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## VOL. XXIII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1872.

NO. 15

# BOOKS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. Contents:—Centres of Thought in the Past—II; Fleurange; The Poor Ploughman; A Dark Chapter in English History; The Progressionists; The Virgin; The Homeless Poor of New York City; The House that Jack Built; Where are You Going? Number Thirteen; Use and Abuse of the Novel; Decimal Vaugher's Life of St. Thomas. Review of Vaughan's Life of St. Thomas; To S. Mary Magdalen; God's Acre; Personal Re-collections of the Late President Jaurez of 

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#### FAITHFUL AND BRAVE.

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER IV .- (Continued.)

"I do not care to know what his politics may be, but it is just like his quill-driving impudence to make his property of the girl before my very eyes. It is too bad, Kate. There, I went up to ask her for a galop, but though I had full sail on, off she went, scudding down the room with that mast,'

"Why, Harry, he is no taller than you are." "Bah! he looks so; he is thinner than I am, a poplar, while I am a sturdy tree, like my

ship, made of oak." "Yes, Harry, you are an oak of Oakfield, but poor Mr. Courtenay is not a pop-u-lar man. Stand firm, and like your ship be Undaunt-

"I would stick to my ship while there was a plank left, and lightly I will not abandon my hope;" was Harry's reply, whispered in a tone rendered deep by intense feeling.

Kate's gloved hand rested lightly on his arm, and her violet eyes looked her sympathy, as she said quietly; "You have my heartfelt wishes, Harry, dearest, I know your secret, I knew it from the first, but do not let others coin gossip from your actions. Ask Eda for The Lancers, Mr. Courtenay is engaged to me, and it is the next dance on the list," she said,

glancing at the little perfumed programme.
"The Lancers!" With the best of intentions Kate had unwittingly awakened the dearest of all sweet memories to poor Harry, whose Liberty, Liberty, life is but a living death thoughts flew back regretfully to that bright without thee. As untrammelled, unshackled morning when he first saw Eda tripping freedom is necessary to the health of the body, through the garden walks. However, he did so perfect and unrestrained freedom is the first his best to look cheerful, and walking over to grand requirement of the soul and mind .where Eda was resting, he inquired, "You are What can possibly be more degrading than the not engaged, are you Birdie? You have not yoke of constraint and surveillance? It not given me half the dances you promised," and only lowers us in the sight of our fellows, but

love she had won? Was she deaf that she did self-reliance. Is it any wonder, then, if a spirit not discern Love in every tone? Yes, there of lawless, uncurbed recklessness rises up within are times when we all prove blind to the kind our souls, which runs riot over good principles, gifts God showers upon us.

The young sailor did his best to be gay and virtue of religion to a mere word." cheerful, but he felt with a keen pang that Eda's thoughts were not for himself, but kept wandering off to the reserved man dancing was made a present of a beautiful white seawandering off to the reserved man dancing

duncers, who felt no inclination to welcome how I was to prevent him flying off, I must say kindness, not gold. There stands a cottage be-Aurora, when she cast her golden shafts of I was greatly perplexed. One day, chancing fore you, in which my dear old nurse lives,

Aylmer Courtenay, who at the last moment had the bird, after its donor. Accordingly I nagh, who lives in that unpretending cottage, been induced by Mark to stay, "You want a tethered him by the leg to a stake in the ground near Bray Head." holiday, old fellow, come now you must stay, and when I used to walk there I would drag Bray Esplanade was crowded; not only had and make yourself agreeable to the ladies. As poor Jack in a truly tyrannical fashion. Well the sojourners at that fashionable wateringto your traps, they shall be here before break- do I remember the tugs he used to give, as he place assembled, but many had come down fast; I will send at once for them."

it came to pass that Aylmer was a guest at plication for freedom, or at least exemption

Oakfield. added, in a whisper.

as the lightning flash, lived in Aylmer's recollection as long as his words were remembered

in tones that conveyed a great deal, were dwelt to rest was "Good night, but not good-bye, I shall see him to-morrow.

CHAPTER V.

A military band had been announced, in the fushionable intelligence, to perform at Bray, county Wicklow, and Lady Bradon's party, consisting of her two sons, Edu, Kate, and Mr. Courtenay, had gone down by an early train from Dublin,

The morning was devoted to a drive through he Glen of the Downs, to visit the Devil's Glen; that beautiful spot, unfortunately so little frequented by tourists. Eda had often wished to see this gien, which Mrs. Hemans, in her diary, regrets has so peculiar a name.— The name, however, cannot deteriorate from the rare leveliness of this scenic gem of Wicklow, and Eda was caraptured with its picturesque ruggedness.

"I do not wonder at the great love you have for your country," she exclaimed, turning to Mr. Courtenay, "there is so much beauty on every side, with so much variety, that the eye is never wearied by sameness. I often wish I had a particular claim upon some country or other, but you know I am only half-English and half-Irish. I was born in India and educated in Germany, so that my sympathics are necessarily divided. However, I must admit England never stirred my enthusiasm as beautiful Ireland does."

"Then Eda you have buried your prejudices along with your ignorance of Ireland and its inhabitants," said Mark; "you were once not favorably impressed with us."

Kate glanced at Eda's flushing face, and again, as once before, came to the rescue of her little cousin. "Do not take an unfair advantage, Mark, "let the dead past bury its dead," with all its crude opinions.'

"Indeed, I am very sorry for what I said, but as you are strong be merciful, Mark, and let us have a truce for ever with regard to disagreeable reminiscences. Don't let the people now what a little fool I was," pleaded Eda. "Yes, God has truly blessed the land with

beauty," interrupted Aylmer Courtenay."
"But for all that," Eda quickly replied,

'you Irish are not content,"

"Content! how can we be content?" exclaimed Kate, "We Irish have a country, yet have it not. We only retain its unsalable beauty; our neighbors cannot import that as they do the produce of 'England's kitchen gar-

"Yet, Miss Vero, the very scenery, so peacefully calm, or so ruggedly grand, is the natural incentive to patriotism. What Irishman could gaze upon a scene like that before us without "You know him?"

"You mean Ed feeling his breast swell with the consciousness of devotion to his native land? We are all from root to branch, imbued with the most intense poetry of feeling, and our hearts ache again for freedom in the country to which our fondest sympathies and recollections cling. Oh! his merry eyes looked wistfully into her face. also in our own. Forced to subjection, com-Was she blind that she did not see the great | pelled to grovel, we lose our self-esteem and sweeps away good resolutious, and reduces the

The hours sped on too swiftly for the merry feathered pet. But when I began to think hopped after me on one leg. Even new I see from Dublin to get a breath of the sea breeze Eda's eyes seconded Mark's request, and so before me his wistful eyes, full of mute sup- and hear the salendid band of the regiment. from those constitutional promenades to which the waggonette, "we have missed some of the "Good night, but not good-bye, Miss Hamil- I used to treat him, with the avowed object of music." ton," he said, pressing her hand. "You see taming him. One morning I was attracted by I have been conquered, but not by Mark;" he an unusual noise on Jack's part, who in general past four. Music we can often enjoy, but such used to bewail his sorrows in a most melancholy exquisite scenery is a rare treat."

For an instant the trusting eyes glanced up and lugubrious croak. The notes now were at him, gladdening his heart with the uncon-changed from their plaintive character to a cealed joy they betrayed. That glance, swift most defiant manifestation, and looking out of my window I saw the full cause Jack had for seven train, as the carriage will be waiting for ing still in its native soil, imbedded in a vase, his glee. The little cord had slipped from off Eda.

Half-a-dozen meaningless little words, uttered crouking with joy in his new-found independence. I ran to make him fast, but before I upon with a lingering fondness by Edu, and reached the spot he was in mid-air, revelling in the last murmur breathed by her ere sinking his freedom, souring, souring upward until he seemed to reach the very heaven with his white wings. That was the last I saw of Jack, and one triumphat shrick, as much as to say, "Try that if you can," was the only a dicu of that bird upon which I had lavished so much carc. I often think if I were a man-an Irishman-I would make a good patriot, for Jack taught me that subjection is a very bitter trial. Now, when I think of wrong or oppression I incline to the weaker side, and someway its cause becomes identified with my fondest hopes. Yes, as you once said, Kate, 'Liberty and country,' is a noble watchword."

"I am afraid I must ask your uncle to instruct both you and Kate in sound politics,' remarked Lady Bindon, with a smile. I rather fear you are in advance of the age. Come, Mark, as your father's representative, what do you say to the matter?"

"Well, mother, if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch, and you know I am no lover of politics. Besides, these horses are too skittish to admit of me discussing the rival merits of Consorvatives and Liberals. Were I to do so, we would all be in a real ditch."

"Party spirit is the curse of a country," blurted out Harry. "We are well enough let alone. Ireland would be wretched for ever if England let her a drift. Why, there would be one thousand and one factions tearing away at each other. Yet, after all, it would not be a bad venture of policy if England would let Ircland shift for herself. Like the Kilkenny cats, the Irish would eat each other to the tails, and so gloriously end internal squabbles."

"Yes, we Irish are a turbulent race," responded Courtenay. "Broken into factions, convulsed by division, and yet in everything claiming the deepest sympathy which the generous can give."

in the receipt of pay who have the promise of receiving ten acres of land each eventually.— Not later than yesterday, a gentleman from the county Galway, a Mr. O'Connor, told me that notions will sometimes enter the wisest heads, the farmers would not do anything. 'What's the good?' they say, 'we may not reap the fallen a captive to the winning graces of his benefit.' To make matters worse, I see by English cousin. Kate Vero was keeping the the papers the Constabulary are resigning in large numbers. Apropos of Mr. O'Connor, I of the ball, of being proud too. One rebelieve he lives near your father's place. Do lenting word, one kind look, and Mark would

"You mean Edwin O'Connor, J. P., I presume? Yes, by repute, Lady Bindon, but his effort at reconciliation, and Kate's bitter not personally. I recollect one day, at a country station waiting for the train, 'That's ould O'Connor,' said a big, frieze-coated countryman to another broad-shouldered fellow. 'Thrue drove away from Oakfield that morning in high 'Magistrate,' echoed the other, 'begor, he's the cruckedest ould stick that iver I seen .-Didn't he give it agin the Widdy Lynch? as and Aylmer had forestalled him. This cirdacent a woman as iver drew breath-for by the same token, he covited the poor crathure's bit of a holdin', that ivery won ov her childre knew Colonel Hamilton would blame her if as he is?"

