relaxation of exertion undoes the work of months. A victim succumbs to the temptation constantly staring him in the face, and he is then rendered worse than before by despair and shame.

A HOME RULER FOR MALLOW.—Amongst those mentioned as candidates for Mallow, in view of a probable vacancy, is Mr. J. G. MacCarthy, solicitor, Cork, who will represent Home Rule. It is stated that Mr. Waters will not accept the appointment until his seat is secured.

THE NEWTONSTEWART MURDER.—On Sunday a new hedge knife, with a sharp blade 12 inches long, was discovered within 30 yards of the stone under which the first money was found. The handle had been taken from the socket, and the lead melted. £33 in gold has just been found. The money is now all recovered.

ALLEGED FORGERY IN LIMERICK.—At the Police Court on Saturday, Williams, the alleged forger, was remanded for eight days by Mr. Moore, R.M. The police have as yet discovered no clue to the two men who are said to have arrived by the mail train in company with the accused. They were actively engaged all day yesterday in searching for the notes which the accused had successfully tendered. The total amount discovered on Williams' person and at his lodgings does not exceed £20,000. They are all notes for one pound. The Bank of Ireland issued a notice yesterday, cautioning the public as to the matter.

The vacancy in the representation of county Kerry, caused by the translation of Lord Castlerosse to the Upper House, will probably be contested. A man was waylaid and savagely beaten in King's County, it is supposed in revenge for his having given information to the police in respect of another outrage. Mr. Waters, Q.C., the recently-elected M. P. for Mallow, will, it is expected, be appointed to the Chairmanship of the County, and a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation will therefore be created.

The *Daily Express* is responsible for the announcement that immediately on the opening of Parliament Mr. Gladstone will tip the Home Rule agitation in the bud by a formal statement that his Government will never, under any circumstances, accede to the desire of the Irish people for a federal arrangement with England.

The police have received information of the presence of a gang of robbers in this county, and of several depredations committed upon shopkeepers, which are all attributed to the same gang. About a fortnight ago at Three Bulet Gate, New Ross, the house of a woman named Byrne was robbed. At Ferns, some days later, an attempt was made upon the house of Mr. Chapman, baker and grocer. The burglars burst in his shop door a hole large enough for the hand and arm of a man to pass through, hoping by this means to remove the iron bar by which the door was fastened, but in this they were unsuccessful. Later still a similar attempt was made on the shop of Mr. Delaney, of Castlebridge, also without success. The thieves were more successful at Mr. Joyce's, Killinick, whose shop they entered by burning a hole in the door and thereby removing the fastenings. Mr. Joyce has lost some few shillings in silver and coppers, and some trifling articles of clothing. How the robbers contrive to burn the hole in the door remains undiscovered.—*Wexford People.*

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. KELLY.—Some doubts having been expressed in local papers as to Sub-inspector Kelly having been fired at, or that he had received threatening letters, Mr. Kelly has published in the *Limerick Reporter* the following extracts from six threatening letters he received while in Limerick:—"Kelly, you will give your blood to drink. There is some bullets for you." (A coffin, &c.) "Kelly, you villain, you will not have time to say the Lord's prayer before we shall take revenge." (A coffin.) "Kelly, you are a great ruffian—make your will and your grace with God. Your enemy a Limerick man?" "Now, you sir you won't know anything until you be blown to pieces." "Kelly, you have a bad chance—you don't know the man you'll be shot in the middle of the day as well as at night—we will be the cause of your death." "I must take up my pen to drop you a line regarding your coming death. I'll take your life before the end of

November—be prepared—I am your murderer," &c.

EVIL TREE.—EVIL FRUIT.—A labourer named Thomas Neal, residing at Fenton, near Hanley, went home drunk on Christmas morning. His wife upbraided him, and reminded him that he had a child lying dead in the house. Another child, three years old, then began to cry, whereupon he struck it with his fist so severely as to cause its instant death. Neal has been apprehended.

A return of the shipments from the port of Dublin during the past year furnishes further evidence of the prosperity of its local trade. The exports of porter have increased by over 13,000 hogs-heads, the total number being 181,901, of which 134,273 were shipped from Guinness. The shipments of whisky, notwithstanding the high duty which it was predicted would crush the trade, were six times as great last year as in 1864. They amounted altogether to 3,254, and comprised 6,549 barrels and puncheons, 452 hogsheads, and 4,317 quarter casks. There has been an increase also in the exports of flour, oats, and oatmeal. The shipments of cattle have not been so large, owing, no doubt, to the restrictions rendered necessary by the fear of disease, but the shipment of pigs have more than doubled.

The Secretary of the Apprentice Boys of Derry has served a notice of action for damages against the Mayor, on account of their exclusion from the Corporation Hall on the occasion of the late commemoration. A resolution was passed by the Corporation at their meeting that no official notice should be taken of it. An inquiry was demanded to ascertain by what authority the police took possession of the hall and of Walker's monument on that day. The Mayor said he blamed himself for giving an order to the keeper of the hall to give up the keys.

FALL OF A COURTROOM.—At the Killybegs petty sessions held on January 2 there was an unusual number of cases on the books for hearing, and consequently a great number of people in the court, which is held in a large room over the market house, and continues for the entire length of the building. Shortly after the commencement of the proceedings a sudden succession of loud noises as of forms falling occurred at the farther end of the room, and in less time than it has taken to describe it about 150 people were precipitated below; the greater part of the flooring and joists having given way under the dense mass of people. The most indelible confusion arose between the moanings and agonizing shouts of the people who had fallen through with the flooring and the people who remained above on that portion which had not yet given way, but no one knew if their own turn was not coming next, and there was apparently no escape from being either maimed or killed. Fortunately, however, the other part remained unshaken, and by means of ladders all were in a short time extricated from their perilous position. It was difficult to find out how many people had been injured, but it was stated there were only ten persons maimed, six of them it is believed seriously. Fortunately no one was killed. The magistrates had to adjourn to a room opposite the court-house.

A year has not yet elapsed since the Land Act came into force, and we cannot yet form a full estimate of the extent to which it is likely to affect the condition of the country, but it has done enough already to warrant confident expectations of its ultimate success. At a meeting of the Statistical Society, at which Mr. Justice Lawson presided, an interesting paper on the subject was read by Mr. Heron, M.P. He gave an analysis of the measure and its results, from which he drew most favourable inferences. The first result of it has been to give an effectual check to the issue of notices to quit, and in many counties to stop all evictions except for non-payment of rent. He thought that the second part of the Act, which is intended to facilitate the purchase of land, has been too short a time in operation to enable one to judge of its probable effects; but the principle has been carried out at the recent sale of Lord Waterford's estates. The total amount of loans issued to persons purchasing their farms under the Land Act up to December, 1871, is 97,829. The amount applied for and now under consideration is 28,439. He remarked that the agrarian crimes consequent on evictions had almost ceased. For the first six months of 1871 the number of agrarian offences in Ireland was only 242. Many of these so-called agrarian offences arise from disputes between tenants and labourers to the right of cutting turf and as to rights of way. He thought that a further development of tenant right was required, the nature of which he intended to state in another paper. The chairman said he was one of those who thought that the interests of landlords and tenants were bound up together, and he concurred with Mr. Heron in thinking that, while great benefits had been conferred upon the tenants by the Land Act, the rental of the landlord was better secured by it, and the fee-simple of his property was worth more than when the tenants were in an unsettled state and no one knew what might happen. He thought it would be premature to form any decided opinions yet as to the operation of the Act, but it was encouraging to see that there was but a small amount of litigation, although it had been prophesied that every court in the country would be filled with land cases.—*Times.*

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Cullen energetically protests against making education wholly secular, and calls had been issued, signed by influential citizens, to signify the opposition of the Irish people to any measures having this object in view.

Messrs. Tynd and Walsh, the bank clerks, who were fired at recently while driving from Borrisokane to Nenagh, appear to be recovering very slowly from the effects of their wounds, and some anxiety is still felt respecting them. On Sunday last prayers were offered up on their behalf in the Roman Catholic chapel of Nenagh, and as Mr. Tynd is a Protestant this is a more marked expression of public sympathy. In other chapel meetings were held after Divine service, at which resolutions were passed expressing indignation and horror at the outrage, and opening a subscription list for such information as may lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP ON LIBERALISM.—The Right Rev. Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, visited St. Michael's, West Derby road, on Sunday, for the purpose of holding a confirmation service, and preached the sermon at morning Mass. In the course of his sermon the bishop alluded to the Catholic Church as a "revived church," and said he called it "revived" because they had been what the world called "emancipated," and they were supposed to be free, though at the same time they had always to stand on their guard, for those who professed to be their friends the most liberal party in the constitution, were liberal because they had separated themselves from the Protestant Church, which was too Conservative, as the Protestant Church separated itself from the Catholic Church because it was too Conservative. There, therefore, could be no real alliance between Liberalism and the Catholics, because Liberalism was even separated more from them than the Established Church of the country; and though the Liberals might be willing to take their hands and dance round the Established Church until they had toppled it over, there could be no permanent and sincere alliance between them. In saying this he did not speak of what was termed Liberal politics, but he spoke emphatically of what was called Liberalism, of which perhaps there was little in this country, but of which there was much on the Continent, where Liberalism and atheism and revolution were almost convertible terms; and he regretted that the Liberalism of the youth of this

