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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1871.

NO. 18.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALK.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XXVI.

It has been hinted that Miss Beasy Lanigan had achieved her present height of little, genteel popularity, in a great degree, by her amazing capacity for acquiring a knowledge of other people's affairs, and by her obliging readiness, in communicating that knowledge. She was a daily periodical of private anecdote, and her publication commenced about twenty minutes past seven in the morning, and did not quite end until about ten minutes to eleven every evening. How she acquired matter to fill herself with diurnal novelty, was wondrous. But she left no resource untried for the purpose. As her own editor and compiler, she was indeed individually a host; still, her contributors were almost beyond calculation, embracing every rank within her reach, down to the humblest servant, nay, to the very old beggarwoman or beggarman at her door, who came to get something from her, but were sent away, on the contrary, after giving to Miss Lanigan all they were worth in the world—their malice and their lies—without receiving in return, as much as a potato-peel, a crumb, or an empty marrow-bone.

And yet did they consider themselves repaid, starving though they might be. One of the quality had condescended to listen to their wretched gossip; and so they felt themselves of importance to society, and went on their way rejoicing.

With condescension indeed, nay, with familiarity, the little lady was necessarily obliged to reward all her humbler contributors, since stipends, alms, or bribes, she had not to give. And Tom Naddy, ever since he had become translated into Gaby M'Neary's service, cannot he supposed to have escaped Miss Lanigan's constant claims for contributions.

This day, having knocked at her little green hall-door, and sent up word that he was the bearer of a letter to Miss Lanigan, he was admitted to her presence without delay. The letter, he said, came from Miss M'Neary, through the medium of her own maid, and he was charged to use the greatest secrecy and punctuality in delivering it.

Miss Lanigan proceeded to read it. Poor Helen was in a terrible state of affliction. She had not stopped crying, nor slept a wink, since the evening of the fearful contention with her father. She felt greatly indignant at the tyrannical restraint set upon her; she did not know what to do—but trebly resolved she was, that no earthly power should ever make her wed Mr. Stanton; yet, how to avoid the calamity without incurring her father's utmost displeasure—perhaps his abandonment and his curse—she could not determine. She looked round on every side, but all was black and hopeless. Would not her dear Miss Lanigan assist her?—And again Helen asked for advice (while perhaps she despised the source from which it was to come).

Helen went on to say, that she had been startled that morning by a letter from—Miss Lanigan knew whom—written by him in the same town with her, and she had been more than startled by its purport. It proposed to her to take a step which it was impossible she ever could take. But would Miss Lanigan come to her father's house, and, as she was a favorite of his, would she try to gain his permission to see Helen, and then Miss Lanigan should know more?

Miss Lanigan paused in great perplexity over this epistle. She was aroused by a sort of groaning ejaculation, as if of utter despair, from Tom Naddy, who occupied the chair, which, as usual, his little editor had pointed out to him; and Tom looked, and had twisted his limbs, into an exceedingly woe-begone expression.

Miss Lanigan addressed him.

"Why, I protest and vow, my good boy, affairs seem to go on worse and worse with you at home."

"Worse an' worse, sure enough, Miss—an' worse nor that agin, if I'd say id. But what signifies the way things is now to the way they'll be in a little time, if matthers doesn't mend, Miss?"

"How so?"

"Why, Miss, there'll be slaughter an' destruction to no end, if Miss Helen marries Mither Stanton."

"Good gracious! Do you really think so, Tom?"

"Faix, Miss I'm right down sure ov it. I know Mather Neddy well, ever since he was a weeny chap, an' look, Miss, I wouldn't give that for Stanton's life, if id is a thing that he sets on taking Miss Helen from him."

"Tom Naddy touched the tip of his tongue with the tip of his finger, and held out on the latter, for Miss Lanigan's insidious, the smallest possible portion of transparent saliva.

"I protest you frighten me, my good boy."

"An' no wonder—it frightens myself to think ov id. First an' foremost Mather Neddy will take Mither Stanton, an' he'll think no more of knockin' the daylight out ov him than I would ov puttin' my feet on a spider; fur

the poor crature ov a young man is crazy mad this moment. Well, that's one life gone.—Then surely he must get a blunderbuss an' shoot his own skull off, or else they'll take him up and hang him on the gallows for Mither Stanton's murder; and don't you think, Miss, that it 'ud be better fur him, an' more genteeler, to kill his ownself than to have id to the hangman to do? Don't you, Miss?"

"Oh, for gracious' sake, good boy, don't put such a shocking question to me. I protest and vow, I'm all in a trouble at the thought of such horrid doings."

"Well, that's two lives gone, without any doubt on the face of the earth. Then let Miss Helen get over id all if she can. I'll bet any sum she'll never see a happy day agin, an' that she'll d'rop into an airy grave. And as for th'ould mather, I'll go bail, with all his oaths, he'll be sorry enough when he sees nothing but murder and misfortune on every side of him. I'm only a poor boy, Miss, and I'd go five hundred miles on my bare knees to stop that unlooky weddin' if I could. An' if there was any good crature that would be the manes ov stoppin' id, they might be sartain sure that a blessing 'ud fall on 'em, every day they'd see the sun—oh, it 'ud be a crown o' glory for any one that 'ud do id!"

"But if old Mr. M'Neary is so very determined, I cannot see how the marriage is to be stopped."

"Very asy intirely, Miss. very asy intirely. It 'ud only be fur Miss Helen to give her consent to marry wid Mather Neddy, afore the day fur th' other unfortunate weddin' 'ud come round, an' then, sure all the mischief 'ud be hindered at once."

"Miss Helen will never consent to any such thing. I know well she will not. Besides, you don't think of old Mr. M'Neary, young man—no person could withstand his fury."

"Bud what could his fury do aft'er all, Miss? Maybe he'd part wid Miss Helen fur a start—but sure Mather Neddy has plenty to keep her like any lady in the land. Why, a body might say, to be sure, that id wasn't a right way to have the young lady married—but wouldn't it be better nor murder an' slaughter? An' th' ould mather 'ud cotten to both ov 'em aft'er a while, an' thin there 'ud be nothin' bud blessins an' happiness every day in the year—an' thin, wouldn't the looky body that brought it all about be made much of—oh, wouldn't she?"

"I protest and vow—" began Miss Lanigan, and she paused.

"An' do you know what, Miss?"

"Well, Tom, what?"

"Mither Stanton wouldn't fret very long. I can tell you."

"What! Is he not most tenderly attached to Miss M'Neary, poor man?"

"By my faix, Miss, he'd be more vexed to have his queue made crooked, than to lose two Miss M'Nearys. I have id from his own mouth, Miss."

"Gracious goodness me? Do you tell me so, Tom?"

"Tom," says he to me, t'other day, "Tom, my honest lad," says he—"I was puttin' the queue straight fur him at the same time—"

"Tom," says he, "your young mistress is a very nice, genteel young lady; bud, Tom," says he agin, "I wouldn't care much, even if she broke wid me; fur I think I can get another young lady as nice, an' as genteel as she is, I'm not lookin' aft'er money, fur I've plenty of that; a nice, genteel, young lady is all I want; an' don't you think, Tom," says poor Mither Stanton to me, "don't you think, Tom, I'd be able to get another nice, genteel, young lady, if anything happened to prevent the match wid Miss Helen?"

"Be my faix, and sure you could, sir," says I; "sure you're a match fur the best among 'em—an' so he is, Miss; a quiet, peaceable gentleman, an' very well to look at, an' I don't think he'd say *home* or *hawn* to vex a lady fur his whole life long—what do you think, Miss?"

"Indeed, Tom, I do think Mr. Stanton very likely to meet a favorable reception from a great many ladies."

"See now! Didn't I know that?"

"Well, and what else did he say to you, Tom?"

"He's no way proud, Miss; proud gentlemen or ladies, that wouldn't talk free wid a poor body, they're not the right sort aft'er all; 'tis upstarts, an' cratures ov the kind, that snubs us poor people; real gentlemen an' ladies are civil an' conversible, an' don't turn a snout on them that's below 'em—is not that your opinion, Miss?"

"Yes, indeed, Tom: and you may see that I am chatting very freely with you."

"Blessins on your purty face, Miss, sure enough you are; well thin, an' Mither Stanton isn't a bit prouder nor you are; an' he made as free wid me, as if I was one of his own sort, ather a manner—"Tom," says he, "I like Miss Helen very well intirely, an' I'm in a chokin' hurry to be married to her; bud," says he, "the ould gentleman is an oddity. If he holds on, I'll hold on too, bud he may turn short on me, Tom,—I'd give a purse o' gold that he did, Miss, bud there's no chance o' that—"

"He might turn short on me, Tom; an' if he did, I think I'd get as nice, and as genteel a young lady as ever she was—particularly whin 'tisn't the money I want." "Tis you that would, sir," says I;—"Tom," says he, over agin, "I think you're not a bad judge of young ladies," wasn't that very free of him to say to me, Miss?"

"He paid you a very high compliment, I vow and protest, Tom."

"You're not a bad judge of young ladies," says he. "Why, sir," says I, "I'd make a guess that way."

"My goodness, gracious! And pray, Tom, by what rule would you form your judgment of young ladies?"

"Did you ever hear of the rule of thumb, Miss?"

"Never, I protest."

"Tis by that rule that botches ov carpenters work, Miss; but that's not my rule. Miss; 'tis by the eyes I go, like a fellow that s'arved his time: I think 'tis a gift to me some way; an' I'll tell you, Miss, the two handsomest young ladies to be met, from the Butt's cross to Ballyvough, an' thin you'll know, Miss, if I'm to be depended on."

"Do, then, Tom—let me hear, for goodness gracious' sake."

"The young mistress, Miss Helen M'Neary, is one ov them, Miss; an' sure I needn't only turn my eyes across the room to find another young lady who could walk by Miss Helen's side every day in the year."

"Oh, Tom Naddy, my good lad; you can flatter, I see."

"That I may never rise from the site I'm on, Miss, if what I'm ather sayin' isn't the very thing I'd swear on the book, this moment." (Mental reservation on Tom's part.)

"Indeed, Tom, I cannot but be obliged to you," said Miss Lanigan, as she fixed her smug features into the most amiable expression, bobbed her little head, and "bridled," as it was then termed, "I do declare, Tom, you know how to be gallant."

"Och, it's little I know about that fine work, Miss; bud sure, I have an eye in my head. Well, Miss, as we war sayin'—poor Mither Stanton, as nate a gentleman as ever come across me—says he to myself, 'I think you're not a bad judge ov young ladies.' 'I'd make a guess that way, sir,' says I; 'then, Tom,' says he, an' he sluck me bee the first—savin' manners—"Tom," says he 'if anything happens to break the match between myself and Miss Helen M'Neary, you'll be on the lookout fur me, Tom; I know you're a judge, Tom, an' I think, Tom, that I'd agree in your choice, Tom; wasn't that makin' very free intirely, Miss?"

"Ha, ha! dear me," and Miss Lanigan again hesitated.

Tom examined her face, and was not slow to perceive that he had produced an effect.—She was measuring at once Tom's opinion of her attractions, and Tom's power and authority of selection for Mr. Stanton, while a fitting vision of escaping from her state of little gentility, and wretched singleness, into the wide expanse of wealth, and of married importance, plainly irradiated it.

"The greatest fault, or may be 'tis his misfortune, Miss, that Mither Stanton has—"

Miss Beasy Lanigan started from her reverie. She had just dressed Mr. Stanton with all the amenities that could adorn his sex, and Tom Naddy hinted at a fault.

"Mr. Stanton's fault, my good boy?" she asked, feelingly.

"Be my faix, Miss, I don't see a fault, to call id a fault, about the good gentleman, only he's not—a—when—he's not—" and Tom polished the crown of his hat with the sleeve of his coat—"he's not over-handy at courtin', Miss; an' so, he'd lave id to another, you know, to manage points for him."

"Is that all, Tom? And he has no other faults, you think?"

"Avoek, not he, the nice young gentleman—an' a lady might turn him round her little finger, Miss."

"That's no fault, indeed, Tom; your very presuming, forward young men, Tom, make too free; and after all, when the novel charms of Hymen wear away, they cease to study what will please."

"Oh, likely enough, faix, Miss, fur what I know ov the matter; but if I was a nice, handsome young lady, like you, Miss, I'd never go beyond Mither Stanton—that is, supposin' I was in the marryin' way, Miss— which they say you are not, Miss."

The interview and conversation might be prolonged considerably, but it will be enough to say that Tom Naddy and Miss Beasy Lanigan parted upon the understanding, expressed or implied, that he was to use all his powers of intrigue and authority, to promote her to the station of Mistress Richard Stanton, provided she would, beforehand, prevail on Miss Helen M'Neary, to agree to marry Edmund Fennell privately—first of all, going at once to Gaby M'Neary's house, and gaining an interview with Helen, in furtherance of the project.

Tom kept his appointment with Edmund. His success with Miss Beasy Lanigan, astonished, though it delighted the young man.—

The next question was, what priest could be got to celebrate the private marriage?

"Father Connell, surely," said Tom, "an' you must go at once to him yourself, Mather Neddy."

Edmund was disinclined to go. He almost feared to approach his old protector, and still, his most respected and beloved old friend, on such a mission, particularly, as he had, without consulting him, come down from Dublin, to the interruption of his studies there; and remained so long in his native town, without calling upon his old priest.

But Tom Naddy insisted upon his going instantly. He would again meet Edmund, in a more convenient place, to learn the result.—Tom now seemed quietly to claim, from all parties concerned, full obedience to his commands, and by none was he eventually contradicted.

Edmund accordingly proceeded to speed his ungracious task. He returned to Tom Naddy, and informed him that there was no hope.—Father Connell had been more displeased with him than even he had anticipated. As Edmund foresaw, he had severely chided his return from Dublin without consulting him, and the want of confidence is not immediately referring to himself for advice, especially offended the old priest. As to his officiating in the private marriage, he altogether repudiated the idea.

"Well," said Tom Naddy, very thoughtfully, "I'll thry his poor Rivorance fur you too, Mather Neddy, tho' faix I'm more, more afraid nor yourself was, a little while ago."

CHAPTER XXVII.

"This is a world of sin, O Lord! And your patience is great with the sinners of it! Your mercy exceeds your justice, O Lord!"

Thus ejaculated Father Connell, as with his hands clasped within each other, and his eyes reverently, and most sorrowfully turned upwards, he walked quickly about his little parlor.

Suddenly he stopped, and looked on our friend, Tom Naddy, whose effrontery, thorough as it was, could scarcely withstand the effects produced upon his old master, by the atrocious lie he had just uttered to him.

"And he told you this, Tom, of his own accord, and with his own lips?" questioned the priest.

"He did, your Reverence," Tom swallowed half of this repetition of the monstrous falsehood; "he was afraid of sayin' id to your own face, whin he came here a little while ago; bud he told id to me, that I might tell id to you—that is, I believe, an' I'm sure, that he wanted me to tell id to you, tho' he didn't lay his commands on me, out an' out."

"Oh! oh! Lord have mercy on us, and guard us from evil!" moaned Father Connell, resuming his hasty walk up and down the apartment.

"I have hope, sir, that you won't be angry wid me for comin' to tell you?" questioned Tom, now shedding some real tears; for every moment he grew more and more afraid of the desperate course he had taken.

"No, Tom, no, I am not angry with you; on the contrary, I consider when you do not publish your neighbor's fault, for the purpose of exposing him to the world, but rather, with the intention of curbing him in his sinful career, you perform an act of praiseworthy Christian charity."

The hardened diplomatist winced to the very quick under this most unmerited praise.

"I have been a father to that boy, Tom," and here the old man's voice gave way; he clasped his hands more earnestly than before, and tears stole down his cheeks—"if he had been my own son, I could not have more truly loved him; and now, to repay me in this way—to repay me by outraging, in the most serious manner, the laws of that God whom I thought I had taught him to obey—oh, it is very sorrowful for my grey hairs; very, very sorrowful."

If ever liar was punished for his lie, almost in the very utterance of it, Tom Naddy was now that liar. All the acquired crookedness of his mind, and all the pleasures resulting from an indulgence in it, yielded to a momentary exercise of his natural straightness of heart. The grief, which he had wantonly inflicted on the reverend and aged man before him, became inflicted on himself; and he mentally resolved, never to tell another lie during his life.

"And," continued Father Connell, after another pause of abstraction—"not to talk of Edmund Fennell, I had a love for that unfortunate young lady, too. When Neddy was a poor, deserted, small boy, and when I went out to beg for him, she was a beautiful and a delightful little creature; I give you my word, Tom Naddy, she bestowed on me her Christmas-box—half a golden guinea—her little board, that she had reserved for buying toys—to relieve him and his poor mother; yes, I loved Neddy Fennell, and I loved that beautiful little child; but both of them, Tom Naddy, my good boy, have taught me that the purest affections of this sinful, ugly world, are good for nothing—are good for nothing—nothing; the Lord be praised! And the Lord grant me strength to bear it, as I ought!" but, notwithstanding his endeavors at Christian resign-

nation, Father Connell's affliction of spirit increased, and he wept plentifully.

As soon as he could speak, he resumed.

"But God help them; God help them, poor, sinful children; they have not, by their sinfulness, brought happiness to themselves, no more than to me; God help them!"

There was another pause, and he spoke again.

"Tom Naddy, my very good boy, it is not my opinion that Neddy Fennell will oppose himself to his old priest, and—as I may call myself, without much boasting—to his old benefactor. No, Tom, I do not think he will oppose himself to me, when I warn him, and caution him, and beg of him, with tears in my eyes, to abandon his great sin—will he, Tom? Do you think he will?"

"In truth, sir, I am very sure he won't."

"Well then, Tom, send him to me; perhaps he will be afraid of both to come; but toll him from me, that if he is only very sorry, I will not be hard or stern with him; tell him that the Lord of heaven and earth is never harsh with repenting sinners; and that I, the Lord's poor priest, and lowliest servant, will not be more severe than his Master and mine. Send him to me, Tom, send him to me."

"I will, sir. But, sir—"

"Well, Tom, my good boy?"

"I may be speakin' wrong, sir; but what is to become of poor Miss Helen?"

The old man started.