"You surprise me," exclaimed Lady Bindon, "I thought he was such a kind man; I am astonished to hear he is so unpopular.

A smile passed between Kate and Harry at the word, and their thoughts flew back to the night when Kate had spoken of the handsome joy over the two people whose lives hereafter

gull, and very proud I was of my strange, glected cultivating a friendly feeling with his tenantry. The Irish peasantry can be won by sunlight over the dark woods of Oakfield do-main.

to see a goat, securely tied to a stake by the roadside, the idea struck me that I would try than evil happen to me, her foster-son. Yes, The guests one by one departed, all except a similar plan with Jack, for so I had named if I count one true friend, it is Nurse Kava-

"I fear," said Ludy Bindon, alighting from "I hardly think so, aunt; it is only half-

"I am glad you liked your drive, Eda," re-Breslin's, and we must catch the half-past

would be uneasy were we later."

Poor Harry! this day, like the night of the ball, was a failure with him. After handing the ladies out of the waggonette, he turned, in the hope of being Eda's escort in the promen-ade, but again he found Mr. Courtenay had forestalled him.

"So, Harry, the young people have left us to walk together," continued Lady Bindon, with a loving glance at her sailor-boy, as she took his arm. "I am extremely sorry to see Eda inclining so much to Mr. Courtenay's opinions. I am glad his visit terminates tomorrow, for what would Colonel Hamilton say to his daughter imbibing such deplorable views?"

"Uncle Hamilton will never blame Eda, or us, for her visit or its consequences. His daughter could never harbor a thought that would grieve him. I must say I wanted to walk with her to-Lay, though, mother dear, I am right proud to do the dutiful to you. Now we will enjoy ourselves and take the goods the gods send."

Side by side stood Mark and Kate, the soft sea breeze wafting Verdi's beautiful "Infelice" to their cars, and not until its thrilling melody had died away did either speak; then Mark broke the silence, "I know I am proud, Kate, I know I am suspicious, but I fancied no matter what others thought, you at least would do me justice. It is not my fault that a barrier of reserve has arisen between us, for since your return from England you have not even been cousinly. What have I done?" he added, "how have I offended you? You can't deny that your manner is different since the evening you returned. Why, Kate, why will you not be the same dear sister of old, to whom all my boyish sorrows were told? You wonder at me speaking now, but you are always busy for every one and with every one, but me.'

"I am always ready to do anything," his cousin briefly answered, "always ready to be a sympathising listener. I think you overrate the Fenians in Dublin, I am assured, are ac- a slight tinge of sarcasm in Kate's tone, an in- thing in the present: and on this great subject tually receiving eighteen-pence a day. Be- timation Mark was not slow to perceive, and sides there are immense numbers, who are not thus his efforts to mend matters only made them worse.

> "Kate sincerely loved Eda, but as "the head is ever the dune of the heart," ridiculous and she had taken a fancy that Mark, too, had promise she made to herself on the night have whispered the words her heart sought for. No word was spoken, no look repaid Mark for secret tears paid the penalty of foolish pride.

How very often the term " party of pleasure" is a misnomer. Of the six people who of fact, reaped unalloyed pleasure? Harry had looked forward to the company of Eda. cumstance, in itself, was quite sufficient to damp the spirits of the prudent aunt, who the realisation of their hopes. But for Eda that happy day, was the brightest in the summer of their lives.

The gentle breeze rippled o'er the shimmering sea, and the glorious sun shed warmth and of sympathy. How happy that day proved to Aylmer can be gathered from his last words as they lingered on the esplanade, "Miss Hamil-

His carnest eyes looked pleading for that answer which his heart yearned to hear, but which his reason told him was madness to expect. Back, thrilling him to the soul, came the simple answer, "I never forget."

(To be Continued.)

#### FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE "On Temperance."

HIS ADDRESS AT "THE RINK."-HE ANSWERS FROUDE'S TAUNT, AND VINDICATES HIS IRISH EXTRACTION.

On Wednesday evening, October 23rd, Father Burke delivered the following locture at New-liberal, considerate government or order of ark, N. J. When Father Burke apppeared on State policy; -to place him in a State where

the stage, Mr. O'Brien, President of the Abplied her aunt. "Mark has ordered dinner at stinence Union of New Jersey, with a few romarks, presented him with a Shamrock, growus at Harcourt-street terminus. It will be ten and dug a few weeks ago, in Tipperary, by a o'clock before we reach Oakfield; your uncle would be uneasy were we later."

The will be ten priest, who had brought it over for Futher Bourke. Mr. O'Brien then moved that the Rev. G. H. Doane preside at the meeting .-Father Doane, next, inade a few remarks, and then came Father Burke :--

> My friends, there is a gentleman amongst us, who has come all the way from England to tell the American people "What he knows about Ireland" (great laughter) and about her peo-ple and their history. One thing I can tell the American people, that, in tracing that history, even with all the prejudices of his race and of his Protestant religion, he may be able to bring home to Ireland many an impulsive, ill-considered, foolish act; he may, perhaps, prove us guilty, from time time, of want of head; but I lefy him, or any other man that speaks of Ireland's race or Ireland's people, to prove against them a want of heart (cheers). Your -reception this evening of an Irish Catholic priest. whose only recommendation to you, whose only passport to-night amongst you, is that he is a Catholic priest and an Irishman (cheers); the cheer that you gave me would be answer to any charge made by him or any other man, if he attempted to fix upon the Irish people the sin that comes from want of heart (renewed ap-

Now, the question which we have come here to consider this evening is the great question of "Temperance." The priest, beyond all other men, is supposed always to have in his hands and upon his lips the weightiest arguments that can be brought to bear upon what is, after all, the most important question, the politician may come before you, to speak to you of the interest of the passing hour. The lecturer on science may come to reveal to you the motions of the stars or the secrets of nature; these, also, are things of the hour. The historian may come before you to put the panorama of the past, in all its glowing colors, before your eyes: the past is gone; nothing remains of it but its traditions and its memories. But the priest, when he rises to speak, has for his argument and for his subject the things of eternity-the "But, Mr. Courtenay," said Lady Bindon, what you dignify by the name of a barrier. 1 immortal interests of the soul of man, which the present state of the country is really am the same dear sister as of old." That term shall never pass away, so as to be either a reshocking; the Suspension Act is in force, and had grated harshly on her ear, hence there was membrance in the past, or a mere transitory all-important because of its eternal interest, the priest preaches with arguments taken from the highest authority-from the very mind and heart and mouth of God,-drawn from the fountain of eternal truth, or else drawn from the history of mankind, from their experience in the present, or from the hopes, bright or dark, that they may have of the future.

Now, amongst the subjects, all-important as they, which form the burden of my message to the people of God,—as a messenger of God, commissioned to speak to them of things appertaining to eternity,-there is not one more important, or, in its nature more pregnant with interest, in its bearing upon society and upon the soul of man, than the great virtue of which I am come here this evening to speak,-the virtue of temperance (loud cheers). And why? Because, my dear friends, in whatever for ye, so it is O'Connor, the magistrate.'- glee at the anticipated enjoyment, who, in point light we look upon man, -whether we look upon him as a citizen of the State,—whether we look upon him as the futher of a family,whether we look upon him as a Christian, professing to believe in God, to fear Him, and to hope in Him, - the greatest curse that can fall upon man is the curse of intemperance. It is was born in, for a run for his sheep. Och! Eda's penchant became serious. Mark and the greatest curse, if we consider man in his bud he's the fine man intirely, J. P., and all Kate, as we have seen, made few steps towards position as a citizen of the State; and, conseposition as a citizen of the State; and, consequently, it is pre-eminently, the social evil. It Hamilton and Aylmer Courtenay that day, is the greatest curse, if we look upon him in his family relations; consequently, it is the domestic evil. It is the greatest ourse, if we look upon him as one who professes any fixed religion; consequently, it is the religious evil. Behold the burden of my argument; behold will ever be united by the magic, subtle chain the three points upon which I will put this subject before you.

First of all, what are the obligations of a man, as a citizen of the State, and as a member ton, I will always look back upon this trip with of society, governed by laws? His first obliunfeigned pleasure. You will, no doubt, soon gation is to obey the laws; to yield to them an intellectual, manly obedience. To assert the dominion and omnipotence of the law is the very quintescence of freedom: to uphold his rights as a citizen; and to maintain them. within all lawful and reasonable limits;-to help to preserve the State that protects him in life and in property; and to edify his fellow-citizens by the example of a manly, intellectual life, in obedience to the law (cheers). Now, my friends, there are the ruling, the primary obligations that the State Buts upon us. And. remark, that next to the religion that sets a man right with his God, and keeps him right with God, the highest blessing that God can give to any man, is to place him under a free,

to the intellect of every citizen as to consult despot's or a tyrant's will. There have been governments where the law by which citizens were bound, under penalty, was not the reflex offigh reason, animated and guided by benevolunce, but was rather the expression of caprice, or the eccentricity of, perhaps, the vilest monster and worst man in the country. Such was the government, and such was the law, that told the Catholic parents of Ireland that it was no longer lawful for them to educate their children. Such was the government and such was the law that told the Catholic priesthood of Ireland that it was no longer lawful for them to go to the holy altar and celebrate Mass. That law was not the reflex of mercy; it was the accursed caprice of one of this earth; and her name was Queen Elizabeth, gives for the purposes of society, upon earth, or "Queen Bess" (hisses). But, my friends, as well as for the higher purposes of Heaven. I come home practically, at once, to this subject of the State. Many of you, who are here listening to me are Americans, citizens by birth and by blood; but, surely, there are also men listening to me who, like myself, are men of Celtic blood, and of Irish birth: not English but Irish (cheers); not Norman, but Celtie (renewed cheering). My name of Burke, it is true, is a Norman name; but it is a name that has come down to me, through seven hundred years, from sires and grandsires that knew how to bleed and to die for Ireland (great cheering). Thanks be to God, a man gets more of his nature, -of his heart and of his blood, -from his mother than he does from his father; and my mother was a McDonough, from Connemara (tremendous cheering);—a stock that is as purely Irish as ever was that of Hugh O'Neill, or Red Hugh O'Donnell (renewed cheering): -as fiery in temper as ever St. Columbkill was; and he was a true Irishman; -- as poor as England could make thom (and, God knows, that was poor enough)—(great cheering):—as proud as Lucifer: and as Catholic as St. Peter (tremendous and long-continued applause).

