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AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

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NO. 30.

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

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

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

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER IV .- (Continued.)

Florence had turned her steps to an almost minhabited wing of the mausion, and entering a small ante-room, to which she obtained admission by a pass-key which she kept in her possession, she entered a spacious apartment, which had not been tenanted for a long series of years. Its antique oaken furniture, with cushions of Utrecht velvet, was covered with nook and corner of the room, and the tapestry hangings were in many places falling to pieces.

Advancing to the further extremity of the room, she raised the tapestry, and pressing ber fuger on a spring which lay concealed in the wall, the panel flew back, and disclosed a recess large enough to allow of a person passing through in a stooping posture. This was, in mansions.

Florence then passed through the aperture, and making her way through a passage built in the wall, at the end of which was a small arched door, she tapped gently for admittance, and was answered by the mild Benedicite of the good Father, who, concealed a captive, had remained within since the arrival of Sir Reginald and Benson.

Commanding as to personal appearance, and the qualities of his mind as noble as the expression of his countenance, Father Lawson recoived with a smile the intelligence of Florence that the Grange was now free of its visitants, and that the baronet wished the society of the

good Father that evening. "I fear, Florence," said the priest, "that evil will come of this visit of Benson, for, unfortunately, he caught a glimpse of me the night of his arrival. I did not like his mauner when we last met. You have heard me spock of the man. He was not always the fanatic which he has become for some years past. In our youth, and before my own conversion to the Catholic faith, we were college mates togother, and though, even then, he had a tinge of imagined he would have become one of the most fanatical of mon. I fancy it was first adopted to ingratiate himself with Sir Reginald's father, whose preceptor he, unhappily, became, much to the horror and distress of the worthy Lady St. John, who was far from being an illiberal woman in her religious views. Howmy own."

acquainted him with the story of her own trouble, touching lightly, however, on the portion of her story relating to Sir Reginald. The Jesuit, however, knew the history of her betrothal, and he warned and exhorted her against | ford's mansion. the evil that would infallibly attend her nup-tials should she become the wife of one now the avowed favorite of William. "You must suffer with others, my child," said he, " for our lot is east in troublous times. There is nothing to be done but to wait, and watch, and situated. . pray lovingly and trustingly that, in God's own good time, if He seeth fit, these clouds may pass away, and, as far as you are yourself concerned, that Reginald, to whom you are betrothed, may become wise in time, and cast away his allegiance to the usurper for fealty to Ashton. his exiled king. As to the news about your nucle, I, indeed, grieve to hear such tidings, wondering that William of Orange can lure him from his life of peaceful indolence, now to him see. Florence," he continued; "we can, as I have just told you, only watch and pray."

Then giving her his blessing, the good Fa-ther, ever her comforter and adviser in the time of trial, bade her farewell, and gliding through the long passages and open apertures, she replaced the panel and hastened to the library, in which, as she expected, she found her unde seated, clad in a robe of pale green brocade, made in the simplest manner, Flor-ence looked exquisitely lovely. She needed no extraneous aid to add to the charms with which nature had endowed her, and advancing to the approach, her golden hair had waved upon his withered cheeks, and a tear fell on the forehead she reverently kissed.

said the baronet, drawing her to his side .--· Why are you in tears? Do you know I am going to London? Cheer up now, or I promise I will not please you by showing you the return. Then turning to Florence, she said: great city during the few weeks that will pass "I fear, Madam, you have suffered much before you go back to France."

me, for I have ascertained the cause that brought Reginald hither. Think twice, uncle, before you take this step."

"I have thought about it, Florence, and my word is pledged to meet the king. Do not look. I will call him the Dutch usurper then, as that is the term you like best, my loyal one. But, look you. Florence, because I have an audience with William of Orange, I do not, for this reason, forswear my fealty to King James."

"It is, uncle, a tampering with honor that is not strictly honorable," said Florence, "and may lead to great dissatisfaction in the usurper's cause, when all your life you have been inacdust; spiders had woven their webs in every tive for your lawful kings. How can I tell other visitants might be, when a low top was my royal master at St. Germains that my own uncle has acted thus?"

"Silence, Florence," said the old man, in a playful voice, yet half annoyed at the pertinacity with which Florence pressed her point; "I will give you no cause for shame. And, now, I have a question to put to you. If you feel my acquiescence with William's wishes for fact, one of those places of concealment knewn by the name of "priests' hiding holes," and which are still to be found in many of our old mands, you simple one, then how do you like favorite of the Dutchman, as you scornfully Part in a plot which involved some of the best oall him? He left me full of sorrow at your the most estimable of the clergy, was accomanger towards him, and begged me to interests and bridged by a centleman named Elliot to whom in his behalf."

"Let him win my love by descring the court of the usurper," said Florence, a bright glow of indignation mentling her che k. "My! heart may break under the trial but I will never marry St. John, while he is the aworn friend and favorit; of William of Orango; and not think would approve of his niece joining as far as you are concerned, my dear uncle. I our ranks; but if, as Ashton informs me, you shall see you enter the precincts of that hateful have sufficient courage, we shall duly value the court with dread and abhorrence, lest unlookedfor evil may befall you. When we are in London I shall count the days till I leave for

"We begin our journey te-morrow, Florence; when we meet next try and put a brighter face on things," said Sir Charles, who then left the room, anxious to close the conversation.

For a few moments Florence stood in a musing attitude, then she exclaimed, with a smile London I, too, shall have my part to play; I justice to the viands before them, conversing will see Ashton, and who knows, weak as I shout to be made in an undertone, of the attempt to play; I meanwhile, in an undertone of the attempt to play; I meanwhile, in a meanwhile of the attempt to play; I meanwhile of t on her face, "Yes, it may be as well, for in moroseness in his character, no one would have am, I may have it in my power to aid my royal about to be made in favor of King James. A

CHAPTER V .- THE CONSPIRACY.

The shades of the early December evening were fast deepening into night, and a misty rain, which had been falling for several hours, had now resolved itself into a determined ever, my child, the narrow mind of Benson has heavy shower, gradually emptying the streets never forgiven me the step I took in joining the | in the neighborhood of Covent Garden of the Church of Rome; and I am positive that if he | few wayfarers whom business or other needful can bring me into trouble he will not hesitate occupation drove from the shelter of their to do so. In order, therefore, not to be the homes, to encounter the miseries of the inclecause of anxiety to Sir Charles, I shall, for a ment weather. Closely veiled, and her form ful state of mind." short time, leave this place and go to the me- shrouded in the heavy folds of a dark mantle, tropolis, for I am quite sure the recognition a lady passed rapidly along, accompanied by a was mutual on the part of Benson as well as young man, whose dress and bearing betokened even if she had had the will to betray them, him to be of the middle class. His hat was the real business of the evening commenced-When the priest had concluded, Florence drawn low over his forehead, evidently with a that business which had brought together, in wish to shun observation, and with a swift step, his companion leaning on his arm, these two persons emerged from the friendly shelter afforded by the garden wall of the Earl of Bed-

The house in question was a wooden build ing, erected on the site now occupied by the lower end of Southampton street, and the garrow of the buildings of Covent Garden is now

"Have we got far to walk, my good friend, said Florence, who, accompanied by Ashton, had on this evening left her uncle's house, in the village of Kensington, thus involving herself in the perilous enterprise entrusted to

"We are watched," she whispered, before he had time to reply, as she observed a man, evidently disguised, accompanied by another whose features she well knew, now standing beneath a second nature from the mere force of habit, an archway on the opposite side of the road. to the busy scenes of public life. But we shall "I have heard distinctly," she continued, in a may chance to find it." whisper "the sound of footsteps following our

> "Be not alarmed, dear lady," said Ashton, in a voice as low as her own; "a few moments more, and I shall have the pleasure of seeing

you safely lodged."

Almost immediately, indeed, a turn in the road brought them in front of the house occupied by Ashton's family, and glancing warily round he perceived, not without sharing in the uneasiness of his companion, that the persons we have alluded to were evidently still on the old man's seat, even before he was aware of her watch, they having left the archway in which they had concealed themselves.

"Why, Florence, my child, what alls you?" however, had been expected, for as he closed tures, and a something of fear possessed him as no good effected.

tenance bearing traces of intense anxiety, as quite fitting for himself and those whose in- her part to play, and it was one beset, too, with also of joy at seeing him again, welcomed his terests he had at heart, to deal with; and it difficulties; none other in fact, than to be in-

"Alas! it is that very journey that grieves night. Let me at once afford you all the assistance in my power."

Then, accompanied by Ashton, she led Florence to a small parlor on the ground floor, the genial warmth of which afforded a pleasant contrast to the inclement weather she had recently braved. A huge log of wood hissed and crackled cheerily, as it lay in the large fire place, beside which Florence beheld herself powers each was alike guilty, but merely be excerted to a sleeping apartment prepared for ouickly installed, whilst on a table, in the cause, coward like, he screened himself from her reception by Mistress Asiaton, who as soon quickly installed, whilst on a table, in the centre of the room, a snow white cloth was spread, covered with several dainties, not the least substantial of which was a huge venison pasty. Covers were placed for six persons, and Florence was cogitating already as to who the heard at the window. Ashton immediately rose, and, advancing gently to the door, admitted two gentlemen, in one of whom Florence recognized a disaffected noble attached to the court of William, but whom she was aware, from a conversation she had heard between himself and her nucle, was playing an active part in the efforts now being made to re-establish James on the threne of Great Britain.

This nobleman, in whom the reader will recognize Preston, who played so conspicuous a and bravest of the nobility, as also not a few of stated by a gentleman named Elliot, to whom Finetire was a stranger. Then drawing near, Land Preston said to her, in a tone of surprise;

"My dear young lady, is Sir Charles aware My dear young lady, is Sir Charles aware sail at the latest, early in December. These which would chapse ere Florence could hope to aimest a favorite with the king, and I should accession.'

"I am not likely to lack courage in the cause of our gracious king and queen," said Florence, " and have already told Master Ashton; who escorted me to England by her Majesty's command, that I am willing to lend my help in any way in which it may be made use-

Ashton then begged his guests to particke of the substantial fare his hospitality had provided, and drawing round the table, they did ample heavy gloom, however, hung over the spirits of poor Mrs. Ashton. Her attempt to smile, when rallied by her guests, was perfectly ludicrous, and more than once Florence observed she was in tears, and on her husband bidding

her keep up her spirits, she replied: rests upon me; I cannot shake it off."

Somewhat hastily, Ashton replied: "Repress such foolish forebodings, Janet, As for us, who have the work to peform, it is essentially necessary to set about it in a hope-

The cloth being removed by an elderly maid servant, too deaf to listen to their conversation. such close converse, the noble and the esquire. the simple Ashton and the high-bred Florence, with his wife Janet, formerly the richly dowered and handsome daughter of the wealthy citizen and craftsman, Richard Dawson.

"Now that we have at last met, my lord," Mistress Florence, also, must again be at St. we have to play.'

Lord Preston. "How can we best arrange, in go as he did.

Florence was aware that from this hour, the hands of the court parasites, who all had a languish at St. Germains news from friends de- James always believed that his daughter wished voted to their interests? I marvel, Ashton, if some cruelty to be perpetrated against him, and even your ready wit has yet seen the way by whilst she pondered over this remark, she of Cumberland and Gloucestershire of which which we can effect our object. I fancy you thought, and perhaps not incorrectly, that where he was the master, and she witnessed the time have thought the matter more easy than we there was so much evil of natural growth, there

own for some time past. Tell me, Ashton, are lant Ashton, with a sigh, "trust me; love and Florence had resolved on finding her way to the we near your home?" demands caution and care in their dealings way or another, though at present she knew with those around them, still they pass on fear- not how, to be of use to the exiles at St. Gerlessly to their work. Do not let us grow de- mains. Then to her amazement, names were vent our success."

As Asliton spoke, Florence noted the sigh which accompanied his words, and observed a and note, were alluded to as being concerned in scarcely perceptible flush, mantle the cheek of the meditated conspiracy. And still convers-Lord Preston; she knew it to be the flush of | ing, they after a short time, gradually arranged rising vexation of spirit, at the contrast which the line of action to be pursued with regard to the bold, enthusiastic daring of the intrepid the journey to France, they had some time By means of a pass-key Ashton introduced Ashton, presented to his own vacillating humor. meditated, for in Louis XIV all their hopes his companion within the house. Their arrival, A shade, too, had passed over Ashton's fea- were founded, and without him there could be

may even be, that with that sight came a sad troduced through the means of Lord Presten foreboding of impending evil, and he could not and her uncle, to the presence of Mary, and "I fear, Madam, you have suffered much foreboding of impending evil, and he could not and her uncle, to the presence of Mary, and during your long and hasty walk this inclement but look with contempt on this nobleman, who once within the precincts of the court, to watch having put his hand to the plough, was yet and note all that passed around her, to be the half-minded to look back and retrace his steps. medium for conveying letters, written in Ah, could he have seen the sad future which cipher, to and from the disaffected nobles who loomed so darkly over and around, could be dwelt around the court, receiving from them in have foreseen that his own head would fall, and roturn missives, which would hereafter be conthe ignoble peer be saved, as the page of history | veyed to France as room as their plans were shows, and saved, not because more innocent fully mastered. Not till a late hour of the than Ashton, for in the sight of the ruling hight did the parry break up, Florence being the punishment he had equally merited, by as they were alone, exclaimed, bursting into disclosing all the windings and ramifications of tears: a plot, which compromised not only persons of "My mind, dear madam, is tormented with rank and consideration in England, but also in fear and anxiety, one constant thought torments Scotland! But Ashton's vigorous mind had me, it is that this rising will be discovered, and planned things much more eleverly than Lord my husband fall a victim to the fury of the Preston surmised, for he had said truly that queen. where either woo or loyalty are concerted, With many gentle words Florence strove to obstacles, are only thought of as things that allay her apprehensions, but her efforts were must be overcome, and he then narrated how for some time in vain, and she felt no small through a person named Burdett, with whom relief when after Mistress Ashton had insisted he had become acquainted, he was about to be on her own maid discharging for her the duties introduced to a woman whose husband possessed of the toilette, weary and fatigued she laid her a smack which would carry over to France his head on receiving an saurance from her still lordship, Ashton himself, Florence Mr. Elliott, weeping friend, that she would not fail to have and if required, also any other persons who her aroused in time to insure her return to might wish to join them.

> guineas, for the amount of money to be agreed | had been from home. on shall not be an object, and if I do not meet the master of the vessel at Burdett's house, we the last two months, taking up the thread of have arranged to appoint an evening to see him our narrative, from the moment at which Sir at the Wonder Tavern on Ludgate Hill, and I | Charles resolved on visiting London in comhope, my lord," he added, " to be able to set | pany with his niece. as your lordship has honored my poor house so return to France, and the days of her sojourn far as to make it the place of our meeting to- in London promised little else than restrains of night, I shall be glad to know if these, perhaps, spirit, unless her busy and ever active mind still undigested plans meet your approval; for could be in any way engaged by taking part in if they satisfy your lordship, they will also have the conspiracy which was being so diligently the kindly favor of those in whose behalf you hatched against the present possessor of the have come here to-night,'

"Really, Ashton, I do not see you could have arrranged better," replied Lord Preston, "and now, gentle lady," he continued, turning to Florence, "will you let me know at what time you intend to seek the presence of Queen Mary? Your worthy uncle," he added, "had so easily fallen into the toils spread for him by whelps as softening the queen's heart, if such should be your idea. Indeed, putting aside Mary's own evil inclinations, has not her husband made it his study since the fatal day on which King Charles decreed that she should become the bride of the then Prince of Orange; "A deadly apprehension of approaching evil has it not, I say, been his constant effort to steel her heart against every natural emotion of filial love, to deny in her presence all that she has been taught to consider hely, for his own vile purposes, to make her utterly unmindful of house and home affections? Ay!" continued Lord Preston, now carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, and by his dislike of William III, so as to forget the minor considerations of self love or self preservation by which he was generally distinguished, have I not myself heard him dare to speak disparagingly of her royal father even when in public, and revile all that sho was eyer taught

Florence, as Lord Preston spoke thus, remembered also a certain speech which was said on good authority to have been uttered by exclaimed Ashton, "let us decide as to what Mary; for when the unfortunate James wrote will be the best course for us to pursue. In after her coronation, representing her for having could compete with him; his soubriquet was den traversed that very spot where the southern less than a month Christmas will be at hand, suffered this ceremony to have been performed before which time we must be out of England. whilst himself and the Prince of Wales lived, William vindicated himself declaring that he Germains, and if we defer any longer we shall had done nothing but by her advice, when this find it impossible to dare the hazardous stake most dutiful of daughters replied with irritation, shall have cause to speak later. that if her father regained his authority, her "And what plan would you adopt?" asked husband might thank himself, for letting him

> could not be much required in the way of pressed at the outset, my lord, for, as I just mentioned of persons whom she had little deemthe Bishop of Ely, Clarendon, the queen's uncle and many other persons of consideration

the door, a young and pretty woman, her coun- to whether the noble lord was an instrument | And in the cause of loyalty, Florence had

Kensington, before Sir Charles by missing her "I shall offer," continued Ashton, "100 from the breakfast should be aware that she

We must now look back into the courts of

Euglish crown.