"That is true, Tom, and very true. Edmund Fennell is bound before God and man, to repair the misfortune he has caused. And that dear, tender-hearted child, is she to be abandoned to the world's scorn, and to the danger of continued offences, towards her Almighty maker? Sit you there, Tom, my good boy, till I come back to you, I will go up-stairs to my own room for a while."

He left the little parlor, and Tom Naddy could hear him ascend the creaking old stairs, and then fall suddenly on his knees in his bedroom.

Naddy remained very uncomfortable, during the considerable time he was absent. The solemnity of the priest's actions and manner, his deep sensibility, upon which the liar had not calculated, awed and dismayed him. The fear of detection, too, either by Edmund Fennell or Father Connell, broke suddenly, for the first time, upon him, and he began to be really terrified. And yet did Tom endeavor to regain his equilibrium, by assuring himself that he was "doing everything for the best," and that but for him very dire mishaps must certainly occur.

Father Connell reappeared before him; there was now a fixed seriousness and a determination on the old gentleman's face.

"I have thought over this unfortunate business, Tom Naddy," he said, as carefully and as diligently as I was capable of, with, I hope, sincere prayer to assist me; and it appears to me that there is nothing to save these two unhappy creatures, except a very extreme step.—And there is great danger to all parties in such a measure. But worldly considerations are not to be kept in mind when our duty to God and our neighbor is to be performed. He was here himself, a while ago, to ask me to marry him privately to Helen M'Neary. But he did not place before me the real grounds for his request, and thinking him only influenced by youthful inclination—and I feared, selfish inclination—and feeling that I had no authority, on such a plea, to outrage the feelings of the young girl's father, and his good friend, and mine, Tom—and at the same time to offend the law of the land, I refused his application.—But now the case is altered, terribly altered. Go to Edmund Fennell, and tell him, from me, to come here this evening, with his poor partner in error, and I will marry him to her."

"God bless your Reverence, an' I'll tell him so; bud he's very much in awe of you, an' no wonder—"

"If he had been in awe of me, Tom Naddy, he would not have risen up against me in the strength of this heavy sin; or, if he had loved me, he would not have wronged my old heart, by showing to me that all my care for him was sown in an ungrateful soil."

"Bud I know he'd be in awe of you another way, sir."

"How so, my good boy, Tom?"

"I'll go, bud that when he comes he'd be denyin' everything, to save himself from your anger, sir."

"Well; and it is likely enough that he may endeavor to impose on me. One sin brings on many. But I will not, for the present, tempt him to add falsehood to his other transgressions. I will not, for the present, even listen to any of his denials. I will stop his speech the moment he attempts them. But he shall not, therefore, escape me without making the first atonement he can make for his offence against God and man. Go now, Tom, and deliver my message to him."

"An' I will, sir, an' wid all my heart. But sir, there is one other little thing you won't be angry wid me fur sayin'. If ever he comes to know who it was that told on him, sir, you know I couldn't stand the country agen him, sir."

"Have no fears on that head, Tom. He

shall never know from me the name of my informant, though I have hopes, under God's blessing, that at a future day he will become his own accuser, and admit everything to me. Go now, Tom, at once, and tell him to be here this evening, and I will marry him."

Tom did go at once; and for the first time in his life he did not whistle as he went. Nor was his usual lazy, lounging gait that in which he now made way. In fact, he raced along the streets at his utmost speed, as if he would leave behind him something of which he was very much in dread, although they were only his own almost palpable misgivings, fears, and regrets, that pressed close to his heels, like a pack of little cur-dogs, yelping and snarling, and occasionally biting him—at all events driving him furiously forward.

Edmund Fennell did not know him, as he approached their appointed place of meeting, so very much changed was his whole expression, indeed, as well as action. Coming near, however, Tom was soon recognizable.

"Well, Tom?" questioned Edmund, as much out of breath from impatience as was his ambassador from speed.

"Well, Masther Neddy. Faix, an' it's well it is, sure enough; very well intirely fur you; but fur other poor people that you get to put themselves into such scrapes, it's anything but well, I'm thinkin'."

"Why, what's the matter? What's the answer? Does he consent?"

"Arrah, to be sure he does, sir. Go to him this evenin', wid Miss Helen, an' he'll marry you to your heart's content; but see here, Masther Neddy—from this moment, I wash my hands of all your plottin', schemin' ways; an' good-bye to you now; it's too long I'm from home—an' I suppose there's somethin' else mighty pleasant waitin' there fur me, on your account; good-bye to you, Masther Neddy."

Edmund seized him by the collar, as he was darting off, and shaking him heartily, said:

"What is the matter with you, you incomprehensible fellow? Have you gone mad? Give me the answer, from Father Connell, clearly and coolly, or I'll—"

"An' hav'n't you id already, sir? What do you mane by me, at all? Tell me to be off home—th' old priest bid me tell you to come up wid her this evenin', and he'll settle your points fur you. What more can I say? Thundher-an-turf, let me go! May I die in sin, if I ever say a word more, now or fur ever, amin, on the unlooky subject. Take your hand o' me, sir!"

"Away then!" and Edmund let him bound off, as a bound on of the leash.

"One of his periodical visitations, with very long intervals between," said Edmund to himself, "but I know I can depend upon his information; and so be thou, Miss Bessy Langan, as fortunate with Helen as this mysterious rascal has been with Father Connell—may, even with yourself—and I am the happiest of the happy, for ever!"

But Edmund was not, after all, about to take the true road to happiness.

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.

No. III.

IRELAND BEFORE THE UNION.

The year 1724 may be called the turning-point in the history of modern Ireland; when, rising from the lethargy of subjection, she began to awake to a new sense of life and independence. In that memorable year Swift, the immortal "Draper," penned his famous letters, the real object of which, although ostensibly written to excite the country against Wood's patent for a Copper Coinage, and addressed "To the tradesmen, shopkeepers, farmers, and country people in general of the kingdom of Ireland," was, like his previous proposals for the use of Irish manufactures, to rouse the nation from its torpor, and to assert the independence of Ireland. In his fourth letter, turning aside from Wood and his base project, the "Draper" discusses the question of liberty in the highest strain of patriotic fervour. "I have looked over all the English and Irish statutes," he says, "without finding any Act that makes Ireland depend upon England, any more than England doth upon Ireland. We have indeed obliged ourselves to have the same king with them, and, consequently, they are obliged to have the same king with us. For the law was made by our own Parliament; and they were in the preceding reign) to bring themselves under I know not what dependence, which is now talked of without any ground of law, reason, or common sense." Continuing this subject in the same manly tone, he says—

"It is true, indeed, that, within the memory of man, the Parliaments of England have sometimes assumed the power of binding this kingdom by laws enacted there; wherein they were at first openly opposed (as far as truth, reason, and justice are capable of opposing), by the famous Mr. Molyneux, an English gentleman born here, as well as by several of the greatest patriots and best Whigs in England; but the love and torrent of power prevailed. Indeed, the arguments on both sides were invincible. For, in reason, all Government, without the consent of the governed, is the very definition of slavery. But, in fact, eleven men well armed will certainly subdue one single man in his shirt. But I have done; for those who have used power to cramp liberty, have gone so far as to resent even the liberty of complaining; although a man upon the rack was never known to be refused the liberty of roaring as loud as he thought fit." How powerful was this kind of argument in those days, and how singularly applicable even in the present time, we will leave our readers to determine. But it was this very letter, against which the Lord-Lieutenant (Carteret) and Council issued a proclamation, offering three hundred pounds for the discovery of the author; and for which the printer was tried before Chief Justice Whitshed. But the jury would not find the bill, nor would any person discover the author. Well might the minions of Government have sought every means for the destruction of a writer, who tells his readers in the same letter, "The remedy is wholly in your hands, and, therefore, I have digressed a little in order to refresh and continue that spirit so seasonably raised amongst you; and to let you see that, by the laws of God, of nature, and of nations, and of your own country, you are, and ought to be, as free a people as your brethren in England." In some spirited verses addressed to the citizens of Dublin, and published shortly afterwards with the "Draper's"

He alludes to the statute made in Ireland in the 33rd year of Henry VIII., by which it was ordained that the king and his successors are to be Kings Imperial of this realm, as united and knit to the Imperial Crown of England.

initials (when the bill against the printer was to be presented to the Grand Jury), alluding to the charge that he had "gone too far" in leaving the discussion of Wood's project to treat of the alleged dependence of Ireland, there occurs the following stirring appeal to their own interests, as well as to their patriotism:—

"If, then, oppression has not quite subdued At once your prudence and your gratitude— If you yourselves conspire not your undoing, And don't deserve, and won't bring down your ruin— If yet to virtue you have some pretence, If yet you are not lost to common sense; Assist your patriots in your own defence; That stupid cant, "he went too far," despise; And know that to be brave is to be wise; Think how he struggled for your liberty, And give him freedom while yourselves are free."

To the memory of Swift, then, it is due to say that, when Ireland was sunk into the most abject state of slavery and dependence on England, he alone had the courage to re-assert the principle previously proclaimed by Molyneux, who, in his turn, shared the sentiments of his friend Locke, whose noble treatise on Government in 1689 established the true standard of all legitimate power. After treating of the natural liberty of man, this great writer and recognised authority lays down this principle—"The liberty of man, in society, is to be under no other legislative power but that established by consent in the Commonwealth; nor under the dominion of any will, or restraint of any law, but what that legislative shall enact, according to the trust put in it."

For nearly twenty years, however, it was the cruel fate of Ireland to be at the mercy of Primate Boulter Archbishop of Armagh, who had the full control of the administration of Irish affairs, and whose sole idea, as evinced through the whole series of his published letters, was to govern the country by means of an English (in opposition to an Irish) interest. He saw, with the wicked sagacity of a Machiavelli, that, if ever there should grow up and exist a real union amongst Irishmen of all creeds and classes, there would be an end to English domination; and hence his crafty policy was to keep the nation divided. Writing about the tendency of the "Draper's" letters, to unite the people, "The worst of it is," he says, "that it tends to unite Protestant with Papist; and whenever that happens, good-bye to the English interest in Ireland for ever." Would that Irishmen of the present day, pondering over such a sentence as this, would learn the depth of wisdom conveyed in the old Roman maxim, *fas est ab hoste doceri*, and then resolve to make the application.

But the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, and the defeat of the English at Fontenoy, chiefly by the bravery of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, led to some relaxation of the hard grip with which the English Government held Ireland. The Earl of Chesterfield was sent over especially in the autumn of that year, with full instructions to soften some of the asperities of English rule. This new policy he carried out so effectually, that he soon became universally popular. "His short administration," as Plowden observes, "furnishes reflections highly important to the welfare of the Irish nation. It was a practical demonstration of the utility of a system of lenity and liberality, not only to Ireland, but to the whole British empire. It was a conclusive evidence that Great Britain well knew how at any time to ensure the happiness of her sister kingdom, though unwilling at most times to promote it. The danger of Great Britain drove her to do justice to Ireland for the few months during which that danger lasted; and her security brought with it repentance at the momentary, though necessary, interruption of the ancient system. It is lamentably remarkable how thrifly Great Britain dealt out this transient justice to Ireland, as if she counted reluctantly the hours of its enjoyment. On the 19th of August, 1745, the standard of rebellion was formally erected in the highlands of Scotland; a courier was despatched to hasten the return of the king, who was then in Hanover; he arrived in London before the end of August, and on 31st day of August the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland. On the 16th of April, 1746, the defeat of the Pretender at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland put an end to the rebellion, and on the ninth day after that event Ireland was deprived of her favorite victory; for on the 25th of April, 1746, Primate Hoadley, Lord Chancellor Newport, and Mr. Boyle, the speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed Lord Justices, and vainly did Ireland sigh for the return of her short-lived felicity; Great Britain was out of danger; and Ireland could securely be put again under its former regime."

Such, unfortunately, has ever been the short-sighted policy of this country towards Ireland. Need it be any subject of wonder, then, that Irishmen should have learnt to distrust the friendly professions of English statesmen, and to look for selfish motives in every winding and turning of the baneful system? "Whatever it cost," wrote Charles I. to the Marquis of Ormond in 1645, when he wanted the aid of the Irish Catholics, "you are to make the best bargain you can, and not to discover your enlargement of power till you needs must; and though I leave the management of this great and necessary work to you entirely, yet I cannot but tell you that, if the suspension of Poynning's Act, and the present taking off the penal laws against Papists by law will do it, I shall not think it a hard bargain." If the pigeon-holes of the Chief Secretary's office in Dublin were turned out, and their contents examined, we wonder what sort of a "family likeness" would be found in the official instructions from England for the last two hundred years.

So true was the statement, in reference to later events of a similar character, made by Grantin in 1782—"The weakness of England made the strength of Ireland; for Ireland was saved when America was lost—when England conquered, Ireland was relieved"—when she was defeated, Ireland was relieved." So true also was O'Connell's favourite maxim—"England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity"—that emancipation was granted to Rome, and not to love of Ireland. And, in our own day, it is placed beyond controversy, in the memorable admission made a few years ago by the present Premier, that it was the spread of Fenianism, and the growing insecurity of English power in Ireland, which forced the Government to deal with the notorious grievances of Irishmen. It is a three-fold tale, familiar to everybody now, that we owe to this not very magnanimous feeling on the part of our English governors the Disestablishment of that "Monster Grievance" the Protestant Irish Church, and the recent, not wholly satisfactory, nor by any means final, settlement of the Land Question.

But, in order to complete our narrative, we must leave the comparatively tranquil and more hopeful reign of Victoria, and hark back again to the sad and dreary days of the Georges. Slowly, but steadily, the tide of public opinion, having once turned, began to advance; and every obstacle, raised to oppose its way, but served the more to show the irresistible progress which was being made, and the height to which the flood was rising. "As the English in Ireland," says Burke, in his famous letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, a member of the Irish Parliament, "began to be domesticated, they began also to recollect that they had a country. The English interest, at first by faint and almost insensible degrees, but at length openly and avowedly became an independent Irish interest; full as independent as it could ever have been, if it had continued in the persons of the native Irish; and it was maintained with more skill, and more consistency, than probably it would have been in theirs. With their views, the Anglo-Irish changed their maxims—it was necessary to demonstrate to the whole people, that there was

something, at least, of a common interest, which was to become the object of common exertions. The mildness of Government produced the first relaxation towards the Irish; the necessities, and, in part, too, the temper that predominated at this great change, produced the second and the most important of these relaxations. English government, and Irish legislature, felt jointly the propriety of this measure. The Irish parliament and nation became independent." We shall continue this subject in our next.

—Catholic Opinion.

THE LAST HOURS OF MGR. DARBOY.

M. Evrard, a sergeant of the National Guard, and a prisoner in the hands of the Commune, in a memoir by him lately published gives some interesting details of the last moments of the martyred Archbishop of Paris, and the priests who were murdered by the brutes of the Commune at the same time. They, the prisoners, had all as the Versailles troops advanced, been removed to the prison of La Roquette. M. Evrard thus describes their treatment:—

At about 8 o'clock bread and soup were served out to the hostages, their doors were opened, and two men bearing copper cauldrons by a stick passed through the handles, accompanied by two young prisoners as assistants, served out the soup, after which the latter arranged the cells a little, during which time the hostages were allowed to walk up and down the passage, and then shut up again one by one. At 12 they were called down to walk in the circular corridor inside the prison, and then the hostages all met and saw each other and were able to converse freely for the first time. The first person Evrard saw was Father Clerc, who during the siege had served in the ambulances, where the sergeant-major had seen him, and he it was who had looked over the warden's shoulder when nudged by his fellow-prisoner and saw the word "condemned." They embraced as old friends, and Father Clerc then made Evrard aware for the first time that the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy, was among them, and presented him to Monseigneur. The unfortunate Archbishop had let his gray beard grow during the 59 days he had been in prison, which gave him a strange and yet venerable appearance. He was the chief object of attention among the prisoners, and he spoke gently to all of them in a patient, sweet way, and walked up and down, leaning on the arm of his warden or his vicar-general. The Archbishop complimented M. Evrard on the conduct of the 109th during the siege, and said he had no doubt it was on the side of order—a compliment which made the sergeant-major once proud and sad, he tells us; and Father Clerc pointed out to him the rest of the hostages. These were M. Deguerry, curate of the Madeleine; M. Lartigue, curate of St. Len; M. Molier, curate of St. Severin, and a good number of other ecclesiastics. There were only two lay hostages among them, who were M. Bonjean, President of the Court of Cassation, and M. Jecker, the Swiss banker, of unfortunate Mexican notoriety. They were allowed to walk there together for two hours; few had much hope of being saved; but after their separate, solitary existences of 59 days this walk and conversation was an immense relief. At about 2 they were shut up again in their cells, and Evrard found that he was able to talk from his window with his left-hand neighbour, the priest of the Picpus Convent. Their conversation naturally turned on the chance of their escape. They heard the noise of firing in the city, and knew that it was drawing nearer and nearer every hour. Vegetables and bread were served out to the prisoners at 7, and they were again allowed to walk and converse in the passage—for the young convicts who waited on the hostages were seized with compassion at seeing so many men, their superiors in education, who had never done any harm, treated like criminals, and expressed their sympathy in deeds and words. As the noise of the firing increased from time to time, some of the hostages entertained hopes that the troops would advance quickly enough to deliver them, but the greater part were resigned to their fate. During the two days that elapsed before the first execution, Evrard was enabled to observe the faces and demeanour of the most distinguished of his fellow captives who were to be the first victims. Even the common soldiers, he says, who had been left wounded in Paris in the ambulance of the Jardin des Plantes and brought thence to La Roquette, were affected with the quiet and resigned demeanour of the Archbishop, who took more interest in the fate of others than in his own. M. Bonjean, the President of the Court de Cassation, the most venerable law officer perhaps in France, was an object of general sympathy. In spite of his advanced age and his position, the President had during the siege enrolled himself as a private in the National Guard, and the strain of carrying his knapsack in a sortie against the Prussians had caused a rupture, from which he suffered extremely, but his fine face preserved all its dignity. Nevertheless, he talked quietly and freely about all kinds of subjects, with Evrard and others. Their conversation naturally ran a good deal on the events of the terrible siege and the little use General Trochu had made of the patriotism of the National Guard. He had, says M. Evrard, an infirmity in his left eye, but his face was so full of expression and sympathy as he spoke that this was forgotten. "I never saw him in the days of his grandeur," declares simple M. Evrard, "but I can easily imagine the authority his speech would have."