Well, my friends, to you, especially,-to you, who have been brought up in the traditions of persecution and of almost slavery;-to you, who, in this land, breathe and inhale the glorious air of free America;-to you, who know the springing step of freemen, that you were never able to lay upon the shamrock sod at thome; -to you, I say, that have already realized the magnificent truth of my assertions,this glorious land of America-Oh! may every blessing in the gift of Heaven come down upon her imperial and more than imperial head and heart! (cheers)-this great land,- this noble constitution of freedom,-will not impose a law upon the least of you, her citizens, until she first asks that man, by a vote at the hustings, whether that law is to be made or not (cheers). She will not as much as nominate a civil magistrate to rule you, until she first asks your opinion. It is for you to decide who shall be governor. She takes, into her grand Republican councils, every citizen in the land; she educates him to the highest principle of obedience to the law by transforming every citizen into a law-maker. Is it not so? (great cheering). Was there ever, since the world was created, -was there ever a more magnificent sight than to see so many millions of freemen living in harmony and in peace together, and no man abusing the freedom that this glorious country gives him (cheers)? I said no man abusing his freedom: I must withdraw that expression. There is one man-one man who abuses that freedom,-one man who is a living reproach to the very liberty that he possesses, and to the State that owns him ;-and that one man is the drunkard that I came here to fight to-night (cheers). He, alone, above all other men, insults the genius of liberty and of law. He insults the genius of liberty by his own act, in freely and wilfully resigning himself to become the slave of the vilest and most tyrannical passion that ever asserted itself in the blood or in the body of man. There is no man who is so thoroughly enslaved as the unfortunate drunkard. There is no man who cannot resist his passions some time or other, but the drunkard. Why? Because there is no form of sin that excludes the counselling voice of reason,-there is no form of sin that excludes the whispers of conscience, except that one sin, which destroys reason, and paralyses the conscience, and takes away the soul and leaves only the brutal body, with its base desires, behind.

Again, my friends, the drunkard not only abuses the liberty that he enjoys; but he makes himself, by his accursed drunkenness, incapable of obeying or appreciating, or even of making the law. The word law,—that is to say the rule that is to govern a whole community,-means the expression of judgment and reason, meditated profoundly, and scientifically and practically for the public good, for the good of all men. It is, therefore, an intellectual fact, the existence of law. Why is it that there is no law amongst the inferior animals? Because there is no intellect amongst them. Why is it that in them a necessary instinct takes the place of intelligent reasoning? Because they have no intelligence and, therefore, no appreciation of freedom. Therefore, that vice, above all others, is the enemy of God and of law which destroys reason in man; which annihilates his judgment, and leaves him incapable of thinking, incapable of knowing what law is; for he is incapable of obeying that law. Above all, and beyond all things, he is incapable of defending it, whenever that law. which is the palladium of liberty, is attacked (loud applause). What is the consequence? You might as well endeavor to set up a Republic, or a Free State, amongst the hogs in Ohio or Indiana, out west; you might as well get these hogs together into one of the prairies, which must be exercised in this land. And and say to them :- "Now, hogs, elect a presi- that religious union will only come upon this able to look back to the days of his early boyhood, your heart ever leaned towards; as you love your proceedings will be gone through with exceptional

the governing powers will pay so high a tribute | dent for yourselves; elect mayors, elect congressmen, elect senators; make your own laws; individually before they lay upon him the it will be hog law, but it will be good enough the children of law (cheers). There have been for you (laughter). We leave you perfectly free. We have been in the habit of taking you to Cincinnati, and all these places; and ple were governed was the mere expression of ple were governed was the mere expression of ple were governed was the mere expression of believe governed was the mere governed govern killing you in the Fall season, or the Winter season; but there is an end to that. No man, for the future, must touch even a pig's tail. There is to be no longer ham nor bacon, nor any of these things,—for the hog is a most respectable animal; he must have his own liberty and his own empire" (laughter). You might just as well say that, and expect the hogs and cattle to obey you as to collect together a nation of drunkards, and say to them: -- "We give you your liberty; make your own laws." They would be as incapable of it as the brute beast, that has neither intellect, nor will, nor freedom. And thus, out of its very nature, the sin of drunkenness is that by which hell religion, nor of reason, nor of justice; nor of and the powers of hell lay siege not only to the soul of man, enshrined within him for Heaven, the vilest monsters that ever appeared upon but lay siege to the very human body, that God And have we not melancholy instances of

this? What has destroyed nations? Drunk-

enness. Who are the enemies of the State, wherever they exist? Drunkards. Who have sapped the foundations of freedom, and made it degenerate into tyranny? Drunkards .-When Rome was in the very climax of Republican strength and power; when the last great contest approached, and the question was to be decided whether the Roman people were to retain their precious Republican liberty, won for them, by the arm of a Brutus, by the valor of a Scipio, by the virtue of a Cato; by the integrity of a Fabricius; and by the genius and wisdom of a Cincinnatus; -when it was the question whether they should retain their liberty, or lose it, and bow down their Republican necks under a yoke the most galling, that of the Casarism or the Imperialism of ancient Rome, -what lost the cause? The Roman people looked to one great here as their champion; the man who, as a general; the man who, as a statesman, stood pre-eminent; the only man who could lift his intellectual brow and his mighty arm against the schemes of Augustus Cæsar: that man was Marcus Antonius. He went with his army into Egypt : he gave himself up to drunkenness and the debauchery that always follows it. There, in Grand Cairo, and in Alexandria, whilst he was drinking his wine, night and day,-steeping his soul in the lees of wine, until it lost all sense of its natural bravery and love for Republican freedom,-Augustus advanced upon him; and, at the battle of Actium, it only required one sweep of Casar's sword to drive the poor, besotted, degraded, and unmanly Roman soldier before his face, as a coward! What was the beginning of the ruin of that other Republic, so celebrated in story,—the rival of men that are always prating about their grievances, Rome,-imperial Carthage. As long as her people were sober,—as long as her armies were sober, so long the Roman soldiers,-these invincible legions, that had conquered the rest of the world, were unable to stand before the terrible arms of Hannibal and his army. He marched down, right through Italy;—he crossed the Alps; he conquered Nature herself; he stormed the country; and by nothing but the greatness of his own genius and by the bravery of his men. No power could resist them. Every city fell before them; until at king John, and who was like the Scatchman, of length these grand and terrible Republican soldiers went into winter quarters in a city in the South of Italy, called Capua. There they remained, during the months of winter, drinking the rich wines that grew upon the plains of Naples, by the sea-shore, and around the base of Mount Vesuvius. There they remained,—these men of iron;—and no sooner did they begin to drink, than their muscles and nerves began to relax; their whole corporal frame,-their souls and bodies were so shattered, that when they came out to fight the Roman again, the very first Roman army that net them swept them from the field as the whirlwind sweeps the chaff from the threshing floor; for, what was easier for the Roman Legions than to crush and destroy an army of reeling, besotted, unmanly drunkards.

Go back farther into history; read the history of all the great nations that ever flourished; and you will find the same story, over and over again. With the Modes, the Persians, the Scythians, the Assyrians, and the Armenians, always the same story. States fell; society was ruined, whilst Balthasar was sitting with his wine before him ;-while the proud Sardanapalus was locked up in his palace, drowning his senses in debauchery. In a word, drink was the curse and ruin of whole nations, as history asserts; and ruin was invariably brought down upon them by this sin, the most detestable of all, the sin of drankenness.

How is it, in this land; and how shall it be? Before America lies a future the most glorious that God ever gave a people on this earth. This mighty continent, terrible in its dimensions,—a world in itself ;-a country teeming with every form of riches; a soil the most fertile; minerals the most rare and precious, yet abundant; fruits and flowers of every form of beauty and sweetness; nothing, nothing can hinder America from becoming a nation so great that her mere shadow will cast the rest of the worle into the shade (cheers) ;-nothing, except that sin -if America have the misfosture to become a slave to it ;-the sin that will rob her statesman of their brains and of their intellect ;-the sin that will rob her senators of their virtue and of their manly, honest independence;—the sin that will rob her people of their industrious habits;-the sin that will rob her army of its bravery;—the sin, in a word, that will bring down, if America indulge in it (which God forbid she should!)—the sin that will bring down the curse of division, the curse of rival factions, -that shall crush her to the earth; -when this magnificent country, broken up into twenty or thirty small States, weakens itself and breaks itself up into many sovereignities that must of necessity come when the councils are divided and weakened by the sin of drunkenness (applause). I believe that, if the Guardian Angel of America could make his voice heard over the mighty land entrusted to him, he would cry out, in a tone of voice at which the dead would rise:—"People of America, be temperate, and God will do the rest tor you" (loud cheers). I don't mean to say that faith is not necessary; for it is. Catholicity is necessary to make America arrive at the fulness of her strength and power. Why? Because religious union is the concentration of all union ; the highest intellectual union, and the secret of that mighty strength which must be hers,