Again, too, every effort was made by Florence to prevent the possibility of any future meetings with St. John, unless she was previously made aware that he had become a convert even to the political opinious of her somewhat imperious

Then too, came a new terment in the person of the once timorous old baronet, who now appeared to the excitable Florence, full of an unholy exultation at the thought of his approaching presentation to William; indeed, had he at once pledged himself to the prince of darkner himself, we question if this enthusiastic adherent of the Stuart race would have been more shock-

In the village of Kensington, then in the palace of which place William and Mary at that time held their court, the baronet kad deputed Sir Reginald to hire for his uso, a somewhat handsome residence; and flattered in his old age by the idea of notice even from usurped royalty, though he had never cared to receive or court its favor in the days of his youth and strength, Sir Charles really appeared ss if he was meditating undoing the work of his whole life, during which he had lived entirely aloof from any interference with poli-

The case was altered now, and fluttered about the old baronet a coterie of persons favored at the Court of the Dutch monarch, anxious to make a proselyte, and entangle in their meshes, the hitherto inflexible old Papist. Amongst these hangers-on at the court, was a favorite page of the king, named Walter Harding. As to personal appearance few men of his time the handsome page," and none stood higher in the favor of William than did this youth, who was also well known to and an intimate acquaintance of Reginald St. John; of him we

It was with feelings of mingled alarm and indignation, that Florence beheld the foolish keen eye to the influence he possessed as well as to the broad acres in the respective counties approaching for his presentation at Kensington with absolute horror: meanwhile, her mind "Ah, my lord," replied the brave and gal- prompting by others, but be it as it may, was harrassed at the thought of the distress which her friends at the Court of St. Germains would experience at the lapse of time which must pass before that originally intended for her return. And she well knew the agony of apprehension that Mary of Modena would on dure did she not return at the appointed time. warned my wife, it will most effectually pre- cd were averse to the rule of William and Mary, However there was nothing to be done but wait with patience, and with this resolve she endeavored to watch calmly the present demeanor of her fickle old uncle and his future behavior, and also to strive by his means to procure admission to the English Court.

(To be Continued.)

A Java grandee is coming to this country with his eighty-one children, and wants to secure board in some quiet family.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

congregation of Warsaw, the superintendent of schools judged it expedient in reply to say:

"Shall the great body of Roman Catholics in the State be exempted from their share of the general tax for the support of Public Free Schools, and the money raised upon the residue of the taxable property of the State be paid over to teachers employed by their respective churches, whose duty it shall be to 'incorporate into their system of daily instruction' the peculiar tenets of their religious faith."

We have listened to the utterances of distinguished men in the leading Protestant denominations, and if we take up the statistics of educational establishments in the country, we shall find that all the denominations of christians are putting forth great exertions to found and endow Universities, for the higher studies of the wealthier classes. Catholies also found and establish Colleges and Academies for the rich members of their church, but their principles are as good and as applicable for the poor as for the rich. Here is where we find the difference between them and the various Protestant denominations.

Whilst the latter have written wisely, learnedly and beautifully on the absolute necessity of religious instruction in schools and colleges where the young are to be educated, they make the application of their principle only in behalf of their rich communicants. Catholics, on the contrary, have put forth their strength in behalf of their poor children. These nced religion and all its helps in the church, and at | the fire-side, but still more in the school which is the

There are at the present time not far from one are over four thousand children in the Catholic them of equal rights. They might provide for their and improve its mind, to mould its young heart, and the adherents of the English Government, on one schools of Rochester. These children are the children the kind of education they deem suitable, to draw the mind and heart to God. Our schools side, and the real representatives of the Irish people, dren of the people; among them are children whose late war. Among them are many whose mothers' little earnings can ill be spared from the family's if the State did not put religion under a ban and

If to-day we have one hundred thousand children probability will be doubled. For the past thirty years, since the first serious discussion of the right religion alone can give. of religion to be in the schools, when we had very tew Catholic schools in the State, we have been too busy providing church accommodation for our ever increasing members to give that earnest attention to | will not discountenance the humbler efforts of their | schools and mean always to have religion there, we our schools which they merit.

children than with the creeting of churches, although of forming the character to morality and virtue. this work will not be permitted to stand still.

A plan or system of schools which excludes one bundred thousand children of the very classes in is right for the poor. No rich man loves his child whose behalf Free Schools are supposed to be maintained, cannot be said to be a success. Schools that for this world and the next with more sincerity than | pray God that this small beginning of truth may are carried on upon a basis so thoroughly defective does the plain mechanic, or humble laborer in his grow into the fullness of all truth. as those in this city of Rochester, which are able to simple cottage. gather within their walls no more than 5,500 children in daily average attendance, whilst a portion of its citizens, who are unwilling to separate religion from education, can show an average daily attendance of 4,000 in special schools of their own, can scarcely be called Common Schools for all.

It is, we know well, the system which the majority of our fellow-citizens have adopted, but we have yet to learn that majorities, even if all-powerful, are infallible, or that minorities have no rights, or that a system that falls back in its ultimate defence when logic, sound sense and fair-play have stormed all its positions, on the mere power of numbers, is a system that can, or that deserves to be permanent.

Much is said about sectarianism, secturiun schools end sectarian institutions. Indeed, you have only to mention the name to disturb the equanimity of many of our worthy fellow citizens. It is singular how little attention they have given the subject, and how, their early education, they lose sight of reason,

meant by sectarian.

My first authority is John C. Spencer, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Schools, who in his re-

port to the Legislature of New York in 1840, said: "To this plan objections have been made, that it would enable different religious denominations to establish schools of a sectarian character, and that thereby religious dissensions would be aggravated. if not generated. It is believed to have been shown that there must be some degree of religious instruction, and that there can be none without partaking more or less of a sectarian character; and that even the Public School Society has not been able, and cannot expect to be able, to avoid the imputation. The objection itself proceeds on a sectorian principle, and assumes the power to control that which is neither right nor practicable to subject to any domination. Religious doctrines of vital interest will be inculcated, not an theological exercises, but incidentally, in the course of literary and scientific instructions; and who will undertake to prohibit such in-

"It is believed to be an error to suppose that the absence of all religious instruction, if it were practicable, is a mode of avoiding sectarianism. On the contrary, it would be in itself sectarian; because it would be consonant to the views of a particular class, and opposed to the opinious of other classes. Those who reject creeds and resist all efforts to infuse them into the minds of the young before they have arrived at a maturity of judgment which may enable them to form their own opinious, would be gratified by a system which so fully accomplishes their purposes. But there are those who hold contrary opinions; and who insist on guarding the young against the influence of their own passions and the contagion of vice, by implanting in their minds and hearts those elements of faith which are held by this class to be the indispensable foundations of moral principles. This description of persons regard neutrality and indifference as the most insidious forms of hostility. It is not the business of the undersigned to express any opinion on the merits of those views.-His only purpose is to show the mistake of those who suppose they may avoid sectarianism by avoiding all

religious instruction." Another who has discussed this question of sectarianism with force and great plainness of speech, is the Rev. Dr. Spear, of Brooklyn, in the columns of the Independent, thus :---

"It is quite true that the Bible, as the foundation of religious belief, is not sectarian as between those who adopt it; but it is true that King James' version of the Holy Scriptures is sectarian as to the Catholic, as the Douay is to the Protestant, or as the Baptist version would be to all Protestants but Baptists. It is equally true that the New Testament is sectarian as to the Jew, and the whole Bible is equally so as to those who reject its authority in any version. • • • There is no sense or candor in a mere play on words here. It is not decent in a Protestant ecclesiastic, who has no more rights than the humblest Jew, virtually to say to the latter: 'You are nothing but a good-for-nothing Jew; you Jews have no claim to be regarded as a religious sect, or included in the law of State impartiality as between sects which Protestants monopolize for their special beneafit. Away with your Jewish consciences. You pay your tax-bills and send your

a supercilious pomposity of which Protestants ought to be ashamed. It may please the bigotry it expresses, but a sensible man must either pity or despise it. In the name of justice we protest against To quiet the Rev. Mr. Young and the Presbyterian, this summary mode of disposing of the school question in respect to any class of American citizens.

It is simply an insult." We are frequently told by our non-Catholic friends that really we have no just cause of complaint; that if the State takes our taxes, it gives us in exchange schools for our children to which we can send them, if we please; that if we do not choose to patronize these Public Free Schools, we have no one to blame but ourselves.

This argument is readily accepted by those whom it suits. It does not answer us. In the first place, it will not be denied that parents have the natural right and duty to provide for their children the best education they can. Not many will question this Colleges, Seminaries and Academies-institutions right and duty; it is generally acted on by all parents who have the means to may taxes and at the same time provide education, other than State education, for their children in seminaries, colleges and private establishments, in harmony with the reli-school house at the Cathedral on Frank street; the gious views and wishes of their patrons; it is acted very large and beautiful school house of St. Peter's to come together, brothers as we are, in this mighty on by others, not so able to bear double taxation; but who are willing to make great sacrifices to fulfil a conscientious duty. There are others who are not able to provide for their own children the kind of education which they would wish to give their offspring, because the State intervenes, and by taking a portion of their small resources, and by establishing with a lavish expenditure of the public funds, rival and competing schools, has rendered well nigh impossible the fulfilment of a bounden parental duty, and to this extent, is guilty of a gross wrong to many of its citizens.

There are citizens then who complain with truth hundred thousand Catholic children in the Christian and reason on their side that the legislation of the Free Schools of this State of New York, and there State operates unfairly and wrongfully, depriving and they, and not the State, are the judges of what fathers bones lie bleaching on the battle fields of the that education ought to be, if the State did not tax furnishing this education, doing the very thing for power was set in motion to influence persons of them for the education of other peoples' children, or, interdict and make laws discriminating in favor of education without religious instruction, and against it come where so many of the children are to be in our schools, ten years hence that number in all the efforts of its poerer citizens who prefer education with all the helps, influence and sacred spirit which

The men who are advocating the establishment of Colleges and Universities for the training of Baptists, | strong in our convictions that the same rights belong Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists, surely poor fellow citizens who seek for their children in In the years to come we shall be more occupied the simple week-day school, that religious knowledge with school building and with the education of our joined to secular learning, which alone gives hope

What is good and useful in the College, is good and useful in the school; what is right for the rich, with more fondness, nor seeks its future advantage

The fallacy of unsound argument is in time detected by the people, and the play upon words, under cover of which many are deceived, ceases to avail.

Hence, whilst for a long time sectarianism meant only Catholicism, and could be used as a battle cry to rally the unthinking or malicious bigotry of the crowd, now that it is coming to mean any aspect of religious teaching, or the plain reading of the Bible, without note or comment, sensible men will begin to ask, "Where is this going to end?"

I have never yet heard an honest argument to disprove or invalidate the views of John C. Spencer or Rev. Dr. Spear on this question of sectarianism. And I have no hesitation in asserting that the sectarianism prevailing in the public schools of this State is as objectionable to a large class of citizens as any other form of sectarianism that could be in-

It is the sectorianism of no-religion, of infidelity completely blinded by the prejudices and feelings of it is the sectarianism of those who have no form of religious belief, or are indifferent to all forms; it is religion they may look after as they please in their Two authorities will suffice to show what is truly tyrant with fearful injustice. Listen to its cry which it passes for an argument: "If we give these religious people what they want, if we help sectarian schools, in their sense of sectarianism, what is to become of us?"

> It was the sectarianism of no-religion which broke down the religious denominational schools in New York city, and all over the State in the first years of this century. And it is the religious people of the different Protestant denominations who with one breath blow hot and cold, knowing that education without religious instruction is harmful, and yet trembling lest such a true doctrine might help the

Here are two resolutions passed by a Convention of Methodist Ministers held at Syracuse, this very week:

"Resolved. That we as a convention insist upon the moral element in the instruction afforded in our common school system, and especially the teaching of the moral system of Bible Christianity, which is the foundation of our civil law.

"Resolved, That the time has come when the constitution of the State of New York should be so amended as to prohibit peremptorily the appropriation by State or municipal authority of public funds for the support of sectarian schools, and we hereby solemnly and urgently petition the next Legislature to inaugurate the action by which this amendment may be secured."

To understand what these gentlemen of the Methodist Church mean by the moral element and the teaching of the moral system of Bible Christianity, we must listen to the explanations given by these same reverend gentlemen. Rev. Mr. Jones of Ilion,

"Our right to sustain and control them fthe public schools] was found in their Christian origin. He argued that moral culture must come from drill, and this must be given in childhood and in school. After a passing denunciation of political corruption, he said the teacher should not have to deal with the intellect alone. The State, in assuming to act in loco varentis could not refuse to take care of the spiritual education of the children. Teachers must not be allowed to substitute the demoralizing doubtings of irreverent speculation for the grand saving truths of divine inspiration, whose essentials long ago become and by the blessing of God shall continue to be the unwritten creed of this great American neople."

Dr. Peck is already on record. He wants none of your milk and water christianity-your liberal religion that means nothing; he wants the religion that will bring men to Christ-the religion that will

suit the Methodists. At the same Convention in Syracuse, Rev. Mr. Taylor ventured to say that Methodists did not wish to teach religion in the Common Schools, but upon being taken to task for the utterance of such a heresy, and it was called a heresy by two of his brother ministers, he quickly explained and joined hands with Rev. Mr. Flack, who said that if the terrible heresy presented by Mr. Taylor should prevail he would not hold his place a day as principal of a

place of learning.

There is great confusion of ideas in these resolutions and speecher of the Methodist ministers. They call for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the giving of meney to sectarian schools, and as the children to the Public Schools and we will attend to same time and in the same breath insist that the

A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN FREE SCHOOLS. known as Protestant Christianity. It is simply their minds, substitute Cutholic for sectarian and you will let in a ray of light, if not of honest minded-

> And so in this whole controversy, from its origin to this day, whenever you hear a religionist of any kind speaking of sectarianism, when you reach what is in his mind, you discover that it is the spectre of Catholicism that frightens him.

After what you have heard from me this evening, many may be anxious to know what do these Catholies really mean, and what is it they want-what are their views upon this great question of education. In the first place, we are in favor of education for should not submit to injustice or wrong one day the people. We are in favor of the most general longer than is absolutely necessary. It will be an system of education that can be devised. We favor unfortunate condition of things if this great and State. But we do not favora system that gives them | no solution through reason, common justice and fair if we are not to go back to the days of pagan Sparta a defective, injurious, peisonous education. Hence, and resign all control of our children to the State, since under the present system formed by the State found on the side of justice and right. And whenwe cannot take our stand upon the platform with ever that majority-when the youth of to-day, come our fellow citizens, we retire to one of our own. to be the men of ten years hence, you will find that We build school houses and establish schools. I American, and Irish, and German Catholics, on this think that here in this city of Rochester we need not fear comparison with the public school houses of the city. Here are the two school houses of St. for them, and, by those means which the constitu-Joseph's, the largest school houses in the city; the congregation; and the not so large but more beautiful school house of the Immaculate Conception. We build school houses, large, spacious, roomy, well wentilated, well provided with all the appliances for way; for if they do stand in the way, they will have been in vain. After asserting, in the strongest way; for if they do stand in the way, they will have been in vain. After asserting, in the strongest in the way of the clare and stability of this manner the incompetency of Purliances to schools religion holds the first place like a beautiful goddess presiding over all-I would not fear to clear mind, an earnest soul, to do all they can in bring out the children of all these schools and place them side by side with the children of any other more glorious, this great American people, schools in the city for examination in those secular branches which we are told are so valuable. We know their value. And while these branches are studied in our schools, we wish to bring in the beautiful hand-maid of religion to help the child furnish the children all the other schools do, and, which the State collects taxes and supports schools, we ask, and rightly and justly we ask, why it is that found receiving the education the State means they shall have, and receiving at the same time that inclaim these rights for ourselves we are equally to others. That whilst we bring religion into our say to our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, bring into your schools whatever of religion you have-bring in prayer and religious singing, and Bible reading. These means of good you hold as sacred and precious; we would much prefer good Protestants of any kind to infidels and deniers of all Revelation; we thank God for any and all truth wherever we find it. If but the beginning of truth to-day, we

I do not propose to tell my follow citizens of the State this evening how they are to meet this subject. Little by little, next year, ten years hence if you please, the question will be settled upon a fair and just basis, without any more of those disastrous compromises which in the past have made the subject so difficult. Among those who have their children in our schools are foreigners from all the countries in Europe-Germans, and Swiss, and French, and Irish. These people come here to a land of liberty, and we tell them what a glorious country it is; and we can never exaggerate in praising the beauty, glory and advantages of this noble country of ours. We tell them of all its many blessings ready for every poor down trodden Enropean who comes to our shores. But when these foreigners come they bring with them their consciences-they bring with them the religion in which they were born and educated, and that religion they prize more than the advantages the country offers, that religion they prize beyond all earthly gain. Shall we tell them that when they come to this country their own care of, and the state will see that no religious instruction is given them? Some of them come from Prussia, where the state most cautiously guards the religious interests of all. There are schools for Catholics and in those schools religion is attended to with the greatest care under the supervision of the parish Priest. There are Protestant schools and the children are carefully instructed and trained in their religious duties by the ministers of the parishes to which they belong. There the Jews have equal advantages. In Republican Switzerland we have the same wise, just and equitable arrangement. In Great Britain these schools for all kinds are favored and encouraged by the government. In Ireland it has happened that years ago, in those earlier days when the poor people were trying to emerge from a slavery of hundreds of years, they gladly accepted any boon of education the government gave them, and the government gave them one very much like the one we have in this country-secular education without religion-religion before and after school hours, but no God in the school, And this very year, almost this very month, although all through the land there were none but Catholics, the teachers and children Catholics, because God had been told to stand at the door of the school house, the Bishops of Ireland have passed condemnation upon these schools, and they insist that the schools shall be schools in which shall be found the cross upon which their Savior died-schools In which the exercises may be opened in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Chost, in which the children may go upon their knees and adore the great and

good God that made them. I am not here this evening to find special fault with the common schools on any other score than the single one of banishing religion from them. If I were to do so I might take up the statement of Prof. Agazzis. Not many papers care to publish

it. It is too terrible a thing to state. But people say, " if you Catholics have schools, and our taxes go there, we shall be supporting Popery." I would like to know who pay the taxes. I always thought when the tax-gatherer came around he did not stop long to examine whether the dollars were Catholic or Protestant. That objection I think amounts to but very little. If the taxes do help us in our Catholic schools perhaps it will be the Ca-

thelic money that comes there. Now what is the meaning of my speaking here this evening? . I come here as an American citizen, speaking to American people. I have no other country. I come before the American people loving the country as dearly as any one clse can. No one ever traveled through Europe who held his head higher and with more pride, or who more frequently spoke out in praise of this country than I did when there a year ago. After my God and my religion, my country is the dearest object of my life. I feel to-night in my heart the blot and disgrace that is upon the country by the wrong and unjust system of public schools that is now upheld in the land simply and solely by the power of the majority. I do not wish to say a single unkind, hard or threatening word. I come this evening to ask a fair discussion—to ask my fellow citizens to look at this great question without prejudice, without bigotry, having dispelled those unfortunate clouds that have been in their minds for so many years past. If no discussion can be permitted—if from first to last we can hear but the words, "we will it, we have made

truth," then I would say that ten or twenty years Ireland as in England, Foster, the Speaker of the Ireland and Germany, although their right to stand here is as good as the right of any man in the country-the issue will be with the children of these men from European countries. They are the children we are educating in our schools-into whose minds and hearts there will be planted deeply the true American feeling and principle that whilst they ought always to be good and law abiding citizens they ought also to cherish with all the power of should not submit to injustice or wrong one day defence of their rights, in claiming them, in asking tion and the laws of the State place in their hands, in obtaining them. But how much better for us all and glorious country which the good Lord has given us, and discuss these matters—talk them over, duty of all citizens to labor with a good heart, a building up and strengthening, and making still

HOMERULE .- XIV.

