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#### BOOKS FOR JULY.

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# FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

"The Exiles of Erin."

(From the New York Irish American.) The following lecture was delivered by Father Burke, in the Academy of Music, New 16rk, on Wednesday evening, May 22nd, when the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity with people from all parts of the city and vicinity. The Rev. gentleman addressed his auditors as follows:-

Ladies and Gentlemen: One of the strongest passions, and the noblest, that God has im-

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land."

upon by men as a penalty and a grievance. placed upon the most rugged and barren soil. | tation of the Church and her own conscience, form of beauty in nature except her grandest drawn that sword, which she has wielded for it, even though he were placed to spend his tional sword; but never did Ireland's sword race, at one the most generous, the most kindhearted, and the most loving in the world. because the most Christian and the purest .native land (applause).

And yet, my friends, amongst the destinics of the nations, the destiny of the Irish race, from the earliest time, has been that of voluntary or involuntary exile, Two great features Celtic blood is, there is a taste for military orvery often, when it is not intended (laughter). higher and more glorious rays of faith,—this ther; they considered the matter, and passed a

of France, -France, which is of the same race, sitting in darkness, in barbarism, and in the nian, the copy was only borrowed from it, and came the faith which illumined, and brightenthe same stock, and the same blood as Ireland shade of death. From the Irish monasteries, should go with it; and the Irish decree began (applause) :- France, to whom in weal or woe in the sixth and seventh centuries, began the with the words, "Every cow has a right to her ing countries during that first great exodus of the heart of Ireland has always throbbed sympathetically; exulting in her joys or lamenting which I call the Exodus, or going forth of of Columbkille;—a saint,—a man devoted to Is there anything in all this this French Celtic race has always been en- light of Divine truth, the warmth of holy under all that, as thorough-bred an Irishman as touch, not heroes, not saints, but robbers and gaged, in every age and every time, in war with charity, enjoying that learning, until she be- ever lived. The moment he heard that the the vilest men of the earth. It is worthy of their more prudent and more cold-blooded came the great school-house and university of his precious neighbors around them. Now if you look the world,—all the nations around sent their book, he reproached him saying: "I am a through history, you will invariably find that youth to Ireland to be instructed. Then, cousin of yours; and there you went against France (or the Celt), was always the first to these Irish and saintly masters of all human me!" He put the clanship—the "sheana-fling down the glove, or draw the sword and and divine knowledge found, by the accounts chus"—upon him (applause and laughter). cry out "War!" Even in the late fatal war given by those youthful scholars, that there The King said he could not help it. What did they saw that war was possible, that moment, the Welsh) had their Christianity; but they the country; and the moment they heard their for refuge into Rome,—the offscourings of Tus-

1 00 in Ireland, at the close of the 8th century, with the rays of Divine charity,—east a pity- then that St. Columbkille perceived the terrible As it was in the first days of Roman history, so 19th century,-for the last 1100 years, Irewar with the Saxon, for 800 years (applause). picked quarrels and fought with one another.

hands of the Celt (applause).

Now the second great feature of our destiny, as traced in our history, is that it was the will people should be constantly either driven from the Irish shore or obliged by the course of cirannals of every nation of the earth, the grand and the most honored names of the EXILES OF people their sacred birth-right of liberty?

nation (prolonged applause). And now, my friends, coming to consider race who look back to the mother-land as to a are marked in the history of Ireland, with the warrior and warlike race,—quick, impulsive, that, under the golden reign of the great King least to be allowed to go into the church where evangelized and preached the Gospel to all of the book was deposited: and there he spent the other Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy sake of a fight (laughter). Indeed, the stu- walk from one end of the land to the other, night after night, privately writing out a clean (applause). Therefore, I claim that from Iredent of history must see that wherever the laden with golden treasure; and no man would insult her virtue, or bring a blush to her virgin cheek; nor attempt to rob her of the rich and valuable things that she were (loud cheers). The by the time St. Contains the last matter that the work, went and told St. Finnian scots and the Kingdom of Northumbria that the young man had made a copy of his (comprising all England north of the Humber), ganization and for war. Whilst the Teuton cheek; nor attempt to rob her of the rich and him at the work, went and told St. Finnian perity, and very often attain to the end of their aims more directly and more successfully by negotiations, the Celt, wherever he is, is always ready to resent an insult or an injury, and to create one for the sake of resenting it, valuable timings that she wore (loud eneers). The the light that was in comparison and the prosection of the resent and the prosection of the resent one for the sake of resenting it, valuable timings that she wore (loud eneers). The moment St. Finnian heard of it, lit their lamps, and entered into the glorious position. Then the light that was in St. Columbkille refused to give it up; and appealed to King Dermott, the Ard-righ, at clouds part and let the strong rays of the noenday to resent one for the sake of resenting it, valuable timings that she wore (loud eneers). In that the young man nad made a copy or his (comprising all England north of the Humber), lit their lamps, and entered into the glorious by the new element of Christian charity, which be laid claim to this copy as belonging to him. It is their lamps, and entered into the glorious light of Christ. Then the light the light of Christ. Then the light their lamps, and entered into the glorious light of Christ. Then the light their lamps, and entered into the glorious light of Christ. Then the light of Christ. Then the light their lamps, and entered into this copy as belonging to him. It is their lamps and the claim to this

or weeping over her sorrows (applause). Hun- Faith. Reveling in all the beauty of her prayer and fasting all the days of his life;—a dreds of years of history lie before us; and grandeur, enjoying the blessings of peace, the man gifted with miraculous powers; and yet go up to the fountain head of their history, and things were so managed and so arranged that, was neither religion, nor faith, nor learning in St. Columbkille do? He took his book under while Bismarck was smiling and shrugging his the countries around them. England, now in his arm and went away to Ulster to raise the shoulders and "invisibly washing his hands in the possession of the Anglo-Saxons, was still in clan of the O'Neills. He was himself the son imperceptible water," the French, the moment Paganism. The ancient Britons (now called of their King; they were a powerful clan in unprepared as they were, -not stopping to kept it to themselves. In their hatred to their kinsman's voice they rose as one man; for who cany, and Latium, and all the surrounding calculate or reflect,—they rushed to the front. Saxon invaders, these British bishops, priests ever asked a lot of Irishmen to get up a row They are trodden in the earth to day; but that and monks took the most cruel form of ven- and was disappointed (laughter and applause). gallant flag of France has gone down without geance that ever was known to be exercised They arose: they followed their glorious, heroic thing these robbers did was an act worthy of against a nation. They actually refused to monk down into Westmeath. There they met preach the Gospel to the Saxons, for fear the the King and his army: and, I regret to say, dishonor, as long as it was upheld by the heroic As it was with our French cousins, so, for good or bad luck, as you will, has it been with ourselves. From the day that the Dane landed gelized; Ireland, enlightened; Ireland, warmed country were flooded with blood. It was only his brother's blood, as Cain did that of Abel. down to this blessed day, at the close of the ing look upon the neighbor country; and in mistake he had made. Like an Irishman, he it is with nearly every nation. What is English land has been fighting! War! war! incessant Irish monks went forth and travelled into reflect on it afterwards (laughter and applause). when troops of half-naked barbarians roamed war! War with the Dane, for 300 years; Scotland and through the land of England, and In penance for that great crime, his confessor a over the hills and valleys. Then came the And, unfortunately for Ireland, if we had not spreading from the north of England to the out of Ireland and exile himself, and never the ancient Briton of his country, and his land the Dane and the Saxon to fight with, we remote north of Scotland. We find them in again to return to the land of his birth and of of freedom. What is this but the fountainof God and our fate that a large portion of our is still held in veneration even by those who he says, "my doom is scaled. A man told me of all on the earth, can point to such an ancesthe Irish shore or obliged by the course of circumstances, or apparently of their own free Fridolind; he went through the length and I must go." With breaking heart and weepwill, to leave. The Irish Exile is a name re- breadth of Europe, until he was known to all ing eyes he bade a last farewell to the green cognized in history. The Irish Exile is not a men for the greatness of his learning and the "Island of Saints" and went to an island among being of yesterday or of last year. We turn power of his preaching, and for the wonderful the Hebrides, on the northern coast of Scotover these honored pages of history; we come sanctity of his life. He was called "Frido- land. There, in the mist and storms of that tion and law, and power, and virtue, and glory to the very brightest pages of the national re- lene the Traveller," for he went about from inhospitable region,—there, upon a bare rock, (applause). Come down but a day from out cords, and still we find, emblazoned upon the nation to nation evangelizing the name of out from the main land,—he built a monastery; Christ. We find Columbanus going forth in and there did he found the far-famed school of ERIN (applause). It is therefore to this theme heart of France, preaching the Gospel to the and under the influence of St. Columbkille, bethat I invite your attention this evening. And people of Burgundy; thence passing over the why? Because, my friends, I hold, as an Alps he descended into the plains of Lombarthat grand monasticism which was destined to Christ (cheers). planted in the heart of man is the love of the Irishman, that, next to the Gospel I preach, dy. In that very land where St. Ambrose and evangelize so many nations, and to Christianize land that bore him. The poet says, and well: and to the religion that I love, come the gospel other lights of the Church had shone, Colum- all Scotland and the Northern parts of England exodus; and here, alas! it is not the voluntary our birth; the pleasure of preserving the asso-ciations that surrounded our boyhood and our the foundations of religion and valor—every gelized Franconia. But the greatest of The next centur This is true even of men whom nature has Never! Has she ever refused, upon the invi- St. Columba, or Columbkille, the theme for schools of Europe in the Sth century, that they sanctity, and yet brings out fully, forcibly, and | centuries were the greatest evangelists and the learning and his sanctity. He studied in in the then known world (loud applause). Much more does it rest upon the children of a | the "Exiles of Erin," I find three great epochs | Armagh; in Mungret, near Limerick, on the Shannon; and went at last to the island of tholicity was preached to her by St. Patrick, sign of the exodus and exile of her children Arran, outside of Galway Bay; and there, as no Catholic missionary was ever heard to preach tions of the earth; associations the tenderest, and the Irish heart sprang to that faith, took | book had to be written out patiently in manuand enhance the pain which the Irishman, of came Catholic under the very hand of an apos- purchase a large estate. At this time a celeall other men, feels when he is exiled from his the, such as no nation on the earth ever did, or brated Irish saint,—St. Finnian,—had a preever will know, until the end of time (ap- cious copy of the Book of Psalms, written out in the South of England. England was then distinguish the history of our race and our was obeyed so perfectly, and so implicitly, that it. He was refused: the book was too precipels. The first of those is that we are a in the records of our national annals it is told out to be trusted to him. Then he asked at county of Kent;—whilst the Irish Monks had in the records of our national annals it is told out to be trusted to him. Then he asked at county of Kent;—whilst the Irish Monks had "Unprized are her sons till they've learned to be-

that the young man had made a copy of his

The next century following, the Irish monk,

For two hundred years after Ireland's, Ca-Nearly two hundred years intervened; during North; and when the Roman Monk, St. Augustine, and his Benedictines came, they landed copy of it. By the time St. Columbkille had land, and Ireland's monasticism, many of the day sun flood the darkened world, filling it with of oppression and persecution—never (clicers);

ed, and evangelized, and saved all the surround-

Is there anything in all this to be ashamed of? There are nations in the world that must remark, that nearly every nation, when it goes up to the fountain head of its history, has to be very quiet and very humble, indeed. The Romans, for instance, who conquered the whole world, when they trace their history to its fountain-head, come to a day when the foundations of Rome were laid by Romulus and Remus; and we find that the first inhabitants of Rome were the banditti and robbers who escaped from the neighboring cities, and came countries. We find, when it was a question of propagating the Roman people, the very first them: they rushed out and, by force and violence, took the wives and daughters of their the sixth and seventh centuries, numbers of first had the fight out, and then he began to history? It takes us back to the time everywhere preached the Gospel of Christ, holy monk named Manuel condemned him to go | Saxon to take every liberty from them, to rob every land of Europe. We find them, for in-stance, in the valleys of Switzerland, which was evangelized by the Irish St. Gall, whose name his kinsmen in Ulster. "My fate is sealed," history of Ireland, No man, even the noblest scarcely know the land of his birth. We find | that I must exile myself from Ireland; and | try as ours. Trace up that history to the days when the druids stood in Tara; when the crowned Monarch on the throne, with the Brehons, sat to administer justice, and listen to the glories of their song. Trace it up to the very fountain head, and you will find civiliza-(applause). Come down but a day from out those Pagan recesses of our earliest history,come down but a day on the road of time, and the seventh century, penetrating into the Iona. That school, founded under the eyes you step into the full light of Ireland's Christian holiness and glory, when she was the light of

and the religion of my love for Ireland and my banus preached the Gospel, and appeared as a (applause). We shall return to St. Columb- exile going forth from his native land, relucglory in her (great applause). Every point in her vision of sanctity and goodness before the history that is a record of glory, brings a Italian people, who were converted by the sound come to gather up the three great periods of and celestial motives that animate the heart of The pleasure of standing upon the soil of joy to your heart and to mine. The argument of his voice. At the same time St. Kil- exile, in speaking of the one love which char- the Apostle and the missionary; it is not the saint looking back with tearful eyes upon the land which he sacrifices and abandons for the routh; the pleasure — sad and melancholy argument, I say, is an argument to induce in all these saints and Irish exiles of the St. Cataldus, penetrated through the length possession of higher aims,—the souls of men on though it be-of watching every grey hair and your hearts and mine the strong, stormy feeling seventh century was the man whose name and breadth of Italy, preaching everywhere; earth and the higher place in Heaven. Not every wrinkle that time sends even to those of pride for our native land (applause). Why is familiar to you all,—whose name is enutil at length the Pope of Rome made him the second exodus in Ireland was one of the whom we love,—these are amongst the keenest should we not be proud of her? Has she ever, shrined amongst the very highest saints Bishop of Tarento in the South of Italy. An most terrible in her history. We know that and the best pleasures of which the heart of in that long record of our history,—has she of the Church's calendar,—whose name and other Irish monk, Romauld, went out in the from the days when the English invasion took man is capable. Therefore it is that, at all ever wronged or oppressed any people? Never! whose history has furnished the material for Sth century and evangelized Brabant and the shape and form—we know that, in proportion times, exile from native land has been looked Has she ever attempted to plunder from any the Count Montalembert, the greatest writer of Low Countries. Two Irish monks, Clement as the English got firm hold of the land,—in our age, who found in the name of the Irish and Albinus, were so celebrated throughout the proportion as they divided and consequently defeated chieftain after chieftain, king after the very highest and grandest piece of history were known by the name of the "Disseminators king,-that in proportion as they encroached The Swiss peasant, who lives amidst the ever- to undo the chains and to strike them off the that our age has produced. The history of Wisdom," or the "Philosophers." In a upon the Irish soil there was, at last, no room lasting snows of the Upper Alps, who sees no limbs of the slave? Never! Has she ever this saint is striking for his extraordinary word, the Irish monks of the 7th, 8th and 9th upon that soil for a man who loved his native land. And this, my friends, is one of the and most austere and rugged proportions, yet centuries, in an unjust or doubtful cause? wonderfully the strength as well as weakness of greatest apostles, and the most learned men worst consequences of national conquest; this so dearly loves his arid mountain-home, that it Never! Blood has stained the sword of Ireland the Irish character. St. Columbkille was a that the world then possessed. They gave to is one of the most terrible consequences of a is heart-breaking to him to be banished from for ages: that blood has dripped from the na- descendant of Nial of the Nine Hostages, who their island home the strange title amongst the nation being subdued and enslaved: for the founded, in Ulster, the royal house of O'Neill, nations of the "Island of Saints"; -- and the moment the foreigner or the invader sets his it, even though he were placed to spend his causes, the never did Ireland's sword of the invader sets his exile in the choicest and mest delicious quarkers of the earth (cheers). Much more does the highest and holiest and best of the nain of exile rest, upon the children of a causes,—the altar of God and the altar of the limited to God in his youth, and became a postolic labors, until they brought that message of patriotism, becomes treason and a crime. monk. Speedily he arose in the fame of his which sanctified Ireland, home to every people But, yesterday, the people of Alsace and Lorraine gloried in the name and in the glory of their beloved France (applause). To-day, if the man of Alsace or Lorraine only lifts his hat to the statue of France, or says in public " Long fair and beautiful land; a climate temperate and delicious; soil fruitful and abundant; upon them. The first of these goes back for he himself tells us, he passed years of his life the name of Christ to the Saxons of England. Stenery now rising into the glory of magnifunction on which in prayer and study. Well, as you are aware, some to the tenderest pastoral and put into prison and tried as a malefactor at this early period, there were no books, because the tenderest pastoral at this early period, there were no books, because the saxons in the year following the first of the exodus and exile of Galway Bay; and there, as no Catholic missionary was ever heard to preach to the saxons of England. It to the statue of France, or says in public "Long the name of Christ to the Saxons of England. In the year and study. Well, as you are aware, at this early period, there were no books, because the course of the country. And why? Reconsorthe course the course of the country. And why? Reconsorthe course the course of the country. And why? Reconsorthe course of the country and there are the country and every time, to preach to the Saxons in the year 506. beauty; a history the grandest of all the na- Catholic faith to Ireland; and the Irish mind, cause there was no art of printing; and every time, to preach to the Saxons, in the year 596. of the country. And why? Because the curse of a foreign invasion and an unjust occupation it and embraced it, and put it into her blood, script. Books were then of such value that which time St. Columbkille and his children is on the land (applause). If Germany, instead And all these, and more aggravate the misery and into the lives of her children; and she be- the price of a copy of the Scriptures would had evangelized the Scots and Piets of the of being the conqueror, were the conquered land, and the French unjustly and wickedly. took possession of the provinces within the empire, then the German would not be able to plause). At once the land became a land, not in goodly characters upon leaves of parchment. divided into seven Kingdoms, under the Saxons; love his native land, or to express the emotions only of Christians, but of saints. Wise and St. Columba wanted a copy of this book for and thirty-six years after the death of St. of his heart without treason. So it is in Traholy kings ruled and governed in Tara. Wise himself; and he went to St. Finnian and beg- Augustine, we find that the Benedictine Monks, land: patriotism became a crime in proportion and saintly counsellors guided them, every law ged the privilege of the book to take a copy of who came from Rome, had only preached to as the English power advanced; and the words

Now, my friends, we pass to the second

tray, Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their

And the torch that would light them to dignity's

way, Must be caught from the pile where their country expires,"

Applause.) What wonder then, that we find a people naturally warlike, naturally high-spirited, a people whose spirit was never crushed, nor never knew how to bend, even under centuries light and joy and worship, so the clouds of "the spirit of Ireland," says Tom Moore, "may How strangely has not this great fact been heart, and mind of Ireland looked out with brought out in relation to the great Celtic nation by upon the nations who were around them copy; because, the original belonging to St. Fin- the pure, ardent light of Ireland's Catholicity wonder, I say, that this people, this warlike

population, with its high-minded, and timehonored nobility, when they found that they there were interminable and everlasting pattles; in the last assault (renewed applause). The that they turned their faces to other lands, and brave, dark eyed mothers and daughters of sought elsewhere the distinction and military Southern feeland stood shoulder to shoulder, glory which their nationality and religion de, with their brothers and fathers. In the breach prived them of in their native land. So, we they stood; and whilst the men defined Irish for well they knew, that wherever the Irish soldier stood in the post of danger, that post was secure until the enemy walked over the corpses of those who defended it (cheers).