land in the day when America is Catholic, as Catholic as Ireland is to-day (cheers). But I do hold and believe,—I speak now from the experience which I had not before,—my experience of American people,—the highest and proudest and happiest exto embrace the glorious religion of the Holy Catholic Church (cheers). In the past there have been bright stars, my friends, in the firmament of America; bright, magnificent stars; men who, in the very infancy of these states, stood forth and wrote their names, in characters that shall never perish, upon the annals of the world's history, as statesman, as soldiers, as sailors, as philosophers, and as poets. brigtest stars of intellect,-men of magnificent minds and heroic will,—that some of the very brightest of them were obscured, until their light became almost darkness. Why? By what sin? Was it by any meanness of spirit? Was it by any un-American fault or sin of lying, or of cowardice? No! But it was by the sin of drunkenness. Some of the brightest names, that surely were intended by Almighty God to be the lights of American history, were obscured by this, and lost to their country,-lost for the vast national purposes which they might have served. Now, my friends, our dear old motherland was

also .- and is, -a nation, (cheers), out of whose mind two ideas have never perished, and never will: namely, that she has a right to her freedom as a nation : and that she will be, unto the day of judgment, a Catholic nation (cheers). Our history proves that never did Ireland, even in her darkest hour, pull down the "Green Flag," or give it up and say: I am no longer a nation" (loud cheers). Our history proves that not all the powers of earth, aided by all the devils in hell, could tear Ireland's Catholicity from the heart of the people (continued cheers). Irishmen, hear me now, and hear one who need not tell you that he loves you (cheers). The masterpassion of my heart,-after the love that I have for God and for my religion,-is my love for Ireland (great cheering). There is no brother's leve to divide it, or to interfere with it ; there is no woman's love to come in and share it. No! My native land, as she was in all the vicissitudes of her history,my native land, as she is to-day, in all her misery; my native land, as she shall be one day, when the world shall proclaim her "a nation once again' (enthusiastic cheers) .- that is the object of my love Therefore, I speak as a friend, as a lover, and as an Irishman to my fellow-man. This learned and no doubt honorable English gentleman that has come over has come to preach this gospel; The Irish have been badly treated; and they got what they deserved. They did not know how to govern themselves; and it was a mercy that somebody took them in hand." The Herald newspaper made one remark that struck me as very forcible : it was : " Does Mr. Froude intend that the citizens of America should go back through the dreary, musty dissertions upon past history! Does he intend that we should go on, turning over old books with him? No! America has too much to do" (laughter). Then the Herald went on to say 'It is not so much a question of the past. Mr. Froude, as it is a question of to-day." I now tell you that, no matter what argument this man may bring forth, the strongest argument that he could bring forth to-day, on the question of the hour whilst he is drawing the eyes and attention of all America to us Irish,—the strongest argument that he could bring against us would be to point to the drunkards and say: " There they are !- there are the and all that. It is true, we handled them without gloves,-the dirty, behauched, impoverished, filthy drunkards; were they ever deserving of anything better?" Oh! if he is able to say this, we will have to hang down our heads, in shame, in this land, at this, sad spectacle. But, as long as he tells about the divisions between Nial Gary O'Neil and Red Hugh,-when Nial Garv betrayed him for money;as long as he tells us about the division between McCarthy Mor in the south, and O'Donnell in the north :- as long as he rakes up old English lies (laughter), and holds them up, and says: Here is what I read in an old book written by Gerald Barry, but what he put his foot in it (laughter). This Gerald Barry scarcely ever opened his mouth since the day he began to speak until his last moment, that he didn't tell a lie. The only time that ever he told the truth was when he said the Confitcor, and had come to that part where said: "I have sinned exceedingly, in thought, word, and deed, through my fault," (laughter) :- so long as this gentleman brings arguments from such a customer as Gerald Barry and the like of him, -he might as well be "whistling jigs to a mile-stone," as trying to prejudice the great mind of America against her Irish citizens, it the American people see in us a sober, manly, temperate, religious, industrious, honest, and-I will not say a brave race, because the Irishman, drunk or sober is brave (cheers). Aye! he may take up the dirt and fling it, thick and heavy. The more he attempts to lay on, the more will America, great and good as she is, and unprejudiced,—the more will she become exasperated, and say:—How dare you say such things of a people who are the very toilers, the bone and sinew of this land; no less industrious, no less interested than any others in its industry, and n its commerce! If I were in Mr. Froude's place, will tell you what I would do. The very evening that I came out to lecture and assail the Irish, I would try to get an Irishman drunk, and bring him on the stage; and then, instead of talking and telling lies about the Irish, hundreds of years ago, all in the world I would do would be to put this fellow on a chair and tell the people to look at him (laughter). Whenever I see a drunken Irishman, reeling about in the street,—as a priest, I regret and weep for his sin: but, as an Irishman I could almost take him in my hands and strangle him for disgracing so grand a people, so honorable a race, so pure, heroic, and magnificent a history as ours (cheers).

And now, my friends, it is not only the evil of the State that I talk of, but it is the second, the domestic evil. The highest honor that God gives to man perhaps, after all, is the honor of making him the father of a family. He is, under God, the creator of that family that grows up around him. He is the representative of the Supreme Ruler of all things, in the government entrusted to him in his domestic circle. God himself recognises the dignity of his position when He says in the Fourth Commandment to the child: "Honor this man, reverence him; worship him with your love and veneration. So will you honor him, in order that your days may be proonged in the land you live in." Nothing is more terrific in its responsibility, nothing more noble in its nature, nothing more God-like in the dimensions of its power and honor, than the dignity of a father of a family. He has brought these children into the world; and God has conferred upon him the honor, and at the same time, the responsibility and obligation to be the father of those children's souls as well as of their bodies. The little child, that leans upon his mother's bosom, is the father of the man that is to be in twenty years time. But the soul, I may say, can scarcely be said to be born into the better life the soul must not only be born, it must be brought up and reared, in that infant child, by education. The father's example must go before that child, even as the angel of God went before the Children of Israel in the form of a pillar of fire,-a burning and a shining light of virtue. Oh! my friends, what a

and say of the old man that is in his grave :- "I never heard a bad word from him. I never saw him in a position unworthy of a man. I never heard are in; for all these and by reason of all these;—in from his lips, nor saw in his life, anything that the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the could teach me sin or vice. His example, by which Holy Ghost, take the pledge and give up the drink people,—the highest and proudest and happiest experience of my life,—I speak from experience when I say that, if the shrewd intellect of America,—the keen, lofty, penetrative, intuitive intelligence of America,—be not spoiled and blunted and destroyed by drunkenness, I anticipate that that intelligence will soon learn to appreciate and to love and to embrace the glorious religion of the Holy Catholic away "in unwomanly rags;" they see her lack-luster left in Heaven or in hell. On eye; they see the evidence of gloomy despair upon her wan, emaciated face. They, perhaps, see, -with fear and terror in their young hearts, the day when she, in her despair, also takes to drink, and becomes that most hideous thing on earth,-perhaps the most hideous thing in hell,—a drunken woman! Mean-time the father,—losing his employment, losing the But, oh! is it not a sad truth that some of the confidence of those who are around him,—becomes a besotted drunkard, and falls, step by step, from one abyss of poverty to another. The young children are soon taught to know this world, perhaps in crime and in sin; and the message on which they are perpetually running is to the gin shop or saloon, now for beer, now for ale, now for whiskey. Their only idea is to grow up to the enjoyment of that which they see their parents enjoying. I have known, myself, a little boy, before he was fourteen years of age, to become a confirmed, irreclaimable drunkard, because, every time that his father sent him to the public-house, for whiskey or gin, the little lad took his share of it before he brought it home! What remains of the joys that ought to surround that family at their domestic hearth? Not a vestige of tenderness remains; not a vestige even of a firm resolution is based upon the hope that we of comfort remains. Demoralization is there; pov- have in God, that He will enable us to keep it;—it erty comes in at last in its most hideous form; and is based upon the use of the Sacraments and the in its train it brings all the vices, all the crimes, and all the bestiality which are forced upon those who have the misfortune to be in that last and most

degraded form of poverty.