country was fast turning into revolution. There, therefore, could be no alliance with Liberalism, because these who had separated themselves from the Established Church because it was too Conservative would not hesitate to trample underfoot the Catholic Church, which surpassed the Protestant Church in Conservatism as much as Protestantism surpassed Non-conformity.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.—Some interesting statistics respecting the actual strength of Catholicism in Scotland are contained in "the Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanac for 1872," compiled by the Rev. W. A. Johnson, secretary to Archbishop Manning. Scotland has been divided into three ecclesiastical districts—the eastern, the western, and the northern—each of which is subject to a vicar apostolic. Thus the eastern district—the 16 eastern counties of Scotland, from the south side of the river Dee to the Stewartry of Kirkcubright inclusively, is presided over by the Right Rev. John Strain, Bishop of Abta, vicar apostolic, who has under his jurisdiction 67 priests, 79 public churches, chapels, and stations, three communities of religious men, 7 communities of religious women, and 1 college—viz., St. Mary's, Blair, Aberdeen. The western district includes the shires of Argyll, Ayr, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown, the Hebrides or Western Islands, and the southern part of Inverness-shire. It is subject to the episcopal supervision of the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Anazarba, Apostolic Delegate for Scotland, and Administrator Apostolic, who has under his jurisdiction 119 priests, 104 public churches, chapels, and stations; 5 communities of religious men, and 7 of religious women. The northern district, comprising the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, Cromarty, the northern parts of Inverness-shire, the shires of Moray, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, is ruled by the Right Rev. John Macdonald, Bishop of Nicopolis, as vicar apostolic; and under his jurisdiction there are 35 priests, 40 public churches, chapels, and stations, and 6 communities of religious women. It appears that during the past year the number of Catholic clergy in Scotland has increased from 267 to 225; the number of public churches, chapels, and stations remains the same—222; the number of communities of religious men has exactly doubled, being now 8 as compared with 4 last year; while the number of communities of religious women has increased from 18 to 20. At present there are in England, Wales, and Scotland 1,824 Catholic clergy; 1,227 public churches, chapels, and stations; 72 communities of men, and 238 communities of women. Last year the numbers were—1,758 clergy, 1,169 public churches, chapels, and stations; 59 communities of men, and 236 communities of women.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY FOR THE COMING SESSION.—The London correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that Mr. Gladstone, on the opening night of the session, will make a clear and decisive declaration of the position which the Imperial Government is prepared to assume with regard to the Home Rule agitation in Ireland, and the correspondent anticipates that if it is sustained, as it probably will be by the general opinion of Parliament, it will render all the efforts of Mr. Butt and his friends to secure any support in the House of Commons utterly futile. The Premier's object in making an early declaration of the views of the Government is to anticipate the debate on Mr. Maguire's motion, and to make the position of the Imperial Government with reference to Home Rule clear and unassailable. The same correspondent alleges that a kind of political survey of Ireland has been made during the last autumn at the instance of a section of the English Liberals, with a view to ascertain the character and force of the agitation, and that the report of their spies—three young English politicians unknown to fame—is that the movement "is neither genuine nor spontaneous; that in so far as there is any reality about it, it is inspired by no high national spirit, but simply by antipathy to England, and that the demonstrations which have been held in its favour are hollow and artificial in their character. They do not think the movement has got any real hold on the Irish people, and that if treated firmly and judiciously, it will gradually wither away."

PROGRAMME OF THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—It is as well to know exactly how far our enemies are prepared to go. The new year's programme of the Protestant Alliance is therefore worth noting, although we do not think that this Society represents the real danger which Catholics will have to meet, except so far as it may ally itself for this particular purpose with the persecuting Atheism of the future. With reference to the Irish educational claims, the Alliance lays down the principle that "Popery does not reveal itself in one province of the empire under the tacit consent of an Imperial Parliament without the detriment of all the rest." Therefore these claims must be resisted to the uttermost. Nor must any assistance be given to Catholic schools—either from taxes or from rates. "The Mass ought not to be set up at public cost either in prisons or in workhouses." No "extra charges" are to be levied on the rates for Catholic industrial schools. Convents and religious communities are to be thrown open to inspection, and the spirit of the laws of non-resistance stringently enforced. All this is strong and bitter enough, but the most violent and impertinent piece of interference is perhaps the following: Canonical obedience, the Alliance thinks, is an unlawful compact. We need "stringent provision against unlawful oaths such as those of Bishops, and unlawful compacts, like the engagements to canonical obedience rendered by priests in conformity to those oaths." When we have added that the Protestant Alliance demand that all ecclesiastical censures employed to interfere with freedom of the press, or of speech, or of election, shall be restrained by statute—fancy, if it were possible, an Irish Bishop prosecuted for suspending a priest who wrote to the papers against Catholic doctrine—and that the seal of confession shall not be allowed to cover evidence, we shall have come to the end of this promising contribution to the cause of religious liberty and to the pacification of Ireland.—*Tablet.*

VERY "PECULIAR PEOPLE."—The *Morning Advertiser* states that one of the arches belonging to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, in the neighbourhood of Walworth road, has been fitted up in a rough-and-ready sort of way as a chapel, by a protestant sect calling itself "Peculiar People." In this dreary, earth-flavoured vault the members of the sect hold their meetings. The "chapel" is fitted with rising benches and a platform. Between this elevation and the seats is a space partially occupied by a bench-like table, whereon the members of the congregation place their hats and bonnets, while the remaining portion is appropriated to the "dancing," an initiatory ordeal through which it seems, the "Peculiar People" have to pass prior to becoming "pure Christians." The service in this chapel, as witnessed upon one occasion, was conducted as follows:—Upon entering the "brothers" and "sisters" saluted each other by kissing, and divesting themselves of hats and bonnets, all took their places. A hymn was now sung, and a "brother" offered up a prayer that possessed the qualities of length and "peculiarity"—at all events, of grammar. This ended, a leading sister discoursed to the meeting, taking for her subject a part of the book of Revelation. The main feature of the "sister's" oration consisted in her extraordinary treatment of her text, and the still wilder statements respecting her own peculiar condition of existence. During this discourse a boy was seized with the frenzy, for which provision was made in front of the platform. He commenced by making the wildest plunges and most absurd kicking, falling on the floor as if wholly under some uncontrollable influence. A girl was also seized by a like mania; she pulled off her boots, and commenced dancing in the same frenzied manner, with extraordinary contortion of the limbs, and at intervals

uttering gurgling, choking sounds from her throat. This boy and girl continued for some time to disport themselves in this fashion, occasionally clapping their hands, until the girl fainted. During the whole of this performance the "sister" discoursed unmoved, and her auditors listened, apparently undisturbed by the "dancers'" proceedings. As the service drew to its conclusion other boys and girls, joined by women, commenced similar gestulations and maniacal exercise. These "sisters," not content to dance alone, dragged "brothers" on to the dancing ground, divesting them of coats and boots, that the faces of kicking and leaping might be indulged in without incumbrance.

The Tielborne case continued to attract a large share of public attention. The claimant's case is growing weaker. The one hundred pounds of Tielborne bonds have declined to eighteen pounds. In Court the opening argument for the defence is still going on, and is likely to endure another week. In spite of interminable speech making of lawyers interest does not flag. The Court-room is crowded every day with spectators, the majority of high ranks. The defence say they have three hundred witnesses and revelations of an extraordinary character are to be looked for.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—From the new edition of the *Catholic Directory* just published, *permissu superiorum*, for 1872, we learn that in the ranks of the hierarchy of the three Kingdoms the Catholics can reckon one Duke, (Norfolk), one Marquis (Bute), eight Earls, four Viscounts, and 20 Barons, the list ending with Lord O'Hagan, the Lord Chancellor for Ireland. Besides these there are 40 Catholics in the vanguard, six Catholics in her Majesty's Privy Council, and 58 in the House of Commons, all of whom, with the exception of Lord Robert Montagu sit for Irish constituencies.

A mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke is advertised for the 5th of February, the day before the opening of Parliament. As no hall of sufficient capacity can be obtained, the meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square.

UNITED STATES.

METROPOLITAN "STATE UNION."

Call for a Catholic Temperance Convention in New York City on the First Sunday in February.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of the Archdiocese of New York, and Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond:

The parochial societies of the above district, including the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Ulster, Sullivan, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam and Orange, are respectfully invited to appoint each, three delegates to meet in Convention in the Hall of the Transfiguration Society, corner of Mott and Pearl streets, New York City, on the First Sunday in February, at three o'clock, p.m., to take counsel as to the advisability of forming a general Union on the plan of the State Unions, now working with such good effects in our neighboring States, and also in the interior districts of New York State.

The Central New York State Union does not extend to these counties. Our Societies are very numerous and being located conveniently to one another their delegates could assemble in general Convention at a central point, without the loss of time or expenses, which connection, with the more distant parts of the State, would entail. Their geographical location and similarity in many other respects, would insure harmonious and effective action under a Metropolitan Catholic State Union; and we are assured that such a Union would be recognized by the National Convention (at Baltimore on February the 22nd), as entitled to the full rights of a "State Union," including the privilege of "transfers" to any part of the Continent under the National Catholic Temperance Union, to be established as a bond of Brotherhood for us all.

Believing that the strong and weak societies alike would be benefited with us, as has been the case with our neighbors on all sides, where those State Unions have been introduced, we earnestly invite every Catholic Parochial Temperance Society, in the above named counties, to send in their delegates and have a voice in framing the Rules of the Metropolitan Catholic State Temperance Union of New York.

The present action is taken by us with the knowledge and approval of our respective pastors. Our object is to make our movement more effective for its special object by having its direction in thorough accord with the views of our priests and prelates, and we hope to have the approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, and the Right Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn. In order to succeed in this, the Convention must endeavor to deliberate with calmness and wisdom—we therefore trust that all delegates will approach this work in a truly Catholic spirit.

We earnestly request the Reverend pastors of the district to attend the Convention, and aid us in placing our State Union on the proper basis, that it may, from its inception, prove beneficial to our religion and our race, and acceptable to our spiritual directors.

- Thos. J. Cronan, Pres. Catholic Temperance Convention of New York County.
- Thos. Reilly, Pres. Catholic Temperance Convention of Kings County.
- Patrick Nutley, Pres. St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.
- John C. Hurley, Pres. Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.
- James Keyes, Pres. St. Anthony's R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.
- Stephen Walsh, Pres. Holy Innocent's R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.
- Alex. Factor, Vice Pres. Transfiguration R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.
- T. J. Cronin, Pres. St. Joseph's R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.

- Thos. J. O'Connor, Pres. St. Paul's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.
- John C. Finnan, Pres. St. Joseph's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.
- James Malloy, Pres. Assumption R. C. T. A. B. Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.
- Nicholas Woods, Pres. St. Patrick's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.
- William Sherlock, Pres. St. Malachy's R.C.T.A.B. Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.
- John O'Neill, Pres. St. Mary's R.C. T.A.B. Society, Williamsburgh.
- Patrick Reilly, Pres. St. Peter's R.C. T.A.B. Society, Haverstraw, Rockland County.
- John B. Richmond, M.D., Pres. St. Mary's Temperance Benevolent Society, Clifton, Staten Island.