Amongst many other risings, Ireland rose almost to a man in the year 1641. The Confederation of Kilkenny was formed, and the Catholics of Ireland, unable to bear longer the cruel, heartless, and bloody persecution of Eli-O'Donnells, the McDermotts, in the North; the McCrohans and McCarthy Mor, in the South; the O'Reillys, in Cavan; the Clanricarde Burkes of Connaught (cheers); the Geraldines of Leinster,—in a word all the Irish chivalry and nobility came together, and they formed a National Confederation for the national defence. For eleven years this war was continued. An Irishman who had attained to the highest rank in the armies of Spain,—who was the most distinguished, the grandest soldier of his age,—came over,—leaving his post at the head of the Spanish army, then the bravest and finest in Europe, -and landed on the shores of Ireland. His name was the immortal Owen Roe O'Neill (tremendous applause). He railied the Irish forces, and met on many a wellfought field the armies of England. Thanks be to God! though they poisoned him they could not conquer him with the sword (cheers). Thanks be to God! there is one Irishman upon whose grave may be written,-" Here lies a man who never drew the sword for Ireland on the battle-field without scattering his enemies like chaff before the wind" (renewed cheering). He met at Benburb, on the banks of the Boyne, the English General, Monroe, with a darge and well disciplined army. O'Neill formed his men into one solid column, flanking them with his artillery, and giving the word to advance, straight to the very heart of the English army he pierced like an insurmountable wedge. The columns of the English army swarmed upon every side; from every quarter they came. Still on the Irish went, until they gained the brow of Benburb Hill; nor was all the chivalry of England able to stand against them. When they gained the brow of the hill, O'Neill, on looking around, could see the enemy flying on every side, as from the avenging angel of God (cheers).

At another battle at the "Yellow Ford," he met the English Field Marshal Bagenal, at the head of a large army. He not only routed him, but exterminated his army, and scarcely left a man to go home to their strongholds around Dublin, to tell, with blanched lips, the tale that they had been destroyed by the Irish (applause).

Cromwell landed in Ireland; and Owen Roe O'Neill, at the head of his army, advanced a traitor into his camp to put poison into the Irishman's wine!

and file of the Irish army, rather than remain their mark upon the history of Europe, as that he had often met upon many a field before. history is proud to record (applause).

On the 27th October, 1652, Limerick fell. Forty years later, Ireland is in arms again. are in full flight. Sarsfield, with his sword in his eyes, and crying out to the Irish soldiers- blood he cried-"Oh God! that this blood "Oh! spare my English subjects!" and when the Irish dragoons were sweeping down upon Schomberg, on the slopes of the Boyne, -whon Brunswickers into that river, and the history of Ireland would have taken from the beautiful and France began to suffer reverses. The star of Boyne the name of reproach it has to this day, -James was the first to give orders, "Stop a little! don't let them make so desperate a his country knows that, if we study the actions and valor of the Irish army at that very Boyne, -at Athlone,-at Aughrim,-although they lost the field they did not lose their honor; but they crowned their loss with immortal glory (loud cheers). At length the campaign drew to a close; and when 1691 came,—forty years after the former siege of Limerick, - the heroic city is once more surrounded by the Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, at their head (cheers). A breach was made in the walls; three times the whole strength of the English army was was still kept up by the hope that they would one three times was the whole might of Orange

much for "women's associations;" and they do not go in at all for "Free Love" (laughter and could not love their country at home; where applause); but they "went for" the English there were interminable and everlasting battles; in the last assault (renewed applause). The find that, as early as Elizabeth's time, and even | nationality, in that terrible hour, the women in that of Henry VIII, Irishmen had begun to of Ireland raised their strong hands in defence emigrate; and the armies of Spain, and Aus- of Ireland's purity and Ireland's right (aptria, and France were glad to receive them; plause). Well they might! for never had womanhood a more sacred, pure, and honorable cause to defend, than when the women of Limerick opposed the base and evil-minded invaders of their country (applause).

Well, Limerick yielded. King William and his Generals found they could not take the city; so, they made terms with Sarsfield and his men, to the effect, that the Irish army were to go out with drums beating, colors flying, and zabeth and her successors, banded together as with arms in their hands; free to stay in Ireone man. All the ancient nobility of Ireland, land, if they wished; or to join the service of all the Catholic chieftains,—the O'Neills, the any foreign power they pleased. The Treaty of Limerick granted the Catholics of Ireland as much religious liberty as they enjoyed under the Stuarts. That Treaty was won by the bravery of the Irish soldiers within the shattered walls of Limerick. The Trenty of Limerick granted the Irish merchants the same privileges and the same rights as the English merchants had. But, as soon as Sarsfield and his thirty thousand soldiers were gone, before the ink was dry upon the Treaty, it was broken. The Lord Justices that signed it returned to Dublin, and a certain Mr. Dopping -(he was the Protestant Bishop of Meath)preached a sermon; and the subject of that sermon was, on the sin of keeping their oaths with the Catholics! The Treaty was broke ere the ink upon it was scarce dry; and a period of confiscation and misery most terrible Meantime, Sarsfield and his poor companions

took themselves to France. "Exiles of Hope,'

they went in the hope that they would one day

return with their brave French allies, and sweep the Saxons from off the soil of Erin (applause). By the time Sarsfield arrived in France (1691), there were thirty thousand Irishmen in the service of King Louis. There were, at the same time, some ten thousand in the service of Spain, and an equal number in the service of Austria; and it is worthy of notice that the Irishmen of Leinster and of Meath joined the service of Austria, with their leaders, the Nugents and the Kavanaghs,-names still perpetuated in the Austrian army. I myself knew a Field Marshal Nugent, of Irish descent, in the Austrian army. The men of the North went to Spain, under the O'Reillys and the O'Donnells. At that very time Austria and Spain were fighting against France. So that, whilst there were thirty thousand Irishmen in the French army, there were nearly twenty thousand in the other armies. There the bone and sinew and the blood of Ireland were, engaged in the work,-the unbappy work, of slaughtering one another! Oh! how sad to think that the bravest soldiers that ever stood, -the bravest in the world,-that they should be thus employed, fighting for causes of which they knew nothing, and for monarchs who cared nothing about them; and the hands which should have been joined for Ireland, in some glorious effort for Irish purposes, were from the north to measure swords with the actually imbrued in their brothers blood Roundhead of England. Ah! well they knew on many a battle-field in Europe (sensation). the mettle the man was made of; and they sent | Sarsfield shortly after his arrival with his Connaught men and Munster men, took service with King Louis of France. He first crossed In the death of Owen Roc O'Neill, the great | swords with the English at the siege of a town Confederation of Ireland was broken: so that, of Flanders. There he so behaved with his with divided counsels, they scarcely knew Irishmen, and so thoroughly cleared the field, whom to obey; until on the 12th of May, so completely swept away the English that 1652, eleven years after the Confederation was were opposed to him, bearing down upon them established, Galway, the last stronghold of the when they first wavered, with the awful dash Irish, had to yield. The cause was lost, -lost of Lord Clarc's Dragoous, that Sarsfield was again! and the Irish nobility, and the rank created a Marshal of France (cheers). We find him again at the battle of Landen. He is at home and serve as soldiers with Cromwell, at the head of the Irish Brigade; and opposed went to France, Austria, and Spain, and left to him is King William, Orange William, whom Now the close of a hard-fought day is approaching. The English, with their Dutch auxiliaries, This time the English king is at their head, - hand, was at the head of his troops; when sud-King James the Second. I wish to God he denly a musket ball struck that heroic breast, had been a braver man; he would not then and he falls upon the field of glory. When have deserved the name of "Sheamus ahocka!" the film of death was coming over his eyes, he (applause and laughter). He was too fend of placed his hand unconsciously to the wound taking out his handkerchief, and putting it to and withdrawing it covered with his heart's were shed for Ireland"

The fortunes of the French were now in the ascendant, from the years 1691 to 1696. Then the Irish dragoons would have driven the the powerful Duke of Marlborough, arose with Prince Eugene, at the head of the Austrian army; France began to go down. Marlborough conquered on many a glorious field, and with the English soldiers drove the French before him, at Malplaquet, httle! don't let them make so desperate a at Oudenard, at Ramillies, and other places. But it charge!" Any man that knows the history of is a singular thing, which history records, that, in every one of these battles, in which the French were defeated, the English, often in the hour of their victory, had to fly before the Irish Brigade (cheers). So the poet says:

> "When on Ramillies bloody field. The balled French were forced to yield, The Victor Saxons backward recled, Before the charge of Clare's Dragoons."

(Applause). Yes the French army, on that, were routed; but flower of the English army; while within its there was one division of that army that retired walls were 10,000 Trishmen, with Patrick from the field victorious, and with the English standards which they had captured in their hands. And this was the Irish Brigade (applause).

hurled against the defenders of the walls of day return to Ireland, and strike a blow for their Limerick. Three times, within that breach, dear old land (cheers). Years followed years. Sarsarose the wild shout of the Irish soldiers; and field was in his grave more than ferty years. France was still playing a losing game in the war of the William's army swept away from that breach King Louis the Fourteenth, laid siege to Tournay, (applause). In the third of these assaults, in Flanders. He had 75,000 men under his command the combatants appeared who are not generally seen, either on the battle-field or at the hustings, in Ireland. The Irish women are not the face of the most awful wretches that ever cursed the face of the earth with his presence; a man what you call "Women's rights people" (laugh-ter). The women of Ireland do not go in the poor Highlanders at Culloden; a man whose heart

knew no love, whose passions knew no restraint, whose name to this day is spoken by every Englishman in a whisper, as if he was ashamed of it;—he commanded 55,000 men, mostly English, and some Dutch auxiliaries; and marched at the head of this tremendous army to raise the siege of Tournay. When the French King heard of the approach of the English he took 45,000 men from the siege, and leaving 18,000 to continue it, went on with the rest including the Irish Brigade, to meet the Duke of Cumberland. They met him on the slopes of Fontenoy. The French general took his position upon the village of Fontenoy. It was on the crowning slope of this hill, which extended on every side, to the village called St. Antoine, on the other side, through a wood called De Barri's wood; and there entrenched, and strongly established, he waited his English foe. Cumberland arrived at the head of his English army, and the whole day long assaulted the French position, in vain. He sent his Dutchmen to attack St. Antoine; twice they attacked the village, and the lines—and twice were they driven back with slaughter. Three times the English themselves advanced to the village of Fontendy; three times were they driven back by the French. They tried to penetrate into De Barri's wood, on the left but the French artillery were massed within; and again and again were they driven back; until, when the evening was coming, the Duke of Cumberland, seeing the day was going against him assembled all the veteran and tried soldiers of his army, and formed a massive column of 6,000 men, six pieces of cannon in front of them, and six on either side of them. They were placed under command of Lord John Hay; and he adopted the same tactics which Owen Roe O'Neill adopted at Benburb. Forming the six thousand men in a solid column, he gave orders to march right through the village of Fontenoy; - right through the centre of the French,—until they got into their rear,-and then to turn and sweep them off the field. The word was given to march; and this I will say,-Irishman as I am to the heart's core,-I have read as much of the world's history as the majority of men; and I must say that, never in the annals of history have I read of anything more glorious than the heroism of these six thousand Englishmen that day (applause). The French closed intaround them; they battered the head of the column with cannon; but that column marched on like a wall of iron. These Englishmen marched through the French lines; their men fell on every side; but as soon as a man fell, another stepped into his place. On they marched like a wall of iron, penetrating into the French lines. In vain the French tirrailleurs hung upon their flanks; in vain did the French army oppose them; they were scattered by the English fire; until at length King Louis (taught in the school of misfortune,) turned his reign to fly. Marshal Saxe stopped him. "Not yet, my liege," he said. "Come up, Lord Clare, with your Irish. . . . clear the way!" (applause).— Oh! to hear the wild cheer with which the Irish Brigade rushed into the fight that day (tremendous cheering)! This glorious victory is thus recorded by one of Ireland's greatest poets, the illustrious and immortal Thomas Davis (cheers) :-

Thrice, at the huts of Fontenoy, the English column failed,

And, twice, the lines of Saint Antoine, the Dutch in vain assailed; For town and slope were filled with fort and Canking battery,

And well they swept the English ranks, and Dutch auxiliary. As vainly, through De Barri's wood, the British sol

diers burst, The French artillery drove them back, diminished and dispersed.

The bloody Duke of Cumberland beheld with anxious eye,

And ordered up his last reserve, his latest chance to On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, how fast his Generals

ride! And mustering come his chosen troops, like clouds

Six thousand English veterans in stately column trend,

Their cannon blaze in front and flank; Lord Hay is at their head; Steady they step a-down the slope-steady they

climb the hill; Steady they load - steady they fire, moving right onward still,

Betwixt the wood and Fontency, as through a furnace blast. furnace blast, Through rampart, trench, and palisade, and bullets

showering fast; And on the open plain above they rose, and kept their course, With ready fire and grim resolve, that mocked at

hostile force: Past Fontency, past Fontency, while thinner grew their ranks— They break, as broke the Zuyder Zee through Holland's ocean banks.

More idly than the Summer flies, French tirailleurs rush round: As stubble to the lava tide, French squadrons strew

the ground: Bomb-shell, and grape, and round-shot tore; still on they marched and fired-Fast, from each volley, grenadier and voltigeur re-

tired. "Push on, my household cavalry!" King Louis madly cried:

To death they rush, but rude their shock-not unavenged they died. . On through the camp the column trod—King Louis

Not yet, my liege," Saxe interposed, "the Irish troops remain. And Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy, had been a Wa-

terloo, Were not these exiles ready then, fresh, vehement, and true.

"Lord Clare," he says, "you have your wish,—there are your Saxon foes!" The Marshal almost smiles to see, so furiously he

goes! How fierce the look these exiles wear, who're wont to be so gay,
The treasured wrongs of fifty years are in their hearts to day-

The treaty broken, ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry; Their plundered homes, their ruined shrines, their

women's parting cry, Their priesthood hunted down like wolves, their country overthrown ;-Each looks, as if revenge for all were staked on him

On Fentency, on Fentency, nor ever yet else-Rushed on to fight a nobler band that those proud exiles were.

O'Brien's voice is hoarse with joy, as, halting, he com-Fix bay'nets"—" Charge,"—Like mountain storm

rush on these fiery bands! Thin is the English column now, and faint their volleys grow, Yet, mustring all the strength they have, they make a gallant show.

They dress their ranks upon the hill to face that battle wind—
Their bayonets the breakers' foam; the rocks, the men behind!

One volley crashes from their line, when, through the surging smoke,

With empty guns clutched in their hands, the headlong Irish broke. On Fontency, on Fontency, hark to that fierce

huzzal Revenge! remember Limerick! dash down the

Like lions leaping to a fold, when mad with hunger's pang, Right up against the English line the Irish exiles sprang:
Bright was their steel; 'tis bloody now; their guns

are filled with gore; Through shattered ranks, and severed files, and trampled flags they tore.

The English strove with desperate strength; paused, rallied, staggered, fled-The green hill side is matted close with dying and

with dead. Across the plain, and far away passed on that hide ous wrack, While cavalier and fantassin dash in upon their

On Fontency, on Fontency, like eagles in the

With bloody plumes the Irish stand—the field is fought and won!

[It would be impossible to give anything like a correct view of the effect produced by Father Burke's magnificent recitation of Davis' immortal verses .-Throughout he held his hearers bound under the most intense emotion, which, at the strong and striking passages of the poem, found vent in irrepressible cheers. As, in clarion tones, he gave out the cry with which the Irish Brigade burst upon the English line, a shout that made the building vibrate went up from the dense multitude; and as the final words of triumph pealed from the speaker's lips, they were received with a burst of applause such as might fittingly have hailed the victory of the battlefield, which they so vividly described. When the cheering had subsided, Father Burke continued:—]

So they fought, serving in France, in Spain and in Austria; but the hope that kept thom up was never realized.

The French Revolution came, and the Irish Brigade was dissolved. That French Revolution opened the way for the third exodus from Ireland. The Irish got a ray of hope when the wild cry of freedom resounded on the battle-fields of Europe .-The fever of the French Revolution spread to Ireland and created the insurrection of '98. '98 and the men of '98 were extinguished in blood. Bravely they fought and well; and had Sarsfield himself, or the heroic Lord Clare, been at New Ross, or at the foot of Tara's Hill, on the Banks of the Boyne, when the ninety Wexford men fought a regiment of British Dragoons, they would not have been ashamed of their countrymen (loud applause).

The year of 1800 saw Ireland deprived of her Parliament; and from that day every honest Irishman who loved his country had an additional argument to turn his eyes to some other land. The making of our laws was passed over to the English. They knew nothing about us; they had no regard for us; they wished, as their acts proved, to destroy the industry of Ireland; and some of the very first acts of the united Parliament, when it was transferred to England, were for the destruction of the commerce and trade of Ireland. Some of the first things they did were to repeal the acts of the glorious epoch of 1782, when the "Irish Volunteers," with arms in their hands, were able to exact justice from the government of England.