But, far more terrible still, is this vice when we find it in man in his third relation, to his God. I friends. And why? Because at other times, when have spoken to you upon this subject, I made this the principal feature of my lecture. I have told you and proved to you, the outrage that the sin of drunkenness puts upon Almighty God, spoiling and destroying not only the supernatural grace, but the very natural image of humanity or human nature in man; that it wounds God by tying His hands, and obliging Him, by force, to deny His mercy to the you; it is the drunkard's death. We, Catholies, are taught to say that most fervent of prayers : "Oh, Pray for us, now and at the hour of our death, oh, Mary 1" Nothing is more terrible according to the words of Scripture than the death of the sinner,-"mors peccatorum pessima,"—the death of the sinner is the worst thing of all; of all, it is the most terrible. Now, as a priest, I have been attending deathbeds for the last twenty years. I have seen death approach in his majesty, in every form he could assume. I have seen him as he came to lay his icy hand upon the heart of the young man, and still it into the calmness of death. I have seen him approach, like a gentle woman, whose coming was expected, whose face was wreathed in smiles, who came only to take the soul and, by an easy transition bring into the presence of Jesus Christ and leave it there. Such a death have I seen, over and over again; when the young nun was dying in the first bloom and fervor of her religious life; and, when the young heart was breaking with the pain and agony, death came as soothingly and as sweetly and as welcomed as the friend who was expected; and she smiled in the face of the "grim conquerer." while she surrendered her soul to him who, after all, was but an angel of God. I have seen the Great King making his sorrowful advance to the bed-side of the dying man, when oh! his approach was the signal of despair, when the father of a family, reconciled to God, has made his peace with all men, fortified with a substantial hope for a bright future in glory; yet, saw around him his wife, whose only support he was, and his children, who now will cry in vain for bread, when he that broke it for them is father, seeing poverty and distress the only heritage that he was leaving to those he loved Oh! how terrible were these scenes! I have seen death approach, like a thicf in the night, and steal behind the strong man, simply lay his icy hand upon him, and bear him away without another thought. But never, never have I seen the terrible grim conqueror assume all the horrors of hell, and bring with him in his train,-before the very eyes of the sinner whose sands of life were passing away,-all the terrors of that hell that awaited him;never have I seen him approach, surrounded by devils,-except when he came to the bed-side of the drunkard, dying in his sin! Oh! if the greatest drunkard,-the greatest of all slaves to this vice,that ever lived upon this earth, were only to hear what I have heard, and see what I have seen,-that man would never taste the accursed drink again. even if it was to save his life, for a thousand years. I remember being called in to the bed-side of a man who was dying from excess of drinking. I went into the room, indeed, not without feur. Four men were holding him down in the bed. It seemed to him, in his delirious mind, that, in holding him down in the bed, they were sinking him, inch by inch, into hell! He looked around him, with his awful, terror-stricken eyes. He cried: "I am on a bed of fire! Oh, God! I burn! I burn! the blood is boiling in my veins! Devils! will you not let me rise from this bed of torment and of flames! Will nobody help me!" He went on, while his great chest was heaving, as he writhed, like one possessed by a thousand devils, to get away from their grasp. He saw devils around him. Sinking on the pillow where he was lying, and endeavouring to shake them off, he said : "Save me !- save me !- there,there are seventy-seven devils! Oh, where shall I fly from this hell around me," Thus was he when I entered the room. His shricks were terrific to her. Truly the tone of the despair of hell was in his voice. I came over, and laid my placid hand upon his fevered head. Keeping perfectly calm I tried, if there were any mesmeric influence in me, to give peace to him. For a moment he grew calm; he knew me. "Ah! Father Tom, is it you?" "Yes; I am here." "Tell me," he said,—"tell me, have you the Blessed Sacrament?" "Yes," I said, "I have the Blessed Sacrament." "Oh, begone," he cried, "you and your God! Begone! He is not my God! I will not have him or belong to Him. There are those around me who will take me away for ever! Begone!" With these words he heaved one mighty sigh,—his heart broke with the excess of his terrible delirium; and he fell out of the hands of those who held him, -a corpse :-his last breath a blasphemy (sensation)! Many a time and oft-for I knew him well and intimately,-many a time and oft I had said to him: "My friend, you are every day preparing for the curse that will come upon you with your last hour, upon your death-bed. You are preparing, by a drunkard's life, to meet a drunkard's death," He did not listen to me. That drunkard's

his immortal soul. Are there any amongst my hearers, to-night, preparing for a drunkard's death? Cn my very knees, before that man, I ask him-as you love all that to the canonical law which must be finished before blessing it is for the grown man, in after life, to be is dear to you in this world; as you love all that there can be a trial, and it is not expected that the

death he died; and I greatly fear that an eternity

of sorrow will not be enough to repair the loss of

faith, your religion, your God; as you love your country; as you love the glorious country that you let it be in Heaven, my friends. It is a friend that speaks, with no interest save in your temporal welfare, and in the salvation of your souls—your welfare and happiness, for time and eternity; and, as much of your country's hopes are bound up in your actions and in your conduct in this land, I, therefore ask you, in the name of God,—such of you as may feel that you ought to do it,—this very night, from this platform, to join your voices with mine whilst you take the pledge, as I will give it. I ask you before you do this to remember that this pledge you will not be able to keep, as a rule, unless you go to your duties as Catholics,—to Conression and Communion,—to get from God, who alone can give it the same grace that enables such as I am, priests to keep ourselves from sin, from scandal and the wicked vices of this world. It is all in vain to think. as many think, that when a man makes a resolution he will keep it. No! God must keep it for him, To keep a good resolution is a work of divine grace. God has provided the means for you,—the graces that will enable you to keep this resolution. Therefore, before I speak one word of this pledge to you I tell you it is a resolution, not a vow. But, the virtue have in God, that He will enable us to keep it ;-it practice of our religion in order that we may make sure of the grace that will enable us to keep that pledge. And if, after taking it, any man amongst you will keep it; if any man has hitherto been led astray by too much jollity, or good humor, or any one of the thousand causes that influence the soft and the simple need not dwell at any great length upon this, my heart of the Irishman,-for in that heart there isn't much that is bad, though there may be a great deal that is foolish;—I say now to you that if any man amongst you will take this pledge from me, three angels will descend into that man's house to-night; -the angel of the Church of God,-to thank him, to abide with him, that he may be an honor to his religion;—the angel of American liberty, to abide with him and make him to be ever worthy of that highest honor and highest character on earth, that drunkard. But there is one feature of that curse, of an American citizen (tremendous cheers); -and the one phase of drunkenness that I wish to put before angel of old, green Ireland, who will swoop with the rapidity of angelic motion, rapid as thought, over taught to regard a sudden and unprovided death as the Atlantic wave, even into that Irishman's humble the greatest of all curses; and whilst living, we are house, and will say to him; "I come with a message from the land of Saints and Martyrs; their blood has Almighty God, grant us a holy death and a happy not been shed in vain; their prayers have not been resurrection." Our prayer to the Virgin Mother is, put forth in vain; their sufferings have not been in put forth in vain; their sufferings have not been incurred in vain. If you be a sober man, and keep this pledge, Ireland will revive in you and in your children, in tenewed prosperity and hope; glorious, powerful, crowned with every crown of highest blessings, with the still higher crown of that faith, hope, and love, which have been the lustre on Ireland's brow in all the sorrows of the past." Now, if any man here to-night wishes to take the pledge from me, let him hold up his hand. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. I ask you to repeat these words with me: I promise, with the Divine assistance, to abstain, henceforth, from all intoxicating drinks. And, may the Almighty God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, and all the Angels and Saints, give me grace and strength to keep this pledge." A wise resolution. If you keep it, and if you take the proper means to insure your keeping it, I promise you, as far as I can promise, as a minister of God, that the blessing of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost will be upon you in your path in life, that the prayers of the Mother of God will be with you at the hour of your death; and that your souls will pass into a happy cternity, to enjoy the vision of Jesus Christ in His

> When the reverened fecturer concluded the entire audience gave three rousing cheers for him. President O'Brien then read the following resolutions, amid much enthusiasm:

glory forever. Amen.

"Resolved, That the thousands of American citizens here present, representing different nationalities and religious beliefs, units in thanking the Irish scholar and orator, Father Burke, for his prompt and chivalrous defence of the national history and character of a portion of our citizens against the prejudiced statements of an emisary of a European monarchial power, whose efforts and intrigues to cripple and disrupt this Republic have been as persistent as her rule over the generous race and nation of Ireland has been relentless and oppressive; and that we deem it the part of patriotism for our citizens to discountenance attempts, by foreign apologists of political slavery, to array the public sentiment of this free land against the cause of human liberty elsewhere, or to weaken our own Republic by exciting among one class of citizens feelngs of disfavor and hostility toward a large, respected and patriotic element of our republican popula-

"Resolved, That Father Burke be requested to give a series of Irish historical lectures in this country in reply to Mr. Froude's lectures.

"Resolved, That Father Burke's advocacy of temperance in this State has raised our people to a higher happiness, and has served our State and country, and entitles him to the sincere thanks of every patriotic citizen."

The resolutions were unanimously carried; and the audience, after several more cheers, dispersed .-Irish American.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19 .- The approaching Term is likely to be one of more than ordinary interest for the Bar and the public. In addition to the usual accumulation of business after the long vacation there will be some trials of special importance, involving legal and constitutional questions which will be keenly discussed. The Roman Catholic clergy are the chief contributors to the supply of judicial subjects. The Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, of Callan-if he survive his excommunication to-morrow-will carn the gratitude of professional gentlemen for his indefatigable efforts to keep them employed. With remarkable courage and perseverance, he will renew his attack upon what he regards as ecclesiastical despotism in two simultaneous actions for libel and slander, both arising out of the same facts, and directed substantially against the same parties. Cardinal Cullen is the defendant in one of the actions, in which the rev. gentleman disputes his right to supersede him in his office of parish priest, and appeals to British law for the redress of his alleged wrong. A great deal of popular sympathy is culisted on his side, and as the issue virtually raised is between the authority of the Pope on the one hand and the Queen on the other, the struggle will be witnessed with close attention by the whole country. The principal legal question will be argued upon demurrer to the defendant's plea, justifying his suspension of the plaintiff for having brought an action against an ecclesiastic in a civil court, contrary to the law of his Church and his duty as a parish priest. A trial before a jury cannot be held for some time, as, irrespective of the demurrer, which may ultimately, if the Court should think it untenable, put the case out of Court, at least in its present form, there is an inquiry to be conducted at Rome as

Cullen" can be any trial has been ordered, will their high position, and their freedom, in battling Walsh" in which a new trial has been ordered, will come again before a jury in the after sittings. This is an action for slander against one of the late curates of the rev. gentleman. He succeeded in getting verdicts awarding him £100 as damages in gening against the defendant and another curate, but, owing to the "glorious uncertainty of the law," be finds that he has to fight the battle over again, the Court of Queen's Bench having held, upon full argument, that the Chief Justice ought to have admitted certain evidence which he rejected at the trial. Besides these cases there will be the State trial of the Galway priests and others arising out of the famous judgment and report of Mr. Justice Keogh. This will be held in October if the precedent laid down in the case of the late Rev. Mr. Conway, P.P. of Headfort, be followed. The course of proceeding will be to file informations, and then move to have the venue changed to Dublin. Of course every step in the prosecution will be stoutly contested, and some time will elapse before the legal skirmishing about preliminary points shall have terminated and the forces of the Crown and of the traversers meet face to face before a jury of their countrymen. Who is to lead the former? Will the present Attorney-General, or the learned serjeant who conducted the trial in the Court-house of Galway with so much ability, or the Solicitor-General (Mr. Pallas)? who, on occasions of no ordinary difficulty, has shown the highest forensic qualities. If the task, however irksome it may seem, be intrusted to him, no one doubts that he will fairly, fearlessly, and efficiently discharge his duty. No positive answer can yet be given to these questions. In the event of Mr. Dowse's expected elevation to the Bench before the trial the conduct of the case would naturally devolve upon Mr. Pallas, as First Law officer of the Crown.