M. Deguerry, the curate of the Madeleine, had, Evrard thought, an air of easy majesty quite remarkable, with his fine waving head of white hair, and his frank and open face and quick step. He thought his calm expression was the index of a good conscience. Father Allard, too, with his little quick eyes and long gray beard, and Father Clerc, with his frank face, were as gay and composed as though they had not put mad up their minds for the worst, and cheered their companions with quiet and humorous banter. Poor Father Radigue, too, was never out of spirits, though he kept on hoping to the last. He had been the Prior of the Picpus Convent, and could not understand how anybody could want to shoot him who had never done anybody any harm, and whose convent had daily fed 900 National Guards during the siege. But the hostage who most excited his admiration was a young Seminarian, of the age of 22, M. Seigneray. He was tall and slender, with fine chestnut hair clustering round a face of regular features, and from the first wore an angelic resignation which captivated everybody. Evrard could not help admiring "the power of faith in a virtuous heart." His young ecclesiastic, with a faith like that of the first Christian martyrs, accepted his fate joyfully. Though only 22 years of age, he was quite indifferent to the world, and regarded a speedy end as a favour of Heaven, glad to be spared the vicissitudes and trials of earthly existence; and he turned wondering eyes on his fellow prisoner when the latter told him that he was determined, if his life was taken, to kill, at all events, one of his assassins. The young Seminarian could not understand this feeling of revenge at all.

As for M. Jecker, the banker, he took a very gloomy view of things, though with a quiet dignity. He was passing through Paris on his return from London to Switzerland, where he lived with his wife and children, and he bitterly regretted having taken this route, since his name was too notorious in connexion with the infamous Heger bonds for him to hope to be let off scot-free. He met his fate, however, like a man. At last on the evening of the 24th of May, about

half-past 7, heavy steps were heard mounting the stone stairs which led to the ward of the hostages, and there was the same terrible clash of heavy butt-ends of muskets in the passage which Evrard had heard when he was arrested. He heard the great door at the entrance of the passage creak on its hinges, and, looking out of the wicket of the door of his cell, saw a member of the Commune, who turned out to be Ferré, advance along the passage, followed by a numerous guard, mixed up of young Parisian scoundrels and of gray-haired old ruffians with gross features and a gallow's look. These ranged themselves along the passage on both sides, and peered curiously in at the wickets of the hostages. "Hi, Gussy!" cries one, "here's a calottin' (nickname for priest)!" "Hi, Tony, here's another," cries his comrade. "What a lot of calottins!" cried a third. "He's an old soldier, that fellow." "These brigands of Versailles will floor 'em all!" Here Ferré cried out, "I want six of you," and immediately after he opened a cell and called "Darboy! Are you the citizen Darboy?" "No," was the answer. This, in fact, was the cell of Father Guerin, who ultimately escaped. Ferré opened the door of the next cell—"Darboy!" "Here," cried the Archbishop. "Come out," cried Ferré, "and go to the end of the passage." He then called Bonjean, Deguerry, Clerc, Ducoudray, Allard. M. Bonjean came out and walked quietly along with his hands in the pockets of his palatoc, as if he were taking a stroll. M. Deguerry had been called twice, and was, it appears, a little hurried, for as he passed Evrard's cell the latter saw the good Father Clerc take him by the arm, saying, "Allons, allons, Monsieur le Curé compose yourself." Father Clerc it may be supposed, was anxious for the dignity of his order in the face of the worst scoundrels of the Commune. "It is over," said M. Deguerry, smoothing his face rapidly with one hand; "it is nothing."

Fathers Allard and Ducoudray came last, speaking together quietly as usual. After the hostages had been again called over and told to go downstairs and follow the road to the left to the circular corridor, where they had been taking their daily walk, the gate closed at the end of the passage, and Communards and victims went downstairs together. As they went, Evrard heard the ruffians of the Commune cursing and swearing at the priests, till Ferré, with an oath, told them to be silent, saying, "You are here to shoot them and not to use your foul tongues." Father Radigue and Evrard looked out of their windows to talk to each other; the poor father, always hopeful, said, "No doubt they are only going to take them to Belleville," when there came from below a sharp crack of a chassepot, followed by a volley. The good father understood them, and Evrard said to him,—"Father, we must prepare ourselves to follow."

A PROTESTANT MINISTER ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

The following synopsis of Rev. Mr. Bacon's lecture on "The Future of the Papal Church in America," given by Mr. Green, to the Cincinnati Telegraph, will no doubt prove interesting to our readers:—

The Rev. Mr. Bacon took a general survey of the Catholic Church in these United States, touching on the several elements of its strength, intrinsic, and extrinsic, doctrinal and disciplinary.—He emphatically asserted that Catholic bounds and limits, which he termed "limitation," cannot be found in any Protestant system in the interest of morals. This he deplored. "Faith is the holding of dogma and this implies works as well as belief." (In the garbled report given above the important word works is catagorically printed "words" thus destroying the entire significance of the admission.) He cautioned his hearers against swerving at the idea of infallibility—it is simple Catholic logic, the inevitable conclusion of the Papistic premises. It was held in practice before the late Council as well as since; the only ground of objection being its being made a condition of salvation. He then asserted—to be more careful, I should perhaps say he intimated—that the Protestant system fails to meet the yearning for positive certainty in the human heart; and he pointed out by name, several Protestant intellects of repute who have gone over to the Church of Rome, and whose published reasons for doing so show a general concurrence on this point. In proof of this he directed their attention to the Catholic Publication House in New York, where they are sure of receiving the politest reception, and finding a number of works of this character, any one of which will deservedly challenge their attention. He here particularized the "Gropings after Truth," by Joshua Huntington, formerly a Congregationalist like himself, and one or two other books of the same character. This Mr. Huntington they must have known as the very man whose pious mother's life was written by Rev. Dr. Wisner, "one of the Saints of the Church." Probably the speaker intended the clause we have quoted as a compliment to the lady and not to her biographer; I am certain, however, that he declared the desire which he had of deducting so much from the fund of their publication exchequer as would purchase from the Catholic Publication House in New York a number of Mr. Huntington's "Gropings after Truth" for the enlightenment of Protestants in this country. They would then have their eyes opened to their own defects, and how it is that the Roman Church has attracted so many of their best men. Mr. Huntington has found peace and repose in that Church, "that kind of peace and repose which is found at that shop, is not the genuine article, I assure you." He pronounced the conversions in this country from the Protestant ranks to those of Rome as "highly respectable," including many of "the most intelligent and most influential Protestants;" and put the question, "where would you find a purer soul than that of Father Baker, or a better theologian than Father Hewitt?" He here named from memory several other converts, and these only the few, he said, that occurred to him at that moment. Now what have we to boast of on the other side? (he emphatically interrogated) "Will you name for me any reputable conversion from the Catholics?" This question he answered himself with marked emphasis, in the negative. My memory tells me that he made the assertion, "Not one." Conversions have been made, but of what character? They are peysons of little or no credit to the Church they left, or to the Church they went to. We would do better without them. "I prefer the genuine Catholic." The speaker here reverted again to the rank and standing of the former converts whom once, but only once, he characterized as "perverts." He asked his auditors if they had ever heard of the "Paulists" several of whom he knew, and where could be found "a more lovely type of Christians." There they are battling against us in the ranks of our enemies, who thus turn our own guns upon us. "Can you name a corresponding power to the Paulists in the entire body of Protestantism?" This question the speaker answered most emphatically in the negative. He then turned to another phase of his topic, the yearly gain obtained by the Papal Church by immigration. True, indeed, he said, she has lost about six agencies, and lost by the "hundred thousand," but she gains by the "tens of thousands," and these gains, coupled with the class of men which she seduces from the Protestant camp, gives her the advantage still. His words, describing the wealth of the Catholic Church in the United States, I cannot realize; he pictured her as rooted in the soil, and did not concur with those who say that she can be removed therefrom by Know-Nothing ebullitions or second editions of European revolutions at this side of the Atlantic. She will hold her own while the Constitution of the

United States remains what it is, and he did not think that Constitution would be altered by any inordinant proviso in our generation. It is an error to suppose that Catholic immigrants are all squatting down in our large cities. To his own personal knowledge they, too, are rooting themselves in the soil of New England. "The farms of Connecticut are bought up year by year by Irish Catholics; Litchfield county in particular is rapidly passing into the hands of Irish Catholics." These were his words and much more to the same effect. He then recalled a visit paid by him to the Jesuit College at Fordham, N.Y. He had been engaged in writing a work "in favor of the Jesuits" (ironical and suppressed laughter) hence his visit to that celebrated institution. Whoever calls there will be received, and he was, with all possible attention and kindness.—On taking his leave of them, he expressed his thanks for the marked civility with which he had been received and treated, but told them that he had not seen all that he wanted to see—they did not show him the underground passages and subterranean vaults! (Laughter.) Great as is the material power of the Catholic Church in this country, he held that "the increase in intellectual force is greater in proportion than the other increase." Who in our day was better qualified to cultivate the field of Protestant controversy than Mr. Breckinridge, and never was a man more squarely flogged in debate than Breckinridge by old John Hughes. These were his *passimna verba* taken down by me the moment they were uttered. Before concluding he again reverted to the Vatican Council and Infallibility—"I do not envy the man that sees no dignity in the Vatican Council. The dogma of Infallibility will not lose one member within these United States for the Catholic Church in the United States is the most liberal and ultramontane in the world." The Rev. Mr. Bacon then concluded by apologizing for not keeping to the printed programme which announced his theme as "The future of the Papal Church in America." He was no prophet and those who choose may now take out their pencils and draw the horoscope.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—The sentence pronounced yesterday upon Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*, has very much cooled the exultations of Kelly's friends at his escape, and is regarded, as a kind of set-off, though a very small one, against the failure of justice in the murder case. Some surprise was evidently felt at the decision of the Judges to deprive without allowing the option of paying a fine, but the wisdom of the resolution cannot be doubted. In the Commission Court today the Chief Justice referred to the case of Mr. Pigott, and said the Court were of opinion that the ordinary prison regulations as to dress and diet did not and ought not to apply to him. The Solicitor-General alluded to some strictures of the Press upon the committal of the prisoner to Richmond Bridewell, and stated that there was no legal power to commit him to any other prison. The Chief Justice observed that the question as to the prison to which Mr. Pigott should be sent had been considered by himself and the Chief Baron. The observations of the Court and of counsel for the Crown were elicited by an unfounded report in some of the papers to-day to the effect that Mr. Pigott had been dressed in the prison-garb, and had had his hair cut. The fact is that he will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant, and be allowed a separate room, with liberty to supply his own food.—On the application of the Solicitor-General the trial of Kelly for shooting the constable Mullens was postponed until next commission, after some opposition on the part of the prisoners' counsel. It was expected that Kelly would be put on his trial yesterday for shooting at the policeman Mullens, but he was not placed at the bar. He will be probably brought up to-day, and an application made, to postpone the trial. If indicted only for intending to wound he would be liable to five years' imprisonment, but if for intent to kill—a charge less likely to be sustained—he would be subject on conviction to penal servitude for life. The papers still continue to comment upon the result of the trial, which has everywhere excited surprise. The *Northern Whig*, which shares the general feeling, observes:—"That there were a certain laxity and irregularity in the manner Talbot was treated can, we fear, scarcely be justly denied. The examination after death, too, appears to have been somewhat careless in a case of so much importance. But for this, perhaps, the defective nature of the hospital arrangements is most to be blamed. Eminent medical men in very important cases are expected to give their time and skill, while any fee or reward is at furthest merely nominal. We find, therefore, left to assistants, who may be but learning their profession, much that ought to be done by the great honorary functionaries who are understood to give their services gratuitously. It is in the interest of the public that other and more satisfactory arrangements should be made, and that, at all events in criminal cases involving the lives of human beings, the greatest care and attention should be bestowed. In saying this, we impute no blame to Dr. Stokes and his medical associates. They suffered grievously at Mr. Bull's hands. But then that distinguished counsel had an object in view. He had to get his client off at any price. He succeeded. Juries are not always influenced by the ruling of Judges. In those criminal cases they will often set themselves to decide on law as well as on fact. Fortunately for the twelve men who acquitted Kelly of murder, they were not obliged to give reasons for their verdict." The *York Examiner* avows its inability to conjecture what the grounds of the verdict were. It says—"The result of the trial of Kelly in Dublin is one which undoubtedly has taken the public by surprise, but such a conclusion is not inconsistent with the most extraordinary proceedings that have come within our experience. The defence has been one of the most remarkable triumphs of forensic skill we ever remember. It was conducted with equal daring and ingenuity, and was conducted with the most conspicuous skill to the close. What the grounds were upon which the jury arrived at their verdict it is difficult to say without an authoritative pronouncement. The prisoner's acquittal was, indeed, demanded upon a double plea, which included that of inadequate identification; but far more stress was laid upon the unskillfulness of the operation being the real cause of Talbot's death, and there have been indications of a general belief that the latter was the determining cause with the jury." It remarks that a bewildering feature in the case was the Judge's instruction to the jury to reject the evidence of medical men after days had been spent in eliciting it. The *Examiner* compares it to Mrs. Glasse's directions to "cut and slice and pepper your cucumber, and then throw it out of the window." Its one practical effect, it thinks, was "to give *The Times* a handle to grasp in having a fling at Irish juries."—*Times Cor.*

THE INTERNATIONAL IN IRELAND.—It is stated that an "illustrious member" of the International has taken up his quarters in Dublin. The *Evening Post*, in announcing the advent of this unwelcome visitor, says—"We are not apprehensive that the smallest toleration will be accorded this individual, whoever he may be. Irishmen, even in England, have repudiated the 'connexion' and its infidel doctrines; and we will take on ourselves to affirm that the first open manifestation on the part of any of its agents in Ireland, will be met with a response that cannot be mistaken." Nov. 15.—The Statistics of Crime in Ireland in the year 1870—the last volume of this useful series, compiled each year by Dr. Hancock—has just been issued from the press. It presents some points to which recent events give special interest. From a

comparison of the number of heinous crimes committed in successive years. It is shown that last year there was an increase of 339 indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and 178 which were disposed of summarily; the total number of the former is 9,517, and of the latter 19,599. A new feature in this report is a table which shows the distribution of crime in the several counties, and districts of Ireland in proportion to the population. The indictable offences not disposed of summarily give an average for all Ireland of 177 crimes in every 10,000 people. In the county of Longford the heinous crime is exactly at the average point. It is a rather startling fact, considering the strong police force which is maintained, that more than half of all these indictable offences were committed in the county and city of Dublin. The amount of serious crime there is 130-1 offences in every 10,000 inhabitants, or more than seven times the average. The other counties in which the returns of serious crime exceed the average are Westmeath, where it is 265 in 10,000; Kildare, 253; City of Cork, 225; and Meath, 188. With these may be contrasted Donegal, where there are only 3-1 offences in every 10,000; Down, 3-1; Belfast town 3; Antrim, 2-1; and Carrickfergus, 1-1. The average increase of crime in all Ireland in 1870—comparing the number of indictable offences not summarily disposed of with the census population of 1871—is 0-8 in each 10,000. The largest increase is in Kildare, where it amounts to 10 in 10,000; Mayo, 8-4; and the town of Drogheda, 4-2. In the city of Limerick and county of Antrim crime was stationary last year, according to the report. In the county of Sligo there was a decrease of crime amounting to 8-2 in 10,000 people; in Carrickfergus, a decrease of 4-4, and in Belfast of 5. The contrast between Belfast and Dublin is very remarkable, having regard to the fact that the population in the former town is more than half as large as in Dublin, and contains a very large proportion of the labouring classes. Some statistics are given respecting the operation of the Peace Preservation Act which deserve notice. The district proclaimed under the first part of the Act comprised the whole country, with the exception of the county of Tyrone—which has the honourable distinction of being wholly exempt from it—and parts of Antrim, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. All the counties of the north were included in its operation except Carrickfergus. The first proclamation prohibited the having arms without licence. Under the second proclamation, which authorized the arrest of persons under suspicious circumstances and gave other exceptional powers, were included the whole of the counties of Mayo, Meath, and Westmeath, and parts of Cavan, King's County, Longford, Roscommon, Tipperary, and Sligo. There were in all 891 proceedings under the Act. They are classified as follows:—122 licences for arms revoked, 134 summonses to give evidence, 14 warrants to search, 3 committals for refusing to give evidence, and 3 warrants to detain absconding witnesses. The number of strangers arrested and examined was 75, of whom 51 were discharged, 4 discharged on giving security, and 14 committed in default of bail. Comparing the state of the country before the passing of the Coercion and of the Land Acts the following results are arrived at. They clearly illustrate the beneficial operation of those measures:—The number of agrarian crimes specially reported in eight months ended on the 31st of March, 1870, was 1,622, and in eight months ending the 31st of March, 1871, it was 212. In the same period, the number of crimes not agrarian which were specially reported fell from 2,040 to 1,722. A comparison of agrarian crimes for the year ended the 30th of June in 1870 and 1871 shows an equally marked improvement, the number being 1,710 in 1870, and 352 in 1871. The last number, however, contrasts unfavourably with the year 1851, when a minimum of 91 was reached, and with 1856, when there were only 87 crimes of that class reported. There has been a continued decrease in treasonable offences during the last three years. In 1866 they numbered 535; in 1867, 539; in 1868, 111; in 1869, 47; and in 1870, 37. These figures show that the outbreak of treasonable crimes has subsided. In the statistics of offences disposed of summarily the city and county of Dublin have unenviable pre-eminence. They exhibit an extraordinary amount of robbery and theft. Thus out of 73 cases of forgery and offences against the currency in Ireland, 41 were committed in Dublin and none in Belfast. Of 657 offences against property with violence in Ireland, 220 were committed in Dublin and only five in Belfast; and of 1,725 cases of stealing summarily dealt with and indictable offences against property without violence, 5,047 were in Dublin and only 724 in Belfast. A comparison of criminal statistics in England and Ireland shows favourably for the latter, being 33 per cent. less in serious crimes, and unfavourably in the minor offences. This is partly explained by the larger number of police in Ireland in proportion to population (255 among 10,000, or more than twice as many as in England), and the consequent greater number of offenders brought to justice.