But, now, Ircland turned with wistful eyes. From her western slopes, she looked neross the ocean; and, far away in the west, she beheld a mighty country springing up, where the exile might find a home where freemen might find air to breathe, and where the lover of his country might find a country worthy of his love (prolonged applause). We may say that the emigration to America took shape and form from the day Ireland lost her legislative independence by the transfer of her Parliament to England: for, next to the privilege of loving his country, the dearest privilege any man can have is that of hav-ing a voice in the government and the making of his own laws (applause). By the Act of Union, a debased, corrupted, and perjured Protestant Irish Parliament declared, in the face of the world, that Irishmen did not know how to make laws for themselves: and if they did not no man can blame Casthereagh for taking them at their own word. He he took shman, ai bly from Dublin and transferred it to London; but, if he did, it was that very assembly itself that voted for its own transfer and its own destruction. In that he loved. This prophecy he himself announced in did Grattan rise, the immortal Henry Grattan ed in these words:—"They shall bury me first at (applause): in vain did he thunder forth in the Iona; but by the will of the living God it is in cause of justice and of Irish nationality. In vain did every honest man lift up his voice. The corrupt every honest man lift up his voice. The corrupt legislature played into the hands of Pitt and Castlereagh, and Castlereagh carried his measure; and went on rejoicing under his titles and honors, and increasing in power and dignity and wealth; until, one fine morning, he tried the keen edge of a razor on his own throat (applause). He cut his jugular artery and inflicted on himself a tremendous inconvenience (laughter and applause). Whatever things he had to fear in this world, I am greatly afraid he did not improve his position by hurrying off to the other. But what was so inconvenient to Castlereagh, was a great blessing to Iroland, to England, and to the whole world; for it is a great blessing to this world when any scoundrel makes his bow and goes out of it (laughter and applause).

Well, my friends, it is of these early exiles—the exiles of '98-the exiles who went in the preceding years, under William's persecutions,—the exiles who were banished by Cromwell, when 100,000 men, and and among them two or three thousand priests of my own Order, were sent as slaves to the Barbadocs, and there died in the sugar plantations,-it was of these exiles that the Scottish poet, wrote his famous verses on the "Exile of Erin." The lines of this famous poem are of a time anterior to our own. He speaks of the Irish exile as one who was playing upon a harp. Now, up to about seventy years ago, the harp was a common instrument in Ireland; and the aged harpers lived down to the time of Carolan, who died a few years before the troubles of '98 began. We can, therefore, enter into the sentiment of the poet, who thus describes our unfortunate countryman, driven by force and oppression from all that he leved and cherished on this earth :-

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin, The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill: For his country he sighed, when at twilight repair-

ing;
To wander alone by the wind-beaten bill. But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion, For it rose on his own native isle of the ocean, Where once in the fire of his youthful emotion, He sang the bold anthem of Erin go Bragh.

O, sad is my fate, said the heart-broken stranger, The wild-deer and wolf to a covert can flee; But I have no refuge from famine and danger: A home and a country remain not for me! Ah! never again in the green shady bowers, Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the sweet

hours, Or cover my harp with the wild-woven flowers, And strike the sweet numbers of Erin go Bragh.

O, Erin, my country, though sad and formken, In dreams I revisit thy sca-beaten shore; But, alas! in a far foreign land I awaken, And sigh for the friends that can meet me no

more. And thou, cruel fate, wilt thou ever replace me In a mansion of peace where no perils can chase

Ah, never again shall my brothers embrace me t

They died to defend me, or lived to deplore.

"Where is my cabin-door, fast by the wild wood?
Sister and sire, did you weep for its fall? Where is the mother that look'd on my childhood? And where is my bosom-friend, dearer than all? Ah, my sad heart, long abandoned by pleasure, Why did it doat on a fast fading treasure,
Tears, like the rain-drops, may fall without measure, But rapture and beauty they cannot recall.

"But yet, all its fond recollections surpressing, One dying wish my lone besom shall draw; Erin, an exile bequeathes thee his blessing, Land of my forefathers, Erin go Bragh! Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion, Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean; And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devo-

Erin, mayourneen, Erin go Bragh!"

As the first of these exiles was that of faith, that (Applause.) that faith might be disseminated throughout the earth;—and as the second emigration was that of the warrior, going forth full of hope, a hope that was never-realized,—so, the last emigration from Ireland, was the emigration of love. It was the tearing of loving hearts from all that they cherished, all that they loved in this world the injustice, and the tyranny of the land possessors of Ireland; the injustice of the wicked government of England, gloating over the work of the "Crowlar Brigade;" the people taken from their homesteads protecting them; no rights of their own to be asserted; no rights save the right to suffer; to be evicted and to die. Ah, who amongst us has ever seen the parting of the old man from his sons and daughters who amongst us has ever heard the heart-broken crygo forth when those loving hearts were separated; who amongst us, that has seen and heard, can ever forget those things! No: the youth of Ireland, the bone and sinew fled. Many aged men and women remained in the land, and sat down upon their family graves to weep, and to die with broken hearts. But one emotion, one glorious passion ruled the emigrant of fuith of 1,400 years ago, the emigrant warrior of 200 years ago, and the emigrant of love of the present day; one glorious feeling, one absorbing passion, and that was, their love for Ireland (cheers). Hear the lament of Columbkille, one of Ireland's greatest saints, greatest poets, and greatest sons, who banished himself, in penance, to the fur distant island of Iona. He tells us that when he wished to calm the sorrow of his heart, he generally sat upon the high rocks of the island, and turned his eyes to catch a glimpse of the faint outline of the shore of Ireland. "Death," he exclaimed, in one of his poem;—"Death in faultless Ireland, is better than life without end, in Albin,"

" Death in faultless Ireland, is better than life without end, in Albin;

What joy to fly upon the white crested sea, and watch the waves break upon the Irish shore! What joy to row in my little boat, and land upon the whitening foam of the Irish shore!

Ah! how my boat would fly if its prow were braned to my Irish oak groves : But the noble sea now carries me to Albin, the had

of the raven. My foot is in my little beat, but my sad heart bleeds.

and there is a grey eye which ever turns to Erin. Never, in this sad life, shall I see Erin, or her sons and daughters again. From the high prow I look over the ocean; great

tears in my grey eyes, as I turn to Erin; where the song of the birds is so sweet; where the monks sing like the birds; where the young are so gentle, and the old so wise; where the men are so noble to look at, and the women so fair to wed."

"Young traveller," (he says), to one of his disc ples, a noble youth, returning to Ireland :-Young traveller, take my heart with thee, and my

blessing; carry them to Comghall of eternal light, Carry my heart to Ireland,-seven times may she be blessed,-my body to Albin.

Carry my blessing across the sea; carry it to the Irish. My heart is broken in my bosom. If death should come upon me suddenly, it will be because of my great love of the Gael."

One consolation vouchsafed to him was, that he visions from God. He forctold that, many hundred years after his death, his body should be carried back to Ireland, to rest for ever in the soil Down that I shall rest in my grave, with Patrick and Bridget the immaculate,—three bodies in one grave." And so, in the tenth century, when the Danes swept over Iona, the monks took St. Columkill's venerated

and there, as the old poem tells us-"Three saints one grave do fill.

body, and brought it to Ireland, and laid it in the

Cathedral in Downpatrick, with Patrick and Bridget;

Patrick, and Bridget, and Columkille." The love he had for Ireland was a spirit common to all Irish saints. Whilst they were crowned with the highest dignities of the Church in foreign lands, still as we have the record in the history of St. Aiden, the first Archbishop of Northumbria, the founder of the famous Lindisfarne, whenever they wished to enjoy themselves a little, they came together and celebrated in the Irish language, with sweetest verse, to the sound of the timbrell and the harp,

the praises of their native land. Nor less was the love which the brave exiles of 1691 bore to Ireland. We see that, when the cry of battle came forth; when, with the shock of arms, they met upon the battle-field, never was the stont heart of the Saxon enemy smitten with fear within him, until he heard, ringing forth in the Irish tongue, "Remember Limorick, and dash down the Sassenagh!" (tremendous applause.) And well they loved their native land,—these noble chieftains and brave soldiers of Ireland. Their love is commemorated in the prot's verse :--

The mess-tent is full, and the glasses are set, And the gallant Count Thomond is president yet; The vet'ran arose, like an uplifted lance, Crying-"Comrades, a health to the Monarch of

With bumpers and cheers they have done as he bade, For Kiug Louis is loved by The Irish Brigade.

"A health to King James," and they bent as they quaffed:

Here's to George the Elector," and fiercely they laughed;

Good luck to the girls we woed long ago, Where shannon, and Barrow, and Blackwater flow; "God prosper Old Ireland,"—you'd think them afraid, So pale grew the chiefs of The Irish Brigade.

'But surely, that light cannot come from our lamp? And that noise-are they all getting drunk in the camp?"

"Hurrah! boys, the morning of battle is come, And the generale's beating on many a drum." So they rush from the revel to join the parade; For the van is the right of The Irish Brigade.

They fought as they revelled, fast, flery, and true, And, though victors, they left on the field not a few; And they, who survived, fought and drank as of yore, But the land of their heart's hope they never saw

more: For in far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade, Lie the soldiers and chiefs of The Irish Brigade.

(Applause.) Nor is the Irishman of to-day,—whether a volun-

(CONTINUED ON STE PAGE.)

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JULY 19,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

PASTORAL OF CARDINAL CULLEN .- On Sunday, 16th June, a pastoral from the Cardinal Archbishop was read in the several churches and chapels in Dublin. We give the following extract from the document: We give the restricted of the authority of St. Peter was never more necessary than at present, to preserve us never more incoming of error, and from corrupting and dangerous doctrines. Indeed, the time appears to have come, described by the spostle, where he to make There shall be among you lying teachers, who shall bring in sects of perdition, and deny the Lord who bought th m, bringing upon themselves swift destruction, and many shall follow their riotousness, through whom the way of truth shall be ousness, through coverousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you. Whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their perdition slumbereth not.' (2 Peter ii. 1.) How many instances, indeed, could we not quote of lying teachers who deny our Divine Lord, and bring in sects of perdition! What efforts are made to promote Atheism, Pantheism, Socialism, Communism, and every opinion hostile to religion, and destrucand every productive of human society? Even a Protestant bishop assails the inspiration and veracity of the Scriptures, whilst professors of Trinity College, in our own city, reject the doctrine clearly laid down in the Gospel, that the wicked shall be punished with eternal tor-ments, because, forsooth, in their opinion, which is to be preferred to the Gospel, that doctrine jars with the civilisation of the nineteenth century. To show the spirit of the present day, and its tendency to error, I may add that latterly such men as Marat, Danton, Robespierre, Milton, Cromwell, and other regicides—men who abused the great talents given to them by God-men of degraded morals, who rejected every principle of the true faith—have been publicly enlogised, compared with the saints of God, and proposed to the world for imitation. Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., has not been indifferent to this state of things. Since the first days of his Pontificate he has not ceased to raise his warning voice against the progress of error; and he has frequently exercised the authority inherited from St. Peter, in condemning anti-religious systems and the many pestiferous opinions circulated in our days-opinions which strike at the foundation of the true Church, and imperil the existence of civil society."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND HIS SUFFRAGANS. The slandered Prelates of the West have taken the "bull by the horns," and challenged an appeal to the law of the land, to determine whether or not they combined, confederated, and conspired to destroy freedom of election in Galway. A petition was on Thursday presented to the House of Commous by Mr. O'Conor, member for Sligo, signed by the three prelates, repudiating the charges made against them in Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment, as unfounded, and praying the House to order legal proceedings to be instituted against them, as the most decisive method of determining the accuracy or the baselessness of the charge of conspiracy laid against them by Judge Keogh. The following is a transcript of the petition, which, on being presented, was read at the table by the Clerk of the house.

"TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND INCLAND IN PARLIAMENT AS-

"The humble petition of the undersigned Archbishop and Bishops, exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the county of Galway, showeth,

"That your petitioners have been informed that the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, on the occasion of delivering his judgment in the late Galway Petition inquiry, declared your petitioners had been rilty of an organised conspiracy against the free exercise of the franchise in Galway.

"That your petitioners are unable to treat this declaration otherwise than as an unproved accusation, which they repudiate with indignation, and which they are desirous of confronting before the

regular tribunals of the country. That your petitioners, awaiting the investigation hereinaster prayed for, abstain from comment upon the evidence which was deemed to establish against your petitioners offences which they held in horror, but which, if left uninvestigated, are calculated to compromise the character and position of your

petitioners. "That your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honourable House, in conformity with precedents heretofore established, will speedily direct a prosecution to be instituted against your petitioners and thus enable your petitioners to vindicate themselves from the charges with which they have been

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

" | Joun Archbishop of Tuam " JOHN M'EVELLY.

"† PATRICK DUNGAN, Clonfort.

Immediately on the petition having been read, Sir Colman O'Loghlen moved that it be printed and circulated with the votes to-morrow, but the rules of the house requiring that notice be given, he gave the notice.

To revert to the petition of the prelates, you are doubless aware that by law they are open to a prosecution for the offence laid to their charge. On the prosecution being successful, they would be liable to severe punishment, but whether the verdict were guilty or not guilty, the penal servitude inflicted by the report or certificate of the judge would remain in force. There are, therefore, some members who think that in addition to this bold and defiant challenge to a fair trial, a petition to be heard at the bar by counsel and witness, to show cause why the names of the three prelates should be erased from the certificate now on record in the house, the effect of which, if it be allowed to remain over after a verdict of not guilty, would be to disfranchise them for seven years, and to disqualify any candidate to whom any of them might render or give any support. The verdict of a jury, without the crasure of the names, would not restore the status of the injured

At a meeting of the North Kerry National Teachers' Association, held on Saturday the 8th June, Mr. Morgan O'Connor, the teacher at Lixnaw, stated that since the last meeting he had received notice that the Right Hon, the Earl of Listowel would have a slated residence built for him, which with a garden attached, he was to get from the noble lord at a moderate rent. Mr. O'Conner said that too much praise could not be given to Lord Listowel or to his excellent agent, Mr. J. W. Becher, to whom he made the application, for their interest in the teachers.

On Monday, 24th June, a meeting was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, to protest against the slanderous assertions of Mr. Justice Koogh. Mr. Alderman McSweeny, who filled the chair, said their object lyns to repel, by all the force of language that sober men could employ, the utterances delivered in Galway, where an "ermined traducer" undertook to villify the creed to which he belonged, and to asperse the highest dignitaries of the Church. Judge Little moved a resolution emphatically repudiating the slanderous attack of Mr. Justice Keegh on the priesthood, and expressive of disgust at the "ex-taneous adulation" of the landlords, which marked the so-called judgment. The other resolutions, moved and seconded by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Howley, Mr. Ryan, and other gentlemen, called emphatically for the removal of the Judge from the bench, and expressed the opinion of the meeting in favor of contributing to the Galway fund. Mr. Sullivan stated that Father Conway had never raised

had the judge bespattered him with praise .- Catholic Opinion.

NICE OF STREET

KEOGH'S TACTICS,—According to the London correspondent of the Daily Express, Judge Koogh has made several efforts to see Mr. Gladstone, with a view of securing the support of the Premier in the coming debate, but Mr. Gladstone has steadily refused to receive him and has coldly intimated that he required no personal explanations, as all the materials necessary to enable him to form an opinion upon the question are to be found in the evidence and the judgment. This rebuff is not calculated to reassure the peccant functionary, who is said to entertain no inconsiderable apprehensions for his seat on the bench. Failing to secure the sympathies of of work and in search of occupation. Mr. Keogh has adopted the role of the victim as the best way of extricating himself out of the scrape in which his unbridled malevolence has involved him, and Mr. Horsman has been persuaded that the life of his interesting protege is endangered by the denunciations evoked, by his insolent tirade in Galway. Accordingly last evening the right honorable gentleman gave notice that he will call attention on Friday night to the indignation excited against Mr. Justice Keogh by the Catholic hierarchy and clergy and invite an expression of epinion from the House on the subject. The astate judge hopes by this means to enlist the bigotry of the English people on his side, and by bringing counter charges against his adversaries to divert public attention from his own indefensible utterances. The device is not, however, likely to succeed. The O'Donoghue has a motion on the paper in reference to the Judgment for the same night, and the Irish Catholic members will have the opportunity of making a full expose of this shock. ing scandal .- Cork Examiner, June 25th.

COMPLIMENT TO THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.-A few days since, the most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher, visited Carrickmacross, and while stopping at the Parochial House, the Young Men's Band turned out and played through the town, after which they proceeded to the Chapel Grounds, and played several national airs. His lordship came forward and thanked them for the compliment they had paid him, and said he was glad to observe their loyalty to the old faith and to the cause of Ireland. The people cheered the worthy bishop in the heartiest manner, and the band having played some more tunes, the crowd departed cheering for the Bishop of Clogher.—Dundalk Democrat.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Dowse have brought in a bill to amend certain Acts of Parliament relating to drainage and improvements of land in Ireland. Under the existing Acts, the Board of Works, when they improve, have the power to fix the increased rent of the occupier; but a doubt exists as to whether they have this power when the contract of tenancy is not in writing. The present bill is to remove this doubt, and to give the Board the same powers over contracts not in writing as they have over those which are in writing .- Freeman.

Mr. Martin, M.P., in a letter to the promoters of a recent indignation meeting says he believes that of Major-General Carry, commanding the Northern Keogh's judgment is calculated to bring the admin- (English) district is announced. The deceased istration of instice in Ireland into contempt. He sympathizes with all his heart with the conduct of Archbishop MacHale, and the bishops and clergy whom Judge, Keogh attempted to defame. "Of all MacHale was the man best beloved and most venerated by Irishmen all over the world, and while generation after generation shall bless his memory, the name of the Right Hon, Justice Keogh, his traducer shall live in intamy."

THE NEW M. P. FOR MALLOW .- Mr. William Felix Lawrence Austin Munster, who has lately been re-turned to Parliament in the room of Mr. George county of Waterford, is a son of Mr. Henry Munster (who was for a short time M. P. for the borough), and was born in the year 1849. He was educated at the Jesuit College of Beamont Lodge and Stoneyhurst, Lancashire, and also at the University of London, where he took his B. A. degree with honors.— He now enters Parliment for the first time.

Mr. William O'Connor Morris has been appointed known to the public from the able and interesting communications he furnished a few years ago to the ner when acting as its commissioner, on the Irish land question,

Home Government.-The Council of the Home been elected. It is composed of sixty-one members, olic and four Protestant clergymen, five deputy lientenants, and fifteen justices of the peace.