Several other societies have taken favorable action, but the names of their presidents have not as yet been forwarded. Delegates are requested to report the P. O. Address of Pastors and officers, membership and other particulars of their respective societies.

Honore Greeley lately recommended the prairie farmers of Minnesota to utilize the strong winds which prevail in that section to do some of their work. They declined, urging as a reason that Congress would levy a prohibitory tariff on the wind as being of foreign origin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A delegation from the Cape Cod fishermen this morning called upon the President for the purpose of having a conference with him in reference to that portion of the treaty pertaining to the fisheries. After stating their objections to the treaty and the damaging effect it would have upon them, the President replied that he was in favour of such measures as would protect them, as he was not willing that their interests should be damaged.

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1872.

Friday, 2—Purification of the B. V. M.
Saturday, 3—St. Hilary, B. C. (14 Jan.)
Sunday, 4—Sexagesima.
Monday, 5—St. Agatha, V. M.
Tuesday, 6—Of the Passion of Our Lord.
Wednesday, 7—St. Romuald, Ab.
Thursday, 8—St. John of Matha, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

M. Thiers has, for a wonder, neither tendered, nor threatened to tender his resignation during the course of the past week. Perhaps he has discovered that the dodge is growing stale from frequent repetition, and has found that unlike lovers' quarrels, the squabbles of politicians are not always the renewal of love. The next time that M. Thiers offers to resign, the Assembly may take him at his word—and France will discover that she can get along well enough without him. Quite a stormy scene took place in the Legislature the other day. A representative who besides being called Naquet, is also a dwarf and a hunchback, moved for the confiscation of the private property of all the members of the Napoleonic family; the proposition was, however, amidst much tumult, and wild excitement, rejected.

The resignation of his seat in the Academy by Mgr. Dupauloup, Bishop of Orleans, on account of the election into that body of M. Littré, is making a great sensation in France, and public opinion is of course much divided; Catholics, and indeed all who in any shape profess a form of Christianity, applauding the Prelate's conduct; the infidels and liberals denouncing it. M. Littré is a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments; but unfortunately he is also, in the secular order a Socialist; in the spiritual order, if we may say so without perpetrating a bull, an out and out Materialist.

The rumored indisposition of the Sovereign Pontiff is not confirmed. His position as towards the usurping government remains unchanged, and no reliance is to be placed on the reports circulated by some journals about a reconciliation betwixt His Holiness, and the sacrilegious oppressor of the Holy See, and of the Catholic Church, which suffers in all her members when the head suffers.

The anti-Catholic German press is actively circulating obscene slanders against individual priests, hoping thereby to excite popular fury against the Church in general. One of these slanders, taken from a rabid No-Popery paper, the *Linziger Tagespost*, is reproduced by the Austrian correspondent of the *London Times*, and will no doubt soon form a stock piece for the Protestant press, throughout the world. The story which rests exclusively upon the valuable evidence of a crazy girl of 20 years of age, now in a lunatic asylum, is to be made the subject of a judicial investigation.

The Russian government pursues its career of persecution with a zeal worthy of that of Victor Emmanuel. Its last step is the making the use of the Russian language in the primary schools of Poland, compulsory. The Poles must have their language, as well as their faith taken from them.

Spain appears to be almost ripe for another revolution. The Cortes has been dissolved amidst much uproar, and loudly expressed hints—that "the time had come for barricades." The troops are held in readiness for an outbreak; and it would not surprise us to learn that King Amadous had retired from public life, and gone over to the noble company of Kings out of business.

Small-pox still prevails to a considerable extent in the British Isles. It is not expected that the Queen will open in person the approaching session of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Otway, member for Chatham, has been addressing his constituents on the state of affairs in general. The condition of Europe he looked upon as very critical; and of the Washington

Treaty he expressed a very unfavorable opinion. If the U. States claims be granted, war with England will he thinks be inevitable, and he deprecated the honors conferred upon the framers of the Treaty.

We have nothing further of importance to note from the Continent. We see that it is proposed to run a Protestant paper in Rome, to be especially devoted to attacking the doctrine of the Council of the Vatican. Mr. Spurgeon, the well-known pulpit buffoon, has been preaching in that city, and somewhat startled his audience by a violent invocation to Victor Emmanuel, "Emmanuel of Heaven, the true Victor, to help the Italians, to bless and sanctify their cause," and to make haste about it. The audience were electrified and indignant at the blasphemy, and it was generally felt that Mr. Spurgeon was coming out a little too strong even for Italian evangelicals.

This is the season when, for want of something better to do, business for the most part being at a stand still—our Protestant fellow-citizens break out into violent abuse of our religion, our Church, and her teachings. That this should be the case amongst the "evangelicals," as they are termed, is not so much to be wondered at; for, as a general rule,—exceptions there are of course—their preachers and ministers are men of but very limited acquirements, and know little or nothing of the matters on which they profess to enlighten their several audiences. But the clergyman of the Church of England, though his spiritual or ecclesiastical position is no better than is that of his brother the tub-preacher, is supposed to be a gentleman and a scholar; he has received a liberal education, and thus his social status is higher than that of the ordinary rabid evangelical whose trade it is to denounce Popery.

We attach therefore more importance to the utterances of the one than of the other; and we cannot refrain from noticing with pain, and surprise, language from a clergyman of the Church of England, which, coming from the lips of the ministers of the lower seats, we should pass over with indifference. We cannot believe for instance that it was from ignorance that a clergyman of the Church of England in Montreal, could have so spoken of the Roman Catholic Church and her teachings, as the Rev. Mr. H. H. Waters, M.A., is reported in the *Daily News*, of the 28th ult., to have spoken in a sermon delivered in Trinity Church on Sunday evening, Jan. 21st.

We are not going to enter into any controversy on the subject in the sense of defending what the Church teaches. Our controversy with the Rev. Mr. Waters, M.A., is simply as to a matter of fact—Does the Roman Catholic Church teach that which that reverend gentleman attributes to her? or does she teach the very contradictory? This controversy can be best brought to an issue by placing in juxtaposition the words of Mr. Waters, as reported in the *Daily News*, and those of the recognized and authoritative exponents of Roman Catholic doctrine:—

REV. MR. WATERS.
"Popery teaches us that works done before justification produce that grace, and that a man may not only do sufficient to save himself, but may also perform 'works of supererogation,' which may be applied to the salvation of others."

COUNCIL OF TRENT.

De Justificatione.

Si quis dixerit hominem suis operibus, quæ vel per humanam naturam, vel per legis doctrinam fieri, absque divina gratia, posse justificari coram Deo: anathema sit.—Can. 1.

Si quis dixerit homines, sine Christi Justitia per quam nobis meruit justificari; aut per eam ipsam formaliter justos esse: anathema sit.—Can. 2.

Si quis dixerit justificatum, vel sine speciali auxilio Dei, in accepta justitia perseverare posse, vel cum eo non posse: anathema sit.—Can. xxii.

Gratias autem justificandi ideo dicuntur, quia nihil eorum quæ justificationem præcedunt, sive fides, sive opera, ipsam justificationis gratiam promerentur.—Dec. cap. 8.

CATECHISM OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT.

"Neither can we without the assistance of divine grace, perform those actions which are acceptable to God."

The teachings of the Catholic Church on the merits of Christ are also so clearly set forth in her Office for the dead, that there can be no conceivable excuse for misrepresenting them:—"Rex tremendæ majestatis, qui salvandos salvas gratis."

It is therefore evident that the Roman Catholic Church so far from teaching what Mr. Waters pretends Popery teaches—teaches the exact contradictory; to wit—That no man by his own works, and apart from the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ can be justified; that without special divine grace or assistance even the justified man can not persevere; and that we are justified gratuitously, because nothing that precedes justification, no works of the unjustified, can merit it.

Is it then from ignorance, or from malice, that a clergyman of the Church of England

stands up in his pulpit and utters such monstrous untruths? From ignorance we would fain hope and believe; but then it is incredible that one who has received a University education, and has made his elements in theology should be so deplorably ignorant. And yet this stuff that the Rev. Mr. Waters, M.A., lays before his flock, is the stuff upon which they live, and on which their anti-Popery prejudices are nurtured.

Under the caption "*Devouring Widow's Houses*," the *Witness* of the 25th ult., tells a strange story, intended no doubt to strike very hard on Catholic priests; but which to us seems to miss its object altogether, and to fall with terrible force upon the very person whom the *Witness* designs to hold up to public pity as the victim of priestly intrigues. For the sake of the M. Mathieu alluded to, and whom the *Witness* taxes with the crime of conspiring to defraud his wife, we hope the story is not true. We give it, with this proviso, as we find it in the columns of our contemporary.

M. Mathieu is, or was, a wealthy farmer of Lachenaie, who had amassed a considerable fortune, about \$200,000. In virtue of the terms of his marriage contract he was in "community of goods" with his wife, who had therefore certain legal as well as moral claims upon his property. These claims M. Mathieu, so the *Witness* tells us—but we do not believe him—wished to evade, and took steps in consequence to defraud his wife out of her legal dues. But we will let the *Witness* speak for himself.

"Like many of those who acquired large fortunes he,—M. Mathieu—felt reluctant to abandon the control of half of his properties to his wife, with whom he was in community, according to the common law of Canada. Being not in a condition to resort to a judicial separation of property, he adopted a singular mode of keeping out of the community a considerable portion of his acquisitions. There lived with him an old maiden sister, over whom he thought he had an absolute control. He entered into partnership with her, and acquired everything under the joint name of himself and his sister."

We do not pretend to clearly understand the nature of the transaction above described by the *Witness*; but if truly described, it bears "conspiracy to defraud" stamped on the face of it. Unable after marriage to obtain a legal dispensation from the terms or conditions of his marriage contract—which terms however it was always in his power to have determined before marriage—M. Mathieu is represented as endeavoring by means of a bogus partnership with "an old maiden sister" whom he thought he could mould to his will, to deprive his wife of the full benefit of the said contract. But the scheme did not succeed so well as was expected; the best laid schemes of mice and men have oft been known to fail afore now, *teste Burns*, and so it turned out in the present instance.