Mr. Pim's Plan of Home Rule.—Mr. Pim, one of the members of the city of Dublin, has laid before his constituents, in the shape of a pamphlet of considerable extent, his views upon the home rule agitation. He candidly admits that Irish interests have been neglected by the Imperial Parliament—that Parliamentary reform has not been extended to this country, that the Grand Jury laws long since condemned are yet unchanged, that our fisheries are decaying for want of State aid, and the wishes of the country upon the railway question are disregarded, that the system of private bill legislation is a monstrosity, and that there is absenteeism with the Sovereign at its head, but he fears that the creation of a separate parliament and government in Ireland would give rise to endless difficulties and prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the two countries, and believes that we would forfeit many advantages which we derive from the union. Mr. Pim's plan for the redress of the admitted grievances is to divide the House of Commons into three grand committees representing the three kingdoms, and leave each committee to deal with the bills referring exclusively to its own country, with an appeal to the Irish Viceroyalty, and to appoint an Irish Secretary who would have the same jurisdiction in this country that the Home Secretary has in England and be responsible to Parliament for Irish affairs.

The papers announce the death of the Right Hon. E. Lucas, of Castleshamo, County Monaghan, who filled the office of Under-Secretary under Sir J. Peel's Administration from 1841 to 1845, and took an active part in political and social events. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and for some years represented with credit his native county. In his official management he showed considerable ability, and was generally popular.

The farmers in the North are watching the decisions of the Land Courts with great attention, and resolved to act in concert to vindicate their full rights. At a meeting of the tenantry of Magheragall, on the Herford estate, in the county of Antrim, resolutions were passed expressing general satisfaction with the Act, but suggesting some amendments, and agreeing to bring appeals for the settlement of some disputed points—among others, whether the Chairman is entitled under the Ulster tenant custom to define what is a fair rent. They are also agitating for a reform in the Grand Jury laws.

The first sale of church lands by the Church Temporalities Commissioners is announced to be held on the 21st January next. The lands are situated within three miles of the town of Cavan, in the diocese of Kilmore.

PEAL OF BELLS IN CORK CATHEDRAL.—The new peal of bells in the Catholic Cathedral in Cork were rung for the first time on Sunday, by the professional performers. The bells yielded rich and clear tones, and the peal is a really noble one. Nearly three centuries have elapsed since the notes of a full peal were heard before from a Catholic church in Cork.

It is stated that in the list of toasts which were arranged to be proposed at the banquet to Mr. Butt, in Limerick, that of the Queen was omitted. When Mr. Butt discovered that omission, he at once declined to attend; and the banquet has, it is understood, been postponed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PEACE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Paris Times published in yesterday's number the following article:—"The speech which Mr Gladstone delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet is especially remarkable as confirming and defining the policy of abstention which England has adopted in respect of her foreign relations. We do not think that we ought to condemn our neighbors, nor judge them so harshly as has been done for their refusal to intervene in our favour during the last war. The Empire had entered upon the game with such levity that all alliances were rendered impossible, and, moreover, we know that the diplomacy of M. de Bismarck had foreseen all contingencies and prevented all intervention. It is also manifest that a country has the right to consult only its own interests, and to regard them in its own light. It is therefore rather from a historical point of view that we should now regard the attitude assumed by England during the events such as have happened and may again occur in Europe. Nothing can be more simple than her rule of conduct; she withdraws herself from everything, repudiates all interest in anything, yields on everything. If her signature appended to a treaty of guarantee is pointed out, she allows it to be pre-empted. Quite recently she has consented to the annihilation of the principal clauses of the Treaty of Paris, which formerly she deemed so inadequate and so disproportioned to the sacrifices of the Crimean War. We repeat that England, in withdrawing into the serene regions of abstention, is acting within her right, and it would be bad taste to dispute it. All that can be objected to it, is that the inoffensive character with which she invests herself does not necessarily imply security. England does not appear sufficiently to appreciate the solidarity which connects nations with each other. We know the remark of Lord Palmerston when he heard of the aggression which Prussia and Austria were preparing against Denmark:—'This is the gravest event which has happened in Europe, and it is but the beginning of events far more serious still. These anticipations have been realized, and who will venture to say that England ought not then to have done all in her power to prevent what has since occurred? Or who will maintain that the position of England has not been modified to her own detriment by the three great wars of which she has been an unconcerned spectator since 1804? It is impossible for a great power to sacrifice influence with impunity.' The English nation may strive in vain to be contented for nothing; a moment will come when they will feel that commercial prosperity itself depends upon political power. Let us suppose that England pushes her principles to the utmost limits. She has no longer any allies upon the Continent, neither Austria nor France, and she congratulates herself upon the fact. She declines to protect her former clients, Belgium, Luxembourg, and what remains of Denmark. She goes further and declares herself prepared to abandon those of her possessions which may give occasion for any dispute. She gives up Heligoland to Germany, Gibraltar to Spain, Malta to Italy. She becomes exclusively pacific and manufacturing. She entrenches herself behind the girdle of sea and abandons the Continent to itself. She imitates the snail and retires into her shell. And what has she gained by that? Simply placing herself at the mercy of the Powers which she has permitted to aggrandize themselves, and holding her independence only upon the condition of never becoming an obstacle or an object of envy to anyone."

SIR CHARLES DILKE UPON COURT APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Charles Dilke will be surprised, and possibly annoyed, if he hears that he did not make nearly so much capital as he might have done out of the medical department of Her Majesty's Household. He called in the help of the special physicians and surgeons for Scotland and Ireland, and those medical officers of the army and navy who have the title of "Surgeon to the Queen," he might have doubled the number, and his intelligent audience would have laughed twice as loudly. As his only object seemed to be to bring ridicule upon the Queen and her Court, we cannot understand how he came to make so obvious an omission. This worthy ironist says, "I am aware some of them are unpaid." Had it been his intention simply to tell his audience the ungarbled truth, he would have said, "I am aware that the majority of these appointments are merely hon-

orary." We suppose it is inconceivable to Sir Charles Dilke that the holders of honorary appointments should value them, and any distinction conferred upon a man as a recognition of merit must seem a strange anomaly to one whose apparent desire it is to have the word "honour" expunged from the dictionary, and who, if he be logical or consistent, must heartily despise the title which he retains. This holding of the Queen's medical establishment up to ridicule was a gross mistake, and we feel assured that no member of the profession will be found to join in the laugh. There is not a single name on the list of Her Majesty's physicians and surgeons that is not, or does not deserve to be, held in the highest honor both by the profession and the public. All the Court appointments, which we hope will ever be regarded as among the highest honors of the profession—have for years been distributed, without favour, to those whose general opinion has declared most worthy of them, and even if Sir Charles had shown (which he cannot) that every one of those honored gentlemen was the holder of a highly salaried sinecure, we doubt if any thinking person would be found so mean as to wish to deprive him of it. We do not at all agree with Sir Charles that sinecures (or, what amounts to the same thing, pensions), as a reward for long and faithful service, are unmitigated evils. On the contrary, we believe that their bestowal is both politic and necessary, and calculated to benefit the public at large; but this is an opinion which we do not expect to be shared by one who reckons as one of the evils of Royalty the fact that it distributes £120,000 per annum in alms. We cannot regard Sir Charles Dilke as consistent, so long as he retains his title. Let him drop this and attend more to the accuracy of his statements, and his remarks may then have weight. At present they have none, but merely serve to show the occasional danger of conferring hereditary dignities.—*Lancet*.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL.—"Alone I did it!" These four short words fairly sum up the long paper on "The New Social Movement," which Mr. Scott Russell has hastened to pen on his return from Vienna—hardly too soon to keep up public curiosity on a topic that had long lost its interest with its vitality. The charge that "our proceedings have been misrepresented as a conspiracy" is met by an answer in "the recital of how it grew gradually out of the social circumstances of England, and never was at any moment a plot or a plan." In fact, like "Topsy," the movement "grew," until it met Mr. Scott Russell; but twenty years confessedly passed over protector and protégé before it was introduced to a wondering and ungrateful world. Over Mr. Russell's attempt to shelter himself under the wing of the Prince Consort as his introducer to the "astounding fact" that Continental working-men's evolution was better than that of Englishmen, and ever his "venturing to assert that had Prince Albert lived till now he would have been the leader of our social movement," we pass with the slight inquiry whether these matters would have been dragged into the foreground save as the refugees of defeat. The one point of real consequence lies in the question—What was the origin of the movement, as we have known it during these past three or four weeks? Returning from France at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Scott Russell was led, he tells us, "to a comparative study of the condition and relations of the different classes in the two countries,"—which study enforced the conclusion that social relations in England "must either be speedily and timely cured, or they will suddenly cure themselves." The latter six months of 1870 were spent in "studying the real evils which depress the condition of the working men," at first reckoned to be twelve in number, but subsequently boiled down to seven. Not until he sought a cure for the disease which he had thus detected without aid did Mr. Russell ask advice from representative working men, who put before him two prescriptions:—"Revolution by force, or revolution by goodwill." "We chose the last," says the author of this strange manifesto; suggesting the query, what would have happened if Mr. Russell and his collaborators had chosen the first? From this point the story becomes comparatively familiar, and, in the light of previous revelations, superlatively tame. Mr. Russell got his seven points accepted—first by the Working Men's Council, and then by the Legislative Council which formed the main point of interest in the earlier announcements. It was originally, we now learn, intended to be composed of Liberal Peers, but was finally made up of Conservatives with three Whig members, "one of whom had formerly accepted the duty." At the end of three months, an individual Conservative "statesman who had been a Cabinet Minister" presented the inventor of the movement "with a list of a Council of Legislators already formed, and other names likely to be added." But nowhere in the statement that we publish to-day is there a word about "signatures." For whose manifesto are we next to look on this vexed dispute? The explanation cannot possibly remain where it is, but we shall obviously soon have another chapter of this romance of political life—the most instructive and amusing periodical of the day.—*London Telegraph*.

Nine of the most eminent London surgeons, including Mr. Casar Hawkins, Mr. Paget, Sir W. Ferguson, and others, have published a memorandum, expressing their approval of Dr. Stokes' treatment of Talbot, which had been impugned by Kelly's counsel at the trial in Dublin.

MARRIED AGAINST HIS WILL.—A curious petition has been heard in the Sheriff's Court Dundee. The petitioner, Mr. Philip Ross, prayed that a record of his marriage entered in the registrar's books should be deleted, on the ground that the bridegroom was intoxicated when the ceremony took place, and that he (being fifty years old) had been entrapped by a girl half his age. The respondent produced letters of the petitioner promising her marriage, and the wedding ring, on which he had caused their two names to be engraved; and further pleaded that he had deserted her because he discovered that he was not allowed to marry the spirit business which she managed. The sheriff took the case to "arbitrium" whatever that may mean.

MR. BUTT IN GLASGOW.—The distinguished member for Limerick has commenced the Home Rule campaign in Great Britain, in good earnest, by his splendid address at Glasgow. If this be followed up in other large towns a good effect on public opinion will be produced; as, if the battle is to be won at all, it must be fought out, as persistently in England and Scotland as in Ireland itself.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—On Monday night a crowded meeting, chiefly composed of Irishmen, with a sprinkling of Englishmen, was held at Kensal, Newtown, for the purpose of promoting the agitation in England for Home Rule in Ireland. Strong addresses were delivered by several speakers, and it was announced that north, south, east, and west of London were canvassed with the view of eliciting the opinion not alone of the Irish, but of the English, with respect to a principle in the establishment of which they ought equally to take an interest. The hon. secretary, Mr. Collins, announced that the London executive had agreed upon the rule which should govern the association, and which would be printed on the back of the cards of membership, which were now being distributed in thousands. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support the movement, and affirming that the only hope for prosperity to Ireland lay in the establishment of her national legislation, were passed, and a local committee was formed to promote the movement.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Suez, dated October 22, stating that her Majesty's ship "Iron Duke" passed through the Suez Canal without impediment. The "Iron Duke"

is nearly 4000 tons burthen, and her successful passage through the Canal is considered an important event.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECOVERING.—London, Dec. 5, 11 a.m.—The morning bulletin from Sandringham says: The Prince of Wales passed a comfortable night. The progress of his case is satisfactory. The symptoms indicate a steady improvement. It is understood that the fever though severe, has at no time been beyond the control of his medical attendants. Public apprehension has measurably subsided.

SILVER SHIPS.—There was very superior protuberancy of the celestial sort going forward last night, and indeed throughout yesterday, in this Crystal Palace of the ether which we all inhabit. The 13th of November is the day for the passage of the earth through the second of the three zones—or streams of meteoric bodies—familiarly known as "shooting stars." We glide across the first region of these remarkable appearances on or about the 11th of Aug., and we cross the November shower at the present time—that is to say, if astronomers are only right in their calculations. On that point, however, there could be little doubt, because since 1866, when everybody must remember the wonderful spectacle presented, the annual flight has kept its appointment faithfully. Warned by the watchers of the skies, we sat up late that November five years back, and witnessed flocks and covies of shining meteors flying like silver birds to some ethereal rookery. Since that time the display has thinned off considerably year by year, as if we were traversing a more distant portion of the meteoric swarms; but in thus thinning as to numbers, it has widened, as was natural, in duration, so that last year the first of the "silver birds" were seen about the tenth day of the month, and the last about the sixteenth. In like manner, this year, the heavenly fireworks will probably afford no concentrated spectacle; but we may expect them to last longer than a week, and to be proportionately reduced in the rate of successive appearance. None the less is it the fact that our planet is in "the thick" of these strange flying ethereoids, tens of thousands of which are now passing through her atmosphere. How fast they fall may be gathered from what was observed on a previous occasion when our globe crossed the main body of the same system of meteors nearly at its denser part. Professor Glunstead, of Yale College in America, then calculated that he saw a quarter of a million in nine hours and a half; and it must be remembered that these were visible from one point alone, and that they constituted but a very small proportion of those which, passing near the same quarter of the globe, became entangled in our aerial envelope. The millions of millions which throng interplanetary space are invisible unless their course and ours together bring them into the earth's veil of air. Then their prodigious speed, checked by the comparative density of even the highest strata of the terrestrial atmosphere, evokes heat, incandescence, and, finally, deflagration. They burst into flame by their own rapid motion within our limits, and, flaming, pass away for the most part, into vapour and impalpable dust. A few of the largest do not thus consume themselves with their own energy; their oblique fall of some seventy miles is not enough to burn them up. Their exterior becomes glazed by the heat, and they strike the earth as solid masses of metallic and earthly matter, which are known as siderites or meteoric stones. Most museums contain specimens of these "thunderbolts" as they were once called; and a prodigious example exists at Chaco Otumpa, in South America, which weighs about fifteen tons. In presence of a celestial cannon-shot like this, those ancient traditions about cities and armies destroyed by "stones from heaven" are really not so wholly fanciful as some critics and historical professors have asserted. When the heaven-descended missiles are examined by the chemist, he finds in the various crystalline structure of their body elements familiar to his science, including nickel, cobalt, iron, and phosphorus, combined with gases equally common. What becomes of the smaller specimens, then, and of what are they composed? The question can be answered with reasonable certainty; for although many or most of them must be of moderate size, they often fall, and at such times as the present with a superabundant plentifulness. Hence their substance has been found and analysed. Dr. Reichbach collected dust from the very summit of a high and solitary mountain where no metallic implement had ever been brought, and he found this dust to contain nickel, cobalt, phosphorus, and iron, the same ingredients, in fact, as those of the meteoric masses. Another trustworthy observer, also noted, that when glass snared with glycerine was exposed in fresh country air during November to a high wind, there were found adhering to the surface microscopic particles of meteoric iron. We know, therefore, that these glittering rockets of the ether are portions of flying world-stuff, metallic and otherwise. Of course we cannot wonder if, with far less knowledge, the ancients looked upon meteoric stones with such reverence. No doubt the palladium of Troy, the anvil of Mars at Rome, the Kaaba at Mecca, and the other Heaven-given objects of old religions, were aerolites, and those enchanted weapons of which we read as presented by gods to men, and imaginatively described as invincible, were swords and spears, forged from the crystalline metal of such masses. They must have fallen as frequently as they do now; the campaign of Joshua with the Kings of Canaan points emphatically to a great atmospheric catastrophe. Plenty speaks of *campidoglio*, where the gods had fought for Hercules with iron bolts; and one of these spots is identified with a plain to the north of Marseilles.—*London Telegraph*.

UNITED STATES.

TALKING ON THE FINE.—The fire has been a God send to many of the impecunious, in Chicago, who have managed to make a good living of it. One story is rather good. A religious newspaper published there had neither press nor types, being printed by contract at a job office. After the fire one of the proprietors went East, and managed to raise the press sufficiently to enable him to buy a new Hoe press and plenty of type.—*Montreal Herald*.

NORFOLK CONN.—had an unquiet Sunday last week. While the bells were ringing for church, a construction train on the Connecticut Western came thundering along much to the grief of church-goers; and scarcely had divine service commenced, when pastor and congregation were astounded by a man rising and requesting permission to speak for a moment, when, without waiting he launched out into an harangue, advertising a show to be given by himself on Monday evening—"tickets fifty cents, children half price, and money refunded if any one is dissatisfied."

CANADA THISTLES.—But there is a gleam of hope even in the midst of this stormy trouble which is besetting our farmers. If we cannot gather figs from thistles, a Canadian genius has discovered a method of extracting whiskey from them said to be excellent in quality and fully as conducive to intoxication as that extracted from rye or corn. Thus, at last, there is a prospect of utilizing the thistle, and it need no longer take its place in the category of fleas, mosquitoes, stove-pipe hats, chignons, and other articles, the reason for the existence of which has always been a mystery. The thistle can now help to support the Government in the shape of revenue. In the meantime, the prospective use to which thistles may be devoted need not interfere with the operation of a bill like that proposed by Mr. Whiting. Even with the most vigorous thistle-killing commissioners in every village of the State, there will always be a good supply attainable for distillation, and

whiskey-drinkers who have been promising themselves a new sensation need not despair. It will be welcome news to farmers in every section of the State that an effort is to be made to root out this Canadian abomination, which, if left unchecked, will soon ruin both vegetation and soil.—*Chicago Tribune*.