The Mayor of Limerick, (J. J. Cleary, Esq.) has presented the Most Rev. Dr. Butler with a beautiful stained glass window for the erection in the Cathedral. The design is very handsome, and has received his Lordship's warm approval. The work is being executed at Munich, and will be completed in a very short time.

The authorities of Longford received on Monday, the 17th ult., intelligence of an extraordinary attempt on the part of a woman named MacGauley against her husband's life. When he was sleeping she literally poured molten lead into his ears, and finding this not sufficient to kill him, she inflicted two terrible wounds on his head. He, however, was

still living, and the woman had fled. END OF THE BELFAST STRIKE -Belfast, 17th June. -The strike in the flax trade has terminated. The dressers and roughers, at a meeting to-day, resolved to accept the two shillings advance offered by the employers. Some of the mills will probably resume work to-morrow; but several of them having taken advantage of the lockout to repair or renew their machinery will not be able to re-open their mills for several days yet,

DEATH OF A PENINSULAR HERO.—The death is announced of Captain John Ackland, St. James', Drogheda, formerly of the 9th regiment, and a Peninsular hero who saw much service in England's battles during the Napoleonic wars. The deceased gontleman was in his 93rd year, and enjoyed the honor of six clasps. January, 1809, at the battle of Corunna, he was wounded where his leader, Sir John Moore, fell, and he commanded the burial party, who, in accordance with his expressed desire, performed their last duty to his remains. In the July of that year he was engaged at the battle of Talavera, and in 1812 he fought at Salamaneo, Cuidad Rodrigo, and subsequently formed one of the forlorn hope at the final storming of Badajos; again, in 1813, he fought at Vittoria. At Waterloo he was within some hours march of the field, and saw his men shed tears that they were not in action. On his return, after the peace, the then Corporation of Drogheda presented Captain Ackland with a sword, and gold cup, and freedom, in appreciation of his distinguished valor, and at a subsequent banquet an address welcoming his return to his native town. With the heart of a lion, he united the simplicity of a child. In manners he was kind, gentle and goodnatured; born of an old Drogheda family of position, he has outlived his race; failing eye-sight had for some time withdrawn him from society, and he has now passed from amongst us full of years and full of honors.

MELANGHOLY, BOAT ACCIDENT-SEVEN LIVES LOST .-Queenstown, June 21.—A melancholy boat accident attacking the Government for speaking against the occurred off Queenstown to day, under the following circumstances: Last Wednesday evening, while a his head from the day of the delivery of Mr. Justice | whaleboat belonging to Mr. James O'Conner, clothier Reogh's judgment. Father Conway would have Harbor Row, with a crew of seven, proceeded to sea and more cause to be cast down and dejected for the purpose of soliciting business in the clothing

line from vessels expected to arrive for orders. Last | iug," of being for once in a majority. Lord Hathernight a regular "South-Wester" set in with heavy sea, which suddenly changed at 9 A. M. to-day to north northwest, causing a heavy cross sea, with heavy squalls, in one of which it is supposed the boat with all hands perished. The following is the official statement of Thomas Bride, chief boatman, Roberts' Cove: "At ten o'clock, a. m., picked up a whale boat named 'Legion of Honour,' James O'Connor, owner, off Roberts' Head, bottom up, mast stepped, and some short distance from the boat found a sail detached and close resfed : also two cups, one a Clauricarde called on the Clerk to read the standing southwester, with three provision bags &c." It appears the first intimation given was from some girls who were milking goats on Roberts' Head. The the Premier, the learned judge has addressed himself with better fortune to Mr. Horsman, a statesman out Lenihan, clerk leaves a wife and one child. Michael Barry, shoemaker, wife and six children; Michael Brien, boatman; Pat. Brady, do., wife and three children each; Carthy, wife and four children; John Morrissey, wife; James Curtin, mother and sister. The greatest sympathy prevails for the survivors of the unfortunate crew.

> Captain Tottenham, of Glenfarn Hail, has considerately placed a splendid quarry at the service of the contractor for the new Chapel at; Kiltyclogher, the foundation stone of which was laid a few days ago by the Very Rov. John Miluire, V. G. The the excellent quality of the material it produces, must greatly facilitate the work of the contractor, Mr. Denning, and make the task of executing it much better and cheaper done than it otherwise would be; and the good priest paid a high tribute to the lord of the soil for the assistance he had thus generously given them.

> Mysterious Dearn-Intelligence reached us this (Saturday, June 15th) morning of the murder of a process server named William Kelleher, of Derrymore, near O'Callaghan's Mills, on last evening, about four o'clock. On investigation we have as-certained the following particulars:—The deceased was employed by a local solicitor to serve writs on parties residing at Feakle, for sums of mony varying in amount. He proceeded on Thursday, about twelve o'clock, to Bradford, for the purpose of discharging this duty. He was seen on his way to Feakle about five o'clock on yesterday morning, but nothing more was heard of him until yesterday evening, about three o'clock, when he was discovered by a Mrs. Gore and her servant, lying on the roadside almost in a state of insensibility, with his throat cut, apparently with a blunt instrument. He was removed to an adjoining field, and the Rev. Mr. Quaide, P. P., O'Callaghan's Mills, was communicated with. The clergyman states that the deceased was quite sensible when he saw him, and that before he administered to him the rites of the Roman Catholic Church he stated that he had committed suicide. No weapon, however, was found in his possession, nor about the place where the body was found. The deceased was about forty-six years of age, twenty-five years a process-server, and is spoken of as a man of temperate habits. - Limerick Chronicle.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED BUSHMAN,-The death gentleman entered the army in 1845. He served in the Cape Mounted Ritlemen throughout the Gaffir wars of 1846-7 and 1850-2, and for his valor in these campaign won a modal and the brevet rank Irishmen living," wrote Mr. Martin, "Archbishop of lieutenant-colonel. He served as military secretary to Sir James Jackson when commanding the force at the Cape of Good Hope. From August, 1863, Colonel Carey was engaged for two years in New Zealand, as colonel on the staff and brigadiergeneral. He commanded the expedition on the east coast, and commanded the troop in action at the siege and capture of the enemy's stronghold of Orakau, which fell after three days' continued opera-Waters, now Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the tions. For this exploit he was made Companion of the Bath. On the 27th May, 1865, the great chief and king maker, Wm. Thomson, surrendered to Brigadier General Carey, and laid his tacka at his feet in token of submission to her Majesty. In August, 1865. troops in Australia. Last year he occupied a proonly recently that General Carey was appointed to Chairman of the county Louth. Mr. Morris is best | the Northern (English) district. - Leinster Independent.

about six o'clock, as the steamship Shelbourne was coming up Belfast Lough on her from Banow, she was run a ground on the county Down side of the Lough. There was a dense fog at Government Association for the ensuing year has the time. The Flectwood steamship Reyal Consort, been elected. It is composed of sixty-one members, (Captain Wheeler) happened fortunately to be comand comprises the Lord Mayor of Dublin, eight ing up immediately, the Captain at once proceeded members of Parliament, three baronets, four Cath- to the assistance of the Shelbourne, which vessel is commanded by Captain Wooleghan. A hawser having been attached, the Royal Consort took the injured vessel in tow, and shortly after eight o'clock she reached her berth at Belfast barbor, where ad-ditional pumps were at once procured and kept in active operation all the day. As soon as the cargo has been discharged the Shelbourne will be docked for repairs. It appears that the S.S. Lady Alice Kenlie also went ashore down near the month of the Lough, on her outward passage,-Dublin Freeman.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions.—A few days ago, eighteen converts from different parts of England were confirmed at the Convent of the Assumption, Kensington-square. Mgr. Capel has a large number of others under instruction. The Pro-Cathedral is crammed on the occasion of his lectures on Ritualism, on which subject two more have yet to be given. Mgr. Capel, though very free in his exposure of Ritualism, is full of charity and patience, and thoroughly understands the situation, hence his great success .-

Sir Alexander Cockburn, arbitrator on the part of England in the Geneva Tribunal, is to be created an Earl in recognition of his services.

The Earl of Breadalbane has proposed to cut a canal across the lower part of Finlarig, from the junction of the Lochay and Dochart to Loch Tay, to enable the steamer and large boats to ascend the

river to the hoter. THE BALLOT AMENDMENTS .- The campaign of the Lords against the Ballot Bill, however short-lived its results may be, was at least a brilliant one. It was a series of victories. The Duke of Richmond first carried, by 162 to 91 votes, Lord Hartington's scrutiny clause, as introduced into Mr. Bright's Bill in 1870; he next carried, by 83 votes to 67, a paragraph which makes secreey entirely optional; thirdly, the alteration of words which prevent an agent from communicating information obtained in the polling booth, and consequently from stating whether such and such voters have voted, or have still to be asked to vote; fourthly, the multiplication of polling places, so as to be two miles instead of four from voters' residences, by 68 votes to 49. Lord Shaftesbury then moved that the poll should be kept open till eight; Lord Ripon regretted the rejection of the proposal by the Commons, but thought that a fixed hour for all seasons was inadmissible, "as nothing would be so bad as to carry on elections in the dark." Lord Cairns took the same line; but on a division, the Government voted for the amendment, which was carried by 87 votes to 72. This incident gave rise to an animated and bitter Skirmish, Lord Cairns amendment and voting for it; Lord Granville replying that they approved of its principle, and would propose corrections of what they objected to on the report. Lord Salisbury accusing the Government of scizing this opportunity, after "an unfortunate even- | house cometery."

ley retorting that Lord Salisbury and his supporters were disappointed at not having a monopoly in spoiling the Bill; Lord Bath accusing the Lord Chancellor of never speaking without "acrimony and bitterness," and even Lord Granville being roused to talk of the "despotism" of the Tory peers, and explaining the Duke of Richmond's disgust at the Government vote by the supposition that if he had known what was going to happen he would have made his party vote otherwise; till at last Lord order against asperity of speech. But perhaps the most important amendment was that of Lord Beauchamp, which was carried by 106 to 69 votes, and which provides that the Bill shall only be in operation till the close of 1880. The first amendment directed against personation will probably be accepted by Government-Lord Ripon, indeed, assented in the Lords to a subsidiary amendment intended to complete it-but those which affect the compulsory character of secret voting are sure to be rejected by the Commons, after which a conference between the two Houses will become necessary .- Tublet.

The Russells, though they hold a peerage, old as English peerages go, are not a very ancient family. The first Lord was a favorite of Henry VIII., and received grants of the lands which had belonged proximity of this quarry to the new site, as well as to the dissolved Abbeys. Woburn Abbey, Tavistock Abbey, and the valuable London property of the Duke bear witness to the worldly wisdom and good fortune of the founder of the family. Those conversant with Church affairs may tell the number of parishes from which the Dukes of Bedford draw the great titles as representatives of the dissolved Monasteries. There is nothing in the rise of the family nor in the origin of its vast possessions which would be likely to recommend it to popular veneration, but the sentiment has lasted for generations, and dates from the Revolution of 1688 .- Times.

So the Ballot has come at last. We have not drifted into it, or slid into it, or gone down into it with a run, because these are all distinct and noticeable ways of arriving at an end. All we seem to know about it is that here we find ourselves. We wake up, look about us, and find that we are hereafter to be governed by Ballot. In a fit of weariness, disgust, or indifference we go against a thousand warnings and resolutions, like the poor tired-out lady who accepted a suitor at last in order to get rid of him. We are in for secret voting; not quite yet, say some, for open voting is not yet visited with a more severe penalty than wife murder, or garotting, or "rattening." But the principle is now secrecy and all open dealing is to be the exception. The outward form and circumstance of Parliamentary Elections disappear. All the time-honored customs and institutions we have been so proud of, and in which the real virtue was supposed to reside, are to give place to a dark and grim formality. The actual process and visible concomitants have always been regarded as the larger, not to say the better, part of the election; but the sun is now to rise and set without his fiery surroundings; the winds of Heaven are no longer to ruftle the sea or shake the leaves, and in due time, perhaps, color itself will cease to vex and distract the eye of man. It is impossible not to feel that we have taken a downward tep, even though it be necessary. But then comes the question, how shall we adapt ourselves to the new order of things? Let us not deceive ourselves, Secret voting will be the rule, not because many people, or even a few people, like secret voting, but because secrecy is a weapon, and when a weapon comes to be carried and used by some, it must be carried and used by others in self-defence. If half London, and that the most aggressive and least responsible part, took to earrying bowic-knives and six-shooters, the other half would have to do the same. There must be self-defence, and there will be retaliation .- Times.

STARVED TO DEATH IN LONDON.-It appears from a Parliamentary return of the number of deaths from starvation, privation, &c., in the metropolitan dis-triet during the year 1871, that in the central divi-General Carey was appointed to the command of the sion of Middlesex (Dr. Lankester's district) 73 such cases occurred: in the eastern division (Mr. Humminent position in the autumn campaign. It is phrey's district), 25; and in the western division (Dr. Diplock's district), 2; total, 190. No cases of this description occurred in the other districts. In only 13 cases was out-door relief being received at Accident in Loren Foule. On Tuesday, 18th ult., the time of death; 27 persons died after they had been admitted or taken to the workhouse; and in ix cases a lmission to the workhouse had been offer ed and refused.

> RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S SMALL POX IN ENGLAND,-The report of Mr. Simon on the public health for the last year says that the epidemic of small-pox from which England has been suffering has been far severer than any which had been witnessed of late years, or probably since the general use of vaccination. It appears to have killed in England, within the year, nearly 23,000 persons, including 7,876 of the population of London; and even at the present time there is no reason to suppose that the epidemic has nearly completed its course. The severity of this epidemic became evident in two different ways first by the extraordinary multitude of persons whom the disease attacked; and, secondly, by the extraordinary intensity of the disease in its individual

> Embergu, July 9 .- A terrible explosion occurred to-day in an extensive Flour Mill at Glasgow. The flames burst out immediately after the explosion, and the building was entirely destroyed. Eleven persons were burned to death, twelve taken out bad ly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown

> SCOTCH VITAL STATISTICS .- The Register-General for Scotland has made his returns for 1871, 116,127 births, 74,644 deaths, 23,966 marriages were registered in Scotland during the year. The births thus show an increase of 704, the deaths of 577, and the marriages of 178, as compared with 1870. The estimated population in the middle of 1871 was 3,366,-375. Out of the total number of births 11,073 were illegitimate, being 9-5 per cent, of the total, · AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.-The Court Journal re-

cords the death of a very eccentric character: "An Irishman has just died in London, whose career and attainments entitle him to a niche in the annals of literature. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and was as odd a figure as one could meet in a day's ride. He was small but firmly knit, generally wore a white hat and a dress coat, and always had an old voluine under his arin. He was a confirmed bookworm. Mezzefanto was hardly a more accomplished linguist. Mortimer was a graduate of the University of Dublin, and deeply versed in classic lore, but he added a polish to his crudition by his intimacy with at least 2 dozen modern tongues. He spoke French, German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, Italian, modern Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Irish, Welsh and Danish with fluency. In his youth be had been eabin-boy in an American bark, and subsequently became a medical student in Paris, but had to leave it on account of his connection with the June insurrection of '48 He was a very strong man, and utilized his strength by taking an engagement as a Hercules in a circus in Australia. By turns he gave lectures on Shakespeare through Germany; was a Greek professor at Hamburg; had a troop of Spanish ballet-dancers in Holland; and was the companion of Sir William Don, the baronet-actor, in his wildest continental frolics. In his time he had been tutor to Charles Lever's children at Florence. He came to the surface one day in the employment of Tom Thumb; another in the company of Murphy, the Irish giant, who was a distant cousin. He had been in London since the Franco Prussian war, which ruined him in fortune. His learning was of little profit to him, for he died very poor in a ward of a hospital, and was buried in a corner of the almsUNITED STATES.

FUNERAL OF FATHER COYLE .- The funeral of Rev. Father James Coyle, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Kingston, who died suddenly in New York on Monday last, took place on the 4th of July, accompanied with great and imposing cere-monies. The body lay in state in St. Mary's Church, Kingston, from Wednesday evening until the day of the funeral, and was viewed by hundreds of his parishioners. The service consisted of the Office for the Dead, Solemn High Requiem Mass, and a sermon eulogistic of the deceased. The church was crowded, the various societies of the congregation being largely represented, the Temperance society, large and flourishing organization which he was chiefly instrumental in forming turning out about two hundred strong. After the services the body was buried on the gospel side of St. Mary's Church, where several other dead priests repose .- Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 6.

Bosrex; July 8 .- A banquet was given this ovening to the Irish National Band by the Irish citizens of Buston.

CINCLINATE, July 9.—Two of the three mon who were taken at Celina, Ohio, by the citizens, were hanged by the mob.

BALTIMORE, July 10 .- The Democratic convention met at 10 o'clock. After a short debate the resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati convention were endorsed-yeas, 533; nays, 176.

tireeley and Brown were then unanimously nominated on the first ballot.

New York, July 10 .- At the announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown three field-pieces were fired, and 100 gms in the City Hall Park; flags were hoisted on the City Hall, and a banner was suspended between two large trees in the City Hall Park, with the inscription that Tammany responds to the nomination of the National Convention of Baltimore.

MURDER BY A CLERGYMAN, - A shocking tragedy vas enacted in Cincinnati, on July 7, in which a boy twelve years old, named Frank Schikk, the son of a widow, was shot and killed by the Rev. Samuel J. Browne, an aged local preacher of the Methodist Church. It appears that Mr. Browne has been for some time past greatly annoyed by boys, who, in spite of repeated remonstrances, have entered his premises to take his fruit, and commit other depredations. A number of boys were playing ball outside, when a ball was thrown into Browne's. Young Schikk entered the premises to recover it, and the old man fired at him with slugs, one piece striking him in the breast, inflicting a wound from which the boy died in a few moments. Browne was arrested by the officers, and was subsequently released on \$50,000 bail. The terrible affair caused intense excitement in the neighborhood of Brighton House, near which it occurred. A large crowd assembled at night in the vicinity of Browne's house, which is guarded by a detachment of police, and there is danger from the temper of the people that they will take the law into their own hands should Browne be found. He is eighty-six years of age, one of the oldest citizens, and had been considered hitherto above reproach. He own property to amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

New York, July 10 .- By the promature explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Midland Railroad, near Newark, on Monday, seven persons were severely hurt, and two fatally. Immense boulders were thrown into the air.