The prisoner Edward O'Kelly, who was remanded yesterday on the charge of shooting at David Murphy, was brought up to-day before the presiding magistrate in the Northern divisional police-court for the purpose of hearing the evidence of Dr. Stanners Hughes, one of the surgeons of Jervis-street Hospital, as to the condition of the wounded man. Mr. D. L. Anderson conducted the proceedings for the Crown, and Mr. Mathew Cane, solicitor, appeared for the accused. Dr. Hughes deposed that Murphy had been progressing favorably since the extraction of the ball, but he could not give a certificate of safety until the wound was healed. He could not prononnce a professional opinion as to how near the weapon was when fired. Murphy might still get erysipclas or inflammation of the membrane of the brain, and could not be safely removed for some

time. The country is so generally tranquil, and so free from crime, that accounts of outrages which form exceptions to the rule attract more attention than they would under other circumstances. Three or four of a serious nature are reported. On Tuesday evening a young man named Kiernan, who resided at the village of Stradone, county Cavan, was proceeding home, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when he was met by two men, one of whom struck him with a loaded whip and fractured his skull. While he lay prostrate they kicked him in a brutal manner .-He had given them no provocation, and the only cause which can be conjectured for their attack upon him was that he refused some months ago to become a member of the Riband Society. He died yesterday morning from the injuries he received. A baillff named Crunnin, in the employment of Mr. Lawder, D.L., was committed by the magistrates at Mohill, county Leitrim, on Thursday, on charge of writing a threatening letter and hiring a party to assassinate Mr. Enso, J.P., of the county Down, who had dismissed him.

A highway robbery was committed last night at Finglas, one of the northern suburbs of Dublin. A gentleman named Russell was accosted on his way home by a man who demanded his money. With great presence of mind, he handed the robber his purse, which contained only a pound note and some silver, and the fellow walked away without making any search. Mr. Russell had £197 in notes in another pocket, which thus escaped discovery. A farmer named Patrick Homihan was committed for trial yesterday by the magistrates at Dunmanway, county Cork, on a charge of murdering another farmer of the same name three weeks ago. His and sister have been arrested as accomplices. Evidence was given to show that the prisoner entertained vindictive feelings towards the deceased because he got possession of a farm which was formerly in the occupation of the prisoner's family, and a threatening letter to the deceased was produced which it was sworn by an expert was in the prisoner's handwriting. An account has been received in town to-day of a poaching affray at Ballycrony, county Mayo, in which a man received a gunshet wound. The parties engaged are stated to have been concerned in another affray which at the last Assizes was the subject of the prosecution and

conviction of a gentleman for homicide. The Land Courts are sitting in various parts of the country, but few cases arise in which there are points or circumstances of much interest. It is probably the best proof of the success of the Act that there is so little litigation under it, although it was predicted that the courts would be full of disputes. At the Ballybot Quarter Sessions yesterday a tenant named Hamil claimed, under the Ulster custom, £346 for disturbance, and, in the alternative form, £945 for improvements. It appeared in evidence that he had been evicted for non-payment of rent, and it was argued by counsel that this invalidated his claim under the Ulster tenant-right custom. Mr. Hans Hamilton, Q.C., the Chairman, said he was disposed to concur in this view upon a considention of the section of the Act bearing on the point, but the question could only be decided by the highest court. He held, however, that the tenant had not fulfilled his contract, and had no hesitation upon that ground in dismissing his claim under the tenant-right clauses. The hearing of the alternative claim was adjourned. In the Co. Londonderry Land Court a claim was preferred against Mr. King, the purchaser of a portion of the Waterford estate, by a tenant named Scott, who demanded £1,000 for compensation under the Ulster custom. The evidence showed that Mr. King sought to have the lands valued, and made other proposals, which the tenant refused, but insisted that he should have an arbitrator of his own appointed. Mr. Coffey, Q.C., rejected the claim, and made some strong observations upon its character. He held that to recognize the right of a tenant to say to his landlord that he should submit to whatever valuation his nominee chose to put upon the lands would be to subvert the foundations of property and render the Act impracticable. He thought it would amount to positive confiscation, and being of opinion that the claimant had not a shadow of right to bring the landlord into court, he dismissed the case, with costs. This decision will probably have a salutary effect on persons in the county who entertain unreasonable notions as to the relations of property.-From Times' Correspondent.

In contributing to the support of his Holiness none of the nations surpass plundered Ireland in generosity. Although suffering from poverty, the fruit of misgovernment, her clergy and people have sent every year a large sum to his Holiness. We publish to-day a list of the parochial contributions of the Archdiocese of Armagh, which amount to the creditable sum of £510 2s 8d. The largest contributions have been made by Dundalk, Ardee, Drogheda and Armagh; and in the rural parishes, Cooley, Kilsaran, Dunleer, Tallanstown, Donaghmore, Dromiskin, Cullyhanna, Crossmagien, Ballymacnau and costs of the petitioner (Captain the Hon, W. Le Poer importance. Chevaliers dindustric knew, the chief way to America from Germany. Their names ar by their happy faces how much they opjoy it. 13 1111

rapidity. Before the great cause of "O'Keesse v. tions are an excellent testimony of the Irish people's Trench) in the Galway election petition are estimatrapidity. Before the great cause of "O'Keesse v. love for the Holy See. They have lost their land, ed at about £12 000. Of this sum between £4,000 Before the great of "O'Keeffe v. love for the Holy See. They have lost their land, uhandon their respect and reneration for the head as they have been, they generously give their money to support him. A nation that acts in this generous and chivalrous manner may be worsted in the fight occassionally, but we are certain that it will never be conquered, for it is impossible to subdue men who are ready at all times to lose not only their property but their lives in vindicating truth and justice.-Dundalk Democrat.

The ceremony of "restoring" the evicted tenantry of Captain Nolan was performed on the 29th of Oct., in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Cummer, near Tuam. Captain Nolan and the arbitrators, Sir John Gray, Father Lavelle, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, were present, and 200 people assembled in the church.-A proposed open-air demonstration had to be abandoned on account of the inclement weather. The ten tenants affected by the award were present, ex-! Duke of Leinster are endeavoring to induce the tencept one, who was represented by a relative. The | antry to sign away any rights they may have under award had decreed the restoration of the tenantry to the recent Land Act. He dissociates the Duke's their original holdings, but as these had been leased to another this became impossible, and land surrendered by the Franciscan monks for the purpose was now substituted. Three of the tenants elected to accept a money compensation, and accordingly received checks, two of £60 each, and one of £45, the last mentioned being taken charge of by Father Lavelle, who stated that he had recently lent the person entitled to receive it £10. Sir John Gray explained the nature of the leases, which he described as the very models of leases, and as affording the solution of the land question. The leases are for 10,000 years, the holdings being eight acres each, at rents varying from 15s. to 25s, per acre, liable to increase or reduction by arbitration, on application to the landlord or tenant, and on the basis of the current prices of the crops. Speeches were then delivered, thanking the arbitrators. Mr. Sullivan and Father Lavelle also spoke, the latter in rish. The principal members of the party then left for "New Portacarron" on cars, to instal the tenants in their holdings. The procession was accompanied by the Tuam brass band.

A SHAKEY CONCERN:-The course of the Disestablished Church of Ireland may well be watched with something more than disinterested sympathy by the sister, or mother, Church of England. We do not depend on this or that man, or even on this or that House of Commons, but the day may not be far distant when a Minister will announce, " amid general cheering," that our "ancient form of worship," as it has been recently called, is henceforth to stand on its intrinsic merits, like other forms of greater or lesser antiquity. The Anglo-Irish Church therefore, teaches it how to live, or how to die, as may be. If we are to judge by a universal chorus of complaint, the example is one to be generally avoided rather than imitated. The original terms were considerate even to tenderness, and the lifeinterest of two thousand generally strong and healthy men was itself no small start; but somehow it has come to pass that nobody is satisfied, and the prospects of the Irish Church are said to be deplorable. If you meet an Irish landowner, he is sure to tell you that he is still paying his tithe, but also subscribing largely to the Church fund, yet without as much benefit of the Church as he had, and with still worse in store. The Clergy, of course, are open-mouthed. They have no prospects, in this world at least. And now Diocesan Synods, Bishops, and other authorities proclaim to the world that England will only do the merest trifle The hat bas gone round everywhere, and all that has been collected is 43,9001 - equal to ten shillings a year to each parish clergyman, and a few shillings more to Bishops and Archdeacons. The landowners, who tell us their burdens are heavier than before, do not appear to be regarded as sufferers in the ecclesiastical circles of their own country. The Bishop of Kilmore mentions £16 a year as all that could be collected from a parish in his diocese. A nobleman deriving £2,000 a year from property in the parish would not even answer his letter However, an Irish Bishop is not slow to speak He thought it strange that men rolling in wealth, living in the very lap of luxury, with all the comforts of life, as well as its pomp, could look on passively and see clergymen putting forth all their energies among their own tenants and struggling with adversity and want, and yet not stretch out a hand to help them. This is strange, but applicable we are told, to many other landowners and other dioceses besides Ardagh. Even the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe has to tell the laity of his diocese that they have now to choose between truth and a Gospel ministry at a trifling cost and parsimony with superstition and godlessness; but his tone suggests a misgiving that economy will carry the day.

Of course the statements before us are one-sided, and, as Irishmen are advocates, we must not be surprised to find another side; yet the figures themselves are dreary enough, even without the added gloom of just resentment .- London Times.