SOME RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC GODLESS SCHOOLS.—The Boston daily *Traveler*, of October 20th, publishes the following as an editorial article. At this rate, no matter how rapidly the old Puritan race dies out, Massachusetts will never become Catholic while the great bulk of children, there, no matter of what race, attend Godless schools:—"Year after year the Chief of Police publishes his statistics of prostitution in this city, but how few of the citizens bestow more than a passing thought upon the misery that they represent. Although these figures are large enough to make every lover of humanity hang his head with feelings of sorrow and shame at the picture, we are assured that they represent but a little, as it were, of the actual viciousness that prevails among all classes of society. Within a few months a gentleman whose scientific attainments have made his name a household word in all lands, has personally investigated the subject, and the result has filled him with dismay; when he sees the depths of degradation to which men and women have fallen, he has almost lost faith in the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. In the course of his inquiries he has visited both the well-known 'houses of pleasure' and the 'private establishments' scattered all over the city. He states that he has a list of both, with the street and number, the number of inmates, and many other facts that would perfectly astonish the people if made public. He freely conversed with the inmates, and the little histories that were revealed were sad indeed. To his utter surprise, a large proportion of the 'boiled doves' traced their fall to influences that met them in the public schools. Pineda, a mountain mining camp in Nevada, is a cheerful place. Water sells at six cents per gallon. One half of the 1200 population have been in the State prison, and the rest ought to be. Of forty-one graves in the cemetery, only two were filled by death from natural causes. The rest all died with their boots on either shot or cut down. One six-shooter is the smallest armament for each settler. A countryman bargained with a California photographer for a half-length picture of himself at half price, and when the artist delivered a fine view of his subject from the waistband down, the victimized sinner indulged in remarks more forcible than polite. "Two Thousand Prisoners."—The arrest of two thousand prisoners in the short space of two weeks, is a rather interesting event, and shows an evil condition of society, or very despotism in the power that chooses the jails with so great a number of prisoners in so short a time. It is not in Poland, where these things are taking place; it is not in Ireland; it is not in Paris; it is not in Mexico. It is in the little State of South Carolina, in the United States. "At the last cabinet meeting," says a Washington dispatch, to a Radical paper, Attorney General Akerman reported that he had ten thousand prisoners in South Carolina alone, captured under the Kuklux act. "If the people will reflect a little on this little announcement, they will arrive at the conclusion that the extra-bell who served on General Tomlin's staff, and now serves as law officer in President Grant's cabinet, is a vigorous and efficient officer—scarcely less vigorous than Alva, Jeffries, Haynau, and other historical monsters whom people regard with their exorcisms. The world does not deny that the victims of the 'bloody assizes' in England, the Northlanders and Magyars were rebels; but it abhors the persons who imprisoned them with such pitiless vigor, none the less for that reason. When President Grant's ex-confederate attorney general claims the prisoners of a single state with two thousand persons, he would seem to be serving his master with quite as much devotion as Jeffries, Alva and Haynau served theirs; and the world shall reward him with the same unlovely memory that it has accorded to them, he will have no one but himself to blame for it. "Two thousand prisoners" in jail is the fruit of the administration's southern policy—and a large harvest it is, too. It is a larger number than all the other American presidents together could boast of, except the first Radical president; and he had the warrant of war for his captives, while President Grant labors under the disadvantage of conducting the business in a time of boasted peace.

FARMERS' AFFAIRS.—During the winter every implement and machine that will be required next spring and summer should be overhauled and repaired. Examine the plows, and if they have been neglected and are rusty, wash off all the dirt, and then apply with a swab fastened on the end of a stick, a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid and two parts of water. Rub the mold-board and other parts that are rusty with this liquid, until the rust is all removed; then wash it off and rub it dry. Then snare it over with crude petroleum or some other cheap oil. Next spring you will be saved from the loss and annoyance of chugging. Every farmer should buy a barrel of petroleum and use it freely on all his waggons, machines, &c. It will keep the iron from rusting and the wood from decaying, and in cold weather it is a useful lubricating oil. It is well to keep on hand several sizes of carriage bolts. With these, a brace and a set of bits, nearly all the ordinary fractures can be easily repaired. It is a great convenience, also, to have a vise, and to keep on hand an assortment of nut nuts, with tools for making the thread on them, and also on the bolts. All these can be obtained at a hardware store and a farmer who buys them will never regret it. Whatever blacksmithing is to be done should be done now. If the farmer would go over all the implements, machinery, waggons, hay-ricks, tools, &c., paint them, oil and tighten the bolts, and see that everything is strong and in good order, it would more than pay in saving future expense, and would save trouble and much precious time next spring and summer. The winter is also the time to make whiffletrees and three-horse evers, if wanted; and it is always well to have an extra set of these on hand. TO CURE CRACKS IN COWS' TEATS.—We have cured cows' teats that are cracked by greasing them well with lard. Mutton tallow and glycerine have been tried and failed to effect a cure, while pure lard has healed up the cracks immediately and made the teats quite soft. Cows are very often troubled with cracked teats, especially if they are allowed to go into low swampy ground and muddy places, where they get their udders covered with mud. It is very disagreeable milking sore teated cows, as the animals are apt to kick or stop about while milking. The remedy is a very simple one, and as it is always at hand in every family, it can be easily tried. We have often seen cows completely dry, simply from neglect in treating cracked teats in the early stages of the complaint. The teats after a while become so sore that the cow was rendered vicious while milking, and soon dried off her milk altogether. In another instance, a cracked teat, not attended to, became inflamed, and, on account of not drawing out all the milk, resulted in a broken bag, thus permanently spoiling a very valuable animal. The udder and teats should be carefully examined at every milking, especially in bad weather, when inflammations from scratches or wounds are apt to run high, while the difficulty and trouble of milking will often induce hired help to neglect drawing all the milk, which so increases the trouble that a cow is permanently injured as a milker.—*Stock Journal*.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER—1871.

Friday, 15—Fast. Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

Saturday, 16—St. Elizabeth, B. V. M.

Sunday, 17—Third of Advent.

Monday, 18—Expectation of the B. V. M.

Tuesday, 19—Of the Fera.

Wednesday, 20—Ember Day. Vigil. Of the Fera.

Thursday, 21—St. Thomas, Ap.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The hopes inspired by the more favorable reports as to the state of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which were in circulation last week, were suddenly dashed by the news which on Friday last reached us, to the effect that there had been a relapse, that the condition of the Prince was very precarious, and that in consequence his Royal Mother, and the other members of the family, had been hurriedly summoned to his bed side. This was on Friday; on Saturday prospects did not much improve, but hopes, faint indeed, of a favorable issue to the disease were still held out. On Monday morning the reports were not encouraging; great prostration still continued, the effect it was feared of hemorrhage from ulcers in the intestines, in which case a fatal termination of the case may, as in the case of the deceased Earl of Chesterfield, be anticipated. There is great excitement in England, and the funds have been affected. We will give any later tidings that may reach us before we put to press.

Affairs in France are becoming more and more complicated. The Orleans Princes were told, have consented to postpone for the moment their claims to take their seats in the Assembly. There are also rumors to the effect that M. Thiers does not feel himself strong enough for the place, and that he proposes in consequence to abandon the post of President in favor of the Duc d'Aumale.—This is as yet however, mere rumor; but there can be no doubt that the existing government in France is merely provisional, and that it is wanting in all the elements of permanence.

From Italy we have nothing new to report. The intrusive government at Rome continues its high-handed acts of robbery and spoliation of Catholic property. A brutal and licentious soldiery breaks into the quiet shades of the virgins consecrated to God, and at the point of the bayonet drives the inmates into the streets. There will however be a reckoning for all these things before long; be it ours to pray, and possess our souls in patience.

The facts in the Cemetery expropriation case, about which so much has been said lately in the City papers, and which has been made the occasion for severely censuring the *Fabrique*—are simply these.

The *Fabrique*, feeling the necessity of extending the area of the Catholic Cemetery, proposes to acquire for that purpose some property belonging to a Protestant gentleman, a Mr. Tait, who resides at the back of the mountain. For this purpose it seeks to avail itself of the right of expropriating the property in question; a right which is by law conceded to the owners of the Protestant, or Mount Royal Cemetery. Now the law of expropriation provides that, for the purpose of determining the value of the property to be expropriated, commissioners be appointed, one by the *Fabrique*, a second by the owner of the property, and a third by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The law however makes no provision in case the owner of the property should fail or refuse to appoint a commissioner to represent his interests; and as in the case actually before us, Mr. Tait, the gentleman whose property it is proposed to expropriate, has so failed or refused, the *Fabrique* proposes to make application to the Legislature to supply the defect in the existing law, by providing

that, if after due notice served on him, the proprietor refuse to appoint an arbitrator or commissioner, the Court may be authorized to appoint one in his place. This is the amount of Legislative interference invoked by the *Fabrique*, which claims after all only the same powers as are by law accorded to the Trustees of the Protestant, or Mount Royal Cemetery.

When we apply to the Mount Royal Cemetery the term Protestant, we do so in virtue of sec. 3 of the Act 19 20, Vict., cap. 128, incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery Company. This Act provides that, "before he shall be considered a shareholder," every subscriber of \$20 shall, after his name, enter in the said book, or books, "the religious denomination to which he belongs—that is to say, Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, or Unitarian. Every member of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company must belong, or profess to belong, to one or other of these several branches of the Protestant Church; and it is therefore strictly correct to say that the Mount Royal Cemetery is as exclusively and distinctively Protestant, as is the Cemetery held by the *Fabrique* exclusively and distinctively Catholic.

This fact, the distinctively Protestant character of the Mount Royal Cemetery, effectually disposes of the argument of the *Montreal Gazette* of the 1st inst. against the claims or pretensions of the *Fabrique*. Admitting that the plan which the *Fabrique* proposes for determining the value of the land it seeks to acquire from Mr. Tait, "is reasonable" if it, the *Fabrique*, have the right to expropriate at all, the *Gazette* denies it that right, on the grounds that its Cemetery is not, as it pretends is the Mount Royal Cemetery, a public, but is merely a private, Cemetery, the property of a particular religious denomination.

On another point the *Gazette* must permit us to correct him. It is not true, as our contemporary pretends, that Guibord "was refused a resting place within its"—the Catholic Cemetery's—"precincts." This assertion is utterly false, and shows how reckless of truth or how ignorant of facts, are even the most honest and best informed of our Protestant contemporaries when treating of the Guibord case. Internment, or simple civil burial, but without religious rites or ceremonies of any kind, though within the precincts of the Cemetery held by the *Fabrique*, was from the first, still is, freely tendered to the remains of the said Guibord. However, if that Cemetery, as the *Gazette* asserts is the case, is in no sense a public cemetery, and therefore a mere private cemetery, why in the name of common sense and common honesty should Protestants, who have no rights therein, interfere with its management? Or what pretence can the action of the State or the civil magistrate be invoked to compel the *Fabrique* to admit within the precincts of a private Cemetery the mortal remains of one who during his lifetime had openly set at defiance, the laws, rules and regulations of the religious body to which that Cemetery belongs? If the Cemetery of the *Fabrique* be in no sense public property, then in no sense can the State have any right to interfere with the way in which it is managed.

THE TITCHBORNE CASE.—This celebrated case, the hearing of which was resumed in the early part of last month, still drags its slow length along, and may occupy the Courts for many weeks yet. The evidence for the claimant is not closed; and we may expect a long and able defence from the eminent counsel employed on the other side.

Nothing has yet transpired to dispel the mystery in which this case is shrouded. Of the witnesses examined to identify the claimant with the Roger Titchborne who served in the Carabineers, many are soldiers of that regiment and they have deposed stoutly in favor of the pretensions of the claimant. They recognised, or professed to recognise, him by his features, by a peculiar twitching of his eyebrows, by his accent, the tones of his voice, his style of walking, and the general expression both of his face, and of his lower extremities. The claimant, it must be remembered, is a man of colossal proportions, a veritable man mountain, a marvel of obesity, a second Daniel Lambert, an overgrown Falstaff; whereas Roger Titchborne was a very slightly built man. Nevertheless, in spite of this difference, as one witness testified, by a process of mental chiselling of the huge block, by chipping off the superincumbent mass of flesh with which heavy eating, and heavy drinking, with which much beef and more brandy have overloaded the once delicate features of the claimant, the original lineaments of a Titchborne may be reproduced, and the veritable Roger be revealed to the mind's eye.

The most important evidence hitherto tendered in behalf of the claimant is that of a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Meyrick; and that of a gentleman of the name of Hazeldine Sharpin, now a resident of York, England, but at one time engaged in business in Australia. The first knew the real Roger Titch-

borne when a boy; considered him to be very deficient in his schooling, and very ignorant of Latin; he believed the claimant to be the person whom as a boy he knew as Roger Titchborne.

The evidence of Mr. Sharpin is of still higher interest, as it at first sight appears to bear directly upon one of the strangest portions of the claimant's strange story. That story is, as our readers may probably recollect, to this effect: That he sailed from Rio in the *Bella* in the month of April 1854; that on the morning of the fourth day out the ship foundered; that the crew got away in two boats from the wreck; that the larger of the two was capsized; but that the smaller boat, in which he, with six of the crew, had taken refuge, was picked up by a vessel from the United States, which brought them to Melbourne in the month of July, 1854. In confirmation of this story the claimant had no evidence to adduce; though of course, if true, proof most convincing of its truth was to be obtained with the greatest facility. It would have been reported in the *Shipping Intelligence* of the Melbourne journals, for the month of July 1854; it would have been on record in the Custom House of that port; and most certainly it would not have escaped the notice of the Lloyd's Agent in Melbourne, who however heard nothing of it. At last however a witness, Mr. Sharpin, comes forward to testify that he was in Melbourne in 1854—he stumbled a little as to the month; that he, one day, was on board a small steamer, the *Comet*, which ran from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay; and that the steamer ran alongside of an American ship, which somebody said was the *Osprey*, from which vessel there came on board six men and a young gentleman, with whom he, the witness, exchanged a few words; whom he saw for about four or five minutes, and whom he professes to identify with the claimant, whom he saw accidentally at the York races. Strange to say he kept all this to himself till a few weeks ago, when he wrote to the claimant's men of business, tendering his evidence if it could be of any use. In this letter he makes the mistake as to the date when the event to which he deposes occurred, setting down the month as June, whereas, according to the claimant's story, it was in July that he reached Melbourne. Anyhow his evidence as it stands proves nothing for the plaintiff, until the young man whom he, the witness, met with on board the *Comet* be identified with the young Roger Titchborne who sailed, or who is said to have sailed, from Rio in the *Bella*. The defence is apparently based on the ground that the claimant is Arthur Orton, who it is well known was in Chili, and afterwards went to Australia, where he was implicated in some horse stealing business, from which he contrived to extricate himself. Now it may have been Orton whom the witness Sharpin fell in with on board the *Comet*. The mystery remains as impenetrable as ever.

During the examination of this witness there was some talk about the case of a man, Buckley, once famous in the felon annals of N. S. Wales, and who was adduced as an instance of a man who had forgotten his mother tongue. This man Buckley was one of a lot of convicts, who in the early days of N. S. Wales, managed with several others to escape, and had the luck to get away south to Port Phillip, then an uninhabited and quite unexplored portion of the Australian Continent. His companions were all killed by the blacks, but he was spared, and lived for about 17 years with his captors, adopting all their customs, and speaking their language. When the first explorers from Van Dieman's land to Port Phillip came across, they fell in with the tribe with whom Buckley was domiciled. He could not then, so it was said, speak a word of English, but we know not if he were unable to understand it. However, as the Government under the circumstances took no action to reclaim him as a run away convict, he remained at liberty, and in a very short time regained the perfect use of his mother tongue; and when, many years ago, we saw the man he was, except in complexion, in every respect like the common run of European bushmen, tall and swartly. But the case of the claimant—to whom, if he be the veritable Roger, French was the mother tongue, and the only language he could speak fluently till the time he left his regiment, about 1852—has some very different features. He has never recovered the use of his mother tongue, though from 1856 till her death he was constantly in the company of Lady Titchborne, a Frenchwoman, and he cannot now translate a sentence in the language. This, if he be indeed Sir Roger Titchborne, is a phenomenon without a parallel. For the rest, there is no doubt that the claimant was in Australia; it is not pretended that he grew upon the gum trees, or that he is a native of the country; he must therefore have gone there, by sea, and in a ship; and even if he be the person whom the witness saw come out of the *Osprey* it no more follows that he is Sir Roger Titchborne, than it does that he is that baronet because he is not Arthur Orton,

whom certainly he at once represented himself to be. The question is if he be not Orton, what has become of him? This mystery will we suppose be solved in the defence.

The *Witness* justifies the action of the School authorities of New York in making Protestant religious exercises obligatory, under penalty of expulsion, on all the pupils of the Common Schools without distinction betwix Catholics and Protestants,—on the plea that Catholics are guilty of gross inconsistency in demanding freedom for themselves, in the matter of education. "For example," he says:—

"The Romish hierarchy and priesthood in Ireland are just now vigorously contending for the right to conduct the National Schools on Roman Catholic principles."

As long experience has taught us that the editor of the *Witness*, true to the grand fundamental doctrine of evangelical Protestantism, deems himself in virtue of his election, delivered from bondage to the law which forbids lying and slandering; and that he never fails to assert the glorious Gospel liberty which he in consequence enjoys—we scarce expect from him that he will correct what is false in the above statement. But that others may see and judge for themselves how grossly he has misrepresented the demands in the matter of education put forth in behalf of their people by the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, we publish below those demands, as specified in their public address, signed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and all the Prelates of Ireland, and ordered to be read in all the churches of Ireland.

DEMANDS OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

As to primary education, therefore, we demand: 1st. For all schools which are exclusively Catholic, the removal of all restrictions upon religious instruction, so that the fullness of distinctive religious teaching may enter into the course of daily secular education, with full liberty for the use of Catholic books and religious emblems, and for the performance of the lawful pastors of the children in such schools to have access to them, to regulate the whole-business of religious instruction in them, and to remove objectionable books, if any. In such schools the teachers, the books, and the inspectors should all be Catholic.

2ndly. That the public money should never be used in the work of proselytism.

3rdly. That in Mixed Schools, where the children of any religion would be so few as not to be entitled to a grant for a separate school, stringent conscience clauses should be enforced so as to guard as far as possible against even the suspicion of proselytism.

4thly. That the existing Model Schools should be abolished.