THE UNION DEBATES- (Continued. As it became evident that a vital struggle between

the adherents of the English Government, on one on the other, was now imminent, every engine of position and authority in favour of the Union, and to neutralise the adverse sentiments of the great the money must all go in one direction and none of mass of the people, who had everywhere joined in not his dependant; and that you will not degrade it come where so many of the children are to be denouncing the odious measure. Whilst Castlereagh yourselves from an independent kingdom into an and his abominable crew were employed in bribing, corrupting, and intimidating those who were open terdicted thing called religion? But whilst we to such influences, Lord Cornwallis, the Viceroy, claim these rights for ourselves we are equally appealed personally and by letter to all whose support he deemed it prudent to solicit. It is not much to be wondered at that such applications prevailed in overcoming the repugnance of many who country. would otherwise have opposed the project; but there were still some men of independent minds, who could not be wheedled, or seduced, or bought over session. It was about this time, as Plowden observes to the side of an unscrupulous administration. Amongst others, the aged Lord Rokeby, in reply to the Lord-Lieutenant, wrote a powerful letter, "as a Briton and Euglishman," in direct opposition to the stances according to the most unaccountable modes proposed measure. And when the question was again introduced in the British House of Peers, Earl Fitzwilliam said he "deemed the agitation of it unseasonable. It would tend to inflame dissension, and impair the strength and vigour of the empire.-The House had the experience of ages, that the dangers apprehended from a separate legislature time in the Irish House on the question of issuing had not arisen. It was then to be considered whether a writ to enable a supporter of Government to take this were the proper time for an Union. On the the place of a member who had retired. Mr. Arthur part of Great Britain he would say, Do you wish to Moore (afterwards Judge of Common Pleas) observintroduce into the British Porliament the rebellion ed that he "did not conceive how ministers could of Ireland? Do you wish to introduce the repre- justify such a partial and unfair exercise of the sentatives of Ireland-representatives elected by the free electors of Ireland? Oh, no, no; but by British bayonets." In this debate also that great and good man, that noble, wise, and honest statesman exposed the duplicity of the Government with regard to the question of Catholic Emancipation which led to his untimely, and for Ireland, most unfortunate recall. He then stated upon his honour that, "though he had agreed to assume the Government of Ireland on the understanding that he was not to bring forward the question of Emancipation on the part of the Government, he had entered his protest against resisting it, should it be brought forward from any other quarter, and that he had made most distinct own churches, but their children the state will take declarations that, in case of its being so brought forward, it should receive his full support. With hese declarations he had assumed the of Ireland." Such an admission was too inconvenient | the two countries, if carried, impermanent, and the to the English Minister to be allowed to pass, and accordingly Lord Grenville professed to have "no recollection of the circumstances," and coolly asked for the production of papers on the subject, knowing well that the protest, although made in his own presence, was a verbal one; but any excuse was deemed good enough, at that time, to serve the purpose of a Minister in carrying out his Irish policy.

Lord Rawdon (Earl of Moira) declared that "no one would more heartily concur in the proposed measure than himself, if it should meet the approbation of the greater part of the Irish community; but, as it had excited general disgust and vigorous opposition, he was convinced of the danger of prosecuting the scheme. Even if the Irish Parliament should be disposed to adopt it, the disinclination of the people ought to have been deemed a sufficient ground for relinquishing it; otherwise we might nourish in delusive security a secret fire, which might ultimately consume the vitals of the empire? Lord Darnley also gave his voice for suspending the scheme, and Lord Holland, "though he did not consider the adjustment of 1782 as a bar to a new agreement, disapproved the proposal of an Union at a time when

it excited strong disgust in that kingdom." The Minister's proposition, however, was carried and subsequently a conference was held between the two Houses of Parliament in England, when it was proposed by the Lords that a joint Address to the Throne should be presented by both. A fresh discussion of the Union however took place on 22nd of April in the Commons, when Pitt moved that they should join in the Address voted by the Peers; but this was ultimately carried, after some strenuous but fruitless apposition on the part of Sir Francis Burdett, Lord William Russell, General Fitzpatrick, and others. The address, which was presented in due form to the king, included the following paragraph, which reads like a cruel mockery, a bitter, heartless satire in the face of the system of Imperial legislation adopted by England towards Ireland for seventy years afterwards: "We entertain a firm persuasion that a complete and entire Union beween Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections, by promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of the respective kingdoms and by allaying the distractions which have unhappily prevailed in Ireland, must afford fresh means of opposing at all times an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of our foreign and domestic enemics, and must tend to confirm and augment the stability, power, and resources of the empire."

Thus was Ireland sacrificed to gratify the nation al ambition and jealousy of Englishmen, who hast Parliament of Ireland opened, on 15th damagn flattered themselves that they were advancing their 1800, several of the former anti-Unionists were "conflattered themselves that they were advancing their 1800, several of the former anti-Unionists were "conflattered themselves that they were advancing their themselves the themselves that they were advancing their themselves the the own selfish interests, while talking grandly of securing the glory and greatness of "the empire," and therefore paid little heed to the angry feelings of wounded pride, which were sure to be engendered in the hearts of Irishmen, and which have become more and more embittered every succeeding year, as it has become more and more evident that the hopes then held out, in regard to Ireland, were fallacious, and the promise illusory.

introduced on 11th April, 1799, by the Right Hon. country out of the slough of subjection, and who now their Obstition education. It is not decent to say publicsohools shall teach religion, Bible obstitues, and the might of James Fitzgerald (late Prime Sergeant) for the purchase of citizens who dissent from what is etc. To clear up the difficulty, to get at what is in the majority shall prevail in spite of justice and of pose of fixing the regency in the same individual in over her full; who watched, as he pathetically said

hence the issue will not be with the gentlemen from length the Union once more in an unappropriate of the Union once more in the Union of the Union once more in the Union once more in the Union onc of the Union once more in an unanswerable speech The pretences," he said, " for a legislative Union were ill supported. The risk of a disagreement on the subject of peace or war, or regard to foreign treaties, would not justify the adoption of a measure so unconstitutional. The case of regency afforded the only apparent foundation of alarm; but the Bill now under consideration would remove all apprehension on that head." There are some who still make they bug asso to thought and the feeling that they use of the same arguments, as he combated, against granting Home Rule to Ireland; and the matured opinions of such a constitutional authority still carry weight. "The arguments adduced for an Union of system of education that can be devised. We give an union of the education of the people finds the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application of the lines of the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application that will bring in all the children of the vital question of the education of the people finds the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application that will bring in all the children of the vital question of the education of the people finds the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application that will be called the children of the vital question of the education of the people finds the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application that will be called the children of the vital question of the education of the people finds the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application of the education of the education of the people finds the two legislatures were," he said, "equally application that were the education of the able to the Union of the two Houses of either Parliaable to the Union or the two mouses with the parity ment. These might disagree, and ought by parity ment. These might disagree, and ought by parity where would then be our Constitution? It would yield to Monarchical or Republican despotism. The balancing principle composed the chief excellence question, in this matter, will stand as one man in of our Constitution; and why might not the two legislatures, guarded by one head, perform national and imperial functions in a better and more efficacious manner that a combined Parliament." If unanswerable argument, powerful reasoning, and the most lucid exposition of constitutional law and government, sustained by a lofty spirit of true parriotism, could save a country, the luminous speech which Foster delivered on this occasion would not imparting instruction. We supply teachers and stand in the way of the glory and stability of this manner, the incompetency of Parliament to surrender books. And I would not fear, although in these country whose future God only knows. It is the their legislative powers he made a stirring appeal to the surrender below with a good heart a facility of all cross and classes. It to Irishmen of all creeds and classes. He said: "Your country is in danger; a desperate attempt is on foot to seduce you to surrender the independence of your Parliament. You are all natives of the same island; interested in its trade, its property, its freedom, and in all the blessings of a glorious and happy Constitution; bounden by every tie of duty to yourselves, your country, and your posterity to preserve it, join all hands and hearts together, bring the vessel into port, forget all family differences, all local or partial jealousies, and save Ireland, save your country. Tell the bold Minister who wants to take away your Constitution that he shall not have it, that you will not be his dupe ; that you love Britain as a brother: but you will be his brother, yourselves from an independent kingdom into an abject colony." Would to Heaven that these nable words might sink deep into the hearts of Irishmen to-day; and that every creed, every party, every social rank and distinction in the land might lay aside all political differences, and offer up the mutual sacrifice of patriotism on the altar of their common

The Bill, which at first seemed to meet approval. was ultimately postponed, and finally lost for the that began "the very singular system of members shifting their scats in Parliament according to their various feelings and sentiments, and in some inof squaring their honors and consciences on this critical and important measure. It would be both false and stupid to deny that the whole powers of Government, patronage, influence, and omolument were now devoted to prosclytising for the Union. prerogative of the crown, unless they were determinbd openly and broadly to confess and declare (that which every day's events rendered useless for them longer to conceal) that they were resolved to carry the measure of Union by any and by every means. and to use all the engines and influences of power, and the insidious practises of fraud and unfair dealing to bring about its completion. Sir, there is no man who is an attentive observer of public occurrences, and who keeps an eye on the conduct of the administration, who must not have seen, and seen with affliction, that the measures which have been taken, and were now in daily and unremitting practice, to effectuate the Union, were such as no honest man could justify, and which, while they stamped the authors of them with indelible disgrace. discontents and calamities of that nation eternal."

On this occasion Plunket also spoke with trench-

ant force and bitterness. "The question," he said had been brought into that house accompanied by the execration of the people of Ireland, but at the same time with the proud boast and childish hope, on the part of the noble Lord (Castlereagh). that it would be carried by a triumphant majority. It was dismissed and defeated by the instinct, and the reason, and the virtue, and the talents, and the prosperity of the country." "At first the noble led professed that no man should be allowed to vacate unless he gave satisfactory assurance that his seat was not to be sold. He stated it as a fact, and desird to be contradicted if it were not so, that the noble lord had totally abandoned that principle, which he admitted was a fair and honourable one. He stated it as a fact that, since he made that profession, he had allowed seats to be vacated, where he knew that money was to be given by the successor, and that he had refused permission to vacate, where he knew that no money was to be given. He stated it as a fact, that it was publicly avowed by Government that voting or not voting for the Union was the sole rule by which the permission to vacate should be regulated. Would any man after that be so senseless as to believe that Government wished for the fair sense of the Parliament or of the people? Would they deny that they had purchased the newspapers to admit publications only on one side? would they deny that they had instructed sheriffs to prevent the sense of the counties being collected by the convening of county meetings? Were they ready now to have the counties of Ireland convened, and to abide the test of their declaration on the question? It was notorious that the power of Government had been strained in every corner of the kingdom to prevent the sense of the people from being declared. He was informed that their emissaries had actually descended so low as to threaten a publican in the city of Cork that his license should be withdrawn if he ventured to receive into his house a number of gentlemen who afterwards affixed their names to an address, thanking the Parliament for having rejected the Union."

But the ministers succeeded in putting an end to further debate by forcing an adjournment; and little more was done in Parliament for the remainder of that session. In the interim, the myrmidens of Government were not idle. Ireland was dishonoured by the introduction of the foulest system of bribery: and no expense was spared in the wicked efforts to stifle the natural voice of the country. Many of the members sold their seats, by retiring in favour of the nominees of the administration; and when the last Parliament of Ireland opened, on 15th January, spicuous by their absence."-Castlerengh having gained, by purchases and changes in the representation, not less than forty-three votes from the opportunity tion. But there reappeared on the scene, on this memorable occasion, one whose name alone was a magic talisman to conjure up the spirit of patriotism whose glowing eloquence was once more to stir the soul of Ireland to its depths, and make the hearts of her enemics quake with fear; one who had, eigh In the discussion on the Regency Bill, which was teen years before, mainly contributed to raise his

had so often before reverberated to the applause of listening senates, who had been kindled into en-

thusiasm by the fire of his burning words, must form the subject of a fresh paper. -Catholic Opinion.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLIC EDUCATION. - The Queen's Colleges of Ireland have always been especially obnoxious to the censure and condemnation of ecclesiastical auand recognizing no particular religion, they are strictly speaking "godless," and even more objectionable to Catholic minds, and repugnant to Catholic instincts, than Trinity College, Dublin, which does recognize God, and teaches the Christian religion, though in an imperfect and erroneous way. The National Synod of Thurles, however, has united both systems in a common condemnation; the one because it directly fosters infidelity, and the other because it gives life and force to Protestant errors, to mixed, and in favor of denominational education. A thousand of the leading Catholies there, including several noblemen and members of Parliament, have lately declared this plainly in an address to the Prime Minister. The Queen's colleges and model schools are well nigh deserted by Catholics; and in the year 1868-9 there were only 37 Catholic students acquiring education in arts in the former of those mixed establishments, namely, 3 in Belfast, 16 in Galway, and 18 in Cork; while in several model schools in populous towns and cities, there are sometimes not 10, sometimes not even two, children of Catholic parents. Nearly all the Liberal candidates at the last elections declared themselves in favor of to advocate their views in Parliament. By acting pressing their claims on Government on this behalf as carnestly, and with as much perseverance, as their fathers before them urged the necessity of emancipation. Professor Huxley has endeavored to alarm the Educational Board and, through it, the nationat large by depicting in dark colors the designs of "the Eltrumontune section of the Catholic Church." He to establish an ideal difference between "Ultramontanes" and Catholics in general, as if our principles were twofold, instead of being one and indivisible. He charges us with employing an " engine carefully calculated for the destruction of all that is highest in the moral nature, the intellectual freedom, and the political freedom of mankind;" and he thinks we are to be blamed because we can "never be satisfied with anything whatever but complete possession of the whole minds and souls of the children" whom we have in our hands. In this Dr. Huxley is right. Why should we be satisfied with anything less, with anything different? This is the great end which we have in view in education, and in which we are encouraged by the Divine Founder of our religion, by his apostles, and the pastors of the Christian flock. Complete subjection of the soul, the heart, the understanding of our young ones to the Gospel of Christ, and the Church to which the teaching and preaching of that Gespel is entrusted, is, doubtless, our nim: and in pursuing it we are so conscious of rectitude that we can well afford to smile at calumnies as old as Christianity itself. It is true that a large number of persons amongst us realize in so lively a manner the great truths of Christianity that they are comparatively indifferent individuals, bodies of men, and even states and provinces, among Catholics may be found, in which the intellectual culture is at a lower ebb than in some non-Catholic provinces, states, bodies of men, and the great civilizing agent in every age-the grand France, and endorsed by 80 Bishops, set forth the sult from education without religion. The reign of the Commune in Paris has supplied a terrible comment on this publication, and it has been verified in letters of blood and fire. The International cried, and still cries, aloud for compulsory and gratuitous education up to the age of 15, and sepernicious system, and our rulers are only half alive entail. It will retard the social progress which they to carnestly desire, and overthrow the constitution so proud, Professional schools for females of 12 France, in which morality is taught without religion from the female character all modesty and decorum, and to turn out sentimental viragos and pedantic coquettes; women unlikely ever to make prudent wives or exemplary mothers, or to promote the welfare of their children either in this life or the next. The impious association which goes by the name of the Solidaires in France and Belgium has for its wowed object to prevent persons from receiving the sacraments or any rites of the Church in life or death; and these Solidaires, with the Freemasons, have established in France an Educational League for the purpose of raising up a new society based solely on learning and instruction. Religion is represented by these people not merely as uscless, but as "capable of leading chileren to abandon all moral principle"; and one of their organs declares itself happy to announce that the Educational League and the statue of "our brother" Voltaire meet with the greatest support in all the (masonic) lodges. There could not, it says, be two subscription lists more in harmony with each other: Voltaire, the representative of the destruction of prejudices and superstition; the Educational League, the engine for building up society anew on a basis excluding The founder of the League, at a great masonic dinner, proposed a toast to the memory of Voltaire, and the same organ from which we have quoted informs us, that at one of the "prefessional schools" above referred to, the prize for good conduct was awarded " to the daughter of a free-thinker, who had never attended any place of religious worship." Lectures in the School of Medicine in Paris have been inaugurated amid shouts of "Vive le materialisme! Moral responsibility is openly denied and argued down in the same famous medical school, and the conduct and actions of men are represented as the necessary and inevitable results Prizos and medals are of physical conformation. given for dissertations in which the act of creation and the existence of a creator are disputed; every metaphysical idea is rejected as daugerous and useless; human thought is ascribed to heat; matter is made eternal; the notion of a First Cause is scouted as chimerical; and the idea of the soul, as an immaterial power, is made a mere abstraction. A professor of the University of France in Bordenux asserts that moral ideas among different nations are so conflicting, that it is impossible to find an absolute definition of goodness. M. Verneuil, a physician of the faculty of Paris—another instructor of youth—resigns himself to the doctrine that Fate is blind,

over the craims of the grave. But the re-entry born, live and die unconscious of their destiny, and of the illustrious Grattan into that house which "have in the midst of the darkness." over the cradle of Irish independence, and now came of the great social organization"—called men, are hardly necessary to add, have no foundation in fact." that, when the State has taken the work into its own social habit in denouncing sin, it is a bishop. If love of their fellow man." They expect their "Messiah, the true Messiah, of the mind and reason—universal education." We know the bitter disappointment in which their expectations will end. We know what results education without religion has produced in the devastated streets, the charred palaces, and the blood-stained prisons of Paris. We are anxious to avert from England the pernicious principles and the awful calamities which have come upon France; we would save society in general from them if we could; and, above all we would the censure and condemnation of the condemnati tuminated with the former as they would be of necessity in secular State schools, teaching no relichildren of all persuasions, without religious distinction."