A novel case under the Land Act came before Mr. Jellett, Q.C., Chairman of the King's County .-The official assignces of an insolvent appeared to claim the value of his tenant-right from Lord llosse, his landlord. The insolvent, whose name is Malley, filed his schedule, and set forth his tenantright interest as part of his available assets. The claimants called an auction, but on the day of the sale the agent of the estate attended, and stated publicly, before any building was made, that the purchaser would not be accepted by the landlord, that the absolute power of selling the tenant-right was not recognized on the estate, but that the landlord reserved the right of choosing the incoming tenant. Notwithstanding this notice the farm was put up and bought for £240 by a Mr. Kenny, who is joined with the official assignees in promoting the claim. The assignees contend that they stand in the place of the tenant, and claim, as capriciouslyevicted tenants, compensation amounting to £168, being four years' rent, together with £100 for unexhausted improvements. During the hearing of the case they abandoned the latter portion of their demand. Counsel for the landlord resisted, on the ground that the claimants never had possession, and never could have possession, contrary to the will of the landlord, one of the rules of the estate being that the tenant could not sell his interest unless to the landlord. The Chairman thought the question raised so important that he reserved his decision.

PURCHASE OF IRISH RAILWAYS .- Our Dublin correspondent writes :- " Mr. Gladstone having publicy stated in a letter to the Mayor of Derry that the Cabinet was pledged to consider the question of the purchase of Irish railways by the State, the people of the North are preparing to assist the Ministry to arrive at a conclusion by putting on them a little gentle pressure. On Wednesday the first of a series of meetings with this objects washeld at Ballymoney. It was respectably attended by magistrates, merchants and other inhabitants of the district. Mr William Salt addressed them at some length, pointing out the advantages which State control would confer upon the public, and resolutions in favour of the proposal were unanimously passed."-Times.

THE MOST REV. DR. O'BRIEN.-The Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore has announced his desire to be relieved from the cares of office. With the full consent of the clergy of the diocese he fixed the 14th of November as the day for the appointment of his successor. The announcement of his Lordship has created a feeling of very deep regret in the city. Several clergymen are named as his successor.

COSTS OF THE GALWAY ELECTION PETITION,-The

and £5,000 is for counsel's fees. Deducting the average reduction made by taxation, the next amount may be expected to stand at as nearly as possible of the Church, and now, when the Pope is plundered £10,000. The costs of Captain Nolan's side will probably be about £8,000. Putting the petitioner's and respondent's costs together, both of which, by the decision of Mr. Justice Keogh, have to be de-frayed by the latter, the sum of £18,000 is arrived

> The character of Mr. O'Keeffe's movement against authority may be gathered from the allies he has gained to his cause. The Orange Apprentice-boys of Lurgan have resolved to subscribe in his defence. The Mail and Express, exclusively Protestant organs, have opened subscription-lists for him at their respective offices, and the few subscriptions received come altogether from Protestant sources.

> EVADING THE LAW .- The Rev. John Nolan, P.P. of Kildare, calls public attention to a serious matter. He states that the agents of his Grace the family from the transaction, which certainly bears the aspect of oppression and injustice.

Mr. Gladstone has communicated the results of an investigation into certain allegations of ill treatment inflicted upon two Fenian convicts at Dartmoor and Millbank. The Premier is satisfied that the complaints are unfounded and the Government are still determined not to grant exceptional favours to that class of prisoners.

The Diocesan Synods of the disestablished Church in Ireland are now being held. The financial reports in several dioceses are very unfavourable, and in Ardagh and Elphin the Bishops complained bitterly of the lakewarmness of the wealthier portion of the Church body.

Some excitement has been caused in Dublin by two sermons preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. M. Travers Smith and Rev. H. J. Tombe, in which a revision of the Prayer Book was strongly opposed and a strict observance of ritual was urged as a necessity at the present time.

GIFT OF HIS HOLINESS TO ENNISKEAN CHURCH. The Hely Father has, through the Very Rev. Dr Kirby, presented a beautiful cameo to the Rev. Dr. Coveny, P.P., of Enniskean, for the bazaar in aid of the completion of the new church.

More Evictions. - The Freeman's Journal states that evictions of tenants on a very large scale are imminent in the county Meath.

A New CATTLE DISEASE,-A correspondent of the Mail writes that a disease of a most virulent and fatal description has broken out at Prior-park, presenting features entirely novel.

REPRESENTATION OF DERRY.-The Derry branch of the Home Rule Association has adopted Mr. Biggar, of Belfast, as the Home Rule candidate at the approaching election.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

ust won a succession of great victories. The campaign of labor against capital may be considered at an end for the present, and the results may be calculated almost as easily as those of the late Franco-German War. They may be stated either in time or in money. Taking the latter test, it is not too much to say that five million men have won on the average a shilling a week from their employers, even when all allowances are made for the increased price of food. That is thirteen millions sterling a year, and, if capitalized, is about the amount of the French Indemnity. We may dismiss the consideration whether this is likely to last. Another question of much more practical and immediate importance is forced upon us. What use are the working classes making of their victory and their gains? How are they spending their increased time and money, their hours of liberty and their extra shillings? For the present, we grieve to say, we see no signs of the working classes taking the place of their employers, or even honestly trying to be their own employers, as they have a perfect right to do. We may look over our own columns day after day for the proof of that regeneration which ardent polisixpence and an extra hour a day. In one column, and one only, do we seem to trace a cause and ef-The Police Intelligence is becoming serious part of our news; the casualties of a single day are often as heavy as those of a battle. On Monday Mr D'Eyncourt had to dispose of fifty-three charges of drunkenness. At Westminster, of the twenty-nine prisoners on the charge-sheet, the whole had been more or less drunk when taken into custody. At Worship-street and Lumbeth drunkenness supplied the chief business of the day. At the other Police Courts there is a strong smell of liquor about all the cases. One of them was that of a painter on glass, who insisted on forcing himself on his dying wife when in a state of intoxication, and giving violent blow in the eye to the poor woman's mother, for wishing him to wait till he was soher .-After this feat he withdrew to a publichouse to get up his courage afresh, and returned to assault another woman. We should think this is, probably, a very fair sample of near a hundred cases, for anybody well acquainted with our streets must know that it is not mere staggering, reeling drunkenness that brings a man to the Police Court. So long as a man can hold to the railings and leave the Queen's subjects in the quiet possession of their teeth, eyes, and noses, he is generally allowed to recover himself at leisure, or to find his way to the friendly shelter of the nearest publichouse. May we flatter ourselves that all this is exceptional, or that the Police Reports are the worst side of things? Monday may, indeed, be a little worse than other days, and one street may be worse than another; but the Inland Revenue tells much the same tale, and no doubt a considerable percentage of the increase in wages finds its way to the Exchequer. The hours gained from labor are given to the country in one sense at least, that they help to build our Ironclads. These float, so it is said, in strong drink, as the mortar of our old church steeples was said to be

made with strong beer .- Times. PROSECUTION OF QUACKS. - The Lancet announces that a movement has been set on foot for the prosecution of the infamous quacks who prey so largely upon the fears of young men by the issue of filthy pam phlets and by the invention of imaginary disorders and strongly calls upon all fathers of families, heads of colleges and schools, and others who are interested in education, to support the endeavor by pecuniary contributions. Only those who have been somewhat behind the scenses can form any adequate conception of the mischief which is done by the class of persons referred to, who often obtain their shameful gains of the law, but whose victims too often shrink from the exposure of their own credulity and of their own vices that a prosecution would entail. Not content with advertising in every paper to which their advertisements are admitted, the quacks now send fellows into the streets to thrust filthy pamphlets into the hands of mere boys. The case is one that ought to be dealt with by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and placed on the samo level as the sale of obscene prints and photographs; but, failing in this, there remains no hope of abating a public nuisance, but'by the kind of action that has now been set on foot.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE GAMING TABLES .- Disorder reigns rampant at the gaming tables, and gross dishonesty lays itself out for a living here. In the old days it was rarely indeed that you saw two players M inday morning, the 21st ult, eight priests of the claiming the same stake, when the stake was of any So lety of Jesus arrived in Southampton, on their

croupier was there to protect the customers as well as the bank, and that a false claim would probably be punished by exposure or expulsion. If the director found himself puzzled to pronounce, or believed both claims to be made in good faith, he generally paid both the claimants. Now such squabbles are of hourly occurrence, and over sums so large that it is difficult to attribute the false claim to misapprehension. That is the reason, perhaps, why the bank has abandoned the old system of conciliation as too costly, and has taken the cheaper plan of leaving the rivals to fight it out. But the result is that the rooms have come to resemble bear gardens, while no gentleman can seat himself to play except at the hazard of an altercation with some brazen-tongued escroe or brazen-faced torette. Reason the more, surely, for ladies, and especially English ladies, staying away. At least, one would fancy so; for the tradition still lingers with us of the times when the typical Englishwoman was regarded as the incarnation of a purity approaching to austerity, and ladies of indifferent character were constrained to ape their betters. The Mesdames Cruchecassee might sneer at the shy ferocity of the Englishwoman's virtue and the chilly prudery of her demeanour; the men might admire and sneer and call her begueule. But, on the whole, when the Englishman could carry his head high and declare himself a cicis Romanus he never felt more proud of his country than when he contrasted the behaviour of his countrywomen with that of their foreign sisters. Now all that is changed. An Englishman in difficulties must stand as well as he may on his individual character, and say as little as may be about his Roman citizenship. If any one is entitled to boast or to bully on the strength of his citizenship, it is a subject of that new Holy Reman Empire whose capital is Berlin and whose prophet is Bismarck. We know better than foreigners that it Englishmen abroad have for a time lost something of their self-respect it is owing to the timid pennywise policy and the sentimental delusions of a Government, and not to any decay of the national spirit. But morals are known to deteriorate when nations suffer in their self-respect, and the greater laxity of manners among our travelling country women is an unpleasant coincidence, to say the least of it. Time was when, if you saw one of them regularly seated at the tables, you could pronounce off-hand on her character with little danger of doing her injustice. Anonyma risked her rouleaux when out for her summer tour, or some fallen Becky Sharpo came down in faded finery from her garret to try and double the florin or two she had obtained from doubtful charity. Now every one seems to make their game, the women as freely and boldly as the men. They may not stake so heavily as Jewish bankers from Frankfort, Russian princes Magyar boyards, or Mediterranean mongrels, and pour cause; but they play out to the limits of their tether, and often their tether appears to be a pretty long one. It is not a case of borrowing a florin or two from husband, father, or brother, throwing them end-ways on to the cloth, blushing to the roots of the hair as, seeing them roll about, they explain to the crouplers where they desire to place them, and finally showing white teeth and dimples when the CAPITAL AND LABOR .- Our working classes have stakes were swept up by the remorseless rake. Not at all. Now a-days the English maid or matron draws in her chair in most business-like fashion, smilingly receiving the cards to cut from a gentleman with the brand of the galleys on his features and possibly the mark of the chain on his ankle. On the other side she rubs shoulders with a lady much better known than respected in the Parisian dancing-saloons, and about whose vocation, indeed, there could be no manner of doubt, even if she did not afficher it by a costume excessively decoll tee and a tawdry blaze of Palais Royal jewelry. Not that in her gorgeous showshe has greatly the disadvantage of her English neighbour. Except that the jewels of the one are real and those of the other shamthat the chains of "respectability" are gold while those of disreputability are mosaic-the pair might be intimates if not sisters. Possibly a week or so may bring them yet nearer identity when the couple of ladies have established a play-table intimacy and the English jewels have gone to the mont-de-piete For in the frankness of the excitement of winning and loosing as the game goes on the Englishwoman exchanges congratulations or condolences, or holds ticians have confidently predicted from an extra counsel with her neighbours, and so the intimacy warms fast. The young matrons may show themselves the more easy at first, on the strength of their matronhood; but in the greater exuberance of their