5thly. That Catholic Training Schools, male and female, should be established, in which teachers would be educated, morally and religiously, as well as intellectually, and in accordance with Irish traditions and feelings, for the holy office of teaching the Catholic children of Ireland. The reasonableness of this demand is manifest from the fact, that of the entire number of teachers in Ireland—about 5,000—there are in schools connected with the National Board about 5,700 untrained.

As to Intermediate Education, we demand, that the large public endowments now monopolized by schools in which you and we have no confidence, and many of which are directly hostile to the Catholic religion, should be taken up by a Commission in which the Catholics of Ireland would have full confidence; that the Commission thus appointed should be merely for financial purposes, and should hold the endowments in question for the benefit of the whole nation, of all the Intermediate Schools in Ireland without religious distinction, and for the general advancement of middle class education; that the national fund thus held should be devoted to the encouragement of Intermediate Education by means of Exhibitions open to the competition of all youths under a certain age, and to payment by result to every Institution established for middle class education, the examinations being conducted in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of partiality or of interference with the religious principles of any competitor or of any school.

"As regards higher education" [we repeat the words of the resolutions adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland in August, 1869], since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant University with rich endowments for 300 years, and have it still, the Catholic people of Ireland clearly have a right to a Catholic University.

But should her Majesty's Government be unwilling to increase the number of Universities in this country, religious equality cannot be realized unless the Degrees, Endowments, and other privileges enjoyed by our fellow subjects of a different religion, be placed within the reach of Catholics in terms of perfect equality. The injustice of denying to us a participation in those advantages, except at the cost of principle and conscience, is aggravated by the consideration, that whilst we contribute our share to the public funds for the support of Educational Institutions from which conscience warns us away, we have moreover to tax ourselves for the education of our children in our own Colleges and Universities.

"Should it please her Majesty's Government, therefore, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing University arrangements, and to establish one National University in this Kingdom for examining candidates and conferring Degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to demand that in such University, or annexed to it,

(a) They shall have one or more Colleges, conducted upon purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other Colleges of whatsoever denomination or character—

(b) That the University honors and emoluments be accessible to Catholics equally with their Protestant fellow subjects—

(c) That the Examinations and all other details of University arrangement be free from every influence hostile to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate, or other supreme University body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic Bishops, priests, and people of Ireland."

All this can, we believe, be attained by modifying the constitution of the University of Dublin, so as to admit the establishment of a second college within it, in every respect equal to Trinity College, and conducted on purely Catholic principles, in which your Bishops shall have full control in all things regarding faith and morals, securing thereby the spiritual interests of your children, placing at the same time Catholics on a footing of perfect equality with Protestants, as to degrees, emoluments, and all other advantages.

From the above it will be seen that so far

from demanding any exclusive privileges for themselves, the Catholic Bishops of Ireland ask only that their people—the majority of the population—be put on a footing of perfect legal equality with the Protestant minority; that in schools "exclusively Catholic," an education exclusively Catholic be given; but that in "mixed schools where the children of any religion would be so few as not to be entitled to a grant for a separate school, stringent conscience clauses should be enforced so as to guard as far as possible against even the suspicion of proselytism."

If this be illiberal, the Catholics of the U. States would be too glad to be treated in the same illiberal manner by the Protestant majority of that country; if in the Address given above there be aught inconsistent with the pretensions of the Catholic minority in America, or their indignant protests against the treatment which their co-religionists are experiencing at the hands of the school authorities of New York, we should be well pleased if the *Witness* would take the trouble to point it out.

Much as it may be permitted to deplore the disturbed state of Ireland, and to groan over the agrarian, and other quasi political crimes, often of a very dark color, with which the statistics of that country present us,—it is well to bear in mind, that, exception made of those offences which directly spring from the peculiar political and social condition of Ireland—that condition being the result of unjust laws, and iniquitous misgovernment—serious crime is less common in Ireland than in any other part of the British Empire; and that the moral condition of Ireland contrasts most favorably with that of England, and Scotland. This is admitted even by one so little prejudiced in favor of the Irish as is the *London Times*, which in an editorial on the recent trial of Kelly in Dublin for the murder of Talbot, and the verdict of the jury in that case, quotes the Returns just compiled by Dr. Hancock to show the rarity—with the one exception above alluded to—of serious crime in Ireland; and editorially remarks that, "it"—Ireland—"compares favorably with England under all heads of criminal statistics except one." Wife murder, child murder, baby farming, sins against chastity so rife in England and Scotland, wholesale swindling, &c., &c., which swell the criminal statistics of Great Britain, are comparatively unknown in Ireland; and even the "one" crime—the black spot on the reputation of the latter to which the *Times* alludes—will we have every reason to hope and to believe disappear together with the unjust laws which have provoked it. Let us all unite in denouncing that crime, for the law written by the finger of God "thou shalt not kill" admits of no exception: but let us also at the same time ask ourselves how would it be with England and Scotland to-day with respect to that crime, if they had been governed as till within the memory of living men Ireland has been governed? if their soil had been confiscated and handed over to aliens, as has been the case with the soil of Ireland? if their religion had been proscribed and persecuted, as for long generations was the religion of the Irish?—These things would not justify murder, or excuse assassination, a foul crime at all times, and under all circumstances; but should at all events tend to temper the judgment we would otherwise pronounce on the offenders.

Another thing which swells the list of Irish offenders is, according to Dr. Hancock's statistical tables the strength of the police force in Ireland. As thus:—

"A comparison of criminal statistics in England and Ireland," says this document—"show favorably for the latter, being 33 per cent. less in serious crimes, and unfavorably in the minor offences. This is partly explained by the larger number of police in Ireland in proportion to population—(25.5 among 10,000, or more than twice as many as in England) and the consequent number of offenders brought to justice."

PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

—There is something inexpressibly amusing in the comments of the *New York Times* upon the resistance offered by Catholics to the carrying into execution of the law which makes these religious exercises obligatory in the so-called Common Schools. The *Times* affects liberality, and recognises that "logically and legally there is something to say from their—Catholics—side of the matter;" but it adds, "it does seem incredible in the nineteenth century that the Catholics cannot try this question calmly and dispassionately in the Courts of law."

Why what nonsense is this! The Courts of law do not make, but can only administer law. Now no one denies that, as it stands, the law does make Protestant religious exercises obligatory in the Common Schools, so that children who refuse to take part therein, are debarred from the educational advantages of institutions for the support of which their parents are taxed. What remedy could a "court of law,"

apply, even were it honestly disposed; to such a state of things?

Besides, what confidence can Catholics have in the courts of law of a community which enacts such laws as those of which—not altogether illogically as the N. Y. Times recognizes—they, the Catholics, complain? The wolves have enacted that mutton is good, and to be eaten; hereupon the muttons protest—loudly if you will, and with much excitement. "It is incredible!" argues some cool and liberal onlooker, "that the muttons do not try the question whether they are to be eaten, calmly and dispassionately in the wolves' courts of law?" Well! after all, and all circumstances considered, perhaps not quite incredible that they, the muttons, should demur to such a tribunal.

Logic is not the strong point of the Witness. It seems that at the last monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society, a reporter from the Witness was requested to leave the room; whereupon our contemporary indulges in the following reflections:—

"St. Patrick's is then practically a secret society although enjoying the patronage of Catholic clergymen, whose Church condemns, not without cause, all secret societies. As to the inconsistency of this, nothing needs to be said at present."—Witness, 6th.

We do not think that the editor of the Witness admits newspaper reporters to his family circle of an evening; nevertheless he would we think complain of unfair treatment if therefore we were to proclaim him a member, and his house the habitual resort of a "secret society" such as "not without cause the Church condemns." He would in such a case have sufficient intelligence to perceive the difference between a "private" and a "secret" society; and would argue that as what transpired in his domestic circle did not affect public interests, so the public could have no right to insist upon knowing what occurred therein. Now the public, that is to say non-members of the St. Patrick's Society, have no more right to know what passes therein, than has the writer of this to be informed as to what is said and done at the dinner table of the impertinently inquisitive editor of the Montreal Witness.

One of the Jury who acquitted the accused Kelly arraigned before them on the charge of having murdered constable Talbot, writes to the Dublin Irishman setting forth the reasons that compelled that verdict. It was not because the death of Talbot was, or might have been, caused by the unskillful treatment of his wound; since the Judge, had instructed them, that in law, the man who fired the shot inflicting the wound was a murderer, though the death of him whom he had wounded might have been the effect of unskillful surgical treatment. This consideration, in obedience to the law as laid down by the Bench, the Jury discarded; but they acquitted the accused on the grounds that he had not been clearly identified with the man who fired the shot which wounded Talbot; and in the second place, that the missile extracted from the wound did not correspond with that which a weapon such as was the pistol found on the person of the accused Kelly, at the time of his arrest, would have discharged. This pistol was a revolver, and was fitted for discharging bullets; the leaden substances found in the head of the deceased Talbot were apparently slugs, and did not form portion of a ball or bullet such as the pistol was fitted to discharge. On these grounds the Jury did not consider the identity of the accused with the man who fired the fatal shot, fully established; and therefore they felt themselves in conscience bound to give the accused the benefit of their reasonable doubts, and bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE GRAND DUKE.—An esteemed correspondent points out that, considering that Russia is at present the great anti-Catholic Power of the world, and the bitter and unrelenting persecutor of the Church within its dominions, Catholics cannot give a very cordial reception to one who, in a manner, visits us as a representative of that Power. Personally, no doubt, the Grand Duke is entitled to all the respect we can pay to the son of a sovereign with whom our own beloved Queen is on terms of amity; and such courtesy will of course be extended to the individual by all Her Majesty's subjects in Canada; but on the political representative of the cruel enemy of their Church, Catholics can hardly lavish a very enthusiastic reception; their cheers would be a hideous mockery of the groans of their co-religionists, languishing their lives away in Russian dungeons, and in the ice bound deserts of Siberia.

The town of Lindsay, P.O., must be in a very flourishing condition, having doubled its population during the last decade. The salaries of the separate school teachers have also felt the improvement, having risen from the sum of \$600 in 1868, to that of \$1,350 for 1872.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Parliament is further prorogued until the 18th January.

Amongst the sums voted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in aid of the several charitable institutions of the Province, we find published in the Gazette of the 2nd inst., the following items:—
"Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic, Montreal, \$3,000.
"Deaf and Dumb Institution, Protestant, Montreal, \$3,200.
We copy this as a signal instance of the gross injustice to which in this Romish Province, according to the Montreal Witness, Protestants are subjected in the matter of the disposition of the sums granted in aid of charitable institutions.

CAUTION TO DRUNKARDS.—The late severe weather has been very severe upon the drunkards; several unhappy creatures addicted to the bad practice of indulging in spirituous liquors have been picked up badly frozen, in some cases frozen to death. Useless at all times, the drinking of spirits in cold weather is positively dangerous; they weaken the system, and predispose it to yield to a temperature which the sober man can not only resist, but endure without inconvenience.

There is a general strike amongst the telegraph operators in England, which accounts for the meagreness of the tidings which we receive by cable.

We regret that by a slip of the pen we last week omitted the name of Mr. J. D. L. Ambrose from the list of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

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

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—A Monthly Bulletin of the Apostleship of Prayer: Baltimore, John Murphy & Co., Terms—\$2 per annum.

This excellent Monthly for December contains the following:—The Sacred Heart—The School of virtues; The Victims of the Paris Commune; SS. Theodora and Didymus; The Immaculate Conception, (Poetry); Monthly Gossip about the Saints; Pius IX. and the Miracles of Gold; Jesus and Mary; Thoughts on Christmas, (Poetry); Blessed Bernhards' Altar Guild; General Intention; Graces Obtained; Affiliations to the Apostleship. This periodical is approved of by His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and its perusal is eminently calculated to promote fervent piety and love of Prayer.

All who desire to subscribe to the Messenger, are requested to send their names and amount of subscription, to the Director of the Association of the Apostleship of Prayer, Rev. B. Sestini, S. J., Woodstock College-Woodstock, Howard Co., Md.
The five volumes of the Messenger already published, will be furnished, on application to Rev. B. Sestini, for the following prices: Each volume, \$1.50; all the volumes, \$6.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC REGISTER.—We have much pleasure in receiving the first number of a new Catholic paper published under the above title at Baltimore. This is another sign of the increasing number of the Catholic population of the United States.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—November, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In this number is brought to a conclusion the clever tale Fair To See; the other articles are as under:—A Century of Great Poets from 1750 downwards; Nine Idylls of Bion; Notes on Fortresses by a Historian; More Roba di Roma—part 3; French Home Life; The Maid of Sker—part 4.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—October, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The several articles of the current number of this leading Protestant Review are as usual full of interest. They are on the following subjects:—1. The Pilgrim Fathers; 2. Greek Democracy; 3. Faraday; 4. Geoffrey Chaucer; 5. Bearings of Modern Science on Art; 6. The Authorship of Junius; 7. The Baptists; 8. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing; 9. The Session of 1871; 10. Contemporary Literature.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRAYER AND HYMN BOOK—with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Jns. P. Wood, Philadelphia: Eugene Cumiskey.

This is a very neatly got up little prayer book well suited for young persons.

Major Tscherevan, A.D.C., to the Lieut. Governor, died at 10 o'clock this morning. It is understood that his death was caused by a severe cold caught while attending the funeral of the late Col. Irvine.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 9th Inst. —

Males	223
Females	18
Total	241

England..... 27
Ireland..... 151
Scotland..... 13
F. Canadians..... 50
Total..... 241

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, on Wednesday week conferred the tonsure on the candidates on this occasion—Messrs. Morrow, Ryan, Kennedy and Brennan—and on the following morning, the ceremonies of minor orders. His Grace was attended by the Very Rev. Father Vincent, President of the College, and Revd. Father Ryan, of Oakville. The Very Rev. Father Prout was present on Thursday. Father Ryan himself an old pioneer priest of Upper Canada for a quarter of a century, had the satisfaction of seeing two of his nephews—Messrs. Ryan and Brennan take the first step towards the offices and dignities of the priesthood. It is not necessary to speak of the ceremonies themselves, but that being under the direction of the Revd. Father McEntee they were all that could be desired. His Grace at each step of the aspirants to Holy Orders explained the ceremonies, and advised them in his own usual earnest manner. We think that they and those who were present will not forget in some time the words of His Grace, and we regret that it is not in our power just now to give to our readers those instructions and admonitions.

The ordinations took place on Sunday in the Cathedral. His Grace was assisted by the same clergymen as before and the students of the college were present to witness the ceremonies. The Rev. Mr. Murray was advanced to the order of Deacon and the other gentleman who received minor orders during the week, to the order of Subdeacon. The ceremony began at seven o'clock in the morning but owing to the expectation of its being at the College—St. Basil's Church—the attendance was not more than ordinary.—Toronto Freeman.

THE WRECKED FLEET.—Nature baffles the efforts of man—a fact freely exemplified in the case of the luckless vessels caught in the Lower St. Lawrence by the sudden advent of winter. It seems incredible that ships prepared for their outward voyage could not have reached the open water, that they should leave the harbor of Quebec on Sunday night and Monday up to noon with the river clear of ice, and that a few hours subsequently a rapid fall of fifty degrees of temperature should render all their efforts useless. Tuesday night sealed the fate of the nine outward bound vessels, because had the weather continued for twelve hours as mild as during Monday, the 27th ultimo, all would have got clear of the Traverse and reached open water; but twenty degrees below zero crippled the sailors, congealed the water and ice, which clung to the ships' sides, thus rendering them the sport of the tides. No anchors could hold against the pressure of surging masses of ice swept downwards by the ebb tide; the drifting of the ships was a foregone conclusion once the field ice formed, and the crews could only await their fate. They could not direct the course of their vessels or prevent their being carried ashore; the chief peril was that the vessel might strike a shoal and then the advancing fields of ice would press over and smother her. Such was the calamity that overwhelmed more than one vessel, but fortunately the crews contrived to escape and reach the shore; that they were frost-bitten cannot excite surprise, but the wonder is that they had vitality to resist so low a temperature. The crew of one vessel, was admitted to the Marine Hospital on the 1st instant, but before they set out on their journey from St. Jean, Port Joly, they saw three old ships crushed and submerged by the field ice. The casualties have not been exaggerated; the disaster has been fearful—a million dollars worth of property annihilated and two hundred marines suffering impoverishment, many of them doomed to remain for weeks in hospital.—Daily News.

SMALL-POX.—There were 17 deaths from small-pox last week—9 outside the city, 3 in the General Hospital and 5 in the city proper—an increase of 9 on the week previous.

UNFORTUNATE.—On Friday evening Messrs. Tom, vills & Senecal attempted to sink their canal barge which lies in the King's Basin, to save her from destruction by the ice, but it seems as if they did not adopt the proper method, for instead of going down as expected, it turned over on its side, precipitating to the bottom the chains and stones which had been heaped on the deck, and is now in as bad, if not worse a position than before.

THE WEATHER.—The following note from the register of temperature in Montreal kept by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians, will show the unusually early visit of Jack Frost. The first zero register in the year 1865 was on the 8th December; 1866, on the 20th December; 1867, on the 1st December; 1868, on the 10th December; 1869, on the 5th December; 1870, on the 30th December; 1871, on the 28th November.

THE RIVER.—The river still continues to rise.—On Saturday night, or Sunday morning a snow took place and it now presents a novel appearance, two of the frozen barges having been lifted by the ice on to the wharf, a short distance from the revetment wall. Just before the Bonsecours market there are piles of lumber lying, having just been pulled out in time, to save it being covered with the ice, while in some places a few men are employed pulling out with their bare hands, a few boards which happened to remain.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—It is computed by an eminent authority that a thousand children have died in this city from scarlet fever during the last two months, and about four hundred in the three months previous from diarrhoea. The Health Committee should use their utmost endeavors in preserving the health of the city. The condition of back yards, stables and other out-houses should be enquired into and action taken thereon. The prevalence of scarlet fever is now alarming, one physician, the Journal says, having over one hundred and fifty patients. Several deaths in families have been recorded, and it has been found even requisite to close certain schools. In one school alone, having an average of one hundred and eight scholars, only seventeen are now in attendance. Other schools are similarly situated. It is, of course, understood that all that number may not now be suffering, but some one or more persons in each of their families. The transmission of the disease and small-pox, it is feared, has been spread greatly of late by clothing; and in New York the woolen cushions of cabs and especially street cars have been removed by order of the health committee and leather substituted therefor. Similar means should be adopted in all large cities, and the people of infected houses, if they pretend to possess the virtue of charity, should in no case frequent crowded assemblies.—Quebec Mercury.