To this kind of education several members of her Majesty's present Government are undoubtedly inclined. The dangers of Positivism and the worship of Humanity do not seem to appal them; and the very words which Augusto Comte used in reference because it gives into and total vast majority of the to his own adherents are applicable to them: "The The opinion and recting of the than integering of the servants of Humanity exclude, once for all, from Catholic population of Ireland is decidedly adverse servants of Humanity exclude, once for all, from political supremacy, all the different servants of God -Catholic, Protestant, or Deist-as being at once behindhand and a cause of disturbance."-London

Mr. Bright has got into bad odor with the National and Home Rule party in Ireland. His hatred of a landed aristocracy, and of gontlemen generally made him for a season pass muster as a patriot; but his opposition to Home Rule has cured the Irish of this delusion. Here is what the Dublin Irishman,

the chief organ of the National party, says of him : OUR FAT FRIEND .- The Prince Regent prided himself on being a dandy, but a tendency to obesity marred his hopes. The obesity increased, and the denominational education, and they have not failed ambition of the first gentleman in Europe was celipsed, when an irreverent wit named him "Our to aurocate their strength and a strength of the strength of t Bishops and their constituents, who are agreed in unlike as John Bright and George IV, should form a parallel, and point a moral. John Bright came into the public arona, priding himself on being a patrict, but though his attitude was attractive to the public eye, a close observer must have seen that much of his charm was due to the way his cloth was cut. He provided his own material, and never quarrelled with his tailor. But a tendency to pohas made a bugbear of this popular phrase, and tried litical obesity manifested itself strikingly in latter years. Since he gave up an active life for a sedentary occupation on the Treasury Bench, the fatty degeneration has gone on as rapidly as ever a consumption galloped. His afflicted admirers can no longer disguise to themselves the too, too obvious change. The same meaning is no longer attached to his "broadsides." He once shouldered certain abuses out of the way, his shoulders have sunk to mere dimples like the knuckles of the Claimant. In three words, the once active and graceful and brilliant Bright has become "Our Fat our streets laden with the red ore of Cumberland Friend." It is a pity. Degeneracy or any kind is lamentable, but fatty degeneration is fatal. He was good for Disestablishment - good for Land lings and for the manufacture of that expensive Beform. But why? Because his interests and prejudices lay against Bishops and Landlords .-As a Quaker, he might well be expected to knock down a Bishop-politically speaking-and, there- and the price has gone up from 13s, to 33s, per ton, fore, his determined opposition to the Establishment | and is still advancing. was in his line. It cost him nothing; he had to abandon no prejudices, nor practice abangation of self. His case, in this respect, was very different from that of those Episcopalian Protestants who assisted in disestablishment; they had to make some sacrifices. Would Bright have laboured to upset a Quaker Establishment? Then, as to the Land to secular knowledge. It is true that here and there | Reforms-Mr. Bright was not an Irish landlord. He was an English manufacturer, and between English factory lords and English land lords there has been a long feud. We are willing-nay, anxious to believe that he was inspired by the best feelings of individuals that may be contrasted with them, each sympathy with the Irish tenantry, but he made no to each. Yet, in spite of these exceptions, the Cath-olic religion will be discovered to be, on the whole, indulgence in any prejudice in denouncing Irish landlords, or in promoting Irish land reforms. If promoter of arts and sciences—the encourager of he had been an Irish landlord, would be have thus commerce—the opponent of tyranny on the one acted? As a factory lord did he oppose the abuses hand, and democratic violence on the other. It was of his own class?-did he advocate the case of the only three years ago that a pamphlet published in factory hands? He did neither. Factory reforms were promoted by English landlords and dreadful calamities which might be expected to re- posed by Mr. Bright, because he was a factory owner. Thus, he opposed the bill to limit the hours of employment of those unfortunate children whose young ives were ground out of them in weary factory work. Again, adulteration of food is not only a fraud, but a tax upon humble artizans and the poor. Mr. Bright, as a middle-class mercantile man, opposed legislaparation of the schools from the Church. A large | tion against it, on the plea that it was a legitimate party in this country blindly advocates the same consequence of competition. Again, he delivered flery philippies against the Tories for their measure to the evils and miseries which it will inevitably of personal rating, by which small occupiers should no longer pay their rates through their landlords, but pay in person. Yet, when the Whigs wlopted of which Englishmen in general have hitherto been | the measure, and he became one of their ministers, he saw the error of his way, and discountenanced years old and upwards, such as those which exist in further opposition. Thus, Mr. John Bright opposed abuses in whose continuance he had no interest, ever being mentioned, would be certain to eliminate and supported abuses in whose continuance his own class (if not himself) were interested. He attacked institutions against which all his life long prejudices lay; he supported those which suited his own psculiar

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER.-John O'Donnell, jun, a man in rather a respectable position in life, and who had been for many years in the employment of Messrs. Middleton and Pollexfen, merchants, Sligo was recently charged before a very full bench of magistrates with having written a series of threatening letters to Colonel Whyte, D.L., of Newton Manor, near Sligo. It appears that a good many years ago Mr. O'Donnell's father was dispossessed of some holding of land by Colonel Whyte as landlord, and the letters, which were written within the last few months, have it is alleged reference to this transaction. In those epistles Colonel Whyte's life was threatened, and he was warned that he would be put out of the way in divers ways. Suspicion alighted on the accused, and the constabulary procured a letter of his, which was sent to an expert in Dublin for comparison. The expert was examined, and he swore that he had no doubt but the threatening letters and this acknowledged letter of Mr. O'Donnell were in the same handwriting. Other evidence having been given the magistrates decided on sending the accused for trial at the ensuing assizes, and refused to take bail. Mr. Croker, Sessional Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Michael Malloney, solicitor, defended Mr. O'Donnell. The case has created considerable excitement in this locality.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .-I notice a very strong feeling here in Dublin that there is some pressure being brought to bear by Mr. (ladstone's government on different parties in Ireland to have the Home Rule movement burked, or at all events shelved for the present. I would advise those who are subjected to such influence, under the impression that Gladstone will give a charter to the Catholic University, to beware lest | nearly allied to denominationalism, who taught their they be duped. The late answer to a deputation from certain Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists ought surely to open the eyes of people in Ireland as to the Premier's intentions in this respect. In answer to their expressions of alarm as to certain rumours in connexion with Mr. Gladstone's intention to sanction a charter to the Catholic University, the answer from Mr. Gurdon, (Mr. Gladstone's secretary) was, that such rumours "are opposed to the public declarations of her fragments of matter—"the imperceptible elements Majesty's Government, and which, therefore, it is from which that enthusiasm sprang." It will be said supposed to be authorized by law, and opinion, and ing prayer at the grave of a pauper, \$3.

-Corr. of Catholic Times.

The bulls for the consecration of Dr. Moran, as Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory, have been received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin.

In '61 we exported linen manufactures from the United Kingdom to the amount of three and a half millions sterling; last year the sum touched seven millions.—Dublin Freeman.

THE CASE OF DANIEL REDDEN .- The Home Secretary has given an assurance that the case of Daniel Redden, subjected to torture in Chatham Prison, on the alleged ground of his feigning paralysis, shall be immediately inquired into.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION AND THE CABINET. -- It is well know in political circles that the Cabinet has occupied itself seriously with the trish Education gion, or false religion, or mixed religious, yet open to tion question, and that serious divisions are said to exist in that body as to the course to be taken. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, will endeavor to redeem his pledge by dealing with the primary schools, which, though requiring serious alteration, are not in the execrable condition in which the intermediate and university systems are. There are those who say that he will represent this dealing with one third of the question as keeping a promise made as to the whole, but which in fact was made directly in reference to superior class education. I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Gladstone would adopt or could adopt such a course, so unworthy of himself and delusive as to the hopes and aspirations of the country I have been at some pains to estimate the actual forces on each side of the question, and can confidently assure you that if the Government will it they can settle the education question as a whole, and carry the measure by a large majority.-The "Union," which is strongly in favor of religious education, is more powerful and its numbers more numerous than the "League" which opposes it. In Parliamentary force the "Union" is strong and the League" is weak. I do not exaggerate when I say that those who adhere to religion as a proper element of the education to be given to the youth of the country would poll in the present Parliament two to one of the opposite side, if no political question affecting place, power, patronage, and pension were allied to the issue. It is not, however, by any means certain that a ballot Parliament would be so well disposed. Prudence, then, would suggest that now is the time to settle this great question, for if the present be allowed to lapse the future may be found a less "convenient season,"-Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

IRISH MINERAL BROURCES .- Ireland (says the North British Mail) is richer in mineral resources than she herself knows. Now and again within these years have metallic and other deposits been brought to light there, sufficient to move the envy of England and Scotland. We have to import from England a cariety of iron ore which Ireland possesses in abundance, and new discoveries in the county of Fermanagh have just been made of deposits of this kind. Trains of waggons are daily to be seen in imported into the Clyde. We cannot do without this substance for all our more important iron castvariety of pig iron found best for the production of bess mer steel. The deposits of this hematite iron ore are being worked out in England and Wales,

A correspondent of the Freeman writes :-- Mr. P. J. Smyth has given notice that he will move an address for the return of maps and descriptions of non-resident or absent Irish proprietors, giving the number of acres owned by each, the county or counries in which situated, and the estimated annual value. The term non-resident or absentce to apply to those (whether individuals or corporations) whose fixed residence are out of Ireland, and who only reside occasionally or not at all in that country. Mr. Smyth has also given notice that he will ask the Attorney-General for Ireland if the county Westmeath be not, on judicial testimony, in a state of perfect tranquillity, and it it be the intention of the Government to propose the removal of the stigma

IRISH CATTLE TRADE, 1871.—The arrival of seaborne cattle into the port of Liverpool for the year have upon certain subjects apparently lost all inending December, 1871, amounted to 234,244, to which must be added those that arrive by railway, cize individuals who ought to be ostracized. If a which are estimated at 20,000 more; and the total of really bad man runs for office they, as a rule, consheep at 420,000. This shows an increase in the number of cattle of 31,811; but of sheep there was a considerable decrease.—Dublin Freeman.

We have heard on what newspapers are wont to call excellent authority, that very many persons have caught small-pox from reading books taken through a circulating library. There is nothing unlikely in this: though there is something starting. When we remember that the diseased patient has thumbed every leaf and positively "passed" (as mesmerists say) every square inch of the volume, there is nothing at all improbable in the result we have indicated. The remedy lies only with patients themselves. Conductors of libraries could not possibly contrive to discover to whom they were lending their books; and unless they stopped the whole business-which were preposterous-they can do nothing. But surely selfishness is not soo deeply rooted in those who have been almost in the Valley of the Shadow of Death that they cannot content themselves with such books as their home may afford, but must spread disease and death broadcast in the city. We can hardly imagine anything more lirectly and recklessly cruel than this savage indifference. It is plain, too, that the friends of convalescents must be parties to this scheme; and anything more criminal than this we cannot imagine. It is something new to find death in a three volume novel.-Dublin Freeman.

About Christmas, Mr. Delaney, one of the relieving officers of the Thomastown Union, disappeared suddenly after transacting his business at the board. At the time it was thought he had been drowned, as he used to make a short cut from the workhouse to his own residence by the edge of the Nore, and on the day he was missed that river was very much swollen. Those fears have unfortunately been verified. His body, very much decomposed was found on Monday, February 5th, by some fishermen. Au inquest was held, when there was a verdict of found drowned."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD SALISHURY ON "UNSECTABIAN" RELIGION.-At a meeting held at Manchester in favour of public schools for the middle classes, Lord Salisbury made a speech which, though intended exclusively to support education on Anglican principles, was equally strong in defence of the Catholic position. After bserving that the sacrifices which had been made for education hitherto had not been made, and would not be made, for education without religion, he preceeded to discuss the question of "unsectarian religion." "The truth was," he said, "unhappily, that the divisions of Christianity were so deep that, in unsectarian religion was professed to be taught, it meant no religion at all, or the religion of a group own belief and ignored the belief of everybody else." All that had made Christianity famous in the world, all the great work it has done, all the change it has brought over the face of civilization, has been done, said Lord Salisbury, entirely by men " whose intense religious enthusiasm sprang from an intense and definite belief. Those, therefore, indulged in a mere dream who imagined that they could so climinate dogma as to obtain the enthusiasm which had covered the land with schools without the definite belief us it is drunkenness. If there is a man among us

evidence of it in the routine character of the work done, and in the machine-made scholars which the system turns out .- London Tablet.

MORTALITY IN ENDLAND .- According to the London Times the death rate for the last year is almost identical with the rate for the preceding ten years; but in some respects the dangers to human life have been growing rapidly since the last census. Drainage appliances and the supply of water has not kept pace with the increase of the population of cities, and hence an increase of zymotic diseases which in 1871 were the cause of one-fifth of all the deaths which occurred, though all diseases of this class are more or less preventable. The apparently extraordinary number of 16,000 deaths occurred from violence-suicide, murder or manslaughter, but the vast majority were cases of accident or negligence, mainly in mines, and due targely to the gross ignorance of the population. Out of 100,000 deaths last year from zymotic diseases 25,000 were due to small pox-a figure without any parallel during thirty years. Yet against this one disease there is a method of obtaining almost complete security. With that view the vaccination bill of last year came into operation, which obliges every parish or union to have a vaccination officer, and arms him with powers to enforce a general use of vaccination. In spite of be substituted an "Act of Thanksgiving" to Almighty deaths and emigration the population of the United Kingdom increases at the rate of 500 per day.

Great activity is shown at Woolwich Arsenal in the manufacture of heavy cannon for naval service and coast defences, and other material of war. The colonies and outstations are being supplied with new guns, and experiments are being made by night with torpedoes.

A BETTING-BOOK IN THE PULPIT.-In a certain part of England stands a village church that lately has had a new curate and a fresh clerk, the latter of whom acts as sexton and general factoum. The latter in addition to his religious pleasures, has some enjoyment of a worldly kind, and for his especial gratification he keeps a dog that he names "Jerry." This animal, who enjoys some local celebrity, is now and again entered in races, bets are laid for and against it, occasionally it wins a heat, and with a sufficient number of yards start might come in first in a general race. The church, in addition to the curate and the clerk, possesses a choir, and lately they determined to sing an anthem. When a great occasion of this sort happens the clerk receives from the leader of the choir a paper whereon is inscribed the place whence the words of the anthem are taken, and sundry other particulars - known to those who "raise their voices high"-and it is the duty of the clerk to convey this paper to the minister so that he can make this announcement. The other Sunday the choir prepared to sing an anthem, the clork, who is short-sighted, received the paper from the leader of the choir, stuck it in his waistcoat pocket, and at the proper period took it to the curate in the pulpit. The curate stood up, and reading mechanically from the paper, said loudly "Jorry," when feeling annoyed at the lender of the choir for writing so brief and irrevently, headded, "the words of the anthem are from the book of Jeremiah." With another glance at the paper he proceeded hurriedly in the manner of one waiting to get through some formal business "3 to 1 taken—(ahem—from the 1st to the 3rd verses are taken-fifth heat, 25 yards start (ahem)." Fortunately for the Rev. gentleman; at that moment the choir started with a grand burst and he sank to his seat utterly appalled by the discovery that his unlucky clerk had handed to him a wrong paper, and instead of the words of the anthem he had been announcing to a remarkably attentive congregation several of the particulars connected with a forthcoming race, in which one of the competitors was the clerk's dog "Jerry."-Leady Times.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.-Politicians often com-

plain, more especially in private, of the increasing power of the press, which, they say, with its constant criticism, renders action almost impossible; but we view with much more alarm certain symptoms which suggest to us that the power of the press, especially for good, is steadily decreasing. The fact has been noted for some time in America, where the journals fluence whatever. They cannot, for instance, ostrademn him in the most outspoken way, but the condemnation never seems to cost him a vote. The classes they address either set the journalists down as more partisans, or think them over-scrupulous, or as is most often the case, admire their favorites for qualities which to journalism seem no recommendations at all. New York journalism, for instance, wrote down James Fisk about as steruly as man ever was written down, but without the smallest effect upon the masses. The papers abused his dishonesty, and the "people" thought it smart; they ridiculed his vulgar splendor, and the people, whose lives are uniformly too grey, thought it gave color to the scene; they recorded his lavishness, and the people exulted in his free-handedness; they hinted at his immoralities, and the people were pleased to find a hero so very human. They liked his Sultanship, his parade, his fussiness, his audacity, his humor-far the best thing about him-and his presence, and read newspaper denunciations of his conduct as they would have read sermons against drunkenness-with perfect respect, but no inclination whatever to act upon their lessons They attended his funeral in thousands, and tried to lynch his assassin. By the New York press i crushed the ring-but it was its comments which did that-it was done-but its figures, obtained from the Comptroller's office, and without them it might have preached till doomsday without ever rousing up its audience. Indeed, even aided by the figures, the press was powerless to prevent Mr. Tweed's election by an entire district as Senator of the State in the face of the most popular rival the decenter Irish could set up. Power seems to have passed to a class as incapable of being moved by written thition as the highly cultivated are of being moved by highfalutin" eloquence. There is evidence of the same decline of power in England, though it must be sought in a different direction. Our people do not as yet like corruption, except in the form of extravagant wages for needless state work-about that they behave as disgracefully as any American roughs-but they have a sneaking kindness for brutal borse-play, which always degenerates into physical violence. Accordingly the journalists, in denouncing rowdyism, preach to the winds. As rule, to which we know scarcely an exceptionthough the Telegraph is very tender to rioting in defence of the sacred right of getting drunk-they dislike and discourage political rowdyism, object to see public meetings broken up by roughs, and would gladly strengthen the law on the side of order. Not to mention that the tendency of English journalism is to throw the press into the hands of cultivated men, or men with the tastes created by cultivation they feel instinctively that their role is argument, or satire, or abuse, not fisticuffs; that physical demonstrations supersede leaders, that discussion and brickbats are incompatible. They rate the roughs soundly enough, and they might as well rate dogs for barking. Rowdyism increases in every direction till the right of public meeting, once supposed to be a bulwark of freedom, is not only threatened, but is gone. Monarchy is defended against Republicanism by cayonne pepper, Republicanism against respectability by chair-legs, the right to drink against the right to abstain by bags of flour. Look at this scene of Tuesday at Exeter. If there is a sin among

hands, enthusiasm will no longer be needed; but there is a bishop on the bench supposed to be powhen individuals cease to take an interest in the pular it is the Bishop of Exeter. Yet Dr. Templene national system of education, we shall soon see the sooner appears on a platform in his own cathedral city to speak in favor of the temperance he practices than he is silenced, hooted at, assaulted with bags of flour, and may think himself fortunate in escaping the fate of one of his supporters, who was sent into hospital with crushed ribs. We confess, radicals though we are, we watch the gradual pulverigation of all the restraining influences except force, logal and illegal, with an increasing dismay. When a respected bishop connot lecture in safety in a county town against a recognized vice, what is freedom worth, or rather, where is it? Only imagine that in 1872 it may be needful to bring in a bill for the better protection of the right of public meeting, not against the Crown or the Ministry or the police, or any other of the old bogeys, but against the mob, which has found out, as James Fisk found out, that it has only to disregard decency, opinion, and the law, and it is beyond them all. Is the bullet to be the only remedy for our James Fisk also ?- London

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CATHOLICS -OR Sunday a letter from the Archbishop of Westminster was read at the High Mass in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis, ordering that the prayer lately used for the recovery of the Prince of Wales should be omitted, and that in its place should God "for the mercies which He has shown, in answer to the prayers of many, in raising up the life of his keyal Highness from the brink of the grave"—an act in which the officiating priest was instructed to invite the congregation to join.