The "old maiden sister over whom M. Mathieu thought he had an absolute control" had it seems a will of her own, and did not quite approve of being made a catspaw of by her brother, or a convenience for pulling the nuts, which M. Mathieu was to munch, out of the matrimonial fire. She was on intimate terms with the parish priest, and this aroused her partner's suspicions; as the poet says he began "to smell a mice," and determined to come to an explanation with his old maiden sister, anticipating of course no difficulty, or obstacles from one "over whom he thought he had an absolute control." So at once, "he requested his sister to arrange matters with him, and to make a deed to take effect after her death, and to secure by that deed her share in the joint concern to his twelve or thirteen children."

This, so runs the story in the *Witness*, to his dismay she refused to do; at the same time giving her partner to understand that she had intentions of disposing of her own shares in the partnership concern in favor of religious societies.

This was of course a terrible blow to M. Mathieu; so—

"on the 1st of January, instant, 1872, he called on the curate to see if he could not enlist his sympathies."

But no. The curate, hard-hearted man that he was, declined in any manner to mix himself with such a very questionable transaction, and is said to have even approved of the old lady's charitable intentions with respect to the disposal of her own property. And so the catastrophe arrived.

"The shock was more than poor Mathieu could bear; he was instantly struck with apoplexy and paralysis. He lingered during a week, and died without being able to pronounce other words than these: 'She refuses to sign. She—!'"—*Witness*, 25th ult.

The moral that our contemporary expects its readers to draw from the above is, that all bequests made to Catholic religious societies or ecclesiastical persons, should be null, should the testator happen to die within six months of the date of such bequest. We, on the contrary, see in it rather a warning against bogus partnerships, and fraudulent conspiracies to set aside, and defeat the provisions of a marriage contract.

But as we have no great reliance on the veracity of the narrator; as the late M. Mathieu always enjoyed the highest reputation for honest dealing, and as we know how utterly

unworthy of credit our contemporary is, how recklessly regardless of truth when treating of matters in which are at issue the honor and interests of Catholic ecclesiastical persons—we take the precaution of saying that we do not vouch for the truth of the above story; and that as, if true, it imputes to the deceased M. Mathieu, who always enjoyed the highest character, dishonest conduct, so respect for the memory of the deceased, and the surviving members of his estimable family prompts us to believe that it is false. Whether true or false, however, it is the *Witness*' story, not ours, and we do but copy it, as we will also copy its refutation, if any deem it worthy of being refuted.

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Catholics of New Brunswick are carrying out energetically their determination not to sit down quietly under the insult, and injury offered them by their tyrannical, and odious rulers. We give in another column copious extracts from the *St. John's Freeman* showing the firm resolve of the people, and the nature of their demands, as explained by their excellent Bishop. We trust that such help as can be given to our ill-treated friends in New Brunswick by our Dominion Legislature, will be freely tendered to them by the friends of Freedom of Education in Canada. The simplest solution of the difficulty would certainly be found in falling back upon the Voluntary Principle in Education as in Religion, and leaving the School to be supported in the same manner as the Church; but this is not what we seek. We are content to see State provision for Education; but we ask that it shall be so made as not to outrage the conscience of Catholics. If Protestants would consent to this the matter would soon be arranged; but failing in this we see no resource but in insisting upon the Voluntary Principle. If its application be good for the Church, it cannot but suffice for the School.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to a pamphlet advertised in our columns for sale, and designed as a reply to those who are ever harping on the Spanish Inquisition, and the crimes of which that instrument, not of Papal, but of Spanish, tyranny, was undoubtedly guilty. The pamphlet is from the pen of our correspondent *Sacerdos*, so long known to, and so highly appreciated by our readers; its facts, for it deals in facts, not theories, are all given upon Protestant testimony, and very frequently on that of the great Protestant historian Hume; and from these facts to the writer's conclusions the inference is obvious and inevitable. The low price of the work, 5 cents, puts it within the reach of every one, and we anticipate for it a quick and extensive sale.

FETE OF THE SUPERIOR OF NICOLET COLLEGE, DRAMATICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—This festival which was postponed from the 21st Dec. last, took place on the 17th ult., with great success, at the above institution.

Invitations were issued to all the ex-students and priests educated in the Seminary, and preparations made for their reception. The arrivals commenced as early as the night of the 16th ult., and continued pouring in all the next day. His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, who honored the day with his presence, arrived about 4.15 p.m.

The students had, in the meantime, erected a stage in their Recreation Hall, and at 5 p.m., the company repaired thither, and listened to speeches from the students to their worthy superior, Rev. T. Caron. The speeches were, in the French, Latin and English languages respectively, and were rendered in a very able manner by Messrs. R. Gaisse, E. Dugay and M. Sulhivan. After the speeches the guests took dinner; and at 7.50 p.m., again repaired to the recreation hall, where a great treat awaited them in the shape of a Dramatic performance by the students, consisting of a Drama styled *The Malediction*, and an extract from *The Forced Marriage* by Moliere. The characters in *The Malediction* were very creditably personated as follows:—Vasco de Gomez, Mr. A. Blondin; Don Alonzo, Mr. O. Beauchesne; Don Lopez, Mr. A. Tremblay; Tarik, Mr. R. Cuisse; Pedro, Mr. N. Belisle; Pedrillo, Mr. P. Brassard; Fabricio, Mr. P. Gutras; Ibrahim, Mr. E. Dugay; Juanino, Mr. E. L'Amey, Abdallah, G. Beaudry; Mendoza, Mr. E. Proulx; Marrietto, Mr. Fortier; Basillio, Mr. Lee.

Considering the difficulty of obtaining the requisite scenery and dresses, the piece was admirably performed. Pedrillo, kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter; Messrs. Blondin, Tremblay & Beauchesne, performed their parts in a manner almost professional, and indeed all the characters were very well personated, and the curtain was drawn on the last scene, amidst well merited applause, at about 10.15 p.m. This was followed by the Song of the Mountaineers by the college choir, and the manner in which it was executed speaks well

for their talented professor, Mr. O. De-Chatillion.

The scene from the *Forced Marriage*, although the last, was by no means the least part of the evening's amusements. The characters were represented by Mr. N. Gharland as Pancratius, P. Gutras as Sgourrel, and I. Valentia as Marvorius. The young gentlemen entered fully into the spirit of their parts and the Philosopher, Sceptic and Marriage stricken personages, all deservedly gained the kind applause of the audience.

Before concluding it is necessary to say a word in praise of the young gentlemen composing the College band, who furnished the following beautiful selections between the acts. 1. Cornflour Waltz, 2. Le Corsaire, 3. St. Irene, 4. La Retraite des Zouaves. Great credit is due to Mr. Chatillion for his indefatigable exertions in keeping together the band under many difficulties, and of the interest he takes in its improvement the manner in which they played that evening speaks for itself.

It was about 11.50 when the company retired. From 60 to 70 priests and his Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, were present, beside the students and a large number of the laity. For my own part I never spent a more delightful evening and I am sure every one present was well pleased with the evenings entertainment, and well rewarded for his journey to Nicolet. If there was anything to regret, it was because it was so soon over.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The *Miner* complains, and with good reason, that public documents of general interest, are issued in the English language only; that owing to the want of proper precautions at Ottawa, the French language is becoming to a certain extent ignored; and our contemporary concludes with the following appropriate comments on the injustice to which its compatriots are thereby exposed:—

"Were the Government and Legislature of Quebec to treat in the matter of English publications, the English of Lower Canada, as the French Canadians of the Confederation at large are treated, there would soon arise a cry of indignation which would be heard from Cape Breton to the shores of the Pacific."

In the House of Assembly at Toronto on the 23rd inst., Mr. Blake moved a Resolution expressing the regret of the House that no effectual steps had been taken to bring to justice the murderers of Scott. The motion was carried by 62 votes, there being only one dissident.

CONVERSION.—The Rev. Mr. Bradley formerly a minister of the Episcopalian sect, in New York, was on Wednesday of last week reconciled to the Catholic Church, making his profession of faith, and receiving as is usual in such cases, conditional baptism. The Reverend Father McGlynn officiated on the interesting occasion.

Father Langeake, the celebrated Jesuit preacher, has been on a visit to Kingston where he has created a great impression. On Sunday he preached in St. Mary's Cathedral, in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and a collection amounting to \$183 was taken up.

The mortality of the City has risen to 133 for last week. Of the deaths 32 are put down to the small pox, which prevails chiefly amongst the young who have never been vaccinated. Out of 55 fatal cases that have been enquired into, it appears that 51 occurred amongst the unvaccinated or imperfectly vaccinated. This should be a warning to all.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—The meeting of our Legislature has been postponed—in order, we suppose, that the proceedings of the U. States Congress with regard to the Treaty of Washington may be concluded, before the Dominion be called upon to take action thereon.

The route from Toronto to Manitoba has, says the *Gazette*, been so much improved, that next summer it will be possible to go from the first named to Fort Garry in twelve days.

A mass meeting of the Catholics of St. Johns, N.B., His Lordship the Bishop in the Chair, was held in the Cathedral, on Sunday, 28th ult. Strong resolutions were passed, and a firm determination expressed never to submit to the present iniquitous School system.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MY DEAR SIR,—Being well aware of the fact that you take a lively interest in everything connected with the growth and progress of our holy religion, I venture to pen the following brief account of a lecture lately delivered in St. Gregory's Catholic church, Picton, P. E. Co., on Friday evening the 12th ult., by the Rev. W. J. McKeogh, of the Archdiocese of Cashel, Ireland. The reverend gentleman, whose lecture on the "Introduction of Christianity into Ireland," kept the audience spell-bound for an hour, was listened to during its delivery with marked attention; and though

the sacredness of the place, and the respect due to the house of God, prevented the frequent outbursts of applause which certainly would have greeted the reverend gentleman in a public hall, still we could see from the bland smile of the audience how much they appreciated the lecture. In the course of his lecture Father McKeogh gave a graphic description of the ancient Abbey of Cashel, for the reconstruction of which he was commissioned by his venerated Diocesan, the Archbishop of Cashel, about two years ago—to collect funds in America. The Abbey of Cashel, remarked the lecturer, was one of the proudest monuments of Ireland's ancient faith, and a standing memorial of the piety and zeal displayed by her children in their exertions to sow broadcast the Seed of Christianity throughout the length and breadth of the land. Having glanced rapidly at the early history of the Irish Church, and the many sacrifices which her children made for the preservation of her faith, Father McKeogh concluded his brilliant lecture by paying a well-merited compliment to the Irish in America who had nobly and generously responded to the call of the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel. We were pleased to notice among those present at the lecture many of our esteemed and worthy townspeople of other denominations, who expressed their entire satisfaction at the very able manner in which the Reverend gentleman handled his subject. Immediately before and after the lecture, the audience was agreeably entertained by the singing of some select pieces of sacred music prepared for the occasion by the choir of the church under the supervision of our talented organist Mrs. Cameron.