Evencement of Saturday has a sad paragraph concerning the distress among the poorer classes of Quebec city, caused by the sudden advent of winter. It says that there are families without a stick of wood in the house, and who are starving at the same time for want of food. It has been informed of certain families who were obliged to remain in bed for two days, having neither fire nor wood.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—The damage and disasters on P. E. Island, caused by the late gale, were very heavy. Trees, fences, barns, etc., were blown down in many places. The new kirk, and one side of the new Catholic chapel at Summerside, were blown down.

The Hon. T. W. Anglin, M.P. for Gloucester, is not pleased with the reception accorded Duke Alexis in New York. In his paper, the Freeman, he publishes the address presented to the young Prince by Gen. Dix, to show how far a great Democratic community can go in toadyism. "The General and those for whom he spoke chose to forget all the sufferings of Poland and of the other nationalities Russia has absorbed and endeavored to assimilate—the religious persecutions to which Catholics, Lutherans, and all not of the Orthodox Greek Church have been subjected, and to remember only the emancipation of the serfs, who, although freed from the tyranny of the great landed proprietors, are still dependent for life and liberty on the will of the supreme despot." He concludes as follows: "The reception of the Grand Duke, when compared with that given to Prince Arthur, shows that notwithstanding all the fussian about a common origin, the United States really sympathise more with despotic Russia than with free England."

In answer to a request made to Dr. Ryerson to sign a petition for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation of certain properties now exempt by law, he publishes a long letter strongly arguing against taxing church property.

The leading citizens of St. Johns, P.Q., not satisfied with the population allowed them by the census, resolved to have a correct enumeration of the people. On Wednesday the town was divided into twelve districts, and two enumerators were appointed for each. The plan was simply to count the number of human beings, male and female, who lodged in each house the preceding night. At mid-day the task was completed. The result was a total population of 3,547, being an increase of 225 over the number put down in the census! We are confident that a similar enumeration in Montreal would disclose an error equally great in proportion to population.—Mont. Gazette.

PRISON LABOR.—The purpose of punishment is supposed to be to check the commission of crime—by making an example of those who offend, to prevent others from following in their footsteps. But in the case of minor offenders, how far has this end been attained? The seven days' imprisonment at "hard labor" of the magistrate, or the "six months' sentence" of the County Judge, have been felt and acknowledged by all persons concerned to be a mockery of justice, and for the simple reason that there was no labor of any kind to be done. Our jails, solidly and substantially built so as to resist the wintry blast with the absolute bodily rest therein assured, afford a comfortable snugness to lazy rogues after their summer deprivations. To the vagabonds who set no value on freedom, and preferred to sleep in peaceful ease during the long months of snow and cold, these were paradisaical retreats. Such has been our own, like most of the other jails of the Province, but such, it is satisfactory to all but idle rogues to know, it will no longer be. The edit has gone forth that stone-breaking is to be the employment in future of those sentenced to hard labor, and a plentiful supply of the needed material has already been placed within the precincts of the jail for the prisoners to commence their geological studies upon, with ample provision for as much more as may be required during the intervals of recreation from the use of the back-saw, to keep their bodies and minds in healthy activity. The suggestion, we believe, first came from the Judge.—The Sheriff will not be concurred. The town authorities had an estimate that the cost of the rubble-stone, its carting to the jail yard, and the removal of the broken material would be about equal to the expense of road maintenance by means of gravel; and the Warden, in conjunction with the county property committee, having sanctioned the employment of the prison labor in this way, measures have been taken to fill up all the spare time of the prisoners under hard labor sentences, by the use of the stone-breaking hammer. The best results are looked for from this movement. The jail will be as it ought to be, a place to be shunned rather than desired. There will be fewer criminals to be maintained, and a diminution of crime.—Standard Breeze.

The London Free Press thinks that there is one point in connection with the leakage of our population to the States during the last decade which has not been noticed. Since the census of 1861 the great civil war in the United States drew off a large number of Canadians, who went over either to join in the war or supply the place of those who went into the army. The Free Press estimates the number of Canadians who left Quebec and Ontario during the time of that great struggle at nearly 160,000, and of those few have ever returned.

CAPTURE OF AN EXPRESS TRIP.—For about a week past the Express Company have been missing goods from packages entrusted to them to despatch to country stores along the Great Western line of railway, and until Saturday evening the thief remained undetected. The usual custom of the Express Company was to send down to the depot each evening at eight o'clock such goods as were shipped on the morning train and during the bustle attendant upon the arrival of the train from the west, the depositions were committed. Detective Newhall was set upon the watch, and on one or two occasions noticed a tall powerfully built man come into the station, carrying in his hand a large carpet bag. Newhall had no ostensible business there, and one evening last week followed him to his boarding-house—Wald's on York street. On Saturday night, after Newhall had watched the house and seen him leave it, he and Sheehan secreted themselves in the baggage room at the east end of the depot, leaving the door ajar so that they could see any one who went near the place where the express goods were stored. They had not been watching very long before the man with the carpet bag made his appearance, and passing the baggage room door a few times appeared to be suspicious of either that some one was looking after him, or that in order to carry out his design, it would be as well for him to close the door which fastens with a hasp, this he attempted to do, when Newhall, pushing the door open, sprung upon him and collared him. Then ensued a rough struggle, Newhall got his man down and Sheehan went to his assistance, and during the fight received a blow on the left eye which blackened it. The man tried to draw a knife, but was prevented by Sheehan who held his hand. Newhall sustained some severe kicks about his shins, and after the prisoner had been overpowered the officers succeeded in handcuffing him and conveying him to No. 1 Police Station, where it was found his name was George Bradford, an Englishman, who came out to this country last May. When searched, a pistol and knife were found upon him together with a piece of iron something like a small "jimmie," which he had used for opening the boxes from which the articles were stolen. The detectives then paid a visit to the boarding-house of the prisoner, and on instituting a search discovered a quantity of wollen goods, ribbons, &c., to the value of about \$100. Sheehan and Newhall say that Bradford was about the hardest customer they have had to deal with for some time past. They deserve credit for putting a stop to a system of wholesale robbery.

ST. OCTAVE, Dec. 11.—A man was found dead near Montpelier Lake, on the 8th instant, by some labourers. He had been stabbed in the side in three places. He is supposed to have been murdered for his money, as he had been heard to boast, before leaving Brouchu's Hotel, of the amount had on his person.

From the letter of our correspondent at Winnipeg, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the three French half-breeds arraigned for compli-

city in the late Fenian raid, have been tried, and that one of them named Oisem J. Entandro, having been found guilty has been sentenced to death. We have but few details of the trial, and discover nothing that proves the three prisoners to have been either better or worse than any other of the reckless and lawless crowd who followed O'Neil and O'Donoghue across the boundary. L'Entandro is spoken of as living beyond the line, and therefore it was not as a rebel subject of the Queen, having some real or imaginary grievance to redress, but as a foreigner engaged in a piratical enterprise altogether outside the recognized code of nations, that he "revied war" against Her Majesty.—Globe.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Eppe & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

Died.

On the 24th of Nov. at the residence of her husband, James Trevelyn, Ann O'Neil, daughter of Francis O'Neil, of Fitzroy. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Dec. 8.

Flour #1. of 196 lb.—Collards	\$3.00 @ \$3.50
Middlings	2.50 @ 4.00
Fine	4.00 @ 5.00
Superior Extra	6.00 @ 8.00
Extra	6.25 @ 6.50
Fancy	6.00 @ 6.10
Fresh Supers. (Western wheat)	5.85 @ 5.90
Ordinary Supers. (Canada wheat)	5.85 @ 5.90
Strong Bakers' (Canada wheat)	6.10 @ 6.20
Supers from Western Wheat [W. & L.]	5.50 @ 5.95
Canada Supers, No. 2	5.40 @ 5.50
Western Supers, No. 2	5.40 @ 5.50
C. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	7.70 @ 2.75
(City bags, delivered)	2.25 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	1.42 @ 0.00
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.	4.75 @ 5.00
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.65 @ 0.00
Pease, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.80 @ 0.82
Oats, per bushel of 42 lbs.	0.30 @ 0.32
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.53 @ 0.56
Lard, per lb.	0.10 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lb.	0.10 @ 10 1/2

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 7, 1871.

	RETAIL	WHOLESALE
	\$ c	\$ c
Flour #1 100 lbs.	0 00 to 3 20	3 10 to 0 00
Oatmeal, "	2 40 " 0 00	2 20 " 0 00
Indian Meal, (Ohio)	1 60 " 0 00	1 50 " 0 00

GRAIN.

Wheat #56 lbs.	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Barley "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Oats "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Pease "	0 40 " 0 45	0 00 " 0 00
Buckwheat "	0 60 " 0 67	0 00 " 0 00
Indian Corn, (Ohio)	0 80 " 0 90	0 00 " 0 00
Rye "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Flax Seed "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Timothy "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00

MEATS.

Beef, per lb.	0 07 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00
Pork, "	0 09 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00
Mutton, "	0 8 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
Lamb, per lb.	0 8 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
Veal, per lb.	0 8 " 0 12	0 00 " 0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs.	0 00 " 0 00	5 00 " 7 00
Pork, fresh "	0 00 " 0 00	6 50 " 7 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes, per bag (New)	0 40 " 0 45	0 00 " 0 00
Turnips "	0 50 " 0 55	0 00 " 0 00
Hams "	0 17 " 0 20	0 00 " 0 00
Woodcock "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Snipe "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Plover "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 25 " 0 30	0 00 " 0 00
" salt "	0 16 " 0 18	0 00 " 0 00
Cheese "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Onions per minute	0 90 " 1 00	0 00 " 0 00
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0 10 " 0 12	0 00 " 0 00
Honey, per lb.	0 15 " 0 17	0 00 " 0 00
Lard, per lb.	0 12 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00
Eggs (fresh), per doz.	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Eggs (fresh), per doz. by bird.	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Haddock "	0 07 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Apples, per barrel.	0 00 " 0 00	2 25 " 2 50
Hay "	0 00 " 0 00	12 00 " 16 00
Straw "	0 00 " 0 00	5 00 " 7 00

TEACHER WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS.

IN the matter of FRANCOIS FOREST, in the Town of Joliette, in the County of Joliette, Quebec.
An Insolvent.
The insolvent has made me an assignment, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the said town of Joliette, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
A. MAGNAN,
Interim Assignee.
JOLIETTE, December 5th, 1871.

\$150,000 00.
GRAND GIFT CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL AT OMAHA
Under the auspices of the
SISTERS OF MERCY,
January 30th, 1872, at Redick's Opera House, Omaha.
\$150,000 00 in Cash Prizes.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$50,000 GOLD COIN.
TICKETS, \$3 Each; or Two for \$5.
Omaha Papers Sent Free.
Agents Wanted. For full particulars address
PATTEE & GARDNER,
Business Managers, OMAHA, Neb.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 7.—The message of President Thiers was received to-day in the Assembly and read.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

It announces that the British Government has been notified of the intention of France to abrogate the Treaty of Commerce at the stipulated time, but France will not discontinue negotiations for the re-arrangement of her commercial relations with Great Britain.

GOVERNMENT UNDER THE EMPIRE.

Deputies are warned never to forget to what depths of wretchedness the Empire has led the country. France should now look for complete reorganization to God and to time.

DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Should war occur, despite her determination to remain at peace, it should not be her deed.

FRANCE TO SUPPORT THE POPE.

France sympathizes with the Pope in the maintenance of his spiritual independence, and will, in case of need, give the Holy Father a vigorous support.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

The utmost cordiality is manifested toward Austria, for whose prosperity a fervent hope is expressed.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The relations of France with Russia, says President Thiers, are those of reciprocal interest.

THE FINANCES.

President Thiers deploras the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to machinations of the Emperor Napoleon.

SCHEME FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

The President advocates the establishment of general compulsory military service in war time, and proposes the limiting of the annual contingent to 30,000 men in time of peace.

CLOSING WORDS.

The Message concludes with the expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly.

TURBULENT PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The session of the assembly to-day was very turbulent. The proposition to vote urgency demanded upon the question of the future form of government, was refused. The bill presented annulling decree for the confiscation of property of Orleans princes and to vote urgency upon the bill providing for the return of the assembly to Paris, was refused by a small majority. In the Chambers subsequently there was an angry scene of recrimination between the members right and left.

M. Rivier asked leave to present a resolution censuring the committee on pardons for its want of clemency towards convicted communists, but the majority of the assembly protested violently against the reception of the document, and it was returned to be removed.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—PARIS, Dec. 8.—In the Assembly to-day, a motion was made by M. Duchatel for the removal of the seat of Government to Paris. The motion gave rise to an animated debate. There is little doubt that the proposal was favoured by a majority of the Chamber.

The appeals of the Communists who were convicted of the murder of Generals Leconte and Thomas, and sentenced to suffer death, have been rejected by the Commission on Pardons. There is no hope that President Thiers will interpose to remove this final decision.

THE FUTURE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—President Thiers' message recommends that the annual army contingent be fixed at 90,000, instead of 30,000, as was incorrectly telegraphed last night.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The situation in France is grave and Orleans princes are pushing matters forward. On Tuesday they sought the advice of President Thiers about taking their seats, but he assured them that their presence in the Assembly would arouse many animosities; that the moment was inopportune, and that the Bonapartist, Red Republican and Legitimist journals would clamor that the republic was jeopardized. The princes answered that they would not act without further consideration. There was no misunderstanding, but President Thiers showed an extreme anxiety to prevent the princes from taking their seats. On the same night the members of the commission on abrogation of the law of exile were called together urgently. Should they abrogate law the of exile, the Princes will, perhaps, enter the Chamber. President Thiers, regarding this as a menace of the Republic, will present to the Assembly a proposition for a definitive Republican Government. It is believed that the issue must be thus precipitated or the Republic will fall. The impression is general that if the Duc d'Angoulême acts now he will succeed, as it is thought he can command a majority of the Chamber on the question of a monarchy or a republic. The country will welcome anything definite.

THE POPE AND M. JULE FAVRE.—The event of the week is the statement of M. Favre, who has dared to put it into the mouth of the Holy Father a declaration that he would not care to have back his States, and that if an offer were made to restore them he would refuse it. M. Favre quoted these words as from an official note written to himself, when Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Count d'Harcourt. No one acquainted with Pius IX. could have the slightest doubt but that the statement was a lie; but meanwhile the revolutionary newspapers make a tremendous noise, to produce an impression by it favourable to their own views. The original copy of the despatch has been found at the French Embassy, and contains a declaration of the Pope exactly to the contrary. The Holy Father says: "Sovereign power is a very heavy burden, but I feel myself bound in conscience to require the restoration of my States." The mischievous statement of Favre will be contradicted officially by the French Government. In a beautiful letter yesterday to an Italian Archbishop, his Holiness stigmatizes the allegation as a base calumny. We can also vouch for his having declared, a few days ago in conversation, when the subject was mentioned, that rather than yield on the point he would prefer to be cut to pieces.

THE PARIS SECLARISTS.—These gentry have unexpectedly failed in the first stage of their campaign against the employment of the members of religious congregations as teachers in the public schools. The anti-religious section of the Council-General of the Seine resolved to avail themselves of their supposed majority to strike a deadly blow at the religious schools of Paris. They therefore agitated for an education Bill, and they have now got what they wished; but, unfortunately for them, the paragraph which they thought the most important of all has been struck out. Henceforth education in the Department of the Seine is to be free and compulsory; that is, if the Council-General is competent to enforce its measure, but by 41 to 37 it was decided that the education so given must not be limited to a purely secular character. This is an unlooked for success, upon which the Catholic population of Paris and its environs may be heartily congratulated.

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE EMPIRE.—The Delots of yesterday contains the following article from M. John Lemoine upon this subject:—"It matters little whether our new diplomatic Corps be as agreeable as the old; what is essential is that it should be more useful. That of the Empire was truly a luxurious piece of furniture. We freely acknowledge that in it were sometimes comprised men who might have been useful if they had not been obliged above all things to make themselves agreeable, but the truth is they were rendered completely useless, and all measures of any importance passed over their heads. Without wishing to inflict unnecessary pain upon them we may say that they were unconscious beings—a kind of marionettes whose strings were pulled by an invisible hand, while the real drama was being played elsewhere. The Emperor always conducted foreign affairs like a conspirator, which he has been all his life. Even in respect of things of which we continue to approve, as the Italian War, he must needs act as though it had been a plan adopted by a secret society. When in 1859 the Austrian Ambassador went to offer the compliments of the New Year the Emperor replied abruptly that he very much regretted the differences which existed between himself and the Ambassador's Sovereign. Who was astonished? It was the Ambassador, who had not been aware that there existed any differences. And in truth there were none, but it was necessary that there should be. It was always the same with the relations of the Emperor with Europe. Diplomatic affairs were not left in the hands of the official representatives of France. They were allowed to talk at the risk of being disavowed, and they were even kept in complete ignorance of what was going on. Independently of them, the direct representatives of the personal mind travelled and negotiated, and poor diplomatic butterfly was quite astonished to find a penknife thrust through the web he had so patiently woven. In 1870, when war was wanted, it became necessary to produce it. The official diplomacy, in accordance with its character, sought to arrange the affairs. M. Benedetti obtained from the King of Prussia the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern, Senor Olazaga on his part eagerly tendered the engagement of Spain to abandon all thoughts of that particular candidate. All who were not in the secret embraced each other as at the close of a comedy, and exclaimed, "It is peace." The innocent M. Ollivier, worthy of his name, waved the olive branch. He went with the Spanish despatch to St. Cloud, and came back with instructions to prepare for the next day a pacific manifesto to be delivered to the two Chambers. What a comedy destined to become a frightful tragedy was played that evening at St. Cloud! It will be known one day. The calumniated M. de St. Cloud will themselves proclaim it. *Les Alpes* *ipsi clamant.* What we do not know is that on the following morning when every one was believing in peace, except a few who had melancholy apprehensions of future and inevitable catastrophe, it was made known that French honour had been insulted. By whom and wherefore? In what manner? M. Benedetti declares that he was never insulted by the King, that he never thought of such a thing, and the King thought of it still less. No matter. It must be so, and so it was.