Two leading English churchmen, Earl Nelson and Bishop Piers Claighton, have made a vigorous attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the Weslevans and the Church of England. It seems, however, to have proved a lamentable failure.

Assassination of Lord Mayo -The following are additional particulars of Earl Mayo's assassination; -The Viceroy and his friends, after inspecting the convicts on the 8th of February, climbed Mount Harriet and rested there for a quarter of an hour. Upon reaching the pier for re-embarking it was quite dark. The embarking was made by torchlight, the Vicercy being surrounded by his friends and guards. General Stewart turned to give directions, and immediately a man sprang forward through the guards and stabled the Viceroy in both shoulders. His Excellency leaped forward from the narrow pier into the water, which was very shallow. The assassin was immediately arrested. Major Burne supported his Excellency, who said "Burne, they have hit me?" and spoke no more. He was taken in a launch to the Glasgow, but died before his arrival, having been insensible and apparently without pain. The assassin is from Cabul, and is a prisoner for life, but was allowed to be at liberty in consequence of his good conduct. There is no political motive discoverable.

One effect in England of the feeling caused by the American "case" is thus described by the London correspondent of the New York Tribund:-All the American business and American enterprise which have either their headquarters or their agencies in London are at a complete standstill. A month ago they were in the full tide of activity, and there was a flow of British capital to America, where much had gone before it, to build our railways, and work our mines, and enrich new States. I need not remind you with what brilliant success Messrs, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have engineered our Funded Loan, and the Northern Pacific Loan, and what they hoped to do in connection with the Rothschilds, with their gigantic joint offer to take six hundred millions of American securities. There were scores of American applications of every sort in London for capital. Not only Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., but others of the American financial houses newly established in London, were doing a prosperous business, and daily extending their connections. The disagreement about the Treaty has postponed everything. More than one banker has said to me that the losses already incurred on account of this difficulty far exceed anything we shall ever get, or hoped to get, on account of the Alabama claims. That is no argument for waiving any of them; but I repeat it as showing the practical way in which some business men strike a balance-sheet in politics and diplomacy.

Addressing an audience at Airdrie, near G last week, the Rev. R. Thomson, ex-presentee of Queensferry, and formerly of Newcastle, said he thought the working men present would do well if they went in for the four eights-"Eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep, and eight shillings a day."

UNITED STATES.

How is this for Hi.-in looking over a New York daily, we notice seven marriages and nine What does the N. Y. Post think of this for divorces.

Baltimore leads even New York in the number of mall-pox cases.

In New York the prevalence of small-pox has made it the ashion to "furnigate and disinfect houses," An average of seventy-five dwellings a week are so

cared for. A FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS OF AMERICA.-Capoul, the famous tenor now in this country, writes a letter to one of his friends in Paris, a portion of which is copied in the Figuro of the 6th inst. He writes :-What a country, my dear Grevier, this America is! Rivers so wide that it is impossible to see from abore to shore, suspension bridges with either end lost in the clouds, railroads where you find good meals, good sleeping apartments, and sometimes all the rest! Immense theatres, in which your Varieties Theatro might be hid on the left wing of the stage, and hotels everywhere immense, uniting the telegraph, postoffice, book store, confectionary shop, and tobacco shop—all warmed up by innumerable steam pipes, and representing American comfort. The cookery is detestable; soups, dish and water fearfully peppered, roast beef havored with cloves and boiled potatoes, and no getting away from it. For activity, the arrangement of their steam engines, and their commerce in general, the Americans are perhaps our The splendid situation of their cities on superiors. the banks of immense navigable rivers, the richness of their coal mines aid them wonderfully. But as to art and even civilization, oh la! la! what a people! You may take the infinitely small aristocratic portion of the American people as absolutely English, for they have all the English manners and appearance; but as for the other class - the brokers, the puffists, the Barnmus, the business men-the whole commercial portion in fine, you will find among them the oddest and most American types possible. In the streets and in the hotels you will find tall fellows incessantly chewing the quid (excuse me) of friendship. They wear long goatess with moustaches, and look like indian Brahmins as soon as they get old. The peculiar characteristic is no necktie, and a big diamond in the shirt front."

JESUIT MISSIONS .- Fathers Damen, Koopmans, Converse, and Driessen, of the Society of Jesus, who opened a grand Mission at St. Peter's Church, Jersey lity, on Septuagesima Sunday, closed it on Monday of last week. Seven thousand three hundred, and more, persons received the sacraments. One hundred and thirty adults were prepared for their first communion. A considerable number of these were converts to the faith .- N. Y. Freeman.

The following bill was presented to the Board of Supervisors of Ceder county, Iowa, by an occasional dispenser of the Gospel in that vicinity : To offer-

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAT At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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tinue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars. BES The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription room

S. M. Pettengna & Co., 37 Park Row, and Gro. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

The second secon ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1872.

Friday, 8-Of the Five Wounds of Our Lord. Saturday, 9-St. Frances, W. Sunday, 10-Fourth in Lent. Monday, 11-St. John of God, C. Tuesday, 12-St. Gregory, P. C. D. Wednesday, 13—Forty Martyrs. (March 10.) Thursday, 14—Of the Foria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., the Queen went in state to return thanks for the restoration to health of her son the Prince of Wales. Her reception by the people was enthusiastic; the crowd was immense, and several accidents, some fatal, in consequence occurred. On Thursday 29th, as Her Majesty was returning from a drive, and had arrived at Buckingham Palace, a lad about 20 years of age, whose name is given as Alfred O'Connor, and who is called a Fenian, rushed up to the carriage, and holding a pistol to the Queen's head, demanded her signature to some papers he held in his left hand. He was at once knocked down by Prince Arthur, and secured by the attendants. Her Majesty manifested no emotion, but with the courage which is hereditary in her family took the whole affair very quietly. There seems to be no reason to believe that the pistol was loaded; and there is every reason to believe that the fellow was crazy, and that his is * case rather for a lunatic asylum, than for a High Treason trial. In Ireland there has been something of the nature of a riot on the arrival of the The O'Donoghue at Kerry. Stones were thrown at the Police, who however charged with bayonets on the mob, which was dispersed without any loss of life. The London Times scouts the idea of any composition on the Alabama claims. England, so it declares, will pay nothing but what she may be required to pay by the decision of the Geneva tribunal. It is reported that the Queen is about to pay a visit to Germany to her daughter the Princess Imperial.

The preliminary examination of the young man O'Connor, charged with the assault on the Queen, took place before the magistrates on Friday, and confirms our first impression that the prisoner is more fool than knave, a crack brained, half witted fellow with a hankering after notoriety. He meditated evidently no attempt on the life of the Queen, for his pistol was unloaded, and what he could have expected to accomplish by his exploit no one can tell. It is said that he is of Irish Protestant origin, and a grandson of Fergus O'Connor a noted Chartist in his day.

The famous Tichborne case seems to be approaching its close, the jury having on the 4th inst., informed the Court that they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base their verdict. This would imply that they have come to the conclusion that the claimant is an arrant

The Dominion Parliament is expected to meet for business on the 11th of next month.

THE REV. MR. RYERSON'S CATECHISM .-We have shown that even from a Protestant stand point this compilation is "sectarian," and therefore not suited for use in the Common Schools. From a Catholic point of view it is still more objectionable, as we propose to show by one or two examples.

"The Bible furnishes the only infallible rule and authoritative standard of right and wrong."-p. 66. This is false. The Church, or body commissioned by Christ Himself to teach all nutions, and with which He promised to be present all days even to the end of the world, is the only infallible rule, and authoritative standard of right and wrong-that Catholics acknowledge. It is only through its teachings that they learn that the Bible is in any sense

companied the establishment of their religion. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson next proceeds to give den reasons in proof that the Bible is the Word | causes?

inspired, or the Word of God, as well as a credi-

ble narrative of events that preceded and ac-

utterly incapable of proof is his theory of the good cause.

God. I know, he says, it is so, "just as I know that you, and not another person, have asked me this question-how do you know that the Bible is the Word of God? just as I know that thunder is the voice of God in nature, * and not that of man." He knows it is the Word of God-because he "seems to hear the

His next reason is, because uninspired men could not write such a book of themselves. This is the staple argument of Mahomedans in proof of the inspiration and divine origin of their Koran; and it is just as good in one case as in the other. Dr. Ryerson also knows that the writers of the works comprised in the Bible were inspired by God, because we cannot know the mind and will of God unless He communicate it to us: ib.; and.

because He who made man, can communicate with man in whatever manner he please!

Because the writers of the Bible professed to have been taught to do so by the Holy his right therefore to resist State interference Spirit of God. False in fact; this, as a rule, they do not profess. The writer of the biography of Christ, under the name of St. Luke, professes to assign his reasons for writing; but therein he makes no allusion to having been moved thereunto by the Holy Ghost.

Because the morals and doctrines taught in the Bible are superior to any taught by any teachers in any time or country. Leaving out of sight, that the question-what are the doctrines and morals of the Bible?-is one over which Protestants have disputed for centuries, without as yet having arrived at any conclusionwe do not see how the fact that those teachings are superior to the teachings of other men, avowedly uninspired and fallible, can prove their inspiration. Gas light is far superior to that of a tallow candle; but gas need not therefore be looked upon as a divine revelation.

Because the writers of the Bible did not write for any "private interpretation," or for selfish purposes, but for public warnings. But so also do many good men who have no pretensions to inspiration.

Because many of the predictions in the Bible have been verified by subsequent events. This would prove only the inspiration of him who prophecied; not that of those who have merely child? Dr. Ryerson says it is the parent's recorded those prophecies; neither can the fulfilment of the Old Testament Messianic prophecies (whose authenticity is questioned by a very large, and learned school in the Protestant | is Dr. Ryerson's Catechism for use in the world) prove the inspiration of the writers of Common Schools. Because it is "sectarian" the New Testament who record that fulfilment. even from a Protestant stand point; and be-

living, as well as millions of departed, Christians-men of rank, science, scholarship and statesmanship-who have testified, and do testify, that the Gospel of Jesus Christis invested with more than human power. This may be so, but it is only an amplification of the first reason assigned :-- that "I,"-Dr. Ryerson-" seem to hear the voice of God in it—the Bible." The Rev. Mr. Ryerson's subjective impressions, those of millions of other men however learned, can be no evidence to any except those who feel as they do. Besides, the question is not as to the inspiration of the 'gospel of Jesus Christ," but as to the inspiration of the men who after his disappearance from earth, professed to give not only a report of that gospel or good message, but their comments upon it, and their interpretation thereof.

And lastly, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson knows the Bible is the Word of God, because those who pretend to reject it have no certain standard of faith and morals. We may say with as much truth the same of those who reject the authority of the Church. They have no certain standard of faith and morals; they cannot after centuries of wrangling agree amongst themselves whether Christ be God, or only a creature; whether His death on the cross, were an atonement for sin, or merely a beautiful example of philanthropic self-devotion; whether marriage be indissoluble; whether a man is restricted to one wife at a time-see Lite of Luther; whether divorce be allowable, and if so under what circumstances, &c., &c., &c. The Bible alone, interpreted by private judgment, has failed to determine any of these rather important questions in faith and morals -and may therefore be fairly looked upon as incompetent to determine them, and as nover having been compiled as a rule of faith, or only infallible rule, and authoritative standard of right and wrong."

"God defend us from our friends; we can protect ourselves against our enemics," may the

. This savors more of poetry than of theology, of a dissolute Horace, than of a respectable Methodist minister—" Cœlo tonuntem credidimus Jovem regnare." In what sense we should like to know, is thunder more the "voice of God in nature," than is any other noise, great or small, produced by natural

of God; but unless it was his design to show how | believers in the inspiration of the Bible ex- | here is what we got from that most excellent claim when they have finished the perusal of and well informed paper, the New York Free- awards it. This is the very head front of the inspiration of the Bible, he had better have left the "ten reasons" above given for believing man's Journal :it alone. His advocacy does but weaken a therein. These reasons we have given fully and fairly-though we have of course abridged His tirst reason is, that he has an intuitive the worthy Doctor's platitudes; and if in these apprehension that the Bible is the Word of be all that can be said in proof of the inspiration of the Bible, the sooner we renounce belief therein, the more creditable will it be to our intelligence. Dr. Ryerson may make sceptics, with his ten reasons, but never will he make a convert or confirm a believer. There is not a Catholic child of ten years old, who would not laugh at such "reasous" as the tario puts forth in defence of the Bible; and no Catholic parent should allow his child to be taught that belief in the inspiration of the Holy Scripture rests at all upon the grounds assigned in the Catechism recommended by the Council of Public Instruction.

One thing therein is good; as where speaking of the duties of parents, Dr. Ryerson says-" The second duty of parents is the educution of their children," Now the "duties," as before God, of parents towards their children, is but another mode of expression for their " rights" as against the State. It is the duty of the parent to educate his child; it is with the discharge of that duty; it is therefore the duty of the State to abstain from doing anything which may restrict the rights of the parent; from so legislating as to compel the Catholic parent to send his child to a school against which he, in the discharge of his duties, entertains conscientious scruples; from taxing the Catholic parent for the support of such schools-since by so doing the State encroaches upon a fund which the parent would otherwise have appropriated to the giving what he deemed a suitable education to his child; and therefore to that extent imposes obstacles in the way of his discharge of his duties towards God. If " the duty of parents is the education of their children," then the School Laws of U. Canada, of the U. States, of New Brunswick, and of almost every country in the world, are t monstrous outrage upon the rights of the parent, and a sin against God. In short, when he comes to morals, even Dr. Ryerson is virtually compelled to admit our thesis-that the child, in what pertains to its education, belongs not to the State, but to the Family; not to the civil magistrate but the parent. In this, as in a nutshell is contained the entire Education Question-Whose duty is it to educate the duty; pity t'is that he does not reduce his theory to practice.

We have said enough to show how unsuited Because there are hundreds of thousands of cause its teachings are the direct contradictory of those of the Catholic Church on the all important question of the "rule of faith," Dr. Ryerson has failed, however, only where others have failed before him; and his failure is but another proof, that a Common School system of Education must totally ignore God, religion, and morals if it would avoid the rock

> THAT AGED AND VENERABLE PRIEST .-The Rev. Richard Nelson Newell, M.A., (University of Paris), L.L.D., (University of Nashville, Tenn.), whose conversion, at the age of 75 years, to the episcopalian branch of the Protestant Church was pompously announced in a recent issue of the Montreal Witness, and on the authority of a United States paper, the Baltimore American, as having occurred in St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, on Sunday the first of the Epiphany-seems to be a very mysterious sort of person indeed; closely resembling in this respect, the Mrs. Harris, to whose sayings and doings Mrs. Gamp was in the habit of constantly appealing, and whose name was the cause of the ever memorable quarrel betwixt that exemplary old lady, and Mrs. Betsy Prigg. In the very words of the latter. and much as they may astound the editor of the Witness, we say it deliberately, "we don't believe there's no such a person" as the Rev. Richard Nelson Newell, M.A .- L.L.D., &c.,

> We have carefully consulted the complete lists of the Catholic clergy on this Continent, annually published in the Catholic Directory, Almanac, and Ordo, by the Messrs. Sadlier of New York. From 1864 to 1872 no such a name as that of Newell is to be found amongst the Catholic clergy in America; and most reluctantly we have been forced to the conclusion that either our evangelical contemporary has been egregiously hoaxed; or that he has evoked the entire story about the conversion of the aged and venerable Mr. Newell out of the depths of his own moral conscioueness.