Father McKeogh has, by his affable manner and gentlemanly deportment made for himself many friends in America, and we trust that a continuance of the generous patronage and warm support that have marked his charitable mission during the past few years, await him in the future.

PICTON, Jan. 20, 1872. SPECTATOR.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—February, 1872.—This monthly Bulletin of the Apostleship of Prayer come to us as usual filled with good things. It has the Approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore and is an excellent magazine for young people, the monthly reading of which is an efficacious means of fostering and developing in their souls the spirit of true devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The contents of the Current number are as under:—The Paradise of God; St. Blasius and his Companions; Historical Scenes of the Fourth Century of the Church; The Wanderer's Return, (Poetry); Thoughts before the Altar, (Poetry); Sonnet on the Sacred Heart, (Poetry); God our Father; The Saints Canonized by Pius IX; Solemn Consecration of the Society of Jesus to the Sacred Heart; General Intention; Graces Obtained; Affiliations to the Apostleship. The Subscription to this magazine is only \$2 per annum in advance. Parties desiring to subscribe will please address Rev. B. Sestini, S.J., Woodstock College, Howard Co., Md., enclosing the Amount of their Subscription.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—February, 1872.—The current number of this excellent monthly contains the following articles:—1. The Duties of the Rich in Christian Society, No. 1; 2. The House of York, c. 21, 22; 3. The New Outspoken Style; 4. Popular Objections to Papal Infallibility; 5. The Foxes of Foxville; 6. The Martyrs of Arcueil; 7. Veiled; 8. A Visit to Mammoth Cave; 9. Our Epiphany; 10. The Cosmic Philosophy; 11. St. Cecilia's Day in Rome; 12. Fleurauge, part I., c. 1, 2, 3; 13. Several Calumnies Refuted; or Executive Document, No. 37; 14. Affirmations; 15. An Afternoon at St. Lazare; 16. The International Association; 17. Our Catholic Libraries; 18. New Publications.

The Catholic World is sent free by mail on receipt by the Messrs. Sadler of 45 cents per number, or \$4.50 for yearly subscription.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—January, 1872.—The contents are as under:—Helika: Memoire d'un Vieux Maitre d'École, (Roman Canadian), suite; 2. Les Canadiens et Les Américains; 3. Le Saint Maurice, note de voyage; 4. Ballade, Poesie; 5. Louis Joliet, suite; 6. Chronique du Mois.

TESTIMONIAL TO DETECTIVE CULLEN.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following:— To Mr. Andrew Cullen, Detective of the Montreal Police Force:

Sir,—We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in presenting you with the amount opposite our names as a testimonial of your efficiency and ability, as shown by your arrest of Ouellette on the 21st inst. Nelson Wood & Co., J. E. Mullin & Co., Ogilvy & Co., D. Robertson, D. Musson & Co., Kingan & Kinloch, W. T. Benson, James Popham & Co., Henry J. Gear, M. Cuvillier, Amess, Millard & Co., W. R. Ross & Co., Lancelot Russell, John Duncan & Co., J. Ferrier & Co., G. Childs & Co., N. Leslie, Ovide St. Marie & Co., A. Urquhart & Co., and Smith, Cochran & Co. Each \$5. Montreal, Jan. 23rd, 1872. —Witness.

"WESTWARD HO!"—This is the title of a new paper which is to make its appearance on the 28th of next month in the City of Ottawa, and of which a Prospectus has been forwarded to us. Its aim will be to encourage immigration, by giving full and correct information to the emigrant classes of the British Empire of the resources of Canada, and the advantages which it presents.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. OLIVER KELLY V.G.

It is with the deepest sorrow we have to announce the death of the Very Rev. Oliver Kelly, Vicar General of the Diocese of Kingston, and parish priest of this city. The Very Rev. gentleman was born at Minea House, near Westport, County of Mayo, Ireland, in 1815, and was in his 57th year at the time of his death. He commenced his studies at St. Jarlath's, under the distinguished auspices of his uncle, the Most Rev. Dr. Oliver Kelly, the late Archbishop of Tuam. Having finished his collegiate course at that Institution, he went to Rome and entered the Propaganda, where he remained for seven years and returned to Ireland, one of the ripest scholars of his day. He was shortly after ordained a Priest by the late Right Rev. Dr. O'Higgins, Bishop of Ardagh, and appointed to the curacy of Castlebar. His father and mother having immigrated to Canada a few years before his ordination he could not rest contented until he followed them in 1845. He shortly after his arrival was appointed to the Parish of Brockville, where he by his great exertions erected a Church, to-day the fairest monument of his zeal and devotion to the service of God.

He officiated afterwards at Peterborough, where he left, in the schools and convents, built during his incumbency of that parish, further evidence of his zeal and usefulness. The Bishop of Kingston with whom he had been for years on the most intimate terms, persuaded him to take charge of the parish of Kingston only a short twelve months ago. He entered on his duties with the good wishes of his new parishioners—who were not unacquainted with his merits—and to whom he soon endeared himself by his zeal, his piety and unassuming manners. He was not fond of display, and many of the virtues that distinguished this good and learned priest were only known to those who were the recipients of his charity and the witnesses of the efforts he daily made to assuage the sorrow and alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted by sickness or poverty.

Few if any in this country perhaps were aware that when he left his native diocese and followed the fortunes of his parents whom he loved and revered as only could such a son, he was presented with a most flattering address—accompanied by a very substantial token of regard—signed by the present most distinguished Archbishop of Tuam, the clergy and gentry of Mayo. He was also favored by a letter from His Grace containing the most affectionate expressions of his friendship, and assuring him that if ever he returned to his native land a place would be reserved for him in his archdiocese. Alas! he is now no more, and the people who knew him best will ever mourn his loss and revere his memory. It can be truly said of him that he was a good priest, a ripe scholar and a most devoted son of the church. Loved and revered he has passed away and his memory shall long remain engraven upon the hearts of those who knew him.—Kingston Whig 25 ult.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN'S N. B. ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

On Sunday morning his Lordship the Bishop addressed the congregation at the 9 o'clock mass on the School question. He said that he had abstained from speaking to them on that subject for some time past, in the hope that the Government or the Trustees for the City and Portland might grant them some small instalment of justice by taking on some reasonable terms, the large graded schools in both sections of the parish, under the care of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity. But in this vain hope he had been disappointed. It would indeed have been only an instalment of what the Catholics claimed in justice by their petition to the Legislature when this School Law was under consideration; that is, the right under the law to have Denominational Schools, with their own taxes to support them, and their fair share of other public moneys, in every district where they were sufficient in number to form a school. This is granted all over the two Canadas—to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada and to the Catholic minority in Upper Canada. But in the Province of New Brunswick the claims of the Catholic minority, forming one-third of the whole population and over, are to receive no consideration at the hands of the Protestant majority, their fellow-citizens. After the great sacrifices Catholics had made in this City and other parts of the Province in the establishment of Schools for the education of their children, and Schools which were virtually free—Schools which the Trustees in this City and Portland acknowledged to be far superior to any others to be found here—they had a right to expect more justice and fairer treatment from the Protestant majority. Several members of the Government came to him, while the School Bill was under consideration, and assured him that justice should be done to the Catholics at least with regard to their schools already established the same as in Halifax. But when preparations began to be made for carrying out the law, we saw enough to make us fear that the declarations and promise of the Government members regarding our schools were easily forgotten by them. Nearly all their appointments in connection with the carrying out of the law indicated this, and part of the regulations issued by the Board of Education appeared expressly directed against the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity and the schools in which they taught; whilst at the same time the Chief Superintendent is said to be a Protestant Minister and Protestant Ministers are appointed to offices under him, and nearly all the Protestant schools in this city connected with Protestant churches are taken by the Trustees, and the Grammar School, the Principal of which is a Protestant clergyman, the Chairman of which is the Rector of Trinity Church, is also taken. Of all this we would not complain if equal justice were meted out to us, because this is really the denominational system for Protestants whilst it is injustice and persecution against the conscience of Catholics. At the same time he was happy to be able to say that numbers of fair minded Protestants think as we do on this all important subject, and sympathize strongly with us in the injustice we are subjected to. Many had so expressed themselves to him. And this liberal feeling must continue to grow and increase as people come to understand the question better and its important bearing on the welfare of society and the country. The Attorney General, the author of this law so unjust towards Catholics, declared that our schools under the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity could be taken on by the Trustees under the law and that it had been so intended, and he made this declaration to the Chair, and the St. John Board of Trustees; but the majority of the Trustees by the direction of Mr. Rand, as you have seen by the papers, refused to act in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General. And another strange inconsistency is that the same Mr. Rand, some time previously, had told Mr. Barker, Chairman of the Portland Board of Trustees, that the schools of the Sisters of Charity and Christian Brothers could be taken as they were in Halifax. Catholics asked for no unreasonable privileges; they asked to interfere in no way with the rights of their

fellow citizens of other denominations; but they claimed that in New Brunswick, as in every other part of the Dominion of Canada, their conscientious claims in this most important question of the education of their children should be respected, and they should never cease urging their claims by every legitimate means in their power until they were granted. It would be a gross injustice and wrong to take money out of their pockets by process of law to support what they build up Protestant schools, whilst they, the Catholics, were obliged to impose a second heavy voluntary tax upon themselves to support their own schools established long before this unjust law was thought of. However, for the sake of conscience and their children, they would do it. The Bishop then said he would not say more to them at present; but that in a few days a public meeting of the parishioners would be held to make arrangements for supporting the schools and even increasing the accommodation if necessary.—St. John Freeman.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Fredericton, N.B. held in St. Dusan's Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening, the 11th ult., at which the Rev. J. McDevitt was unanimously chosen Chairman and Patrick C. McManus Secretary, the following Resolutions and Resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we believe religion is the true basis of education, without which no system, however plausible, can be sound and fundamental; and

Resolved, That the present system of education in New Brunswick is not established on religious principles, God and revelation having been excluded therefrom by special Act of Parliament; and

Resolved, That such a Godless system is fraught with danger to the faith and morals of our children; therefore

Resolved, That we will neither encourage nor recognize a system so obstructive in its tendencies, not only to our own children but to society at large; and further

Resolved, That we consider it arbitrary and unjust and an infringement on the rights and privileges of a free people to compel us to support a system of education to which we are conscientiously opposed; and further

Resolved, That we will use every constitutional means to repeal or modify a law which we believe was conceived in iniquity, begotten in perfidy, and is being fostered in hypocrisy; and further

Resolved, That we regard the 20th clause of the regulations of the Board of Education as a direct insult to the whole Catholic body of New Brunswick, an indelible disgrace to those who conceived it, and an indestructible monument of their bigotry and intolerance.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Colonial Farmer, New Brunswick Reporter, St. John Freeman and Globe for publication.