Cixcinnati, O., July 10,-The mob who lynched the men at Selma yesterday numbered, 3,000. On leaving jail the men were placed in a waggon and the mob moved off for Kimmel farm in sight of where the poor girl had been murdered and thrown to the hogs. Here they halted under a sapling. A rudo gallows was creeted and halters were fitted about the necks of the prisoners. At this juncture Elias Secor, brother of the murdered girl, appeared and pleaded for the life of Jacob Kimmel, youngest prisoner, 17 years old, expressing his doubt as to his participation in the affair. This appeal was received with cheers and young Kimmel was exempted from the balter. Absalom Kimmel was much broken down; but McLeod maintained the same stoical indifference he had shewn from the first. He maintained stoutly be had never seen the girl and accounted for the blood on his clothes by bleeding from the nose. He took the testament kissed it and called upon God to attest his innocence. He importuned them to have mercy on his poor mother and sisters and asked God to forgive them all. Absalom Kimmel adhered to his confession made the day before. The two were then hung till they were dend.

New York, July 12 .- Promptly at 11 o'clock the Orange societies marched into Lafayette Place, and arranged themselves in order for their annual parade, They displayed two United States flags and four banners. Not over 260 Orangemen were in the line, under the escort of 1,200 policemen. Wm. Mclice, Grand Master of Prince of Orange District, acted as Grand Marshal. Promptly at half-past eleven the parade started to the sound of music. The procession entered Broadway from 8th street. Few people had assembled on Broadway, but large numbers followed the procession from Lafayette Park.

ABSORBESTS FOR THE STABLE.—The best absorbent for a cow stable is probably dry muck. Sawdust is nearly as good. Dried ground (obtained in a drouth) or dust from the highway, ranks probably next. Then comes cut straw, the chaff of grain, spent tanbark, and almost any material that is dry and in a pulverulent state. Apply plentifully where milch cows are kept: this to absorb the odors as well as the moisture, for these odors are contagious to milk. The cows will do better for such comfortable quarters, whether in summer or winter, and will probably pay for the labor incurred; then there is the profit of all the manure-its most valuable part, the effervescent ammonia-saved; and what accumulations there will be, worth as much or more per yard as the clear dung deprived of its best parts. We prefer it, as the absorbents continue to act after the heap is made, and until it is given to the soil; then all goes to make plant food. Such manure is clean to handle, is dry, inodorous. Why should farmers be so much without it? Here is a large increase of what we are so much troubled to obtain, manure and good manure. Clean stables, clean yard, pure air, increased comfort, increased milk, a good example-all these are the benefits derived from the simple use of an absorbent. "I will rather work for a quarter a day less in such manure than to be besmeared with dung," said a laborer on the subject. Make farming. pleasant as well as profitable.

When these absorbents are used in a fine state, as they are, they can really be spread, and brought down evenly to the ground; this without any difficulty, the brush or harrow finishing the job. And this is of such importance that the wonder is that it is not more used-absorbents to give the pulverulent effect. This alone will pay, mechanically.

Now is the time to see that the absorbents are coured. Who that is not in the habit of doing it will test it on a small scale, if not any more? Give. a fair, thorough test, as all indifferent experiments will give but indifferent results, and honce end, more or less, in discouragement. Sawdust may now be secured. Clover chaff is excellent, any chaff. Sawdust will dry with a little exposure. Have cleancomfortable stables and barn surroundings, and secure the profit at the same time. - Country Gentleman.

Walter, a five-year old, was surprised at breakfast by the presence of a diminutive egg, served for his special delectation. He thus accounted for the egg's smallness: — "Mamma, I think the chicken was learning to lay."

# AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 19, 1872.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1872. Friday, 19-St. Vincent of Paul, C. Saturday, 20-St. Jerome Emilian, C. Sunday, 21-Ninth after Pentecost. Monday, 22-St. Mary Magdalen, M. Tuesday, 23-St. Apollinaris, B. C. Wednesday, 24-Vigil of St. James. Thursday, 25-St. James, Ap.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Orange celebrations of the 12th passed off, we are happy to say, on the whole quietly, both in Canada, and in the United States. At New York some few Orangemen, numbering according to some accounts about S00 men, to others only 200, walked in procession, guarded, it is said, by 1,200 policemen. In Canada there was some stone throwing, we are told, at Ottawa, but nothing serious. In Montreal there was a row betwixt a man and an Irish carter; we cannot presume to say who was the aggressor, since the evidence is conflicting. We trust that the policy of non-interference with Orangemen except in self-defence, may always be the rule. Nothing so much serves their cause, as riotous counter demonstrations.

The Stokes trial has furnished another instance of the evils of the jury system amongst a people like those of New York. Though the prisoner's guilt was clear as the sun at noon, the jury would not agree, and were in consequence discharged. Thus has justice again failed.

The Geneva Board of Arbitration on the Alabama claims has commenced its sittings. It is generally believed that it will award a large sum to the U. States. This is however a mere rumor, as the greatest sccreey is ob-

The writs for the new elections are out-and are returnable on the 3rd of September, except in the case of the elections for Gaspe, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Manitoba, and British Columbia, when the return is put off to the 12th Oct.

The hot dry weather continues. The water in the river is very low, threatening much difficulty to navigation and inspiring fears of a water famine in Montreal, whose mortality is fearful, ranging from 170 to 186 per week. Hay will yield but a light crop. The wheat is said to be looking well.

Rumors of the serious indisposition of Sir George Cartier have been rife. From the fact that he is able to travel and attend to business, it seems that there has been much exaggeration.

Is the Catholic, or as the Witness would prefer to call it, the Romish Church, in any degree responsible for the severe treatment that the Huguenots, or Calvinists, of France received at the hands of Louis XIV.?

Were the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the expulsion of the Huguenots, measures altogether unprovoked by the latter?

These questions we proposed in our last to consider, in order to give a reply to the strictures contained in a late article of the Montreal

To the first, we reply that neither the Church of Rome, nor the Court of Rome, were in any way responsible for the treatment that the French Calvinists experienced at the hands of Louis XIV. We prove our assertion by Pro-

It must be remembered that, at the very time when Louis XIV, was most zealous in the prosecution of his anti-Huguenot policy, he was on the very verge of a rupture with the Holy See; and was meditating, to all appearance, just such a course of policy as that which Henry VIII. of England had attempted to carry out. Louis aspired to be head of the Church in France, as well as head of the State; and the quarrel betwixt France and the Holy See had almost attained to the dimensions of a schism. At this juncture says the Protestant historian Ranke, Hist. of The Popes :-

"The quarrel became more complicated, from the fact, that at this juncture, Louis XIV., chiefly for the purpose of evincing his perfect orthodoxy, proceeded to his cruel extirpation of the Huguenots. It has also been alleged that Pope Innocent was privy, and consenting to the design; but in reality this was not the case. The Roman Court would new have nothing to do with a conversion effected by armed apostles: 'Christ had not cmployed that method; men should be led, but not dragged into the temple."

This as the testimony of a distinguished Protestant writer, completely exonerates Rome, and the Romish Church from the charge of any complicity with Louis XIV. in the latter's severe proceedings towards his Huguenot subject. Whether justifiable or unjustifiable it matters not, for they were repudiated by Rome, which, as the Protestant Ranke tells us, would have nothing to do with them.

But were these severities altogether unjustifible? Was there not in the conduct of the persecuted Huguenots, both as towards the French government, and as towards their Catholic fellow subjects, much, if not fully to justify, at least greatly to excuse the severity with which they were treated by the "French King?" We think there was; and in support of this view of the case, we will appeal again to Protestant testimony.

From the days of Henry IV., the French Calvinists or Huguenots \* as they were vulgarly called, had enjoyed in virtue of the terms of the Edict of Nantes full and entire civil political, and religious liberty. At his death in 1610 the Edict was renewed by the government during the minority of Louis XIII .-During the reign of that monarch, and under the regime of his great Minister Richelieu. the Huguenots were made much of; were advanced to all posts of profit and dignity, civil and military, in the State; Rohan, Schomberg, Turenne, were all Protestants, and all were advanced to the highest honors by the French government of the day. Such was the condition of the Protestants in France, and such the manner in which they were treated. How did they act in return?

The reply to this question we will give in the words of the well known Protestant Buckle in his History of Civilisation. We beg our readers to pay attention to what Buckle says, as it may perhaps tend to modify their strictures upon the persecuting policy of Louis XIV. "It was precisely in the country," says Buckle, and at the period when the Protestants were best treated that they displayed most turbulence."-Vol-

Not content with unrestricted civil and religious liberty for themselves; with access to all the highest offices of the State, and the amplest facilities for the exercise of their own religion, the French Huguenots, who enjoyed these things in virtue of a free grant from the Crown, still aimed, not at toleration, not at equality, but at ascendency. It was not enough for them to be at liberty to worship as they pleased. so long as Catholics had the same privilege; what they wanted, what they were constantly conspiring together for, and against the Government that protected them, was the power to persecute and insult their Catholic fellow-citizens, and to debar these from the exercise of their religion. 'That this was so, we again establish by Protestant testimony most explicitthat of the Protestant historian Buckle:-

"The Protestants, who professed to take their stand on the right of private judgment, became, early in the seventeenth century more intolerant than the Catholics who based their religion on the dictates of an infallible Church."-Hist. of Civilisation, p. 398.

"It is on account of these things that we ought not to be surprised that, during many years, the French Protestants, who affected to appeal to the right of private judgment, were more intolerant of the exercise of that judgment by their adversaries,

than were the Catholics."—16. p. 399.
"It was stipulated in the Edict of Nantes that the Protestants should enjoy the full exercise of their religion, and this right they continued to possess until the reign of Louis XIV. To this there were added several other privileges such as no Catholic government, except that of France would then have granted to its heretical subjects. But these things did not satisfy the desire of the Protestant clergy. They were not content to exercise their own religion, unless they could also trouble the religion of others."—Ib. p. 401.

They—the Protestant clergy—therefore, first called upon the French government to put restrictions on the exercise of the Catholic religion. At one of their meetings they resolved to put down all Catholic processions; and when the government refused its aid to these "intolerant sectaries" as Buckle truly calls them, they "took the law into their own hands,"

"They not only attacked the Catholic processions wherever they met them, but they subjected the priests to personal insults, and even endeavored to prevent them from administering the sacrament to the sick. If a Catholic elergyman was engaged in burying the dead, the Protestants were sure to be present, interrupting the funeral, turning the ceremonies into ridicule, and attempting by their clamer to deaden the voice of the minister, so that the service performed in the church should not be heard."

In La Rochelle, the second city of the Kingdom for importance, they would not allow the Catholics to have a single church; in one of their General Assemblies they enacted that in the towns allotted to them no Jesuit, no episcopally commissioned clergymen should preach;

\* The origin of this term Huguenot has been disputed. One explanation is that the Protestants got this name from a certain black Huguet, or evil spirit which in the Middle Ages was popularly believed to hold nocturnal meetings at Tours. This is the explanation given by Theodore de Beza.

and en one occasion, when the King of France visited Pau, he, in the words of Buckle,-

was not only treated with indignity . . . he found that the Protestants had not left him a single church, not one place, in which the King of France, in his own territory, could perform those devotions which he believed necessary for his fuhire salvation.

"This was the way in which the French Protestants, influenced by their leaders, treated the first Catholic government which abstained from persccuting them; the first which not only allowed them the free exercise of their religion, but even advanced many of them to offices of trust and of honor. All this however was only of a piece with the rest of their conduct."—Ib. p. 403.

This be it remembered is Protestant testimony, and of a modern Protestant historian who enjoys the highest reputation as a writer; and if such were the conduct of the French Protestants towards the government' which treated them so liberally, can it be wondered at, that at last Louis XIV. finding himself strong enough to do so, revoked the privileges which his predecessors had of their spontaneous generosity granted to their Protestant subjects; and deprived the latter of those liberties that they abused, and the right to which they would not recognise as also existing in their Catholic fellow-subjects?

We seek not to justify the acts of Louis XIV. towards the Protestants of France. We have no need as Catholics to do so; for with those acts the Church had nothing to do; may as Ranke tells us, she rather discountenanced them. But this we say; if ever a people proved themselves unworthy of liberty; if ever a government were justified in imposing restrictions upon its subjects, the Huguenots of France were that people, and the French government was that government.

And here we will repeat an observation that we made in our last; and suggest that criticisms upon Louis XIV. for expelling from his dominious the Huguenots-a few only of whose offences as enumerated by Buckle we have alluded to—come with very bad grace, to say the least, from those who are even now applauding the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, and the action of the German government, which without the slightest cause in treating them much as Louis XIV. treated the Huguenots.

Here we stop; but we think that we have, and by Protestant testimony, made good our advances; and shown that though sovereigns and people professing to be Catholics, were, in the terrible politico-religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, often guilty of many acts of severity towards Protestantsthe latter were, to say the least, equally guilty in their conduct towards Catholics. Things were done by bad men in the pretended interests of Catholicity, and under the reign of Mary, almost as atrocious as those perpetrated in the interests of Protestantism in the reign of her half sister Elizabeth. The St. Bartholemew massacre is as indefensible, as are the long continued massacres which by the authority of the English Protestant government of the day were carried on against the oppressed Catholics of Ireland; and so on to the end of

What then? This: that neither Catholic Governments nor Protestant Governments, whether French or English, or Spanish are impeccable or infallible; that all have erred: that all have sinned; and that it is the Church, and the Church alone, over which presides the successor of the Apostles that can neither sin nor err, since the Lord God is the temple thereof, and the Lamb the lamp thereof.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON ORANGE-ISM .- We reproduce a Circular addressed by His Grace of Toronto to his people, exhorting them to a patient endurance of the insults and outrages annually offered to them by their Protestant fellow-citizens. What a sad contrast does Toronto present to Montreal and Quebec, where Catholics are in the majority, but where never do any members of that majority dream of trampling upon the feelings of their weaker brothren. We remember however the old proverb. "Every cock can crow on its own dunghill;" and a very dirty dunghill kind of cock this Toronto Orangeism seems to be. Here is what the Archbishop says on the sub-

DEARLY BELOVED CHILDREN IN CHRIST:

More than usual signs of the coming anniversary of the 12th July grate on our cars; and, I am sure, grate on the hearts of many. Daily and nightly we hear the fifes and drums playing the tunes "Croppies Lie Down," "Protestant Boys," "We'll Kick the Pope Before Us," and such like edifying airs.

Our priests and religious communities are more frequently than usual insulted on the streets by persons apparently of the middle classes. On a walk of about ten minutes the other day, we were insulted three times by men, and boys, and girls. We pity from our very souls the children, who appear to think that they are doing something very fine when insulting us. We have seen a cemetery where the grass was cut from the graves by the balls fired from muskets of 12th July processionists. We have heard of fathers and mothers encouraging their children to call names and insult to their very faces the religious as they walked the streets. Can such conduct come from any inspiration of Heaven? Is it religious or genteel to cry after us in the streets? We rejoice, as far as ourselves are concerned, to suffer for our faith and the ensigns of our religion, and feel, as it were, palpably that our religion is that of Jesus

to his Divine Word, we are treated as He was Himself; but then the counter reflection saddens us to think that those poor people follow the example of those who persecute Christ and his disciples from the beginning. Ignorance, and the falsehoods inculcated in their minds from youth so fill them with hatred for the Catholic religion, that the Spirit of God is driven from them, and they, unwittingly we hope, think they do a service to God by insulting us. What should be our feelings and conduct? Joy-" Rejoice and be glad, for your reward is very great in Heaven, for so they persecuted the prophets. St. Matt. v. " And the Apostles rejoiced that the were accounted worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus." Acts v. 2nd. Forbearance—"To no man rendering evil for evil, not revenging yourselves, and overcome evil by good." Romans, i. 12. Let us exhibit ourselves in much patience, in honour, and dishonour." 2 Cor. vi. 3rd. Prayer-Pray for them that persecute you and caluminate you." Matt. vi. 4th. Love—"Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you." Ibid. Let us not forget the words of Jesus Christ our Divine Lord-Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for there is the Kingdom of Heaven"-Matt. v We exhort our people, therefore, to refrain from appearing in any way displeased with insults, processions, or any proceedings on the 12th of July. The early Christians did not interfere with the pagens when they returned triumphing over their brethren, even when they carried the implements of their de struction. I am delighted to find temperance societies established in so many places in the diocese. With temperance comes a cool, prudent, and Christian deportment that will tolerate many things for

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne has nothing in it that could bring a blush to a loyal Catholic's cheek. On the contrary, if loyalty be a duty as well as a virtue, the Catholics should rejoice for they, at that battle, were on the side of their then, lawful sovereign. What would be thought of Catholics were they to join the army of the German son-in-law of our gracious Queen Victoria, were he to invade the realm of England, to dethrone the Queen, and set her daughter and himself in her stead? And yet a similar act is communorated on the 12th of July. The Catholics of Ireland, when the battle of legitimacy was to be fought, were on the side of their king, and against the usurper and the unnatural daughter of the King. Ireland lost every battle, except the most glorious, that of Faith. Those who glory in the act of dethroning James II. or England, glory in rebellion against lawful authority -while rebellion the Church of Christ always con-

You will, therefore, beloved brethren, bear and forbear, forget and forgive. Rather pity those who have no better sense, especially those leaders of a sworn association to oppose everything Catholic The Catholics are only about one to five Protestants in this Province, and yet those cowardly men must band themselves together to oppose and oppress the minority. We hope that good sense, patriotism and neighborly feeling will in the end prevail over fanaticism and senseless prejudice. Our course, however, is charity to all men. "Charity is patient, is kind : charity envieth not, dealeth not porversely, is not puffed up, is not ambitious, seeketh not her own is not provoked to anger, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth with the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things." -1 Cor., xiii., 4, 7.

† John Joseph Lykch, Archbishop of Toronto. Given at St. Michael's Palace, on the 6th of July

Commenting upon the above given document, the Montreal Witness of the 10th, complains that, to him "it reads very much like an incendiary publication;" he is indignant that the Archbishop should complain of the insults constantly offered on the streets of Toronto, to priests and nuns, not by children only, but by grown up persons; not by the members of the rowdy class only, and by the street Arabs, but by persons who from their costume appear to belong to the middle classes of society; and whom but for their acts, one might mistake for gentlemen; whilst that the Romish Prelate should object to the desceration of the cemeteries by Orange processionists, the Witness looks upon as little less than a provocation to a breach of the peace. What right has a Romish dog to complain of these things? Should not he rather, as the Jew has it, bow low before his oppressors, and with bated breath, thank them for such fair courtesies?