Be that as it may, the fact is that no Catholic in the United States seems to know, or to have ever heard of the man, and his conversion. until the story appeared in the Witness. We

"Will some friend in Memphis tell us about this venerable old priest?" Memphis seems a funny, and out-of-the-way place for a priest seventy-five years old to turn up, that nobody ever heard o

But we reckon the good people of the Protestant Episcopal body in Memphis have been hoaxed. Not but what there are priests vagabond from their office in the Catholic Church, and ready to fill their bellies with the husks the swine are eating. But there is a fishy smell about that M. A. of the University of Paris. That is not a title used by the French University-and graduates of the French University rarely become priests. The Episcopalian Bishop of Tennessee would be bothered to tell in what Diocese, and when this old Mr. Newell was ordained a Catholic priest. If he tries it, we will have the second looked up.

However, Rev. Geo. C. Harris' presentation is a good

enough ordination for a Protestant Episcopal minister. Old Mr. Newell is as much a "priest" as Mr. Harris, or Mr. Harris Bishop. But we will be obliged to any friend in Memphis for telling us what is known, there, of this Mr. Newell, who has never been known as a pricat on the clergy list in America, no heard of anywhere else."

Laws for the protection of property, are unpopular with both thieves, and with the receivers of stolen goods; and we can therefore well understand why the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, by cuforcing their proprietary rights over their seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, to the extent of prohibiting the Indians whom they maintain thereon, from selling wood off the said property, do give offence to those who are thereby debarred from the chance of getting cheap fuel. We can understand the annoyance to which these gentry are subjected; but we cannot find therein any excuse for the language of the Montreal Witness. He says in his issue of 26th ult, :--

"The dealings of the priests with the Indians at Lake of Two Mountains is a most scandalous instance of Rome's greed and tyranny, exercised at the

expense of these poor people." And he adds:—

"When we read of a Chief being cast into prison for cutting sticks on what he considers—(with considerable foundation in justice)—to be his own land, and utilizing his time in jail to translate the New l'estament into his native tongue, the feeling of indignation excited by such an outrageous system becomes intolerable."—16.

"Intolerable," that is to say, to those who thereby find themselves disappointed in their expectations of getting fire wood cheap, because stolen from the lands belonging to the gentlemen of the seigniory; but perfectly tolerable to honest men, and to all who desire to see the rights of property, whether vested in Catholic or Protestant, in priest or layman, proteeted by law, and respected by all.

The legal question of ownership of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains has been repeatedly adjudicated upon by the highest tribunals, and always in favor of the actual possessors, the gentlemen of the Seminary. Protestants of undoubted ability, well acquainted with the facts, and far above all suspicion of being amenable to priestly or ministerial influences-as for instance the editor of the Montreal Herald-have after a careful and crowds wherewith the streets of London were impartial review of the entire circumstances of the case, thus frankly expressed their convic- from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's; the

we have no doubt at all that the gentlemen of the Seminary are as absolutely proprietors of the Seigniory of Two Mountains, as Major Campbell, or any other Seignior is proprietor of his Seigniory."-Montreal Herald, February 26th, 1870.

Now such being the case, it is a gratuitous and unwarranted assumption on the part of the Witness to allege that the Indians who cut and try to sell fire wood-(for their own use the Indians are at liberty to take what wood they want)-off the property of the Seminary, have good reasons for believing the land to be their own. And even were there, which there is not, room for any reasonable doubts on the matter. the Indians would not be thereby justified in taking the law into their own hands; and appropriating to themselves that which the law decides to be vested in another party. Because I claim my neighbor's property; because I think that if justice were done, it would be adjudicated mine, I have not, so long as the law decides in favor of the actual possessor, any right to exercise proprietary rights thereon; and should I, in defiance of law, attempt to exercise such imagined rights, law would most justly visit me with punishment; and the public opinion of the civilised world would approve even though I should seek, like another Bunyan, to beguile the hours of my imprisonment by translating the New Testament, or any other religious work.

All this is so obvious that we should marve at the wrath of our evangelical contemporary at the restrictions placed by the Seminary on the cutting for sale, of wood on its property, did we not remember the close connection that necessarily subsists betwixt thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; so that if the trade of one be interfered with, the profits of the others are greatly curtailed. For be it remembered that, with their usual liberality, the gentlemen of the Seminary allow the Indians whom they have located, and harbor on their lands, to take therefrom what wood is necessary to them, for building, fencing, or fuel; but the | The Society has just held its anniversary meet-Seminary does not allow the said Indians to cut wood for sale on land which is undoubtedly fashion of its sister evangelical Societies; and have applied for information on the subject, and as absolutely its own property, as is the landed from these we learn that for the year just ended,

property of any other holder to whom the law offending of the Seminary.

A French priest, the Rev. M. Michaud, and who officiated as vicar, or, as we would say in England, as curate or assistant to the Parish priest of the Madeleine in Paris, has broken away from the Catholic Church, and proposes to set up on his own hook, at No. 74 Boulevard de Neuilly. Here, if he can raise necessary funds, he intends to run a church of his own; to dispense religious instruction, the sacraments, and means of grace generally, to all who will honor him with their custom. Attendance regular, and all orders promptly at-

The cause for this opposition to the Catholie Church with Pius IX at its head, that M. Michaud assigns, is the late action of the General Council of the Vatican, in defining the Pope's infallibility. This M. Michaud does not approve of; and so, being infallible, we suppose, himself, though the Pope is not he intends to start this opposition concern, whereby he hopes, with the assistance of his many friends and patrons, to drive his rival off the field entirely. Though it is not yet announced, we expect that he will try to enter into partnership with Messrs Dollinger & Co. in Germany : and so joined together the firm may be able to do a good stroke of business in the religious line. In the mean time, he has fitted up an altar with all requisite fixings in his own bed-room: and has hung out his shingle, informing the public that he is ready to baptize, marry, and administer the sacraments on the most reasonable terms to, all who may please to patronize him. and forsake the rival establishment of Mgr. the Archbishop of Paris over the way.

This is the news which is filling the heartsof many sound Protestants with extreme joy .-Their songs of triumph are premature, however, as soon the result will show. The Catholie Church has had greater defections to record than that of the members of the new firm, dealers in heresy, MM. Dollinger, Michaud & Co.; and she has somehow or other-perhaps the presence of Our Lord has had something to do with it-contrived to get along without

THANKSGIVING .- To return thanks to the Lord for having spared the life, and restored to health the heir apparent to the throne, was an appropriate recognition of the divine sovereign ty, which every one, whether Catholic or Protestant, must approve of. It must be looked upon as an outward profession of a national belief in Christianity.

But apart from its religious aspect,-and considered solely from a political point of view. -there was in the events of Tuesday, 27th of last month, much to rejoice the hearts of all loyal subjects, and lovers of their country. The encumbered as the Procession wended its way deafening shouts of the assembled thousands; the roar of the people as their Queen came in sight-were proofs whose force no frothy declamations of rabid demagogues can weaken, of the loyalty of the mass of the people of England; of their attachment to those principles of Government which happily still prevail amongst them, and to which, under God, they are indebted for the liberties that they enjoy. and their immunity from the corruption of democratic rule. Men like Sir Charles Dilke may spout what fustian they please; they were all fully answered, and abundantly refuted by the loud spontaneous eries of "God Save the Queen," which, on the day of thanksgiving, burst out irrestrainable from millions of English lips, and free English hearts. Thank God! the country is yet loyal at core.

Throughout the country the day was observed as a holiday; and everywhere the demonstrations were such as to assure us that the lothsome cancer of demogracy has as yet made but little serious inroads on the body politie; and that the unsightly blotches which appear in some places, may yet by a course of judicious treatment, be entirely removed. The Prince of Wales with his wife, assisted at the ceremony; and we hope that he noted well the symptoms, and has learned the secret of his royal mother's well deserved popularity. If he would preserve his people's love, he must, like his mother, deserve it.

The evangelical sects appeal to the number of bibles and tracts by them sold, distributed, or otherwise disposed of, in proof of the progress their opinions are making in Catholic communities. With more of logical force do the members of an advanced Protestant sect, whose head quarters are in Belgium, and whose members style themselves the Society of Free-Thinkers, point to the increasing number of civil or irreligious funerals, and of civil marriages, in proof of the progress that their opinions are making. ing, and published its annual report-after the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 8, 1872.

those of the preceding year. From these statistics there can be no doubt that the Prostatistics of the social scale; instead in family, ashamed of him, sent him out to this testant Free-Thinkers are going a head in family, ashamed of him, sent him out to this Belgium; but it by no means follows that because some thousands of bibles and tracts have been got rid of by the evangelical Societies in the Course of a year, therefore a proportionate number of souls have been gathered into the Holy Protestant Church. Many causes are in operation which account for the demand for these bibles and tracts. As waste paper they are invaluable; they come handy to the grocer for wrapping up his goods; and the binding is made to subserve many useful purposes. But when on his death-bed a man or woman deliberately refuses the services of religion over his or her body, we have strong assurance of the reality of the moribund's Protestantism.

We find a rather good story in a late number of the Montreal Witness, copied from the Christian Banner, illustrative of the effects of ministerial flirtations. Marrying clergymen, doing the amiable to the pretty young ladies of their several congregations, on coming out of church, often mar, it seems, the effects of their eloquent sermons in the pulpit. Here is the story :--

Minnie, a pretty young lady, was "deeply interested" by a solemn sermon, "full of the love of Jesus, and carnest in invitation to sinners," from Mr. W. "Her soft brown eyes were veiled, and tears trembled on the lashes." was to be hoped that pretty Miss Minnie, was a brand snatched from the burning.

Unfortunately, so the story proceeds:-6 On our way home, the minister joined us. He like every other man who met her, was charmed by Minnie. Her graceful ways, and bright looks were very fascinating." Mr. W., throwing off the minister, his pulpit solemnity, and love of Jesus, abandoned himself to the influences of pretty Minnie's soft brown eyes; who also, for her part, soon forgot the sermon. whilst, with attentive ears, she was drinking in the sweet compliments and soft whispered nothings of the man of God. The consequence was that, the next day, she expressed her conviction that the minister's preaching was all buncombe, or, as she more elegantly expressed it, "all for effect." Thus, the story concludes, "the minister himself had made his arrow useless. It was a lost opportunity." The moral seems to as to be, that evangelical men, after preachgirls on coming out of church.

"We are sorry to find that nearly all the Quebec papers misunderstand the Catholic case in New runswick. They think only of Separate Schools as they exist in the Upper Provinces, and argue as if the Catholics of New Brunswick complain only of the withdrawal of the special grants they received they would understand that our School system, as it existed under the law of 1858, was a Denominational system, not providing at all their neglect of vaccination. for the establishment of Separate Schools; but providing that the ordinary public schools may be Catholic or Protestant, Episcopalian or Baptist or Methodist, &c., as the circumstances of each district warmited; that in hundreds of instances those schools were strictly Catholic schools, in which the Catholic Catechism was taught, and Catholic books were used by the classes, and Catholic devotions were pactised; as other schools were Protestant, in which the Bible was regularly read. A conscience clause is the law protected the minorities attending such Catholic or Protestant schools. In all the French districts the class books used in the schools were the same that are used in the Catholic schools of the Province of Quebec. Special grants were required in the towns because the law-defective in this repect-did not properly provide for the support of large graded schools such as are desirable wherever they can be maintained. The schools aided by those grants were the only Separate Schools Catholics had; but they had hundreds of Catholic schools on the ordinary school establishment."—St. John Free-

The above extract from our respected contemporary puts the New Brunswick School argument of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is true, that before the Confederation, there was no Separate School law in New Brunswick; but this was so, because the system of schools by law established, was a denominational system-a system securing to Catholics, Catholic schools; and to Protestants of the various branches, each their own schools, in which their respective religious systems were taught to the pupils. For this fair system, just alike to all, the New Brunswick legislature has substituted the Common School system, under which a provision for Separate Schools becomes a necessity, if the status in quo before Confederation is to be maintained. We still entertain hopes that the matter will be brought under the cognisance of the Federal authori-

The depths of moral and social degradation, to which the beastly habit of drinking may in time sink a man, are shown in the tragic end habitual visitor to the Recorder's Court—the Comte de Santos, who died on the night of Sunday, the 25th ult., in the Montreal jail, to which he had been committed whilst suffering under an attack of delirium tremens.

The deceased was a member of an old and Filii et Filia; Regina Cak. The cost of Wales.

the numbers of funerals and marriages from noble family in France. He made a good this musical periodical is but small, and it well THE HISTORY OF THE WHISKEY VENDER. the numbers of functions of which all religious, or super- course of studies at College, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of our Catholic education of the celebration of the celebration of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of our Catholic education of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of our Catholic education of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of our Catholic education of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of our Catholic education of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college, but in an evil hour deserves the attention of the college at t the celebration of which the celebration of our stitions rites had been eliminated, were double took to drinking absinthe, and other deadly tional institutions in Canada. sunk lower and lower in the social scale; his

but more inveterate; nevertheless, he found a woman to marry him. Sinking lower and lower, day by day, he at last turned up in Montreal, where, from his constant appearance before the Recorder's Court, he soon became quite a notorious character. All traces of the gentleman were effaced; and almost every week there was to be seen standing in the dock, a filthy, emaciated sot, prematurely old, arraigned for being drunk in the streets. This was De Santos, a gentleman by birth. So for a long time it went on with him, till some months ago he was received into the Hotel Dieu, from whence he was transferred to the jail, and thence to the pauper's grave, unwept, unhonored. The sad history of this man should be taught in every School, as a warning against the danger of intoxicating liquors.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. - In the House of Lords, on the 13th ult., the nature of the Alabama claims was put in a strong and very clear light by Lord Redesdale, who thus stated the case :-

A and B being in partnership, conjointly sue C for injury by him done to the firm. (pleads, and proves, that in all the matters complained of, B was actually working with him. Agreat impression had been produced, and it Such a plea, proven, would in any Court of Law be a complete answer to the demands of the firm A & B, and would render the recovery by them of any damages from the defendant C impossible.

Now, argued Lord Redesdale, this is exactly, and in every respect, a fair representation of the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States, in this suit instituted by the latter for damages inflicted by the former. The claims are made by a body politic, or firm, of which the Northern and Southern States are actually partners; and the injuries complained of, and for which damages are asked, were done with the consent of, and conjointly with, the Southern States, one of the members of the very firm now claiming damages. The only valid rejoinder that we can see to the plea put in by Lord Redesdale, is this:-That the Southern States do not constitute a bona fide member of the firm; that they are not really in partnership with the Northern States; but are ing solemn sermons, should not flirt with the by force of arms coerced, merely, into an appearance of partnership.

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of interments for the week ending Saturday last was 139; there were 35 fatal cases of small-pox, of which only one occurred amongst the Protestin aid of their schools in some of the cities and aut community. The disease is chiefly amongst they will be startled to find that numbers of the se French Canadians, and this probably because of same villages are full of misery and of sin—that

> The French Canadian Catholies at St. Albans have determined to creet a magnificent church in that city.

We beg to inform our friends in the Counties of Huron and Perth, Ont., that Mr. Laurence Murphy of Carronbrook will pay those places a visit in the interest of the TRUE WITNESS. We hope he will be kindly received by those who wish well to the TRUE WITNESS, and that attentive audience. Indeed, considering the inclethey will assist him in his efforts to advance its

MR. JOHN MITCHEL ON "HOME RULE."-The editor of the Irish Citizen in the United States has but a poor opinion of Home Rule,

"Home Rule" as the phrase is now used means little or nothing. Humbug is an ugly word, but really Question in its true light, and disposes of the there is no other which adequately expresses the nature of the movement which Maguire of Cork and Isaac Butt are new "arranging" with one another to possess themselves of, and then to sit down upon

> LOTTERY IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOPRIO OF THREE RIVERS. - The drawing of prizes in the foregoing Lottery will take place in all respects according to the conditions announced, with the exception however of a few days postponement, necessitated by preliminaries. Consequently, it will take place on Monday, the 11th inst. It will then require probably some weeks to prepare the four thousand letters, informing winners of what latives, as manifested in the large amounts of money chance may have awarded them, after which the result will be made known to the public.

ED. LING, Pr., Secretary. Three Rivers, March 2nd, 1872.

PETERS' CATHOLIC CHOIR-March, 1872. Broadway, New York, No. 599 .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of this excellent compilation; its pieces are well selected, and are of a well-known character in Montreal, and an as follows :—De Profundis; Ave Regina; he visits St. Catherines. Christe Sanctorum ; To Joseph Celebrent ; Angelus Domini; Ave Maria; O Sacrum Convivium ; Vexilla Regis ; Hosana Filio be constructed at River John and clsewhere. David, Sanctus and Pueri Hebraurum; Stabat Mater: Spohr; Tantum Ergo; O of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW-January, 1872. Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The great organ of the liberal Branch of the In America the vile habit of drinking became Protestant Church, has come to hand, and as usual its articles are remarkable for the force and crudition that they display, and which entitle it to rank as the foremost of the Protestant periodicals of the British Empire. The contents of the current number are as under: 1. Greek Tragedy and Euripides; 2. The Geographical Distribution of Animals and Plants; 3. The Political Disabilities of Women; 4. The First Earl of Shaftesbury; 5. The Development of Belief; 6. The Government and the Education Act; 7. A Theory of Wages; S. Contemporary Literature.

> THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF Jesus-March, 1872. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

For the young we know no better periodical than this. It breathes the spirit of devotion to that Sacred Heart pierced by the lance for our transgressions whose name it bears .-Warmly we can recommend it to all fathers of

THE CANADIAN CENSUS OF 1871. - This is a short pamphlet with the signature of J. C. Tache; and contains a well written but temperate rejoinder to the strictures of Mr. Harvey criticisms upon the lately taken census.