EGYPT'S LUCK RING.—A singular circumstance connected with the recent sale of the Empress Eugenie's personal effects has just happened, to confirm the superstitions in their belief in the supernatural. It will be remembered that on the last gay season at Fontainebleau much clamor was raised and many stories told concerning the loss of a ring to which the empress attached value, as having been received from a certain weird woman when her majesty was in Scotland on her visit a few years ago. The legend attached to the ring (whose value, by the way, is purely nominal—being merely a thin gold wire, ornamented with a small rust-colored Scotch pebble) was founded on the assurance made by the weird woman, that so long as her majesty wore the ring so long should ill luck and misfortune be kept at bay. The despair was great, therefore, when, on returning one evening from a jolly party in the woods of Fontainebleau, the ring was missing. The most minute search was made over every inch of the ground trodden by the empress on that day, and although the search was without hope, it was conscientiously made. The most generous reward was offered, placards were stuck up all over the town, and the drummer was sent round to the very remotest suburb. "All without avail—the ring was lost, there could be no doubt of that, and many a time has the empress reverted to the loss since her misfortunes began. Curious enough at the sale which took place recently the lady artist patronized by the empress had attended in order to procure one of the morning costumes worn by her majesty, so that a certain portrait, begun in happier days, and hidden away during the commotion, might be finished and sent to Madame Montijo, by whom it had been ordered. The Fontainebleau uniform—a sort of *amozone* of buff-colored silk, trimmed with green, which had been adopted by the empress and the ladies of her suite—was chosen by the artist, just for the sake of the pleasant memories it conjured up. And lo! in one of the pockets of the mosquito-net jacket lay the weird woman's ring! The thin gold wire had broken, and the ring had evidently slipped from the finger when the empress had drawn forth her handkerchief. The kind little artist was overjoyed. She instantly telegraphed to the empress, and a telegram was dispatched to her majesty, now at her country chateau in Estramadura, and no doubt that by this time the conviction of a restoration to the Tuilleries restored has once more returned to the imperial mind.

SPAIN.

THE CHURCH IN SPAIN.—The Bishop of Avila, according to *La Paz*, has issued a circular to his dioc-

cesans on the last Encyclical of the Pope, and the Vicar-General of Taragona is directed to suspend any priest who shall refuse to obey the said Encyclical, and further, all writers in periodicals and pseudo-liberals who shall offer or publish lists of any curates who may disobey the laws of the Church, will be denied participation in the sacraments. A letter has also been written by the Bishop of Taragona to the Minister of Grace and Justice respecting the order of Government and the non-filling up of vacancies in chapter bodies, &c. The Bishop charges the Government with a direct violation of the 18th Article of the Concordat between the Crown of Spain and the Holy See. And he warns them that, although they are in the ascendancy at present, they will only be so for a short time, for the "Omnipotent God will, in His indignation, strike them down." *La Paz*, of Lugo, says that scarcely a night passes without a church in some part of the diocese being robbed, and thus as many as six churches have been sacrilegiously broken into and pillaged in one day.

ITALY.

THE BENEFITS OF ITALIAN UNITY.—The finance minister, M. Sella, finds himself obliged, as usual, to resort to all sorts of expedients to raise money. He now proposes to recommend to Parliament the following fresh taxes:—An impost divided between Sicily and Sardinia on salt and tobacco. A tax in advance on the manufacture and sale of chemical matches. A modification of the law respecting alcoholic products, and the manufacture of gunpowder, by means of annual licenses. A project modifying the tariffs in force for about 150 different articles. Another project relating to the closing of the free ports of Genoa and Civita-Vecchia. An increase of five centimes on salt. Protective measures are also to be enacted against smuggling, with an augmentation of the amount of fines.

A PEN AND INK PORTRAIT OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.—Here is a pen and ink portrait of Victor Emmanuel from the memoirs of M. Henri D'Iderville, formerly Secretary of the French Legation at Turin, now in the course of publication in the *Journal de Paris*:—"Like all mediocre men, Victor Emmanuel is jealous and sensitive. He has never forgotten or forgiven his entry into Naples in Garibaldi's carriage. When the expedition of the Thousand started, M. de Talleyrand had an audience of the King, and withdrew from it with the conviction that his majesty was far less pleased with the expedition than he generally supposed. 'Mon Dieu,' said he to M. Talleyrand, 'it would be a great misfortune, if the Neapolitan cruisers lung my poor Garibaldi he would certainly have courted his fate. It would greatly simplify matters if they did. Wouldst you erect a monument to him? That is to say Victor Emmanuel is an ungrateful and little-minded fellow. Though excessively obliged to Garibaldi for the help the mad freebooter gave him in getting possession of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, once the work was done he would as soon see Garibaldi out of the way. In fact he looked upon the poor cracked-brained filibuster as a tool to be used, thrown aside. M. d'Iderville continues, 'It may be affirmed, without any fear of contradiction, that his Sardinian majesty is somewhat addicted to boasting, not peculiarly fond of truth, and moreover, highly indiscreet. Victor Emmanuel takes every opportunity of talking of his twenty wounds, and indulges in the fabulous narrative of his dangers in the field or at the chase. However, every body knows that, though brave even to rashness, he was hardly ever hit.' In plain English the King is a man who is a vapouring Gascon." *London Univers.*

ROME, Dec. 5.—An encyclical from the Pope against the installation of the Italian Parliament in Rome is expected in a few days.

THE RELIGIOUS HORSES.—The Roman religious houses, about which the *Times* has been so eloquent, disappear more and more every day under the hammer of the new Gods. The expulsion of the poor Barberini nuns was effected this morning during one of those tremendous deluges of rain peculiar to Rome. At half-past nine a formidable body of officials, policemen, musketeers, and soldiers, accompanied by the attorney, Tiratelli, already so illustrious for having broken open the doors of the Quirinal Palace, proceeded together to the convent. The three customary intimations were hurriedly made, and an attack on the door was commenced with hammers and hatchets. An entry was soon effected, and no resource was left to the nuns but to leave the convent at once, as soldiers were ordered to enter and remain within the enclosure. Several Roman ladies of the highest rank came to assist the poor nuns in their trying distress, and placed their carriages at their disposal. The little furniture that had served their poverty—beds, tables, and chairs—were put on cars to find shelter where they could. As the convent is the property of Prince Barberini, he had already had a lawsuit about it and of course lost it; but though he had a right of appeal from the sentence, the seizure took place before he could make it. In reply to his reconstructions he was answered: "Prince, if we need your palace we shall take it: it is all *roba de Dio*."

SWITZERLAND.

LIBERALISM IN SWITZERLAND.—Of Liberalism we may truly say, it is everywhere the same. In every land its most noted characteristic is hatred to Popery. We find it noted in Switzerland, that reputed true home of the free. Our Swiss liberals in the canton of Zessin, have suppressed the Catholic colleges and confiscated the buildings of the seminaries; they have forbidden pilgrimages and missions, deposed the parish priests nominated by the bishops, and have even fired their fellow-citizens for singing hymns to the Blessed Virgin. Further they require each priest to publish from the pulpit all the decrees of the civil power, whilst the clergy are not allowed to publish the pastorals of their Bishops or the encyclicals of the Pope, without the assent of the magistrate. In Basle, with its 400,000 Catholics much the same state of things exists. In Geneva too they are even now busy studying how best to hinder the development and to fetter the action of Catholicism. Only a few weeks ago a number of French ladies who had founded a house in the vicinity of that city, and had there devoted themselves to the practice of religion in community, found themselves obliged to abandon their refuge, and to witness the confiscation of their property. And yet the men who do all this call themselves liberals, and dub us Catholics persecuting bigots, merely because we have the inconceivable audacity to believe in God and his church.

GERMANY.

A letter (Nov. 6) says that the Archbishop of Munich has excommunicated two parish priests for having joined the "old Catholics." The parishioners support the Archbishop. They have sent addresses of thanks to his Grace for his prompt action in protection of the religious welfare of the people. Some few workmen, strangers to the neighborhood, got up a demonstration in favor of one of the priests, but the parishioners held completely aloof. The Government is still doing all it can to extend the movement. Lutz has issued a virtual invitation to all Government employes to side with him against the authorities of the Church. It is a species of consolation under affliction of this wretched movement, to know (what is the fact) that, with the sole exception of Dollinger and Friedrich, not one priest has joined it whose professional character had not already been more or less compromised by other occurrences. The *Univers* publishes a letter from M. Loysson, signed "Hyacinthe," in which the writer, in the name of Dr. Dollinger, denies the authenticity of a letter purporting to be from the latter which had appeared in that paper, and at the same time contradicts the report of a dissension between Dr. Dollinger and other members of his party. All of them,

says M. Loysson, are agreed, while they reject a Council which they do not consider Ecumenical because not free, in claiming to remain members of the Catholic Church as before. On the other hand, a letter signed "X" in the same journal states that the Abbe Gratry, now at Montreux in Switzerland, has expressed his regret at the lengths to which Dr. Dollinger and his friends have gone, and has spoken in a manner calculated to give the impression that he intends to submit himself to the judgement of the Church.

JESUITS IN GERMANY.—The Archbishops of Gresen, Posen, and of Cologne, as well as the Bishops of Breslau, Limburg, Paderborn, Treves and Munster have published a collective declaration, testifying to the immense good done in their respective dioceses by the members of the Society of Jesus. To add even greater weight to the energetic pastorals of the German Episcopacy; and to prove the concurrence of the whole body of Catholic Germans in the address in defence of the Jesuits, signed at Mayence on the 16th October, by 260 leading Germans, it has been determined to submit that address to the German Catholic public for signature; already satisfactory results have flowed from this course of action. In the intensely Protestant city of Hanover, no less than 400 signatures were attached to the declaration, before seven hours had elapsed after the first announcement, by placard on the walls, that signatures would be received at the Hall of the Gsell-Verzin.

TO PREVENT LAMPS FROM SMOKING.—Lay the lamp wicks in vinegar for an hour, and dry them well before they are used.

TO REMOVE GLASS STOPPERS.—When the stopper of a glass decanter is too tight, a cloth wet with hot water and applied to the neck will cause the glass to expand, and the stopper may be removed. In plains the warmth of the hand may be sufficient.

TO WASH HAIR BRUSHES.—Hair brushes, however dirty, may be washed and kept good for years, without loss of stiffness, by putting a small handful of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is melted, put in the brush and stir it about till clean. Rinse it in cold water, and dry in the sun or by the fire. The quicker it dries, the longer the bristles will be.

Amongst the symptoms of Consumption which present themselves as the disease progresses, are cold chills, cough, shortness of breath, restlessness at night, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, night sweats, hectic, expectoration of white mucus, pellets, also yellow and bluish or gray matter, sometimes streaked with blood; burning pains in the chest, diarrhoea, general prostration and incapacity for the ordinary duties of life. As the patient becomes reduced, other complications appear and he rapidly sinks. A remarkable and very common physical sign among consumptives is their exemption from alarm: notwithstanding the dangerous character of their disease they believe in ultimate recovery. This very confidence prevents the patients from resorting to the only means of cure, and that watchfulness necessary in so critical a time, until finally they lapse into hopeless recovery. Like the first adventurous boatman that rowed down from Erie: bread and smooth was the river, rapid his progress, and pleasant his anticipations. Alas, the tide which drifted him so rapidly was one of destruction, and when he would retreat he found he had found the current too strong to stem, and that he drew nearer every instant to the mighty Niagara. Down, down he was carried amidst the seething spray, and with his bark was dashed to pieces.

The consumptive is admonished to resort to Fells' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, when the first symptom presents itself, as it is the only sure remedy.

Few People unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

Chronic Diarrhoea of long standing is cured by Johnson's Anodyne Linctus used internally.

\$150,000 IN 3,000 CASH PRIZES.—Highest prize \$50,000 Gold Coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardner, General Managers. See advertisement.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

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

SISTER GAUTHIER. MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & Co., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 381 Notre Dame St. VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

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

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

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEU, St. HYACINTHE.

LOTTERY IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOPRIC OF THREE-RIVERS. THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts

by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the building of a Cathedral suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The urgency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual position.

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

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

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

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

The following is a summary of the many valuable prizes to be drawn:—

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes items like 125 acres of land, 500 00, 300 00, 200 00, 100 00, 50 00, 65 00, 40 00, 30 00, 616 00, 500 00, 2,640 00, 1,154 00.

RATE OF TICKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Ticket type and Price. Includes 1 Ticket for \$ 0 25, 13 Tickets for 3 00, 27 Tickets for 6 00, 56 Tickets for 12 00.

The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency of Very Rev. C. O. Curon, Vicar General, after which each person will be duly informed of what he may have won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of the diocese, who would kindly participate in the good work.

ED. LING, Pr. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT for District of Montreal, LOWER CANADA. The Twenty fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice BARTHELOM.

Experts: PIERRE DAMOUR, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, Barrister, Petitioner for the sale of Immovable.

KNOW ALL MEN that the said PIERRE DAMOUR by his petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under number five hundred and sixty-five, prays for the sale of an immovable situated in the said District, to wit: "A lot of ground situated in the 'Quebec Suburbs of the City of Montreal, in Voltigeurs Street, containing forty feet in front, by eighty feet in depth, the whole French measure, bounded in front by Voltigeurs Street, in rear by Charlotte Carrier, widow of Joseph Globenski, and Jos. Condit dit Pretabour, on one side to the north, by Joseph Vallee, and on the other side to the south by the said Pierre Damour, with a house thereon erected," which said lot of ground has been occupied by Ann Kinch up to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and has not since been occupied. The said Pierre Damour alleging that by deed of sale entered into by James Vincent, Esquire, to the said Ann Kinch before Barrwood and colleague Notaries at Montreal, on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, a hypothec was constituted upon the immovable above described in favor of the said Pierre Damour for the sum of four hundred dollars with interest, being a *Constitut* and claims from the present proprietor of the said immovable the sum of Eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, to wit: the said sum of four hundred dollars, and another sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars for interest accrued upon the above sum from the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and costs of these presents.

The said Pierre Damour further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immovable is unknown. Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immovable to appear before the said Court at Montreal within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Pierre Damour, failing which, the Court will order that the said immovable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY, Prothonotary, Superior Court.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS. (Cor. Alexander & Lagache Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

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

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tubs, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

B. TANSEY. M. J. O'BRIEN.

WANTED
A TEACHER for the Male Department of the R. C. Sep. School at Alexandria, Co., of Glengarry, Salary liberal—to enter on his duties in January, 1872—must be well recommended. Applicant to state Salary and qualification.
GEO. HARRISON, Chairman.
Alexandria, Nov. 14th, 1871.

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

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

CIRCULAR.
MONTREAL May, 1867
THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & B. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SWEET BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
451 Commissioners Street,
Opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1870.

PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
No. 2297.

Dame SERAPHINE GADBOIS, of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of FLAVIEN GUERTIN, farmer of the same place and duly authorized to act in justice.

vs. PLAINTIFF.
The said FLAVIEN GUERTIN,
DEFENDANT.
The Plaintiff in this cause has brought before this Court an action in separation of property, in separation de biens, against the Defendant, the twenty first day of October instant.

TREDEL & DE MONTIGNY,
Procurators de la Demanderesse.
MONTREAL, October 21st, 1871.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.
NOS. 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.
For terms, and other particulars, apply at the School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.
Wm. DORAN, Principal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS
OF THE
CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,
WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in the Dominion.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, drawing, painting and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

Scholastic year, 10 months.
Terms:
Board and Tuition. (English and French) \$6.00
Music 2.00
Drawing and Painting 1.00
Bed and Bedding 1.00
Washing 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

Payments must be made invariably in advance. (Quarterly.)

The Convent having been considerably enlarged there is ample accommodation for at least fifty boarders.
Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS,
Live, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,
699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
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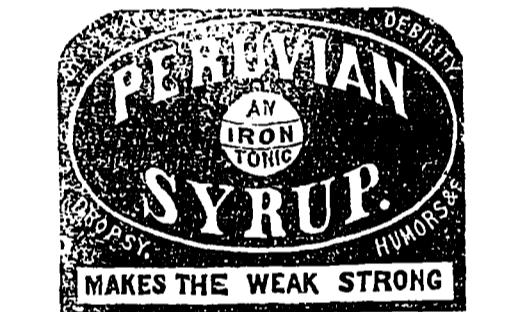
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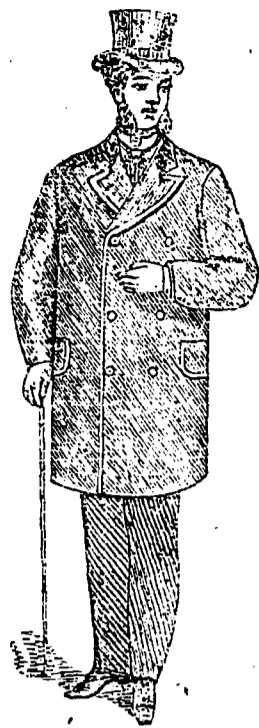
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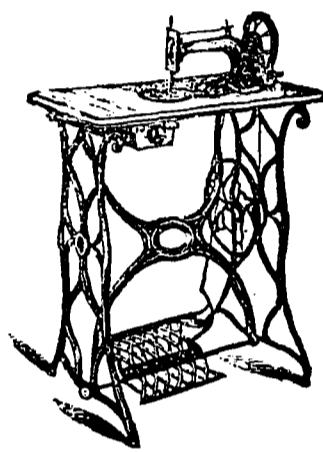
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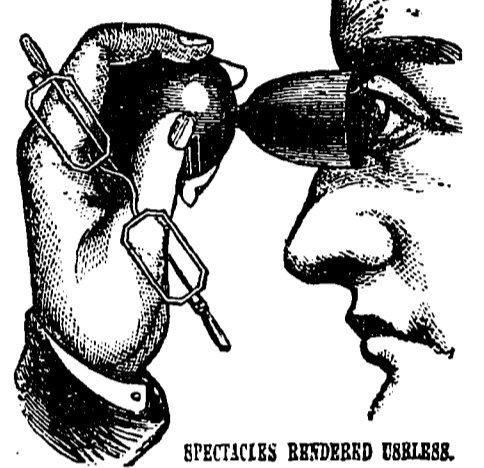
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7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.
5th year.—Class of Science.
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3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.
4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;
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