But what most seems to stir the bile of our contemporary is the passage in His Grace's letter, wherein he reminds his flock that, if defeated at the Boyne, their fathers were not dishonored; that, if they fell, they fell as brave men should fall, fighting for their lawful king and native land, against the alien and the usurper. This, though historically true, is intolerable on the part of a Romanist; it is a provoking to a breach of the peace; an incendiary act on the part of the latter writer, which in his love of peace and fair play the Witness is moved in the spirit to denounce.

"But this we do say, that the reviving of such questions at such a time, in such a spirit, can do no good. It is like spreading sparks among gunpowder. It directly tends to a breach of the peace. All peaceable and patriotic citizens must reprobate such a course from whatever quarter it comes .-Surely here in Canada we have nothing to do with these absolete quarrels of the Old World."-Witness,

Who is it then that raises these questions at this time in Canada? Is it the Orangemen, on the Catholics? and if the former, how is it that the Witness has not a word of reprobation for them, but pours all his holy wrath on the head of the Archbishop of Toronto? Do Irish Catholics in Canada celebrate with public display any anniversaries, any political events of which the memory is painful to Protestants? Do Catholics go daily and nightly through the and rights sake. The Catholics—and not they alone streets, playing and singing airs naturally as offensive to Protestants, as are "Protestant legal and proper means, and will never cease to pro-legal and proper means, and will never cease to pro-test against the operation of this Act; but we are

We fully agree with the Witness that "surely here in Canada we have nothing to do with these obsolete quarrels of the Old World;" but Christ; and that those insults have been predicted by our Lord: "And you shall be hated by all men for my name's sake," Matt. x. We feel that we are really the true disciples of Christ, when, according ada; that they are the authors of all the will be successful; but even were we certain of this

hatred, malice, and uncharitableness which the 12th of July with its Orange celebrations on this Continent, inevitably provokes; and that if the Orangemen of Canada would but allow the "obsolete quarrels" of the Old World and of the seventeenth century to be forgotten. the Catholics would never seek to revive them.

This every one knows to be true; even the Witness knows that it is so. Why then, whilst giving full absolution to the Orange crow, does be vex with his consures the harmless Catholic; bird, which would fain live in peace with all its neighbors? Has the Witness then never read the fable of the wolf and the lamb?

The Orangemen, and the foreign fire brands who from abroad come hither to stir up strife, and to insult Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects-men who approve their loyalty by obedience to the laws, not by breaking them and getting sent to juil-these, in the eyes of the Witness are blameless, at least he has not a word of censure for them; but for the Catholic Archbishop who knowing how hard a thing it is for men to hear their religion reviled and outraged in the persons of its ministers, without retaliation, exhorts his people to patient endurance of the wrongs and insults offered to them, no censure is too severe in the opinion of the Witness; he is a firebrand, an instigator to violence, an enemy of the peace, whose course all honest citizens should reprobate. This is how the Witness understands justice.

We reproduce below an article on the New Brunswick School Question, and its aspects, from that excellent Catholic paper the St. John Freeman. Its editor-will be pardon us for so far departing from newspaper etiquette as to mention his name-Mr. Anglin is a gentleman for whom every one who knows him entertains the highest respect, both for his high literary attainments, and his sterling honesty. We rejoice therefore to see that he takes quite a hopeful view of the prospects of our unjustly used brothers in New Brunswick, and expects a happy issue to the contest for free education in which they are engaged. This convinces us-if we needed convincing-of the prudence of the course pursued on the said School Question by the late Federal House of Commons. It might indeed by a high-handed assertion of its supreme authority over State Legislatures, have given a momentary relief, but it could not have wrought any thing like a permanent cure in the patient. Now, without any wrenching or straining of the Federal Constitution, we have every reason for hoping that the end will be attained, that all Catholics, that all lovers of equal justice have at heart; and that either through the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or the spontaneous action of the New Brunswick Legislature, the iniquitous attack upon the civil and religious liberties of Catholics will be defeated. From the high terms in which Mr. Anglin speaks of Mr. Blake-who it will be remembered moved that the question as to the constitution ality of the school law complained of be sub. mitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council-the very course that the TRUE WIT-NESS had previously suggested-it is plain that he-Mr. Anglin-is of opinion that the question of constitutionality is one upon which reasonable doubts may be entertained; and that a legal, not a political, solution of the problem is alone capable of satisfying all its conditions. We think, we say it in all humility, that the law is on our side; but as others better qualified to judge than we are, are of a different opinion, we appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeal open to British subjects. Perhaps, however, before its decision shall be given the New Brunswick Legislature may consider its position and retrace its steps. So Be It. "There seems to be a lull in the agitation respect-ing the School Act all over the Province. The

Cathelics opposing the operation of the Act every-where are doing so in the most quiet and least offensive way possible. The violent advocates of the new system also seem disposed to act and speak mere temperately. United Canada through its representatives in Parliament assembled has declared sclemnly that it regrets the action of the New Brunwick majority in this respect and that it hopes jus-tice will yet be done. Perhaps this unprecedented declaration has due effect with men who thought that in their efforts to insult Catholics and crush Catholicity they would have the sympathy and moral support of the majorities in some of the other Provinces. They know too that as the tax bills are circulated in various parts of the Province and the people begin to realize what this new system means, a feeling of resistance is spreading rapidly amongst all classes and denominations, and this feeling they do not care to defy on the approach of the general elections. We wish we could believe that better counsels and better feelings are likely to prevail amongst them, and that instead of waiting for the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or for any further action on the part of the Dominion Parliament, the New Brunswick Legislature would at its next session prove that it is even -will resist the collection of the iniquitous and satisfied that they will say or do nothing which will give the Government and Legislature the slightest reasonable excuse for persevering in the course which the leaders of the Dominion Government declared mest unjust and oppressive, and which all parties in the Dominion Parliament united in declaring they

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 19, 1872.

we would nevertheless prefer that justice were done by the New Brunswick majority voluntarily and freely, to having it wrested from them by decision of the Privy Council or vote of the Dominion Parliament.
We will publish on Thursday Mr. Blake's great speech on the constitutional aspect of the case as it was reported fully and accurately in the Toronto Globs. Mr. Blake is admittedly one of the very best lawyers in the Dominion, and his opinion on this question was formed after much serious considera-tion."—St. John, N. B., Freeman, 5th July.

A PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES, WITHOUT GOING OUT OF MONTREAL.

The devotion to our Lady of Lourdes is so well known in Canada and above all in Montreal, that the announcement which we now publish will certainly afford great pleasure to all the Catholic families of the country.

The town of Lourdes with its lovely scenery its mountains and above all the rocks of Massabielle and the grotte where our Blessed Lady appeared to Bernadette, are now in Montreal in the Hall of the Cabinet of Lectures, No. 327 Notre Dame Street.

Come then for your edification and see the pious and beautiful sight!

The work, though of gigantic proportions is perfectly executed, with a scrupulous fidelity to nature, and inspires a spirit of devotion. A pilgrimage to Lourdes is now easily performed and offers us the occasion of doing a good work -for the modest sum of 25 cents which is the price of admittance is also an alms destined to support the skilful and pious artist who has sent us this real chef-d'œuvre from Lourdes

Gertificates, attesting the perfect exactitude of the work, with notes of references can be had in the Hall of the Parochial Cabinet of

The Hall is open every day from 9 a.m., to 12, and from 1 to 6 p.m.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. VI. "Take the Boy and nourish him for me."-(Exod. To-day Christian parents, it becomes 'my duty to address myself to you. Having already pointed out to your children the obligation they are under of honoring you with the honor of obedience-with the honor of respect and with the honor of love; it becomes me now in turn to lay before you, your duty towards your children. It would not perhaps be difficult to prove that libertinism with its throng of accompanying vices, is more rife at the present day amongst youth, than at any other period of Christian history; and that children for the most part now-a-days have no other desire but to pass their time in idleness—to live free from all moral restraint, without any respect for the law of God, or the commands of their parents. In the language of the day, they are fastwhich being interpreted means, running headlong to perdition. And whence does this arise? From a want of education. Not that education indeed which teaches that five and five make ten-not that education, which teaches to read dime novels and publications of more than doubtful morality-not that education which inculcates into the youthful mind the absurd falsity that "Jack is as good as his Master." Of this education we have enough and to spare Never in the worlds history was mankind so generally educated in that learning which teach es to read and to write and to cipher. But this is not the education of which I complain the lack. No: whilst most educated we are in reality least educated-least educated in all that teaches children to know that there is a Godthat there is a divine and moral law, and that they must ever keep a strong restraint upon their passions and concupiscences, if they would save their souls and see God. And whose, I pray you, is this neglect of this most essential of all educations? Alas! Christian parents! the fault is solely and alone your's, because the duty belongs solely and alone to you. Tell me not, that we—the Priests of God's church share with you this responsibility. Our duty is to instruct all both parents and childrenbut your duty is especially to teach your children. We-the Priests of God's church can only teach them at stated times and in general terms-and when they are willing to come;but you have your children always with you and every moment of your life should be devoted to their education. We cannot see their little petulencies-their little vanities-their little amours and lusts, because we cannot always be at their side—but you, who live with them and who, if you love them ought never to allow them out of your sight—you can always see these things, and stamp them out on the instant before they can break out into the unrestrainable conflagration. Nay more. The great time for education is at that period of life, when the child is too young to be led to the Priest except by its mother's hand. Depend apon it, the great time for teaching a child the grave duty of moral restraint and reverence for God's law and obedience to parental authority, 16 from the age of two years to that of eight.

If that time be lost, the child is lost. What!

you ask - does our duty of educating our

the arms. Do you think that your infant is less intelligent than your horse or your dog? Cannot a dog of a few months old be taught to know when it has done wrong? And have you never seen an infant in the arms corrected for its had tempers? Have you never heard its cry of anger changed on the instant to a cry of penitence by a prudently administered correc-

Christian parents for your children to have received from you a frail and fleeting life, if you seek not to secure for them also that other and far nobler gift-eternal life. It would be for them the greatest of misfortunes, and for you the grantest of cruelties, if teaching them to follow worldly goods, and to run after the false wisdom of the world, you should leave them poor in heavenly things and ignorant of the true science of salvation. "When God gave you children," says St. John Chrysostom, "he confided to you a precious deposit and a rich treasure" (Ho 9 in .epis I ad Tit). Judge then what precautions you should take lest the devil. that infernal robber, should come and deprive you of it. God by baptism has given your children to you pure and without stain; with what zeal ought you not then to take means to preserve them in the same state as you received them from God? It is your duty to rear them not only as your own children, but as children Pharoh's daughter, after rescuing the infant

Moses from the waters of the Nile, placed him tenderly in his mother's arms. "Take the bey, she said, nourish him and rear him in my name." "Accipe puerum istum, et nutri milu," When your child Christian mother, brought back from the waters of Baptism which have rendered its soul a temple of the Holy Ghost, re-enters your house and is deposited in your arms remember that God addresses you in these words. " Take Christian mother this child-nourish him, rear him in my name. You have offered him to me as the fruit of that marriage which I blessed: I have accepted him as a pledge of your gratitude; and having sanctified him by my grace in the holy sacrament of Baptism, I have marked him for my own. I give him back to you now, remember on one condition—that you rear him for me not for the world-that you give him a religious education and train him up in manners and customs suitable to a child of God. Receive him -teach him a Christian spirit-bring him up in the law of my gospel-lead him with you to heaven." Oh! Christian Mother, with these words whispered in your ear by the low and solemn voice of Faith how can you for a moment dare to neglect your duty? how can you dare to slumber? From the moment your child received Baptism he ceased to be a child of the flesh. In entering the world he was a the devil. In Baptism he became a child of God—a member of Jesus Christ—an heir to heaven. Look not then on him as a thing profane—but as a thing newly born of Jesus Christ—as a creature that belongs to God alone. You would hesitate to touch the chalice, which daily receives the holy and adorable blood of Jesus Christ in the venerable Sacrifice of the Altar. Your child has become in baptism a far more precious chalice.

If then, Christian parents, your child bears upon his forehead so august an imprint—even the seal of God, how shall you dare to neglect his instruction or not to keep a strict watch over his every action? What would be your conduct if an earthly prince had confided to your care his child-the future king of a mighty empire? Would you be remiss in rearing him in accordance with the high rank of his father and his own future greatness? Would you not on the contrary, be profoundly penetrated with the gravity of your charge? But your children, Christian parents, are not the children of princes—they are much more—they are the children of God. Your children are not destined to reign over an earthly kingdom, but to inherit the kingdom of heaven. With what veneration then ought you not to behold them? with what anxiety, with what zeal ought you not to give yourself to their instruction? What! Christian mother, if your child should ters of the Congregation, took place in the grand Hall of the Convent, on Wednesday evening the 10th prove to be an angel? They are angels and

Do not think, Christian parent, that in what culcate, that you must cease to love your children. Heaven preserve me from so great a severity-from so unnatural an exaction. No says Salvien, we-(the priests of God's church) who proclaim the necessity of loving even your enemies-how can we teach a thing so contrary to nature and to the divine law, as that you must not love your children. Far from it. We declare to you that not only may you love them but you may love them tenderly-you may love them above all earthly things. All that we ask of you is, that you regulate your love tid Economy. children begin so early as this? Alas Christ- according to the intentions of the God of all

He has taught you, who has given you your children? But what is this love? That is a thing, that I will not presume to explain. Learn it from that God, who in the Sacred Scriptures imposes upon parents the obligation of teaching their children the precepts of the Divine Law-to place their hope in Him alone never to forget to consecrate their actions to Him-to live continually in His service and to It would be but a small and worthless gift | seek in all things his divine love." Thus speaks the learned Salvien. (L. I. de eccl.

> BELFAST IN OTTAWA .- From Ireland, from Belfast, with an Orange lily on his breast and a false legend of Liberality pinned to his conttail, comes Wm. Johnston, Esq., for no other purpose than to insult the Catholic and lawabiding population of the Canadian Dominion. Standing upon a public platform in the capital, surrounded by such shining lights as McKenzie Bowell, of Belleville, Sheriff Powell, and ex-Mayor Rochester of Ottawa, he delivered an address which in bitterness, ignorance, scurrility and falsehood, surpassed even the brilliant efforts of Ogle R. Gowan, and the back-wood harangues of his blood-relation, the member for South Simcoe. The Ottawa papers, which, through fear of exciting religious animosities, would not publish the calm, logical lectures of the great Jesuit Missionary who visited that city during the winter months, did not scruple to lay before a mixed community full-page reports of Johnston's fiendish abuse. From one of these reports we clip what may be called the

peroration."-"It was folly to say that there was no need for Orangeism, when he could point to the consequences of ultramontanism—the dogma of the infullibility of the Pope-the issuing forth from the Vatican of the orders to the Emperor of France to march over Protestant Prussia. It was the Jesuits who had raised the shout "On to Berlin"; but a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams and echo wafted back to them\_"On to Paris!" The descendants of the Huguenots who were driven from France in 1672 returned conquerors in the victorious army of King William the Great. (Cheers). In the face of these facts is there not as much need of the Protestaut organization to maintain the liberties of the people in the present day, as there was in the time of the Prince of Orange? He spoke of the struggles of Garibaldi for the freedom of Italy, which nation had succeeded in casting off the chains that held them down; of the coclesiastical tyranny which oppressed Spain, and of their action in joining Protestant Prussia in opposing the tyrannous power of Romo. It required the energy of Protesiants everywhere to combat the influences of Romanism. We can never forget the battle under the walls of Derry, when William of Orange came to the rescue and set them free. It would be gross ingratitude if we failed to honor William's name, and to celebrate William's day. This is the reason why we commemorate the victories of the Boyne; it was not to insult our Roman Catholic countrymen, but to glory in the day when we gained the benefits of a free and opened Bible. It was for these liberties that we would be willing to fight another battle of the Boyne. (Immense applause).

In this life there is always something new to be learned. It is now shown by the simple assertion of a Grand Master, that the Infallibility of the Pope encroaches upon Protestant child of fallen Adam-a sinner and a slave of liberty; that the Vatican ordered Napoleon III, to declare war against Prussia; that the Jesuits raised the shout "on to Berlin!" We would call upon Common Sense and History to refute such absurd statements were we not aware that Orangeism ignores the existence of one and the other. Orangemen uphold their Doctrine by the aid of "forked" tongue, Logic and "hard-facts," they will not refute, they will blaspheme, they will slay. Not wishing to ignite Brother Johnston's choler until he shall have been "dined" and "wined" to his stomach's content, we will postpone further criticism to another day.

A word before parting to our countrymen. We have been cruelly sold in Mr. Wm. Johntson: we expected to meet a Nationalist and Home-Ruler,-we found a Renegade and thorough-bred West Briton. Let the Belfast man speak for himself:-

"Home rule in Ireland meant Rome rule; but the men of Ulster would not listen to the wishes of Cardinal Cullen. They would remain true to the British flag, and maintain the will of the Queen with the cry of 'No Surrender.'"

"Home-rule means Rome-rule!" The old Belfast cry repeated in Ottawa.

NOTRE DAME OF WILLIAMSTOWN.

The solemn distribution of Premiums to the young adies of the boarding School, conducted by the Sisprove to be an angel? They are angels and inst., and was honored by the presence of the Bishop of Kingston, the Revd. Fathers Chisholm, Lynch, McDonnell, Masterson, Murray, MacCarthy and a large and most respectable audience. As His Lordship, conducted by the Lady Superior and accom-I have said I would wish for a moment to in- panied by his clergy entered, a brilliant overture was performed on the organ and pianos by eight of the

The stage, elegantly adorned, resembled a fairy bower and with its beautiful occupants robed in purest white, and ranged in lovely groups, presented a charming sight.

The programme, rich, varied and select, was rendered in masterly style, eliciting much and well merited applause.

At its conclusion, His Lordship handed the rewards to the young ladies who will appreciate them all the more that many—the most beautiful—were his own generous gift.