We copy from the Montreal Witness the subjoined remarks up on the actual moral condition of the land of the "open bible." Catholies have been saying much the same kind of thing for years :--

The controversy on Disestablishment has called attention to the state of society in the rural parish s of England. Its heatherism would be simply incredible were it not confirmed by the Blue-Books and unimpeachable personal testimony. The descriptions they furnish serve to recall those passages of wonderful power in that ablest of John Foster's essays on "The Evils of Popular Ignorance. It can hardly excite surprise that reformers think it high time for a Church Establishment that, with princely endowin ints, has suffered such a state of things to exist for centuries, to give an account of her stewardship. Yet the reports from which we shall proceed to quot were not made with reference to the Establishment question; they were for other purposes. They are the reports of a "Commission on the employment of children, young persons and women in Agriculture, and the greater part of the testimony was furnished by clargemen of the Established Church. A correspondent of the Christian Union gives this summary of them :

The inquiry relates first to their physical condition. and then to their intelligence and morals as affected by it. Of the results, the Nonconformist says:

We shall be surprised if the epitome of the contents of these Blue-books which we now present does not excite in the minds of our readers feelings of astonishment, as well as of deep concern. They, in common with the rest of the community, have be a so misled by poets, by painters, and even by politicians, who have associated the English village with ideas of beauty and of comparative innocence, that the Parliament together for 11th April. many of the inhabitants are sunk to the lowest depths of physical wretchedness and moral degradation, and that any 'intelligent foreigner' who may resort to these volumes for information respecting the actual condition of a large part of civilized and Christian England, will find in them facts calculated to make an Englishman hold down his head with a sense of

MR. MATTHEW RYAN IN WESTERN CANADA. The following from the St. Catherines Daily Times is a tribute of which any public man in the Domi-

nion might be proud:—
Mr. Ryan delivered his lecture last night at the St. Patrick's Temperance Hall to a large and very mency of the weather, Mr. Ryan's countrymen showed their appreciation of the lecturer's visit by turning out in large numbers to hear him. Nor were they disappointed. Mr. Ryan is a fine specimen of the intellectual Irishmen. His appearance is prepossessing and his voice, though not sonerous, is yet distinct and pleasing. He is not the orator, but rather the clem-headed and thinking advocate. The style of his lecture was chaste, and his language looking at it from his point of view, was moderate. The matter was such as no intelligent student of Irish history could find fault with ; and the arguments drawn therefrom found a ready response in the minds and feelings of his countrymen listening to him. There was no attempt at excitement, no extravagance, no bombast. He noticed the commercial wrongs which his country suffered from the vaunted rivalry of England; he showed the advantages which his country enjoyed, geographically, for great commercial progress, and accounted for its failure by reciting those proscriptive, restrictive laws which the jealousy and power of England enabled it to enforce. He alluded with evident pride to the very decided commercial progress which Ireland made from 1782 to 1799 when she enjoyed a free constitution, and drew from it an argument for " Home Rule." He dwelt upon the advantages of Home Rule in the United States, Canada and Australia; and descanted on the ability, aptitude and success which marks the history of Irishmen in all these countries. Nor was the love of the Irish for home, friends and resent over the seas, forgotten. He recounted the advantages of wealth to any people, and commended the Savings Banks with great propriety and force, and lastly urged the blessings of Temperance to them

as a people.

Altogether Mr. Ryan's lecture cannot fail to be of great practical utility to his countrymen. Indeed this seemed to be his purpose to be more useful than showy; for all those swelling and pompous boastings, which men are apt to indulge in when lecturing to their countrymen were ignored, and industry, temperance and loyalty decidedly inculated. We shall be glad to hear Mr. Ryan whenever

Shiphuilding has received quite an impetus in Pictou County, N.S., and several large vessels are to

A proclamation is to be issued inviting the people

of shame and corruption, of cruelty, crime and

He takes the glow of health from the cheek, and places there the reddish hue of the wine-cup. He takes the lustre from the eye, and makes it dim and blood-shot.

He takes beauty and comeliness from the face, and caves it ill-shapen and bloated,

He takes strength from the limbs, and makes them reak and tottering. He takes firmness and clasticity from the steps,

and makes them faltering and treacherous He takes vitality from the blood, and tills it with oison and the seeds of disease and death. He takes the impress of manhood from off the

face, and leaves the marks of sensuality and brutish-He bribes the tongue to madness and cursing. He turns the hands from deeds of usefulness, to

ecome instruments of brutality and murder. He breaks the ties of friendship, and plants seed

of camity. He makes a kind indulgent father a brote, a tyrant,

a murderer. He transforms the loving mother into a very field of brutish incarnation.

He takes luxuri s from off the table and compels men to cry on account of famine and beg for bread. He strips backs of broadcloth and silk and clothes them with rags.

He takes away acres, and gives not even a decent burial-place in death.

He crowds our courts and tills to overflowing our

penitentiaries and houses of correction. He peoples poor-houses and straitens us for room in our insane asylums. He fills the world with tears and anguish with

the poor and helpless, with wretchedness and want. These are a few of the works done by the whiskey seller. - Irish Canadian.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Ann O'Neill, daughter of Mr. Thomas O'Neill, Fitzroy, has graduated with the highest honors under the Sisters of the Congregation, Notre Dame, Ottawa. We also learn with much pleasure that she has since gone published in the Canadian Monthly, and his to Montreal to cuter the novitiate preparatory to becoming one of the members of said Congregation.

MDLLE, ROSA D'ERINA .- MdHe, Rosa D'Evina received an engagement from the ladies of the Congregation Convent, Ville Maria, to give a matinee fore the young ladies of that Institution. The performance was given on Wednesday, 28th ult., at 2 p.m., in the Grand Hall of the Convent, greatly to the delight of the foir scholars. MdHe, D'Erina left this city, the following evening for Quebec, where she will give one or two concerts.

In our own city most of the Protestant Churches are in the section known as Beaver Hall. These Arks of Safety take no steerage passengers, Apostles would stand a poor chance with them, fishermen, tax-collectors, carpenter's sons, &c., &c. Their only beatitude is-Blessed are the rich, for they shall inherit Heaven. But now that the State has acknowledged the outcasts their souls also may be thought worth saving .- Northern Journal.

WATERING MILE -It is stated that on Sunday evening last a milkman was observed to drive up a new street, take out his milk cans, and put snow into each, and then drive off as fast as possible.

It is rumoured that an English company has purchased the Quebec and Gosford Railroad, and that arrangements are in progress to extend the read to Lake St. John.

Active preparations are being made to commence the work of construction of the North Shore Railroad, the building contract being now signed. The energy displayed in preparing the contract has already increased the value of estate, at Ouvhee, in some instances to as much as 50 per cent,

Count rfeit half-Johar pieces are at present circulating in Totonto

Lord Kimberley has telegraphed an official notice to Lord Lisgar of the outrage upon the Queen, The Can of a Gazette contains a proclamation calling

THE TRAGEDY IN P. E. ISLAND-FOUR PERSONS Poisonen ve Stevennine.—The papers by the last Price list on application, mail from Prince Edward's Island confirm the story of the poisoning of four persons, and give the following particulars :- One of the most shocking imgedies that has ever fallen to our lot to record, in this Colony, occurred at Tracadio Sandhills, or Donaldston, on Saturday last. Three young lads named respectively, Ellis, McIsane, and McDonald, picked up, near the gate of John Allen McDonald, a black bottle centaining some kind of a fluid, and partly imbedded in the snow. There were not more than three or four glasses in the bottle altogether, and believing it to be some ordinary spiritious liquor, each of the parties mentioned partook of a small quantity. There being still some left, the bottle was given to Ellis to take home. He did so, when Mrs. Ellis partook of about a tablespoonful of the fluid. She remarked that it tasted very bad. She gave her small child a small quantity at the same time. In a short while they all took sick, and Mrs. Ellis and her son died in great agony. Melsaac and McDonald were also taken ill, and died in a similar way. Dr. Brine was called in, but his services were unavailing, except in the case of the youngest Ellis, whose life is not despaired of. A coroner's inquest, presided over by Dr. Jenkins, was held on the bodies on Monday, when the above facts were elicited, and a verdict returned in accordance therewith, coupled with the additional facts that the liquor drank was strychnine, mixed with spirits. There was enough poison, in the opinion of medical men, to have killed forty people. How it came to be placed where it was found or with what object, are mere matters of speculation at present. It is a sad affair, and Half plunges in gloom the whole community where it

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

New York, J. Martin, \$2.50; Winchester, J. W. Buckley, 3.75; St. Anicet, F. W. Higgins, 1; Lachine Rev. Peres Oblats, 4; Island Pond, Vt, F. Moreau, 2; Almonte, P. Burke, 25c; Golffield M. Quinn, 2 Panmure, P. Whelan, 2; Springford, G. Furlong, 2 Smithville, T. McKeough, 1; St. Stephen, N. B., J E. Flaherty, 15; Point St. Charles, Mrs. Cronshaw, 1 : Point Claire, L. McNab, 2 : South Douro, Rev. D. O'Connell, 2; Perth, P. Ryan, 4; East Dunham, W. Kerley, 2.

Per J. Gillies-Goderich, B. Seymour, 8; Dr. McDougall, 8; Rev. B. Boubat, 3.50; P. Nolan, 1 P. O'Den, 1; Scaforth, P. Markey, 3; Carronbrooke Rev. J. Murphy, 6; J. Kidd, 4; L. King, 1; Mitchell, J. Prendible, 5; L. Bennett, 2; Stratford, J. P. O'Higgins, 10; Very Rev. Dean Criman, 2; St. Mary's,

Rev. Mr Kilroy, 2.
Per E. Reilly, Charlottelown, P.E.I.—Souris, J.
Mullaly, 3.50; Miscouche, J. Gillis, 4; East Point,
J. J. Beaton, 2; Mount Stewart, A. McDonald, 2. Per J. McGuire, Cobourg-B. Lilly, 2; Grefton, F.

Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills-D. McDonald.

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DAST CHANCE IN AID OF MERCY HOSPITAL -\$150,000 in 3000 cash prizes-\$50,000 Gold coin the highest prize. To be drawn in open public at Omaha, 28th March, 1872, by sworn Commissioners. This charitable enterprise is sanctioned and endorsed by the Governor and best business men of the State. Tickets \$3 each or 4 for \$10.

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JOHN RYAN, Sec. Treas, HEMMINGFORD, ONT.

JOHN BURKE, President,

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the" Canada Guarantee and Investment Association." Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

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N B .- All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December and 20th of March. Defaulters after to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, one week from the first of a term will not be allowed

President of the College.

Toronto, March. 1. 1872.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of JOSEPH NAPOLEON DUHAMEL,

Grocer, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate 10 me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at

his place of business, 55 Visitation, Cor. Lagauchetiere St., in Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE,

Interim Assignee. Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The proceedings in the French National Assembly have not been important. The election of M. Rouher causes great annoyance to the Government, and the nearly unanimous vote of the Corsican soldiers in his favour is regarded as significant. The Right Centre party in the Chamber has prepared a scheme for a Monarchical Government which has been approved by the Comte de Paris, and which is to be submitted to the Comte de Chambord.

The rising of the siege is not to be mentioned at present in the Assembly.

Prince de Joinville has been re-instated in his rank as Admiral in the Navy and the Duke D'Annale in his military rank as General.

The Committee of the Assembly reported in favour of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes.

The Imperialists especially are divided into two parties—those who are in favour of the restoration of the Emperor, led by Rouher; those who desire a Regency, led by Duvernois. This division is taking a very marked form, from which I gather that they consider action to be imminent, and are quarrelling among themselves as to the individual who is to be the object of it. My own impression is that the Emperor at present possesses more partisans than his son. - Times Correspondent.

Yesterday at the Church of St. Sulpice the as the latter does, to the Materialistic party in worshipped. M. Jules Simon, therefore, was Minister of Public Worship, expressed their opinion of the whole proceeding by hosting and yelling at the Nuncio, the Archbishop, the Bishop, and the Minister. This demonstration was met by counter-cheers, and there was quite an exciting scene between the politicians who are in favour of a Church, and of a religion of love and charity to all men, and the politicians but has also refused to acknowledge them as legitiwho are against a Church, and in favour of mate Bishops, and goes on considering the chapters liberty, equality, and fraternity with all men. as legal representatives of the Episcopal power. The former seem to have earried the day, the Sindaco of Cremona asked the Chapter to choose

THE MILITARY IN PARIS. - According to the Gaulois, attacks upon soldiers are becoming more frequent at Paris, and several persons that he did not know anything about the new Bihave been arrested during the last few days for shop, as he had not submitted his Bulls to the Royal uttering threats and insults. In order to prevent | exequatur. Similar things took place in other dioquarrels during the Carnival soldiers have been ceses. Now, the new Bishops cannot submit their Bulls to the exequatur for various reasons. Istly. prohibited from frequenting ball-rooms. On Because, that would acknowledge in the Govern-Saturday two soldiers of a calvary regiment ment a right which it has not, and entitle it to restationed at Roquencourt were thrown into the ject some nominations and accept others. 2ndly.— Seine and drowned. Another man belonging to an infantry regiment was dreadfully beaten at Boulogne, and was left insensible in a bystreet of that village. Near Suresne an artilleryman was stripped and tied up to a tree, when Bishops on taking possession of their dioceses, he was subjected to cruel violence. Even in wrote a letter to the Minister of Worship, announcing Paris itself," adds the Gaulois. "our soldiers, | four persons who poured out a torrent of abuse | mate office. Their letters had no answer, and they upon him, but he escaped from his persecutors were indirectly summoned to send their Bulls, which by returning to his barracks at the Chateau of Milan, whose editor is M. Bonghi, the author of d'Eau.

the massacre of the Dominicans of Arccuil commenced to-day. Although, owing doubtless to the comparative obscurity of the victims, this crime excited less sensation than the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and his fellow hostages, it is, in some respects, even more horrible and vile. Although the Archbishop had never done the Communists any injury, and was in every way a perfectly innocent, inoffensive hostage, in whom even his murderers could find no graver fault than that he was a priest. still they were not under any special obligations to him. But the Dominicans of Arceuil had proved themselves fully entitled not merely to the forbearance, but even to the grateful consideration of the Communists by the devotion with which they had Versaillais. Theirs was the only priestly order which had ventured, or, indeed, been allowed to remain in Paris under the reign of the Commune, and been so far appreclated as to secure them from any serious molestation, not withstanding the ferocious indignation which the very sight of a priest excited in the more fanatical of the Federes. But as the people will not forget to do what they can for the fighting grew fiercer and fiercer, and the crash of the Commune became imminent, even these services could not make the Federes forget that their benefactors were marked down for slaughter, and were afforded to the enemies of the Church. carried off prisoners to Fort Bicetre on the shameless pretext that they had set fire to some barracks in order to give a signal to the Versaillais. Their to a horrible death the wounded men whom they which, as we hope, will not be long in coming. had long devotedly nursed. At first their establishment was not plundered. The usual farce of affix-Bishops asking them to support the Count de Chaming seals to the doors of the rooms which contained | bord for ruler of France. the more valuable portion of their effects was formally gone through, but the prisoners themselves were at once stripped of all the property they happened to have about them. On the 24th May-tive days after their imprisonment—the farce of the seals was considered to have lasted long onough, and the house of the Dominicans itself was broken into, and rapidly that at first the unfortunate prisoners almost hoped that in the confusion of a panic they had been forgotten. But at the last moment their cells rifles, and they were ordered to follow their gaolers Two of the prisoners had already contrived to escape, and another had just time to exchange his

already falling fast, and, in the midst of the alarm which this occasioned, the disguised priest, his costume attracting no special attention, was able to escape and join the regular troops. The rest were led to the Mairie of the 13th Arrondissement, followed by the hootings and execuations of a furious crowd. There the corpse of a National Guard, just shot for having murdered his officer, was paraded before A shower of shells soon making this place of confinement untenable, the victims were hurried off to the prison of the 9th section, on the Boulevard d'Italie, which had become the central point of a desperate resistance a outrance, all the requisite arrangements having been made to burn down the adjoining manufactory des Gobelins. This was about 10 o'clock in' the morning. Some three hours later the prisoners were again dragged out, and an attempt was made to force them to take rifles and fight at a neighboring barricade. One of them had the courage to remonstrate, and urge that he and his fellows were infirmiers, whose sacred duty it was to save life, not to take it, and that, though they were ready enough to go to the barricade under fire, and look after the Federal killed and wounded, they must resolutely refuse to fight for them. Owing apparently to an altercation between the warders of the gaol and the National Guards, the remonstrance produce its effect, and the prisoners returned to their cells. But they seem, nevertheless, to have made up their minds for the worst, and to have passed the few hours of life left them in prayer, confession, and mutual exhortations to prepare to meet death with courage. It was not long in coming. At 4 o'clock their names were called over, and with a calm farewell to the fellow-prisoners they left behind, and with the brief and touching appeal, "Priez pour nous," they stepped for the last time into the open day, Two ranks of Federes were drawn up, awaiting them in the prison court, and conspicuous among the men were two young women in male dress. The murderers deliberately loaded their rifles in presence of their victims, and then ordered them to go out of Bishop of Belley was consecrated, and the Papal the prison gate "one by one, and run." As they Nuncio, Monseigneur Chigi, the Archbishop of did so, volley after volley was fired at them, and of Paris, and in his capacity of Minister of Public 1 20 12 dropped to the ground; but eight, strange to Worship, M. Jules Simon, assisted. Belonging, say, contrived to escape, though closely pursued by a savage mob and under a shower of random shots. Some were compassionately taken into houses, the State, he is supposed, from the extremely others reached the Versaillais lines. Of the 12 who impartial manner in which he must be enabled fell, some were only wounded, and, according to the to regard the Deity, to be peculiarly fitted to evidence of an eye-witness, these were butchered superintend the manner in which he should be with revolting cruelty, accompanied by still more revolting outrages by the mob, both men and women, who had been all day clamouring for their blood. present to see the Bishop properly consecrated. It does not appear whether it was from indiscipline, A mob came too, and, unable to take the or impatience, or the devilish desire to get sport out philosophic and dispassionate view of the of the last agonies of the victims, that the Communists adopted this strange form of massacre, instend of the quasi-military execution accorded on the previous day to the hostages of La Roquette .- Times Cor., 8th ult.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Italian Government has not only refused to give to the new Bishops appointed by the Pope the temporalities and their own palaces, When the Capitular-Vicar of Cremona, Tosi, died, without actually coming to blows. — Times a new vicar. The Chapter replied that a month ago the new Bishop, duly elected and consecrated, had presented his Bulls to the Chapter, taking public possession of his church, and had exercised all the acts of his ministry. The Sindaco Tavoletti replied, Because the legitimacy of the Government is extremely doubtful in many parts of Italy, and can in no case be admitted in the Pontineal States. Ordly. It would be an implicit acceptation of the Guarantees, which the Holy Father will never accept. All the to him in a most civil way that, in the consistory Parisian rabble. Yesterday, in the Rue de la that no objection would be made to their taking this season of the year, when farmers are beginning Douane, an infantry soldier was followed by possession of their sees, and exercising their legitithe Guarantee law, says clearly that the Govern-THE MASSACRE OF THE DOMINICASS .- The trial of ment will never give up the residences or any the Communist prisoners, accused of participation in stipend to the new Bishops, nor accept the nominations to vacant parishes, nor give to the new curates either house or stipends until the Bishops and the Roman See have submitted to the Government .-And the article ends with this iniquitous dilemma: -Either the Catholic Church in Italy will stand this severe test, and so we shall have clear proof that it does not need any support from the Government-which had taken all its properties-or, the test will prove too severe, and the stubborn, obstinate Roman See, and the Bishops and clergy will finally be obliged to surrender, and the Catholie Church will receive such a humiliation as will never be forgotten. The official Opinione yesterday says exactly the same thing. The Voce della Verita replies, that it is true that in many states Catholics nursed the men wounded in fighting against the support their elergy; but, firstly, that the people in other countries are not ruined by taxation as in Italy; secondly, that in Italy the alms of the people to the elergy will be taxed and diminished, as is now up to the last few days their humane services had the case with the stipend of the Mass; thirdly, that under such a Government it would be impossible to establish a system of trustees under such legislapoor destitute clergy. The gratification of seeing the Pope and the Bishops kneeling down before the Italian Government to receive alms will never be