P. C. McMANUS, Secretary.

The pernicious habit that some medical men have of indiscriminately prescribing alcoholic beverages to their patients, is well and strongly condemned in the following article which appears in the British Medical Journal, over the signatures of some of the most eminent medical practitioners in the British Islands:—

As it is believed that the inconsiderate prescription of large quantities of alcoholic liquors by medical men for their patients has given rise, in many instances, to the formation of intemperate habits, the undersigned, while unable to abandon the use of alcohol in the treatment of certain cases of disease, are yet of opinion that no medical practitioner should prescribe it without a sense of grave responsibility. They believe that alcohol, in whatever form, should be prescribed with as much care as any powerful drug and that the directions for its use should be so framed as not to be interpreted as a sanction for excess, or necessarily for the continuance of its use when the occasion is past.

They are also of opinion that many people immensely exaggerate the value of alcohol as an article of diet; and, since no class of men sees so much of its ill effects, and possess such power to restrain its abuse, as members of their own profession, they hold that every medical practitioner is bound to exert his utmost influence to inculcate habits of great moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors. Being also firmly convinced that the great amount of drinking of alcoholic liquors among the working classes of this country is one of the greatest evils of the day, destroying more than anything else, the health, happiness, and welfare of those classes, and neutralizing to a large extent the great industrial prosperity which Providence has placed within the reach of this nation, the undersigned would gladly support any wise legislation which would tend to restrict, within proper limits, the use of alcoholic beverages, and gradually introduce habits of temperance.

George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

George Birk, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

J. E. Paget, M.D., D.C.L. Oxon., President of the General Council of Medical Education.

Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Cesar H. Hawkins, F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.

William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.

Jas. Paget, F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen.

Richard Quain, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen.

John Hilton, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen.

W. White Cooper, F.R.C.S., Surgeon General in Ordinary to the Queen.

E. H. Snodgrass, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

George D. Pollock, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Thos. King Chambers, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales.

Henry W. Achard, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford; Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales.

Arthur Farr, M.D., F.R.S., Physicians-Accoucheur to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

George T. Green, M.D., Physician-Accoucheur to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Francis Hawkins, M.D., Physician to the Queen's House-hold.

T. Spencer White, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household.

T. G. Logan, M.D., K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Honorary Physician to the Queen.

Thomas Longmore, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General, Army Medical Staff; Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School; Honorary Surgeon to the Queen.

J. Ronald Martin, Knight, G.B., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals; Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

H. H. Measey, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General; Head of Sanitary Branch, Army Medical Department.

Thomas Crawford, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Head of the Medical Branch, Army Medical Department.

T. Graham Baillie, M.D., F.R.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Head of the Statistical Branch, Army Medical Department.

W. C. Maclean, C.B., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General; Professor of Military Medicine, Army Medical School, Netley.

E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley.

William Aitken, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Army Medical School.

William Johnstone Fyfe, M.D., Surgeon-Major; Assistant Professor of Medicine, Army Medical School.

And 237 other physicians and surgeons attached to metropolitan and provincial hospitals.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridge's Refuge, ending Saturday, 3th inst. —

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes Males (354), Females (96), England (41), Ireland (44), Scotland (35), P. Canadians (39), Total (441).

BREKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled.—James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a man named Prudent Bertrand, 46 years of age, while working on a scaffolding of a new house in Sydenham street, fell to the ground, a distance of about fourteen feet; and striking his head upon the ice, fractured his skull and broke his neck. He was conveyed to his home, where the last rites of the Church were administered to him by Rev. Mr. Campion. Every thing which could be done to save his life, was without avail, and he expired in about half an hour. He leaves three orphan children, the eldest a boy of 19, the second is a little girl of 13 who had kept the house since her mother's death, which occurred about two years ago, and the youngest a child of about eight years old.—Gazette 25 ult.

We have been shown a spurious \$5 bill on the "Union Bank," which institution has no existence at the present day, if it ever had. The front of the note is of a pale color, and the back is printed on red with a series of discs. It is easy to distinguish the spurious bill from the \$5 note of the "Union Bank of Lower Canada," as the whole of the "fives" of this bank have the word "Quebec" printed thereon immediately under the words five dollars, with the name of the bank printed on the back in French, with a series of irregular green discs.—Witness.

The people of the Maritime Provinces are determined not to be behind with schemes for new railways. Besides those in course of construction, others are projected between Annapolis and Yarmouth, Annapolis and Liverpool, New Glasgow and the Strait of Canso, from the Strait of Canso to Louisbourg, and others in Cape Breton. These are all Nova Scotian projects, but New Brunswick is also waking up.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN MONTREAL.—Mr. John J. Arnton has placed in our hands a list of the sales of property effected by him in the last eleven months. The transactions in this line for the past year have been more numerous and probably more important, than those of any former year. An interesting circular has been published, showing an average increase of over 50 per cent in the value of real estate in this city almost within a twelve-month.—Witness.

A very malignant type of scarlet fever is at present affecting the ordinary healthy village of Hayner. Attended by "black throat" it runs its course in a few hours. In one family, that of Mr. M. Sullivan, four deaths occurred within a week. The violence and rapidity of the disease seem to baffie all medical treatment.

FALLING IN OF THE ROOF OF THE DRILL SHED.—A few minutes before nine o'clock last night the large roof of the Drill Shed on Craig st., fell in with a crash. Several minutes previous to this a man coming down St. Gabriel street heard a noise like the report of a gun, which was quickly followed by another. Not knowing how to account for the unusual sounds, he proceeded on his way, but was soon stopped by hearing a succession of sharp reports, and looking towards the Drill Shed he was surprised to see nearly the entire roof disappear in the building with a crash. Crowds began to assemble, and a batch of policemen soon arrived, who took charge of the ruins. The roof, with the exception of a small portion at the North-East end, had fallen in and lay crumpled on the floor of the shed. The Band of the P. of W. Rifles had a narrow escape from death. They were assembled in their band-stand, according to custom, for the purpose of practice, when they were disturbed first by the gas going out, and afterwards by several loud reports, followed by a shower of stones thrown through the window. Thinking they were being attacked by a mob, they continued to play loud, but another shower of stones, and the appearance of a man at the window so enraged them that they rushed out of the Army into the Drill Shed, where they at once discovered the state of affairs. Remaining quiet for a few minutes, they were rescued from their dangerous position by some persons outside, who broke the rear door of the Shed. The towers of the building, especially those on Craig street, are partially ruined, and will, we believe, require to be taken down. It is, of course, hard to say what was the cause of the accident, but there is little doubt that the sudden change of temperature yesterday had something to do with it.—Witness 24 ult.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONTREAL CORPORATION FIREWOOD.—The Corporation Fuel Committee have decided to distribute the fuel in the following manner:—The Protestants will be able to obtain wood from the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on the same terms that it was formerly sold at by the Council. French Catholics in the East-end will be served by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, through the Rev. Father Campion, and in the West end, by the same Society, through the Rev. Mr. Vercaillan, of St. Joseph street. Irish Catholics, will apply to the St. Patrick's Society. The principle has been observed in the distribution that two-thirds of the population are Catholics, and the other third Protestants. The wood which was made a gift to the city will be distributed gratis on the above system.

We see by the Hamilton Standard that the nine-hour movement is on foot, and that a mass meeting of the working men of that city will be held at the McChanic's Hall on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the possibility of the nine-hour movement.

A MODEL MAGISTRATE.—According to a Brantford (Ont.) telegram, the Mayor and other prominent citizens of that place were before the Police Magistrate on Thursday morning last, and fined \$1 25 each for not clearing the snow off their sidewalks. We would recommend to the City Council here, to make a bid for the services of that Magistrate immediately—if not sooner.

Dr. STERRY HUNT.—The Engineering and Mining Journal, published in New York, says that all American disciples of science will rejoice at the news that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt has accepted the chair of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A son of New England by birth, Dr. Hunt has been for many years an exile from his native land, though not under circumstances of particular discomfort or woe. Certainly the world has treated him well; the laurels which he won in his youth have clustered more and more thickly around his prime; and he returns to abide among us, bringing with him a ripe and fruitful fame. We say candidly that in our opinion his strongest points are not the ones which controversy has made most prominent. Many persons who know him as a brilliant theorist are perhaps not aware of his remarkable familiarity with all the technical applications of science in chemistry, mining and metallurgy, of which his recently introduced and highly successful copper extraction process is an illustration. But all these qualities could be exhibited in Canada as well as here; literature and invention and scientific research have no nationality. What we gain by his return to this country for permanent residence is the advantage of his personal teaching at the institution which has so long served his services, and the great social pleasure of his more frequent intercourse with his professional brethren—a term which is synonymous with his friends.