Handsome wreaths, and diplomas of honor were granted for Religious Instruction, Deportment, Punctuality, Plain Sewing, Embroidery and Domes-

The gold medal-prize of Excellence-was won

ian parents I fear your duty begins even earlier love. For with what greater or more holy love by a young lady of Hogansburgh, New York, and than this. It begins even with the infant in can you love them, than with that love which Gorman of Boston, while for vocal music, Orandian ladies carried off the palm. Miss Gadbois of Williamstown delivered in the name of her companions, and in the most graceful manner, the valedictory to which His Lordship replied, expressing the pleasure the entertainment had afforded him and he doubted not-from the oft repeated applause-all present. A few remarks from the Revd, the parish priest and then came "God Save the Queen"—terminating one of the most successful and most delightfu' Soirees over given by the talented and accomplished pupils of this now famous Institution .- Com.

> YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY INSTITUTE OF NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR, OTTAWA, ONT.

The commencement exercises of this excellent and popular Educational Establishment took place on the evening of July 3rd., in the Hall of l'Institut-Canadien. There were present besides the parents Rt. Revd. Dr. Guigues; Very Revd. Vicar General Dandurand; Revds. Messrs. Reboul, Lopers, Duhamet, O'Riordan, Mechan, Porcile, and Faure; His Worship the Mayor, and Lady MacDonald. On an elevated platform to the left of the Stage sat the young Ladies arrayed in costumes of spotless white, forming a pleasing contrast to the darker decorations of the Hall and the "full dress" of the audience. The following Programme was executed amidst frequent plandits :-

PART I.

Instrumental Music, 16 hauds, with Organ Accom-

Grand Chorus, from Martha. Preparatory, First and Second Courses, Distribu-

Third Course, French and English, Attestation of

Instrumental Music, Overture, Operetta, Genevieve

DRAMATIB PERSONAL

Genevieve, Isadora, Roxanna, Grace, Fleurange. Interludes-Instrumental Music, Bohemian Girl, 6 hands. Instrumental Music, Martha.

Poesie, Les Vacances Fourth, Fifth and Six Courses, Awarding of Prizes. Instrumental Music, Dance of the Fairies.

PART II Presentations of Medals and Diplomas-First and econd Degrees.

Une Conspiration-Grande Tragodie en 5 Actes, par Bogaeris.

Dramatis Persona-Decius, Aurelius, Livia, Faustino, Antonius, Livius, Le Preteur, Claudius. Gardes, Servantes, etc., etc., Tableau.

Interludes-Norms, 6 hands, with Organ Accompa-

Vocal Music-Trio-Fountain of Love Eternal. Faneredi-16 hands

Instrumental Music-Last Rose of Summer-2 Harps, Piano and Organ.

Zampa Pianos—16 hands, Miss Maria Kennedy of Ottawa, having followed the complete course of studies with success, received a Diploma of the First Degree and a Gold Medal

from the hands of His Lordship. The Graduates of the Second Degree were: Misses L. Copps, Z. Cockburn, A. Norris, J. Donahoe, E. Cazeault, S. Cazeault, and A. Lapierre. Miss M. Kennedy and Miss A. Lapierre, on behalf of their companions, pronounced eloquent valedictories, the former in English, the latter in French. At the close the Bishop and the Mayor bestowed well-merited enconiums on the Sisters of Chapity who have established in Ottawa an Institution inferior to none other in the Dominion,-we may add the United States.

When the classes re-open in September, an extensive wing-now in course of erection-will afford accomodation to at least one hundred extra boarders who could not be received during the past scholastic year. Parents and Guardians who wish to patronize "Notre Dame du Sacre Cour," may address for particulars to Sister Theresa of Jesus, the efficient and obliging Directress of the Institute .- Com.

We have been informed by a valued correspondent, that the new Catholic Church Orillia, Ontario, will be opened on Sunday, 28th instant. His Grace Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, will bless the building, which will be completed before that date.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES IN AID OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, RENFERN, ONT .- This Drawing of Prizes is unavoidably powder, shot, and sword; when attacked by postponed to the 1st of August prox., at which date it will invariably take place.

Montreal General Hospital, March 16, 1872.

[Copy of Minutes.] Respecting the letter of resignation of Dr. G. Ross,

House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital. Resolved,-That the Committee, with regret, ac-

cept the resignation of Dr. G. Ross, to take effect from the 1st May next. Resolved,—That the Committee place on record their sense of the faithfulness and unwearied kindness, as well as the professional skill and judgment

with which Dr. Ross has discharged his duties as House Surgeon during the period of six years, and their conviction that the interests of the Hospital, while under his charge, as well as the patients resident there, have been served to the utmost by Dr. The Committee heartily wish Dr. Ross all the

success in his future career which his abilities may reasonably command, and confidently hope that a continuance of the same skill and fidelity in the future will secure to him all the distinctions which his noble profession affords to those who pursue it with earnestness and zeal.

Resolved,-That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the chairman and sent to Dr. Ross

NEW STEAMSHIP FOR THE QUEDEC, AND GULY PORTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY .- Mr. Baldwin is now building, at his ship yard, Hare Point, for this Company, a steamship of the following dimentions:—200 feet keel, 39 feet 6 inches beam, and 23 feet depth of hold, measuring from the top of the spar deck, and 16 feet from the main deck. The vessel will be built of hardwood throughout, except alternate top timbers, wich will be tamarac. The fastenings will be yellow metal and galvanized iron; iron knees and very strong diagnol iron bracing, close framing with every appliance that can give strength, as the vessel is intended to navigate between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, in the winter months, and between Montreal and Quebec and St. John's, during the season of navigation. The space between the main and spar decks will be fitted up with neat and commodious cabins for first and second class passengers. The contract for engines and boilers has been awarded to Messrs. Carrier, Lane & Co, Point Levis. The engines are to be on the compound surface condensing principle, high and low pressure, small cylinder 30 in, in diameter, large cylinder, 60 in. diameter, 32 in. stroke, nominal horse power 140, but capable of working up to 800. The boilers are to be 15 feet long, 12 feet diameter, made of the best iron, to be tested at 140 lbs per inch, and to carry 70 lbs steam per inch. It is expected the vessel will be completed about the 15th of November,-Gazette.

"THE LAMP."-This is the title of a neatly-printed monthly magazine of Catholic literature published in Hamilton, Ontario, by Mr. C. Donovan, author of the racy little volume noticed by us a few weeks since under the heading "Anecdotes of Ireland," The serial before us contains poetry and prose of no mean order, and selections of minor importance of much interest to the comprehensive mind as well as to that less matured. It commends itself especially to the patronage of Catholics, being the only magazine published in the Dominion of a Catholic character; and it is further recommended to that class of readers by the approbation of his Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton. The terms are 50c. per annum, or 5c. per single copy. Dealers supplied at wholesale rates. The work may be had at Doyle's, Arcade, Toronto; or direct from the publisher. Address C. Donovan, 92 Walnut street Hamilton.-Irish Canadian.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met again on Saturday morning, and proceeded at once to the adoption of measures for the prevention of small-pox. It was resolved to enter into an arrangement with the physicians in the city which will bind them to communicate to the health officers all the cases of small-pox which come under their notice once a day if possible, or not less frequently than twice a week. The health officers are then to visit the premises where the disease is said to exist, and take the necessary precautions to prevent it from spreading further, taking care that the patients are isolated, if they refuse to be conveyed to the hospital; or if they will consent to go, sending the ambulance at once to remove them. Disinfectants will also be freely applied in places where they are necessary. Besides the information gained through the medical men as above stated, two men of the Sanitary Police will be constantly employed in visiting houses and making inquiries as to the state of the health of the inmates, inspecting the premises, and reporting any cases of epidemic diseases or filthy premises. An amended byc-law will also be framed and submitted to the Conncil as soon as possible to oblige heads of families, to report all cases of small-pox that may occur in their families, and to oblige doctors to report all cases that come under their notice to the Health officers. The committee had under consideration as well, a proposition for disposing of the filth and offal of the city, made by Col. Maude. Col. Maude proposes to form a joint stock company which will undertake for the nominal consideration of five thousand dollars per annum, to do all the work now done by the city scavengers, and much more effectually. The refuse thus collected is to be taken to some point down the river where it will be deodorized, and converted into a most valuable manure, by a process similar to that so successfully worked in England. The process which was invented by a Mr. Manning, has been patented both in England and in this country, and application is now being made for a patent in the United States. The committece heartily approved of Colonel Mande's proposition, and resolved to report favourably upon it to the council. - Gazette of Monday.

Drownen.-On Sunday morning about eleven o'clack, James Smith, sixteen years of age, 556 Dorchester street, while bothing with several boys in the river, near Black's Bridge, suddenly stopped swimming, and without calling for assistance, or giving any alarm, sank, and was drowned. Two boys, James Mullhall and John Knox, perceiving that Smith was sinking, got hold of him, but being indifferent swimmers, had to let him go, otherwise hoth would have been carried under the water. It is supposed that Smith had been seized with cramps.

AN ENEMY TO POTATOES .- A Braniford paper says that recently the potato vines in a number of gar-dens here have been attacked by a long black bug, which appears about as destructive as the Colorado striped bug, and works upon the leaves in about the same manner. These with the worms that injure the stock threaten to do considerable injury.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 14th July, William Crowe aged 45 years .- Requiercut in pace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Hyacinthe, B. F., \$2: North Gower, L. C., 2; C. W., 2; River Beaudette, T. R., 4,50; Coldwater, P. R., 1; Lafontaine, Rev. J. M., 2; St. Raphaels, L. M.L., 1; Hawkesbury Mills, P. R., 1; Richmond, J. M.K., 3; St. Johns, P. M.C., 8; Stamford, S. B., 10; Dixon's Corners, T. H., 2. Per Miss C. McD., Alexandria-Self, 2; late Mrs.

Per P. D., Toronto—W: P., 2; T. D., 2. Per Rev. K. A. C., Atherly—Rathburn, T. C., 2. Per Rev. P. K., Frampton—P. Q., 1; M. S., 1.50; M. M., 75c; J. D., 1.50; M. F., 1.50; J. C., 1.50; J. J., 1.50; T. D., 75c.

Per F. S. B., St. Aincet-P. C., 1.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'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 heverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co, Homo opathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens-

#### Testimonial to the Rev. Father Dowd.

THE "TESTIMONIAL" will be presented to the Rev. Farmer Down immediately after Grand Mass, Sunday next, the 21st instant, in the SACRISTY of ST.

The Subscribers are requested to assist at the pre-

O. J. DEVLIN, Secretary.

#### Wanted,

A SMART BOY to learn the PRINTING Business. Apply at True Witness Office.

WANTED .- A MALE TEACHER for the elementary School of St. Columban, Co. of Two Mountains. For particulars address,

JOHN BURKE.

#### REMOVAL.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No. 269 Notre Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they have removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 McGill to No. 269 Notre' Dame street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. G, & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied. They will make it their constant study io merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN. Hatters and Furfiers, No. 269 Notre Dame St.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 19, 1872.

#### INTELLIGENCE. FOREIGN

FRANCE.

LYONS, 24th June.—The complete rupture of M. Thiers with the honest and monarchical majority of the Assembly, has spread consternation over the whole country. Only a few days since, when one of the Deputies of the Right asked what he would do to negotiate the loan, if the Right refused him unconditional support he replied, "I shall in that case go back to Paris, and see who will follow me." This would be complete renunciation of the support of the Conservative party, who persistently and most wisely refuse to return to the Capital, and so put the Assembly into the hands of the Commune. No one save the Left, would follow the President, and the Chamber would either be dissolved, or become a Convention. The dissolution is greatly to be feared, as the increase of Communism in the large towns is very evident, and the elections would in many cases be a gain to the Rouges. In the meantime, one of the most respected and honourable members of the Cabinet, M. De Larcy, the Minister of Public Works, a Catholic and Royalist, has given his resignation and refuses to withdraw it. M. De Goulard (finance) has done the same, and their places must necessarily be filled up from the Left. There are only two parties now left in France-the Catholic and Legitimist, and the Red Republican All intermediate shades are disappearing, and it is only a few days since that M. Deselleigny, the Chief of the Centre, passed over to the Right with sixty deputies. The change I announced to you in my first letter has been even more simplified than was looked for, as the Thierist | provinces. party has gone over to the Left, and works in perfect accord with Gambetta and his colle-

The balance of parties is thus reduced to its primitive elements, and the struggle will be a supreme and desperate one. Whether it is immediate depends on the tactics of Thiers. If he insists on a vote of confidence—and the proclamation of the Republic as his immediate followers wish him to do-the country cannot) be long calm. The Royalists have felt their own strength in the Chambers and the Pro- Prim, and so has been every minister to the vinces, and are not likely to cede all they have gained to the Radicals. They cannot do so in conscience and in honor, for on their firmness depends the religious instruction of the youth of France, the existence of the public worship of God, of the religious orders-the Christian family. The civil war, therefore, and there seems no escape from that issue, sooner or later, will be a religious one in a far more marked degree than it will be a political one, and the first principles of Christian liberty will be at stake. - Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST CIVIL GOVERNMENT. - The Times of Tuesday has an article on this text which is really nothing less than disgraceful. It accuses the Catholic Church of "intriguing with trades-unions in Germany," and being "in political contact with Communists in France," "for objects of its own;" of thinking only of the end and being indifferent about the means, the end being "the destruction of the Protestant ascendency in Europe as represented by the new Empire of Germany." We cannot too strongly protest against and condemn this kind of dishonest seriously spoken of. The Papacy cannot subrhetoric. We have before now stated at some mit to usurpations of its rights, and all guaranlength the reasons which conclusively prove tees are illusory." The Pope concludes by that Catholics both in Germany and elsewhere requesting Cardinal Antonelli to acquaint the were not inclined to be opposed to the new German Empire for its own sake, and that if the Empire had left the Catholics alone, the Catholics would have been perfectly contented to acquiesce. But it has suited the advanced Liberals and Secularists of Germany to insist on measures of persecution, and it has therefore become necessary to represent the Catholics as aggressors. It is the old story of the wolf who was so terribly disturbed by the lamb, and we independence and the constant defence and all know how little the latter had to say for himself.—Tablet.

M. D'HAUSSONVILLE ON M. THIERS. -Whether it is true that M. de Rothschild has been calling on the President in order to tell him that these elections are equivalent to a deduction of 200 millions from the credit of ness. A demonstration at once so important and France, we cannot say for certain; M. About magnificent has seldom if ever before been witnesssays it cannot be, because it is not stated whether is was Baron Gustave or Baron Adolphe, and because it is inconceivable that anybody talking with M. Thiers could have got in as many words as the Baron is reported to have used. But whether the President has or has not been warned of his loss of credit, he has been soundly lectured by M. d'Haussonville in the Journal des Debats. M. d'Haussonville is an old friend of M. Thiers, an Orleanist, and a statesman who persistently re-M. Gambetta impending. We believed in the triumph — which we could accept — of the Moderate Republic, and find ourselves face to face with victorious Radicalism." M. d'Haussonville thinks this the fault both of M. Thiers and the Assembly; of the Assembly because it has been too yielding, of M. Thiers because "no Government we have had to endure was ever more personal." The remedy proposed is to exact from M. Thiers' government by the majority, which he himself imposed on Louis Philippe, and tried to obtain from Napoleon III. If he refuses, concludes M. d'Haussonville, he must be got rid of. The Univers, however, objects with reason that this would be difficult without an appearance of a coup d'etat, and quoting the Constitutionnel to prove how popular M. de Keratry's snubbing of the Radicals at Marseilles has made him, argues that the religious sentiments of the masses form the only basis upon which a sound policy, lasting order, and true liberty can be founded. All that is known for certain about the negotiations for the liberation of the territory is that they government, of education, of social polity, and in-

capitulating, as the intelligence is not authentic, but it is known that the President is already actively engaged with the Finance Minister in Church far more powerful than he found it, and enthe preparation of a project for a loan. -

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was an intensely exciting debate in the Assembly this evening on the proposal made by Gaslonde to increase the taxes by licenses on doors, windows and household furniture. Thiers accepted the measure and maintained that if it was not adopted he would be under the necessity of reverting to the tax on raw materials from which 93,000,000 could be realized of the 200,000,000 of francs required. The cup he said is bitter, but it must be drained without flinching to the dregs.

The members of the right insisted on a more conservative policy. M. Thiers replied that the government are the repairers not the authors of revolution. "You entrusted us with the Republic;" the right with one voice vociferated, " no, no" and the left gave three round cheers for the President. After prolonged disorder and interruption of the proceedings. M. Thiers again made himself heard and promised to explain his policy at a later day. Quiet was then restored. The sitting then closed in good order. A government crisis is apprehended in consequence of these manifestations.

SPAIN. The situation in Spain is the gravest possible. Manifestations antagonistic to the dynasty have taken place in the capital, and other similar manifestations are announced from the

The official organs of Madrid are obliged, though reluctantly, to confess that the Carlist rising is not yet wholly put down. They say that in Catalonia it is reviving, and that the bands in that province are daily strengthening and becoming better organised.

THE NEW MINISTER. - Senor Zorilla has made a speech, in which he says:-" If the splendour of the revolution appeared to wane for a moment, it will now shine in all its brilliancy." Senor Zorilla is sanguine, so was present.

#### ITALY.

THE POPE AND ITALY. — The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Autonelli, dated the 16th June, in which his Holiness deplores the approaching introduction in the Italian Parliament of a law suppressing religious bodies, and says this suppression will be prejudicial to the interests of the Church, and a violation of the international law of the Catholic world. The Pope alludes to the continual encroachments upon the Pontifical authority as a violation of morality and justice, and says:-"We might have spared ourselves this spectacle by seeking an asylum abroad, but motives of the highest religious interest interest us in the present state of things not now to abandon our See. The world also will be convinced of the destiny reserved for the Pope and the Church by a change in the state of things providentially ordered by God. The Pope through free, is not independent. The Pope does not comprehend how a reconcilation between the Papacy and the Italian Government can be foreign representatives of the Vatican with the state of things and protest against acts menacing the Papacy and Catholicity. He says, "Foreign Governments cannot forget that the Pontifical throne, far from being an embarrassment for the pace and prosperity of Europe, or the greatness and independence of Italy, was ever a bond between peoples and princes, and always a centre of real greatness—the guardian of her rampart of her liberty."