Rome.-The Holy Father's health is now perfectly re-established, and he resumed his daily walks in the garden on Tuesday last. Daily visitors are filling courageous efforts to extinguish the flames were the halls of the Vatican, and deputations of old acknowledged even by the Communist leader who | Catholics of Rome as well as foreigners are continual. arrested them, and it was also evident that, as the According to a rumour, an Encyclical of great imbarracks adjoined their own ambulance, they could portance is expected in a few days. The creation of not have fired them without the risk of consigning the Cardinals seems to be put off to a better time,

The Pope has addressed a letter to the French

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has stated that the relations between the believers in and opponents of Papal Infullibility, or the Old and New Catholics, is occupying its attention.

GERMANY.

property of various kinds, amounting in all to about Prince Bismarck has reiterated his belief that the 80,000f., carried off. On the next day, the rapid ap-Catholic hierarchy in Germany is opposed to the na-Prince Bismarck has reiterated his belief that the proach of the Versailles troops made Fort Bicetre tional unity, and therefore he adheres to his detertoo hot for the Federes, and they began to decamp so mination to deprive it of its former influence over education. The occasion of this speech was a motion by Herr Windhorst, a Hanoverian deputy, on the subject of the recent suppression of the Catholic were burst open with blows from the butt-ends of department in the Ministry of Public Worship and instruction. This department, according to Prince Bismarck, had become less an instrument of the State and more an instrument of the Church, than priestly for a layman's dress, a stratagem which heretofore; and he considers that the establishment saved his life. As they were being hurried roughly of a nunciature at Berlin would be a far preferrible along, they came to an open spot near the Champ method of negotiation with the Catholic Church,

consulted the King on this point. He found, how-ever, that there was so much dislike to the idea, both in exalted quarters and among the public, that he was obliged to abandon it. As to the present conflict between Church and State, Prince von Bismarck declares that the law as it now stands prevents authority being given to a Bishop to revoke any public functionary: a collision, therefore, be-tween the State law and the law of the Church "as it has now been brought to perfection," was inevitable and the solution of this difficulty is a matter for legislation, and one which the new Minister of Public Worship will take in hand. This is very well, as far as the declared intention goes; but Prince Bismarck must be aware that not only now, but in all the past history of Christendom, the same conflict would always have been likely to arise, so long as a teacher of religion was held to be a State functionary, irremovable by ecclesiastical authority. In the Braunsberg case, the Bishop of Ermeland has just addressed to the Ministeran admirable rejoinder to Herr von Muhler's last statement

Persecution in Russia.—We hear that Russia is going on transporting or exiling priests. The Abbo Dzicanicki, Dean of Grodno, and the Abbe Szumowski, a parish priest, have been lately exiled.

Ohio and Illinois find the temperance law (the same in each State) not wholly successful. Petitions have been introduced in the Legislature for the repeal of the provision which makes the liquorclier liable in damages to the wife or family of the drunkard, on the ground that great frauds are being perpetrated under conspiracy of husbands and wives to mulet the saloon-keepers. And in the Illinois Legislature a bill has already been introduced to repeal the entire law, so recently passed.

A saloon keeper having started in business in a building where trunks had been made, asked a friend what he had better do with the old sign, "Trunk Factory" "Oh," said the friend, "just change the T to I) and it will suit you exactly."

HOMB READING. One of the most pleasant and noblest duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. In times which are past it was considered enough to clothe and feed and shelter a family. This was the sum of parental duty. But lately it has been found out that wives and children have minds, so that it becomes a necessity to educate the children and furnish reading for the whole household. It has been found out that the mind wants food as well as the body, and that it wants to be sheltered from the pitiless storms of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof of intelligence and virtue.

An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution. It smells of the musty past. It is a dark spot which the light of the modern sun of intelligence has not reached.

Let good realing go into a home, and the very atmosphere of that home gradually but surely changes. The boys begin to grow ambitious, to talk about men, places, principles, books, the past and the future. The girls begin to feel a new life opening before them in knowledge, duty and love. They see new fields of usefulness and pleasure. And so the family changes, and out from its number will go intelligent men and women, to fill honorable places and be usefull members of society. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household. Let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cher-

ishing a love of reading, study and improvement. TURNIPS AND MICK .- Many who raise ruta bagas carefully avoid giving them to mileh cows on account of the peculiar flavor which they impart to the milk and in some degree to the butter. D. G. Mitchell states that all fresh green food given to cows after they have been long fed on dry fodder, imparts a similar flavor, and cites the well-known fact that the first baiting of spring grass gives a rank taste to milk. This, however, disappears in a few days, and so, he says, it will be in a great degree with turnips. If the feeding is sparingly commenced and gradually increased with a fair intermixture of bran, the effect will be very slight. Mitchell says "a little sprinkling of nitre in the cans or pans will destroy the turnipy flavor." In addition to these precautions, we have found the common recomto give winter food, to make up the deficiency of but on the contrary detrimental, and great expense.

My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an with a moderate increase daily), if they will observe these different precautions, they will have but little trouble, and may feed ruta bagas continuously to milch cows. We would not, however, recommend heavy feeding with these roots, but a moderate, uniform and regular supply.

Turnips, as well as other roots, fed moderately to horses as well as to cattle, about the time of the change from pasture to dry fodder, assist in maintaining the sleek, healthy condition which they have acquired on good grass. Most horses soon learn to like ruta bagas, though rejecting them at first.

MILK FROM THE JESSEYS AND KERRIES .- A COTTEScondent of the Massachusetts Plowman, commentng on the statement that has been going the rounds of the papers, representing 16 quarts of milk to be the average required to make a pound of butter. says :- "I feel sure this is much too high for any of our butter breed of cows. I have lately had the question tested on my farm with the following results: The milk of six cows—three imported Jerseys, and three pure bred Kerries-were carefully and separately measured, and the cream of each breed churned, and the butter weighed by itself. The milk of the three Jerseys required 8.24-25 quarts to produce one pound of butter, and that of the three Kerries required 8# quarts. All the milk of these six cows during the last week in October was used in the experiment. The cows had all been fed at the barn during the summer, upon the soiling system. The three Jerseys received then and during the time of the experiment, one feed per day of bran and meal, in addition a the usual feed which the three Kerries had received. I regret that I did not in my experiment include the milk of some grade Ayrshire cows, separately. Perhaps some of your correspondents with whom the breed is a favorite, will test the butter producing qualities of their milk and give us the results."

RHEUMATISM IN SHEEP. This disease consists in a peculiar inflamination of the muscles of the body, very frequently causing considerable pain when they are called into action. It is usually caused by exposure to cold, and sometimes shifts from one foot to another, occasionally degenerating into a slow or chronic form, and attacking the sinews, ligaments. and joints, as well as the muscles. The neck and loins are the parts most frequently attacked, either separately or combined. The former affection causes the head to be caried in a bent position, and the latter produces considerable stiffness and weakness of the loins. The treatment should consist in removing the animal to a comfortable place, giving an active purgative, such as two ounces of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether. A stimulant, such as hartshorn and oil, or opodildoc, should be well rubbed over the affected part; and if the disease assumes a chronic form, a seton should be inserted near the part.

MANURE THE GARDEN .- Ground that is to be used for vegetables next spring, should be manured now. Haul out from the barnyard all the manure that can be spared for this purpose, and spread it over the surface, and then plough under, and leave the soil in slight ridges until spring. If the manure is fresh dis Naveis, upon which the Versailles bullets were and as far back as three or four years ago he had and warm, it will become sufficiently cool and de-

composed by spring, and its juices thoroughly in-corporated with the soil. When the surface of the land is nearly level, and there is no danger of the manure washing away, it may be spread upon the surface, even after the ground is frozen. For vegetables, the enriching materials should be thoroughly decomposed and incorporated with the soil; and we do not know of a better way of doing this than to begin in autumn, ploughing once at this time, and again in spring. The heavy rains will do more toward mixing the materials than any manipulation with plough or spade.

SALTING CHIMNEYS .- In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourse brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fire-place. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

Dyspersia Bread.-The following recipe for making bread has proved highly salutary to persons afflicted with dyspepsia: Three quarts of unbolted wheat meal, one quart of soft water, warm but not hot, one gill of fresh yeast, one gill of molasses, one tenspoonful of saleratus.

LEMON FOR A COUGH.-Roast the lemon very carefully without burning it, when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail in giving relief.

When the body and brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste from which the system is constantly suffering; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, which is produced by taxing the Nervous System too severely; and Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which imparts this vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer, Balmy Sleep." But there are times when this " Renewer of Strength is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so over-worked and are so worn out that we woo the drowsy God in vain." The Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic), renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing."

Chronic Rheumatism relieved at once by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, internally and externally

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGNUM VITAEE EYE CUPS.

Spectacles rendered useless, Chroftic Sore Eyes cured, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated (cure guaranteed) by the greatest invention of the

DR. J. BALL & CO.'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated well-known Patent Eye Cups, for the restoration of sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidence of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best Physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are the greatest invention of the

Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae Eye Cups:-

> CLAYSVILLE, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen: -- I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups they are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases Paris itself," adds the Gaulois. "our soldiers, when isolated, are exposed to the insults of the Bishops of such and such sees, and that they hoped milking, and at regular times, to be very useful. At tion. These had tried every known and available milking, and at regular times, to be very useful. At species of treatment without the slightest benefit

> enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometime expresses herself.-Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune, without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribone, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print,

> without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure. The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them, they create intense excitoment. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience anywhere th people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours, HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

FENTON, MICH., July 17, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations, but work on a sure plan. People are afraid of been humbugged, but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored my son's Eye Sight who was blind in his right Eye since he was a lad, the obtic nerve was injured; after applying your Patent a few times he can read with that eye unassisted. He can shoot as many birds from the cherry tree, with his right eye that was blind, as any other person.

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups, with Myopic attachments, to two persons eyes who are Near Sighted; their sight is improving at an astonishing

My old eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

Many blessings on the inventors of the Patent Eye Cups, for the great good they have done to suffering humanity.

I remain, most respectfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4, 1871 Dr. J. Ball & Co., Occusts .- Gents. -I received vonr Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondebush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two wocks, I am satisfied they are what they are purported to be.

After wearing glasses for 19 years, for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pumphlet without my spectacles. I can, therefore, recommend the Patent Lyc Cups.

Very respectfully yours. REV. J. SPOONER. Blooming Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CHIGHESTER, Sussex Co., England, Dec. 15, 1871. DR. J. BALL & Co.—Gentlemen,—On the reception of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first applicaof the Fatent Ivory Byo Capa, I am happy to say tion, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say own practical avonation unhesitatingly, from my own practical experience that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest boons that ever God bestowed or man received (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted).

over 12 years I have worn specks, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles.

I cease to wonder at once why people are so anxious for them, now I have tried them myself and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They proved them with an ocurar demonstration. They are simple in construction, and could not possibly, I think, be more suitably adapted for the Eyes, besides being Harmless, Painless and Pleasant, I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of the fact that the present treatment, in the cases of Myopia, or the present treatment, in the cases of Diyopa, or Near Sightedness, Dimness of Vision, Catarac, Partial or Total Blindness, is a failure in nineteen twenty when they recent cases out of every twenty when they resort to the knife, and am sorry to say I know cases that have ended in total blindness, which cannot possibly occur in using the "Patent Ivory Eye Cups."

And now in conclusion, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the inexpressible benefit received by using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

Yours faithfully, REV. J. FLETCHER

Cambono, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen :—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Patent Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can unit say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonial. ing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet ing. Before using the rays compa, printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent ease. The glasses I was compelled to us before I applied the Eye Cups were of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is remort as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to ber eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applientions (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see object at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering

Yours most truly, ISAAO BOWMAN, Camboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

DEMORESTVILLE, C. W., Aug. 19, 1871.

Dr. J. Ball & Co .- Gentlemen :- I have this momng returned from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind for several years. She was totally blind in one eye, and could not

see a person standing before her with the other eve After I had made one application with the latent Ivory Eye Cups, of two and a half minutes, sheould see her hand and fingers with the eye that was totally blind, and the other eye was greatly in

We remain,
Yours truly,
Ray, Jone Huk

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thorsands we receive, and to the aged we will guarante that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations usless. See our advertisement in another column of this paper.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of fortyar pages, free of c Write to of charge, by return of mail.

DR. J. BALL & Co. No. 91 Liberty street.

P. O. Box 957. New York City, N. Y. Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars, and price list, sent free of charge.

WANTED

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

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustoes. Belleville Ont., Dec, 18th 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEER, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal No. 985. In Re.

JAMES MCCARTHY. INSOLVENI.

ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the udersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES MCCARTHY. By his attorney ad litem. J. J. CURRAN.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Province of Quesec, Dist. of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE,

an Insolvent. ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Insolv ent by his undersigned attorneys will apply to be said Court for a discharge under the said act. DOUTRE DOUTRE & DOUTRE,

Attorneys ad litem of the Insolvent. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

Province of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR COUNTRICE OF Montreal | DAME ISABELLA ANNIE JOHNSON, wife of ISAAC EBBITT of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, hereb duly authorized by Judicial authorization for

ISAAC EBBITT aforesaid of the said City of Mortreal, Saloon-Keeper,

the prosecution of this suit,

Defendant The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against the said Defendant. Montreal, 22nd January, 1872 L. N. BENJAMIN,

Att'y for Plaintiff.

Plaintiff.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 8, 1872.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. JD Shannon, Grocers, of this firm of Messrs. A. JD Shannon, Grocers, of this simple of the purpose commencing the Provision with firm the purpose commencing the Provision with Produce business would respectfully inform his and Produce business would respectfully inform his and Patrons and the public that he has opened the late purpose of the public that he has opened the late purpose of the public that he has opened the late purpose of the provision of the late of t ale a general SIOCK OF PROVISIONS SUITABLE to this market comprising in part of Flour, OATMEAL, CORNMARK BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every particle connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. it. Eusts that from his long experience in hour Hiele connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He rusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as aging the above goods when in the grocery trade, as sell as from his extensive connections in the country, ellastion his country, be will thus be character by any house of the kind in

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-mins will be made. Cash advances made equal to wo-thirds of the market price. References kindly wo-thirds to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and semitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and lesses. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's N Aket.

June 14th, 1870.

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

TORONTO, ONT.

BRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un This thoroughly commercial resonantinens is uner the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the rehbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding chool in the city, the Christian Brothers have been school in the cross to procure a favorable site thereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to more their patrons and the public that such a pform their particular and one parone that such a lace has been selected, combining advantages rarely

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Ine Institute in the purchased with this view purchased up in a style which cannot fail to renier it a favorite resort to students. The spacious milding of the Bank—now adapted to educational armoses—the ample and well-devised play grounds, urposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds, ind the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario, il concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ver its directors could claim for it, or any of its

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and rectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christn Brothers will now be better able to promote the hysical, moral and intellectual development of the udents committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal, a firm in enforcing the observance of established

No student will be retained whose manners and erals are not satisfactory : students of all denomtions are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

y in September, and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided to two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First bittons of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-ns, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with ill on vocal elements.) Penmanship, Geography,

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

truction, Reading, Orthography, riting, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, lental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and buble Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of pliteness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Gramma imposition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary mespondence, Geography (with use of Globes) istory (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental d Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest d most practical forms, by Single and Double ury), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on mmercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, gonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, hitecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosor, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, al and Instrumental Music, French.

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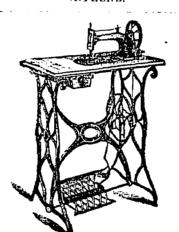
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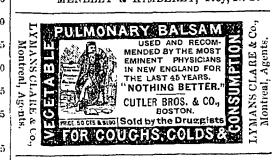
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