WOOD FOR THE POOR.—The inhabitants of St. Therese are going to follow the good example of the inhabitants of St. Jerome, and will send in a quantity of wood to be distributed among the poor of the city.

CARRIAGE A CO.—Simeon Haman, licensed carrier, No. 260, was on Saturday morning brought before the Recorder and fined thirteen dollars including costs for carrying on the 21st ult. the corpse of a child in his sleigh. The carrier pleaded that he was hired by O. J. J. Normand to take the body to the cemetery and he had a one so not knowing it to be against the law. The Recorder held that the case was too serious to be overlooked and he would impose a fine that the next person who would come before him charged with a similar offence would be sent to jail without the option of a fine. The child, it was stated, at the time of its death was covered with a rash very like small-pox.—Gazette.

Died. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Damien Cronin, Timber Merchant, Lime-ick, which took place at his residence, William Street, Liverpool, on Sunday, the 24th Dec. Deceased was an old and respected citizen, and sprung from the City of Cork, whose brave old sire shed a lustre on the history of the City of the six-tided Treaty. He was in the 24th year of his age, and leaves a large family to mourn the loss of a good father and a true-hearted, honest Irishman. His remains were interred in the beautiful new cemetery, Mount St. Laurence. May his soul rest in peace. Deceased was a brother of Mr. W. F. Cronin, of this city.

JUST PUBLISHED: THE ENGLISH INQUISITION WORSE THAN THE SPANISH; BY SACERDOS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—PRICE 5 CENTS. CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.



GRAND CONCERT IN THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Monday Evening, 5th Feb., 1872. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Concert to commence at 8 p.m. TICKETS 25 cents. RESERVED SEATS 50 cents. Wm. J. BRENNAN, Secretary.

PROVISOIR OF QUEBEC. In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. DAME ISABELLE ANNIE JOHNSON, wife of ISAAC EBBITT of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, heretofore authorized by Judicial authorization for the prosecution of this suit, Plaintiff.

ISAAC EBBITT, aforesaid of the said City of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against the said Defendant. Montreal, 22nd January, 1872. L. N. BENJAMIN, Atty for Plaintiff.

WANTED. Immediately for the Male Separate School of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS R. G. MALE TEACHER, must be of good moral character, and well recommended by his Priest. Salary \$400 per annum. Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustees. Belleville Ont., Dec. 18th 1871.

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

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS will be received until the 5th February next for the building of a Seminary at Lindsay; white brick; 72 x 54; 3 Stories high; Mansard roof. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. M. STAFFORD, Priest. Lindsay, Jan. 12, 1872.

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

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Jan 26.—A special cable despatch says Thiers is endeavouring to secure the complete evacuation of France by the German troops.

The Bonapartist agents are very active in the army. They are distributing pamphlets, urging the restoration of the Empire as the cure of all the woes of France.

A new national federation on a Communist basis is organizing in Paris.

A protest against the pending education bill, signed by 71 bishops, has been sent to the Assembly.

The Pope has sent a letter to the conductors of the Monde, approving their resolution to discontinue all Sunday work in connection with that journal.

The spirit which animated the people after the events of 1792 and 1793 animates them still, and Saturnalia of blood and buffoonery are as possible now as they were then.

PARIS, JAN. 6.—The Parisian Press Union, which, as your readers will remember, consisted at its formation of upwards of 20 journals, carried the seeds of dissolution within itself.

I am anxious to put all this carefully on record now, because when the Commune or the Empire come again, the Party of Order will say that it is somebody else's fault.

The "Incident Dupanloup" has excited far more interest during the past week than the Paris elections, and is not yet exhausted.

PIEDMONT.—THE COST OF REVOLUTION.—Spain knows something of what revolution costs; France knows still more; while Italy can boast of even a deeper experience.

though it is only to be expected that boldness and vehemence and independence should be hated and condemned by the timid and weak and servile. The leading organs to which I have referred preach toleration to M. Dupanloup, and practise it by recommending to the Conservative electors of Paris M. Vautrain, the Mayor of the 18th Maroh, an occasion upon which they all pushed their doctrines of toleration to such an extent that at last they tolerated the Commune.

From the following article it will appear that one of the best and most serious preachers of the Paris Press is the Figaro, which expresses itself more strongly than I have ventured to do. After quoting Queen Victoria's letter, M. Xavier Byrna says:—

"England has faith in Royalty, but without self-humiliation before it. It regards it, to use the expressions of The Times, in commenting upon and admiring this letter, as an instrument of the happiness and liberty which the English nation enjoys. England and Royalty, again says The Times, are but one; one sustains the other, they are so identified one with the other that the sufferings of the nation trouble the heart of the Sovereign as the afflictions of the Sovereign are deeply felt by the nation.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—In the Spanish Cortes, Dias said it was quite time to cede Cuba to the United States. He was howled down by the whole House.

A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The surprised members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by a few supporters of the Ministry.

ITALY.—The hostility displayed by the authorities of the new Empire has at length succeeded in rousing the Catholics of Germany to a sense of the dangers which their liberties will run if they do not promptly take advantage of the safeguards still afforded by the Constitution.

for the extreme lightness of their taxation as compared with England and other countries, while the States of the Church were, in this respect, amongst the most favoured. It might fairly have been expected that unification, by reducing the number of Courts, would have still further lightened taxation. How far this is the case will be seen from the following facts, which are furnished by comparative tables of the amount of taxes levied on the inhabitants of different countries.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE.—It is stated on good authority that the advisers of Victor Emmanuel have adopted a line of policy which they think will ensure the departure of the Pope from Rome. By the absence of the Holy Father, they imagine they would ensure a cessation of the unpleasant comparisons which are daily made between the shortcomings of the new regime, which promised so much, and the steady and quiet rule of the Pope.

Fearful of being ejected from power, in favour of M. Rattazzi, before sharing the spoils of the Religious institutions of Rome, the Italian Ministry has resolved to proceed wholesale with the work of expropriation. By the simple means of a Royal warrant the Italian law concerning ecclesiastical property is to be applied to the annexed provinces.

DEATH OF A GARIBALDIAN.—One of the leading supporters of Garibaldi has just died. On the approach of death, he asked the assistance of a priest; and was attended by one of the Jesuits attached to the Civita Catholica. After receiving the sacraments in a penitent manner, he confessed, in the presence of several witnesses, to 18 undiscovered murders; and made such revelations as to the plans of the masonic sect, of which he was one of the chiefs, that it was judged necessary to communicate the matter to the civil authorities.

ROME.—From the windows of the Vatican the Holy Father looks out upon a city that remains faithful to him, although it is under the heel of a foreign soldiery. Crushed by taxation, and deprived of its former sources of wealth, Rome remains quiet because resistance would be for the present unavailing; but the feelings of the real Romans are sufficiently manifested by the numerous deputations and addresses that have gone to the Vatican from every parish in the city; while the long lists of Government employes who have resigned their means of subsistence rather than draw the pay of the usurping Government affords a noble example—too rare in these times—of abody of men who will literally face starvation rather than violate conscience.—Tablet.

JUSTICE IN ROME.—The prisons in Rome are overcrowded, and grave complaints are made concerning the tardy administration of justice, or its semblance. One of the most rabid Italian journals tells us that persons accused of even the most trivial crimes, a pot-house brawl, suspected theft and such like matters, are kept three months waiting their examination, and are frequently nine months without being sentenced or acquitted. In the meanwhile arrests continue and even increase in number, owing to the great accession of crime which has accompanied the installation of the new regime.

GERMANY.—The hostility displayed by the authorities of the new Empire has at length succeeded in rousing the Catholics of Germany to a sense of the dangers which their liberties will run if they do not promptly take advantage of the safeguards still afforded by the Constitution.

representative assembly of United Germany, and United Germany numbers 25,000,000 non-Catholics to 15,000,000 Catholics. Nor are the anti-Catholic inclinations of the Reichstag to be measured merely by the necessary preponderance of Lutheran, Jew, and Infidel members. Mere non-Catholics might be disposed to allow to the Church the same liberty of conscience which they claim so loudly for themselves.

The lengths to which Prince Bismarck's creatures are prepared to go, have been sufficiently evinced in the insulting and iniquitous law for the arbitrary imprisonment of clergymen obnoxious to the authorities, to which we have already called attention. The temper of the Reichstag was such, in fact, that even the right of trial by a jury was refused to the intended objects of the penal statute. The simple decision of the judge or other magisterial official was declared to be legal warrant for an incarceration of two years.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.—The Berlin National Zeitung, in a recent article on the French reply to Prince Bismarck's late despatch, in which reply the French Minister for Foreign Affairs accuses the German Press of fanning the flame of the French animosity against Germany, observes:—

"We have long wondered at the toleration of the German Government with regard to the French Press. As that Press does not know what is due to the conquerors of its country, its understanding ought to be opened on the subject. Its daily and incredibly insolent abuse of the German Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor, the German troops, and, in short, of all that is German, and that under the very eyes of a German army of occupation, is indeed, so far as we know the history of the world, something unprecedented and unexampled. And this strikes us more when we think of the way in which the French acted when they were in Germany under similar circumstances. After the battle of Jena Schleiernacher preached most excellent sermons, first in Halle and afterwards in Berlin. In these discourses he did not excite the people to offer resistance to the intruders; but said, on the contrary, that perhaps still greater humiliations awaited us, and a still deeper fall from our previous eminence; he confined himself to preaching internal regeneration, he investigated the value of liberty of conscience, and of equality before the law; he recommended harmony, truth, and fidelity, and exhorted fathers of families and public functionaries to remain courageously at their posts and not to allow themselves to be distracted by external commotions—and yet this guardian of souls was one day taken by a French officer before Marshal Davoust to receive a warning against creating disturbances! This was an example of the French system of rule in a conquered and occupied country. And what German durst have ventured to attack Napoleon or his Marshals, or his soldiers, or the French nation by word of mouth or by writing?"

EXCOMMUNICATION OF FROBSCHAMMER.—We are informed by a "Lombard" telegram from Munich that the Archbishop has formally pronounced the sentence of excommunication upon Professor Frobschammer.