TRUE TO THE POPE. - GRAND DEMONSTRATION .- Notwithstanding the threats of the revolutionists in Rome to oppose any demonstration in favour of the Holy Father that might take place on his twenty sixth anniversary, thousands flocked to the Vatican on June 16 to offer their congratulations to his Holied even in Rome. Catholics from all parts of the world were present; and not the least striking sight was that of seven thousand Roman ladies, forming part of the Society for the protection of Cathelic interests, who were received at the Vatican. They filled the entire gallery and the museum. The Holy Father, on making his appearance, was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and seemed greatly affected at the warmth of the reception accorded him. The Holy Father delivered a beautiful address. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by his words. The great hall, which was densely crowded in every part, resounded several fused office under the Empire; he cannot therefore be reasonably accused of personal hostility or ambition. "Where have we got to?" he asks, "We are obliged to answer that the reign of M. Thiers is closing, and that of M. Gambetta impending. We believed in the times to the cries of "Long live Pius IX. !" "Long in the streets was all but blocked up by the great number of vehicles going towards the Vatican. The Prince of Campagnano Chigi, at the head of the presidents of the several Catholic Societies, read a touching and eloquent address to the Holy Father to which his Holiness duly responded. Well might a most distinguished personage present exclaim, this day will be an ever memorable one in the history of the august Prisoner of the Vatican."

The Conservative Standard-having for the nonce thrown off that incubus of bigotry which usually weighs it down, in Catholic eyes, to the rank of Mr Bradlaugh's National Reformer-honestly confesses:

" Pius IX. has created a Roman Catholic party in Europe, indeed in every quarter of the globe. It was he who inspired the sentiment, now unhappily so widely prevailing, which found utterance by the mouth of an English Peer—himself once of our own Anglican communion-that a man may be an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German, but that he is a Catholic first and before all things. That is Pius IX.'s own doing . . . Rome, under the guidance of Plus IX., at least knows its own mind, which is more than can be said of perhaps any other influ-ential branch of the Christian Church at the present moment. That in itself is no small matter. But, over and above all that, there are certain theories of

are progressing favourably; terms have been telligent people, and of which 'Rome' is now the only defender and uphoider. Upon a calm review of all the groundstances of the case we think that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that were Pius IX. to die to-morrow he would leave the Reman dowed with a far higher vitality. He may live some years yet, and as far as wo can see, when we labour to divest ourselves of prejudice, we think it likely that Pius IX, will be regarded in future Roman Catholic annals as one of the most distinguished and meritorious of the long line of Popes."

That verdict has already been pronounced with marvellous unanimity by the Catholic body, to whom the Pope is something more than a ruler of extraordinary capacity, primus inter pares suos. And so visibly has heaven directed the efforts of our beloved Pontiff-King, that we pray, with firm faith and ever increasing hope, that "he may live some years yet" -long enough to transfer the triple crown, with all its rights and privileges, to his successor in free and Papal Rome; and-what is possibly more remoteto witness the edifying repentance of those deluded individuals who have expressed by their words and deeds that, according to English Protestant opinion, the successful accomplishment of sacrilege is its allsufficient excuse .- Catholic Opinion.

#### GERMANY.

The acts of the Chancellor are before your readers through the Protostant press; but it may be well to remind them that they are witnesses of a war against the Church of God, the most bitter and ruthless that this age has witnessed. The expulsion of the Jesuits and their cognate orders, and of 2,000 Brothers and Sisters of the Christian Schools, will deprive the Catholic population of Germany of teachers of every class. Catholic instruction is at an end and the children are given up to a godless and comulsory system of atheist teaching. The courageous Bishop of Ermeland is now the object of Prince Bismarck's hatrod and enmity, and if he is not yet thrown into a dungeon, it is because the storm of indignation is rising in the faithful town of the Rhineland, and Prussia is beginning to tremble before the probable disaffection.

In some ways the persecution of the Church will do good in Germany. German Catholics were losing their love of the Church their union with Rome, their devotion to the Holy See. A blow at what they held sacred was almost needed to cause a revival, and that revival is complete. Everywhere good men are realizing the iniquities of the late war on Franco, the devastations of villages, the murder of men and women in the Vosges and Alsace for defending their soil, and they are beginning to see that the glories of Germany have been dearly bought at the price of the curse of blocd unjustly shed. Many are beginning to tremble at the support openly given to apostate and sacrilegious Italy, and to see that a kingdom built up by fraud, force, and the negation of God can never be destined to last. A regnum inter regno is springing up within the new Empire which must end by its dismemberment and Prince Bismarck, in trying conclusions with the Catholic Church, has begun to discover that there is a power stronger than Prussian bayonets. He knows this but his heathen pride leads him to measure his strength with the Vicar of Christ, forgetful that the Church is, in the words of a great French historian, " l'enclume qui use tous les marteaux" (the anvil which wears out all

hammers.—Cor of Catholic Opinion. The German Parliament has passed the Bill against the Jesuits by a majority of 131 against 93 votes. 'The "kindred Orders" to which, as well as the Jesuits, the law is to be applied, are the Redemptorists, Christian Brothers, and other "teaching congregations." The Jesuits in Germany who are honoured with the special hostility of Prince Birmark are said to number only 200. All members of the "kindred Orders" if foreigners, are to be expelled from the Empire, and if natives, "interned"—that is, condemned to dive in certain specified places, in a sort of open arrest. Almost simultaneously with this measure the Parliament has passed another making civil registration essential to the validity of a marriage; and, perhaps, to further prove that it is now " war to the knife," a significent article in the North German Gazette touches on the subject of Papal elections, and says that, since the ancient independence of Bishops has been destroyed, and the Pope is virtually Bishop in every diocese, care must be taken by Governments in future elections that the personal character of the Pope appointed shall be such as to afford a guarantee against the abuse of such arbitrary power. We may safely trust to Providence to bring to nought measures which are evidently designed to destroy the supreme Pastorate of the Holy Sec. As to his measures of internal persecution, Prince Bismark might profitably, before he finally commits himself, study the history of Ireland. It is somewhat odd that 200 Jesuits should frighten a nation of forty millions that boasts of having "conquered" France.

#### FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE.

CONTINUED FROM 2ND PAGE.

tary or an involuntary exile from the dear green island of the ocean,—ashamed of the love of the warrior for Ireland. It is not, perhaps, the beauties of the land that we remember; it is not, perhaps, the green-hill sides, crowned with the Irish oak, made so beautiful in their clothing of the Irish fern, that rise before our eyes, and excite the tenderest emotions of our souls: it was not the beauties of Avoca that captivated the poet when he sang :-

"Yet it was not that Nature had shed o'er the scene Her purest of crystal, and brightest of green; 'Twas not the soft magic of streamlets or hill-Oh, no !-it was something more exquisite still.

"Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom were

Who made every dear scene of enchantment more

And who felt how the best charms of nature improve, When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

So, perhaps, it is not the material beauty of Ireland the green hill side, or the pastoral beauty of glade or of valley :—it is not, perhaps, the running brook, the mill-pond, the green-field, the moss-grown old abbey, around which we played in our youth,—not so much these that command our love; but it is the holy, tender associations of all that we first learned to venerate; the pure-minded, holy, gentle, loving mother, the wise, strong and considerate father; the tender friend upon whom we leaned, and whose friendship was to us the earliest joy of our life: the venerable priest, whose smile we sought, as we bowed our youthful heads for his blessing (applause); these, and such as these, are the motives of our love for Ireland. And that love is as keen, as strong, in the heart of the Irishman, far away from his native land to-day, as it was in the heart of St. Columbkille; as it was in the valor of the Irish Brigade man as he rose to toast his heroic motherland (cheers). Well is the emigrant of to-day, the Irish Exile, described and depicted in the boautiful verses which recall his leaving his native land :-

> Adieu !- the snowy sail Swells her bosom to the gale, And our barque from Innisfail Bounds away. While we gaze upon thy shore, That we never shall see more. And the blinding tears flow o'er, We pray:

Ma vourneen / be thou long In peace, the queen of song-In battle proud and strong As the seal Be saints thine offspring still-True heroes guard each hill And harps by ev'ry rill

THE PETERNATURE AND CAPINE

Sound free! Tho', round her Indian bowers, The hand of nature showers The brightest-blooming flowers Of our sphere:

Yet, not the richest rose In an alien clime that blows, Like the briar at home that grows, Is dear.

When I slumber in the gloom Of a nameless foreign tomb. By a distant ocean's boom. Innisfail! Around thy em'rald shore, May the clasping sea adore,

And each wave in thunder roar,

"All hail!"

Adieu !"

And when the final sigh, Shall bear my soul on high, And on chainless wing I sly Thro' the blue, Earth's latest thought shall be, As I soar above the sea-" Green Erin, dear, to thee-

(Applause).
Yes: if there be one passion that has outlived every other in the heart of the true Irishman, it is the inborn love for Ireland, for Ireland's greatness, and for Ireland's glory. Our fathers loved it, and knew how to prize it, to hold it,—the glory of the faith that has nover been tarnished; the glory of the National honor that has never bowed down to acknowledge itself a slave (great cheering). And, my friends, the burden and the responsibility of that glory is yours and mine to-night. The glory of Ireland's priesthood (applause); the glory of St. Columbn; the glories of Iona and of Lindisfarne weigh upon me with a tremendous responsibility, to be of all other men what the Irish priest and monk must be, because of that glorious history; the glory of the battle that has been so long fighting and is not yet closed (renewed applause); the glory of that faith that has been so long and so well defended and guarded; the glory of that National virtue that has made Ireland's mon the bravest and Ireland's women the purest in the world (applause)that glory is your inheritance and your responsibility this night. I and you, men, feel as Irishmen, and as Catholics, that you and I to-night are bound to show the world what Irishmen and Catholics have been in the ages before us, and what they intend to be in the ages to come,—a nation and a Church that has never allowed a stain to be fixed upon the National Banner nor upon the National Altar ;-a nation and a Church who in spite of its hard fate and its misfortunes can still look the world in the face for Ireland's virgin brow no stain of dishonor or of perfidy has ever been placed (great applause). In sobriety, in industry, in manly self-respect, in honest pride of everything that an honest man ought to be proud of,—in all these, and in respect for the laws of this mighty country lie the secret of your honor and of your national power and purity (ap-

Mark my words! Let Iroland in America be faithful, be Catholic, be practical, be temperate, be industrious, be obedient to the laws; and the day will dawn, with the blessing of God, yet upon you and me, so that when returning to visit for a time the shores from which we came, we shall land upon the shores of a free and glorious and unfettered nation (prolonged and tumultuous applause, which was again and again ronewed, as Father Burke bowed and retired from the stage).

COULD NOT SIGN A LIE.-M. V. Chlapowski, brotherin-law of Mgr. Kosmian, has addressed the following letter to the Gazette de la Croix:

"Sir,-You have, in a recent issue of your paper, declared 'that the report that the Prussian authorities have delivered over to the Russian Government certain papers found in the possession of Mgr. Kosmian is not true, and that the said papers have, one and all, been returned to the Canon Kosmian.' I beg leave to inform you that only a part, and not the largest part, of my brother-in-law's papers were returned to him, and that at the time that they were given to him, he was requested to sign a paper asserting that all had been restored to him, which he refused to do, as it was not the case, and therefore he would not and did not put his signature to a lie. As to what has become of the rest of my brother-inlaw's papers I know not; but this much is certain, that questions have been asked by the representative of Russia in Rome, as well as by other diplomatic personages, which I know could only have been prompted by a knowledge of the contents of those papers which belonged to Canon Kosmian, and which were never returned to him. Yours, etc., "V. CHLAPOWSKI."

DON'T BE TOO SENSITIVE .- There are some peopleyes, many people-always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without finding that some offence is designed. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their own irritability. A fit of indigustion makes them see impertinence in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offence are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow-beings, and not suppose that a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the colour of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly; if, on the contrary we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let the person get the reputation of being "touchy," and everybody is under restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offence are vastly increased.

A kind-hearted and witty clergyman in New York, entering the house of one of his clders one morning, found the good old man unmercifully whipping one of his sons, a lad about fourteen years old, and at once began to intercede for the boy. The dencon defended himself by saying that the youth must be early trained in the way he should go. " It was best to make an impression when the wax was so..."
"Ayo" said the paster; "but that don't hold here, for
the whacks were not soft." The deacon let the boy go.

The use of tobacco causes indigestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, a desire for strong drink, and an intermittent pulse; it destroys the vitality of the blood, produces dizziness, disturbs sleep, makes a man miserable, and prematurely old. When the diseases are serious and stubborn, the best remedy is Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as it restores circulation, the nervous ganglia, builds up the muscles, and induces healthy Liver, Heart, Stomach and Intellect.

A sure thing. Cable Schew Wire Boots and Shoes will not rip, look or come apart, and are the easiest over worn. Try them. All bear the Patent Stamp.

Towards Mary ever Blessed, cultivate a most tender and respectful devotion; for she is Heaven's powerful Queen—the dispensatrix of Divine grace—the sure refuge of repenting sinners—and the affect ionate patroness of all true believers. Endeavor, therefore, to become one of her special clients and favored votarios.

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

# LAWLOR'S SEWING-MA-CHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 365 NOTRE DAME Street. MONTREAL.

To those of my patrons who have been familiar with the working qualities of my Sewing-machines, during the past ten years, no other commendations are necessary; but to persons who are desirous of obtaining information to assist them in determining which of the many Machines to select, I respect fully submit a few testimonials which will, unboubtedly, afford a sufficient reason for investigating the merits of my Sewing-machines before purchasing elsewhere.

MONTREAL, 21st Nov., 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sin,—In reply to your inquiry, we have much pleasure in stating that your Family Singer Sewingmachine gives entire satisfaction. We have used the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines of American manufacture, but give yours the preference for family purposes.

MISS PHEBE ALLAN. "Ravenscraig," McTavish street,

MONASTERY OF O. L. OF CHARITY, ) Ottawa, Oct. 21st, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-We experience much pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, of your own make, which we purchased from you. We feel perfectly satisfied that it is equal to the Wheeler & Wilson, and superior to any other Sewing-machine we have ever made us of in this Institution.

THE SISTERS OF O. L. OF CHARITY.

MONTREAL, March 16th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sm,-Having tested the qualities of the Singer Family Sowing-machine, manufactured by you, I have the pleasure to inform you that it is remarkably easy to understand, and it makes a superior and uniform stitch with all kinds of thread from No. 10 to 150. Thus I can do the most delicate work to perfection, and sew the heaviest cloth with the greatest facility. In my opinion, this machine is more suitable than the Wheeler & Wilson for family use and light manufacturing.

MRS. E TASSE, MILLINER,

100 Notre Dame street.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLON:

Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favor 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.
SCIUR GAUTHIER.

VILLA MARIA,

Montreal, Sept. 7th 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sin,-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 & Wilsoner any other Sewing-machine we have the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully,

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

Hotel Dieu de St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, 11th Sept. 1871.}

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sin,-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 per-

feetly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

The Lawlor Family Singer Sewing-machine we have in this institution gives perfect satisfaction.— It is very easy to manage, and makes the most delicate stitching on gauze, and sews the heaviest cloth with great facility, using the finest cotton or the coarsest linen thread.

We take much pleasure in recommending it to

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE. St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-We are happy to say that your Singer Family Sewing-machine proves highly satisfactory in every respect. It works to perfection on any material light or heavy, with any kind of cotton or linen thread. Therefore, it suits our purpose better than the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other sewing-machine-we have ever used, and we shall recommend it assuch with much pleasure.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, Coteau St. Louis.

MONTREAL, April 13th, 1872.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR,

Sm,—Having in this Establishment seventeen of your Singer No. 2 Sewing-machines, some of which have been in constant operation on various kinds of work for upwards of seven years, I am happy to say that they prove perfectly satisfactory, and are superior to the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other Sewing-machine of either home or foreign manufac-

ture we have ever used for manufacturing purposes.

FRS. SCHOLES Manager Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal.

Quenec, April 25th, 1872.

J. D. LAWLOR, Esq.,

DEAR Sin,-We have twenty-two of your machines which have been in constant work for the past year and we find them so serviceable that we have arranged with you to furnish us with some more of the same, in place of other kinds we have, they stitching. our work better than any other we have tried.

Respectfully yours,
QUEBEC RUBBER CO.

A. M. FARLEY.

#### DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been nntiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of The Institution, numeric known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the over-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its

patrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th

students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal, ret firm in enforcing the observance of established

discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-The Academic Teat commences on the first Mon-day in September, and ends in the beginning of .July. COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided

into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons Principles of Politoness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Bouble Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms by Single and Death and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS:

Board and Tution, per month, ..... \$12 00 Half Boarders, PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 1st Class, COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. Extra Charges .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,

Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GKAND

#### DRAWING OF PRIZES, Will take place in Renfrew,

THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, 1872. In aid of the Catholic Church, now in course of construction, in the village of Renfrew, Ont.

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE PRIZES TO BE DRAWN.

A Splendid Gold Watch, valued at \$100 A very fine Melodeon, A Magnificent Eight-Day Clock. 80 Gerald Griffin's Works, (10 vols) 20 One large Family Bible, One Microscope, One Concertina, A beautiful Statuette Tableau, One ditto McGee's History of Ireland, One new Pouble Waggon,
A Splendid Cow, (gift of Rev. P. Rougier,)
A new Set of Double Harness,

""

A new Cooking Stove, ' Ex prizes of \$5.00 each, in cash, ourteen yards of Dress Silk, valued at 24

Anew Saddle, One Cattie of Tea, Two prizes of \$10.00 each, in cash, new Saddle, lne Plough,

One Irish Poplin Dress, And hundreds of other prizes.

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TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH. Winning Numbers, together with the Numbers of

Tickets sold, will appear in the Renfrew Mercury, the True Witness and the Irish Canadian Newspapers, their Second Issue after the Drawing.

ade to Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., Renfrew, Ont.

W. P. J. BOND, A.B., Scholar of ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, Trinity College, Toronto, and late Head Master of the Trenten High School, wishes to obtain a few SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. pupils to prepare for Arts Law, or Medicine; he would also be willing to give instruction to those

preparing for Commerce:
ADDRESS—Box 274, P.O.; or, 234 St. Urban Street. Montreal, July 4, 1872.

WANTED.—We will give energe-

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

rom \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

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

KEARNEY & BRO.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the

gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the forma-tion of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING. nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, General Agents.

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# RED SPRUCE GUM

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree

is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

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