PRUSSIA DESERTING THE OLD CATHOLICS.—The Court of Berlin has already, it is said, repented of the support it was induced to render to the so-called Old Catholic movement. As the only result of the recent enactments against the church has been to unite all sections of German Catholicity more closely than ever, and to put an end to the various political divisions that previously existed; the advisers of the German Emperor have recognised the fact that to persevere in such conduct would probably result in the government's forfeiting all sympathy and support at the hands of its Catholic subjects.

FAILURE OF THE ANTI-CATHOLIC WAR IN GERMANY.—The recent legislation adopted by the Reichstag, for the purpose of injuring Catholicity, is having a very different effect. The attempted fusion of religious schools into institutions for mixed education without any religious character, has only succeeded in intensifying the fidelity of the people to the teachings of the Church. The law of civil marriage, too, has reacted against Protestantism. Catholics still adhere to the religious ceremony, and respect the Sacrament, with but very few exceptions; whilst of 226 Protestant marriages in the one town of Mannheim, only 85 were performed in church. So also hundreds of Protestant children are now left unbaptised. A further effect of the anti-Catholic policy has been the strengthening of the Catholic party, the centre, in the Reichstag, at the complementary elections, which have resulted in the displacement of many members who had broken their promises, in favour of reliable Catholics. Several members of the Liberal-Conservative fraction have also found it necessary to unite with the Centre on Catholic questions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—A desperate shooting affray occurred here last evening under the following circumstances:—During the war, the lands of John Clarkson, a wealthy Virginian, were sold for taxes, and yesterday he sued to recover the property. During the progress of the trial Clarkson called the defendant, United States Marshal Stack, a liar. Stack struck Clarkson, and a general melee ensued in which seven shots were fired. The room was small, and more than a dozen persons were present. Clarkson was shot four times, and one wound, being in the breast, is dangerous. All the parties are wealthy and respectable, and the affair has caused great excitement.

A good instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

HORSE-SHOING.—The operation of shoeing horses should be performed every third or fourth week according as the hoof may be active in its growth, or otherwise. If the growth of horn is exceedingly rapid, the heels will require to be lowered, and the toes shortened, at the end of three weeks; but if it is slow, the shoes should not be changed before the end of the fourth week. Unless there is some very special reason for it, however, they must never be permitted to remain on longer than this. We are quite certain many horses have the shape of their feet completely spoiled by wearing their shoes beyond the proper period or removing them; this they are allowed to do by way of economy, but it is an ill-timed attempt at saving. We have a great objection to what is called removing the shoes. It

is far better to have a new set than to re-apply the old ones. It is impossible to re-adjust the old shoes to the feet with sufficient accuracy, without taking nearly as much trouble as would suffice for the making of a new set. Hence, it will be found that horses never travel comfortably with them on. They are not properly adapted to the feet, and consequently the animal must suffer more or less pain from their application.

When the horse is judiciously and suitably shod he will go with ease and comfort immediately after he has come from the forge. It is only an excuse for bad workmanship to say he will improve in his action after his shoes have worn awhile. Instead of requiring time to bring the hoof to the shape of the shoe should have been accurately adapted to the shape of the foot at first.

The old shoes should be removed from the feet with great care, after the clenches have been cut. If they are dragged off in an awkward and careless manner, without cutting the clenches, the sole may be bruised and injured, or the edges of the wall may be cleft or broken. This part of the operation is seldom done with the neatness and care which it requires.

Content converts every thing near it to the highest perfection it is capable of. It irradiates every metal, and enriches lead with the properties of gold; it heightens gold into flame, flame into light, and light into glory; a single ray of it dissipates pain and melancholy from the person on whom it falls. In short, its presence naturally changes every place into a kind of heaven.

For several months past I have used Fells Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in the treatment of Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Z. S. EARLE, JR., M.D.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 355 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

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

SISTER GAUTHIER. MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

Most respectfully, J. B. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St.

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

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

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

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

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE. WANTED. A MALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma, for School No. 3 St. Columban, Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fecalings pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. Its universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging our selves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS. We pledge ourselves to the public, that Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take care to specify Dr. M'LANE'S, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those who wish to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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

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P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE, AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, Montreal, Sept. 30 1870.

1871. NEW PREMIUM LIST! FOR R. C. Separate School, Convents, Sunday Schools, Classes, & all Catholic Institutions.

- Little Catholic Library, 2mo., fancy cloth, 12 vols. in box \$1.60 per box. Little Catholic boy's Library, 32mo., fancy cloth, 12 vols. in box \$1.60 per box. Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo., fancy cloth, 12 vols. in box \$1.60 per box. Catholic Pocket Library, 32 mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols in box \$1.75 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 18 mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$2.40 per box. Brother Joseph's Library, royal 32 mo., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$2.40 per box. Catholic and Sunday School Library, square 24 mo, 1st series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$3.20 per box. Catholic and Sunday School Library, square 24 mo, 2nd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$3.20 per box. Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, etc., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$4.00 per box. do do do paper, 12 vols in set \$4.80 per set. Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, 1st series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$4.00 per box. do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$4.00 per box. do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box \$4.00 per box. do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box \$2.00 per box. Conscience Tales. Gilt backs and sides, fancy cloth, 8 vols in box \$5.35 per box. Canon Schmidt's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box \$2.00 per box. Maria Edgeworth's Tales, gilt back and sides, cloth, 14 vols in box \$1.60 per box. Library of Wonders, illustrated, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box \$1.25 per box. The Popular Library, containing Fabiola, Callista, etc., fancy cloth, 6 vols in box \$5.00 per box. do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box \$6.00 per box. The Popular Library, 2nd series, containing Catholic Legends, etc., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box \$4.00 per box. do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 9 vols in box \$7.50 per box. The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, etc., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box \$2.00 per box. do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box \$3.00 per box. Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Moscow, Life of Christ, etc., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box \$5.00 per box. do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box \$6.70 per box. Catholic World Library, containing Nellie Netterville, Diary of St. Mercy, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box \$5.00 per box. Ballantyne's Illustrated Miscellany, 12 vols., fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, (containing Chasing the Sun, etc.) 12 vols in set \$2.60 per set. The Home Library, containing the Young Crusader, Blind Agnes, etc., fancy cloth, gilt sides, 6 vols. assorted in box \$2.00 per box. The Instructive Tales, containing Fabers Tales of the Angels, Lorenzo, etc., fancy cloth, 7 vols, assorted in box \$3.75 per box. The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness, Peace of the Soul, etc., fancy cloth, 10 vols, assorted in box \$75c per box. The Christian Library, containing Lives of Eminent Saints, fancy cloth, gilt sides, 12 vols. assorted \$1.35

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Any book sold separately out of the box or set. One Thousand Tales, suitable for Premiums, fancy cloth, at 20c. 25c. 40c. 50c. 70c. 90c. 1.00 and upwards. Lace Pictures from 15c. to 2.00 per doz. Sheet Pictures from 40c. to 2.00 per doz. sheet, each sheet contains from 12 to 24 pictures.

FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER HIS CHARGE.) Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. doz. 50cts, retail 5 cts. " " of Toronto. doz. 50 cts, retail 5 cts. Catechism of Perseverance. " Ecclesiastical History. " Sacred History, by a Friend of Youth. " The History of Ireland.

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O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, PRACTICAL HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 221 M'GILL STREET, (NEAR NOTRE DAME) WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their friends and the public to their Stock, which has been Selected with the GREATEST Care from the BEST Houses in the Trade, and will be found COMPLETE in all its details. Montreal, May 10th, 1871.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on THURSDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes. MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

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.

MATTERS. 1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Calligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance; 9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

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.

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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. The character of the Stock—the present reduced prices of it—and the principle of insisting on ONE PRICE as the rule of the sale are facts, (when circulated through the entire City) that must induce any thinking person to spare half an hour for an inspection of the goods. During the first two weeks, the best of the Stock may probably be bought up by traders in the same business; so that those who can spare a little ready cash, will do wisely by making their call as early as possible.

MENS' PANTS DEPARTMENT. Lot 20—150 Black Doe Pants, \$4.25 for \$2.75. Lot 21—150 Black Doe Pants, \$5.50 for \$4. Lot 22—120 Extra Fine do \$6.50 for \$4.40. Of those and Fine Cassimere Pants, there is a very large assortment.

The Mechanics of the City are invited to an inspection of our large stock of Pants in which Goods there will be found to be a very considerable saving. The same fair proportion of Reduction will be made throughout ALL the Departments. Full catalogues of Sale to be had at our Store. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.

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An extensive assortment of Gold Chains, Seals, Tooth-picks, Pencils, and Charms, all warranted pure gold. Also, Gentlemen's Sets in Gold and Pearl. A call is respectfully solicited from all who may be requiring any of the above, before purchasing elsewhere. WM. MURRAY, No. 87 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

A. M. D. G. ST MARYS 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 Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

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TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Stratford, 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 6 A. M. Trains for Lachine at 8:00 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

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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 12:50 P. M. Mail Train at 2:15 P. M., arriving at Ottawa at 6:00 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 our loads. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

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Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10:25 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. for Quays, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville, Peabro, and Wakefield. Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 8:30 a.m., for Peterboro, Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quays, arriving at Port Hope at 11:40 a.m. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Toronto Times

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 Times

City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M., 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M., 8:30 P.M.

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This Syrup is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections. Its flavor is delicious, and its Balsamic, Expectant, Tonic and Healing Properties render it especially adapted to the annoying Coughs and Throat Affections so prevalent at this season of the year. It is for sale at the following respectable drug establishments, price 25c. per bottle. MEDICAL HALL, DEVINS & BOLTON E. MUIR, R. S. LATHAM, J. A. HARTE, RICHMOND SPENCER, JAMES GOULDEN, J. D. L. AMBROSSE, JOHN BINKS, LAFOND & VERNIER, SELLEY BROTHERS, MUNRO & JACKSON, T. D. REED, DR. DESJARDINS, DELORMIER & DUCLOS, DR. GAUTHIER, RICHARD BIRKS, TATE & COVERNTON.

And throughout the Dominion. Country merchants can be supplied by any of the above, or by the following wholesale houses, where also western druggists can send their orders:—EVANS, MERCER & CO., KERRY BROS. & CATHART, LYMANS, CLARE & CO., and wholesale and retail at the store of the Proprietor, HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Str. (Established 1859).

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