girlish spirits the maids soon make up for lost time

when once they are fairly intoxicated with the excite-

ment. The intoxication is kept up, for when their im-

pressionable natures have been stepped in the spirit of

the game they can never keep themselves away

from the tables. There they are the first thing in

the morning, when the great professional players,

worn with long years of dissipation, are still trifling

over their breakfast. There they are the last thing

at night, scrambling for napoleons with fingers

sparkling with rings, among all the rascality and

rouerie of Europe. There are women among them,

too,-public characters they choose to make them-

selves, so we need not scruple to write of them,-who

bring their children as regularly as they come them-

selves; and, strange to say, they are not ostracized altogether by their own sex, while they are the

objects of assiduous gallantry to travelling country-

men of character who may be presumed to possess

humanity and sense. Yet, for our own part, were

we to embody the Spirit of Evil, we should scarcely

know how to incarnate it more appropriately than

in an attractive woman who, day after day, seats her

child beside her in a hell just at the age when he is

most impressionable. Women of the kind may be

the exception, but then they are generally tolerated

in such English society as lingers on at a German

gambling-place when the lights are being extin-

guished for the season and the best company has de-

parted. Be the cause of this sad change what it

may, we may be thankful that the German Govern-

ment has decided to remove this temptation from

the way of weak natures, now that the old conven-

tional restraints are being so fast relaxed. Should

any other country extend its hospitality to the tables

after the scandals of the last few months in Germany

at least it will do it with open eyes .- Pall Mal

Guzette. Everywhere the principle that the Mother Country annot afford to spend money on the colonies, in time of peace, and that even in time of war they must do all they can for themselves, has been accepted by the colonists as just and reasonable. Mr Hugessen's lecture concluded with some satisfactory figures, which show how much has been saved with in the last few years. The chief complaint used to be directed, as well it might be, against the military expenditure. Everybody has heard of the 10,000 men in New Zealand, and the monstrous Caffre wars still linger in the nation's memory. As late as 1868-69 the cost of the Colonies was £3,620,093, of which £3,000,000 was for regular troops sent out from England. The sum has since been reduced by £1,200,000, owing to the withdrawal of troops from various Colonies where they were no longer needed Of the remaining £1,800,000, not less than £850.000 is absorbed by Gibraltar, Malta, and Bermuda, which cannot properly be called Colonies. So that the military expenditure on the Colonies proper is now less than a million sterling yearly, and may be pos sibly further reduced. Contrasting this with the frightful sums formerly lavished, we may congratulate the country on being in the fair way of removing the chief, if not the only, difficulty which besets the maintenance of a Colonial Empire.—Times.

DEPARTURE OF RELIGIOUS FOR AMERICA .- Early on Minday morning, the 21st ult, eight priests of the of pleasure in being alive and in each other's com-

Rev'ds P. Hagg, A. Gayer, G. Rother, A. Haverstadt, Frs. Gronefeldt, Krone, Knoche, and Tregel. Four Franciscan Nuns, from their Parent House at Aix-la-Chapelle, also arrived at Southampton on the same day. The whole company spent their spare hours in visiting S. Joseph's Church, and sailed on Tuesday afternoon for New York.

In Londoh, in 1861, there were 261 applications for divorce; in 1870 there were 318, and in 1871 the number had increased to 425. The whole number of petitions filed since the establi hment of the London Divorce Court is 4,568, an average of 336 cach year.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Cincinnati Commercial recently published a sensation in the proceedings of the day previous of the Evangelical Ministerial Association, in which the subject of criminal abortion was introduced and discussed Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church formerly of Chicago, and somewhat famous for his terrific onslaught on the theatres, called attention to the appalling prevalence of criminal abortion by respectable American women. He affirmed that there was not a block in Cincinnati that did not contain

WOMEN WHO MURDERED THEIR UN-BORN CHILDREN and thought it nothing. They came to Church, he said, and to the sacraments with hands stained with the blood of the unborn innocents. He called upon the ministers present to look the evil in the face, and confer together as ministers of Ged, as members of society, and as parents, for the best means to check the evil and save American society and Ameran life from destruction. He stated that upon inquiry and investigation he found that physicians vere importuned every day to produce abortion by the ladies of the highest standing, and

#### GAVE AN INSTANCE ...

of a wealthy and influential lady whom her physcian in vain urged to abandon the purpose, for in reply to all his arguments and persuasians she said, "I do not care; if you don't do it I'll do it myself, for my husband don't want any more children, and neither do I." Dr. Hatfield eited the Roman Catholic Church as setting an example of watchfulness over its people in this respect, so much so that he, as a Protestant Minister, stood abashed and silent before the Catholics, he said. And even German infidels were raising more children in this country than any other people in it; and if something was not done

#### DESTRUCTION OF FORTAL LIFE

among the American people, the government of the country would eventually pass into the hands of foreigners,

A Comous Case. A case of considerable interest s just now being prepared for trial before one of the Courts of California. It appears that a Mr. James C. Cutting, who is represented to be an extensive wool-grower, started, some time since, from Boston to San Francisco, via the Central Pacific Railroad. When he arrived at a certain point on the route, he left the train to make inquiries respecting the condition of a flock of imported sheep. Having completed his business, he resumed his journey during the same day. Subsequently the conductor demanded his ticket, but, on examination, declined to take it, on the ground that the rules of the Company required that all through passengers "stopping over" should pay a second time. This, Mr. Cutting refused to do, and the result was his removal from the train. Later on, the conductor of another train accepted the ticket without comment. Mr. Cutting declares that by the action of the first conductor he lost the sale of forty thousand pounds of weel, and suffered damage also to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, for which sum he suce the Company. The question here involved is one that concerns every person who travels by railroad, and its settlement one way or the other cannot be too speedily effected.

the furnishing store of Hickman on Washington St., where the walls had ben wrapped in a deadly embrace by the flames and had become weak and tottering through the heat. At length they fell, and three men were buried up to the shoulders among the heavy fragments of brick and stone. Their terrible physical agony and cries of anguish filled the frightened crowd with horror, but at first no one advanced to their succor. After a few moments two or three men crossed the street to where a portion of the wall was still overhanging the spot where the victims were begging and shricking for help, and tried by the utmost exertion of main strength to pull and wrench them out of the terrible vice; but these efforts only made greater their suffering, and the bricks and debris were still falling at every moment. The men relinquished the perilous and fruitless risk and retreated from the dangerous spot, and shortly afterwards, in frightful paroxysms of pain and with eries that will ring in the cars of the spectators to their dying day, the crushed masses of humanity gave up the breath of life, and were in a moment afterwards buried by another crushing fall of the

Bostos, Nov. 12 .- A terrible scene took place at

Miss Susannah Evans, one of America's young women, has just lectured in New York, upon "Fashion and Follies." There is some truth of a painful kind in her words. She considers New York a huge crowd, toiling away without producing a pound of food, and whose vitality and energy affect two hemispheres. It was the most magnificent and the most miserable city in the world, and contained the most licence and servitude. Virtue and vice have been huddled together until the distinction is nearly lost. It is the fashion to be opulent, and the merchant slaves away his life to gratify his wife and daughters in a desire for extravagant display. The fashionable daughter of the time is a creature devoted to shopping, willing to marry if she can avoid maternity and whose idea of heaven is a vast Madison-square, with the elect dancing to Strauss's music. Is this true of places not New York?

LEFT BEHIND .- An Evangelist has been preaching in Hartford, who a few years ago was known as the "wickedest man" in Philadelphia, but worse ones have multiplied so fast that he considered himself pious in comparison and entered the ministry.

VENICE.-You can imagine how old this city is, when you hear that it has a church dedicated to et. James, that was erceted in the year 421. It is a very beautiful city. It is built on one hundred islands at the head, of the Gulf of Venice. These islands are joined together with bridges, and, instead of streets, there are canals running everywhere through the city. Of course, if there are no streets there can be no carriages; so, if you should ever make a visit to the city of Venice, you should go from one place to another in a boat called a gondola. St. Marks place is the name of a beautiful square in Venice. It is six hundred feet long, and on three sides of it are most beautiful palaces; on the fourth side is the church of St. Mark. There is an ancient tradition that St. Mark, in his travels, touched at the hundred isles, and was informed in a vision that his bones should one day rest there. After many difficulties the Venetians succeeded in obtaining his relica, and greeted them with processions, prayers, and music, and the city was solemnly confided to his care and protection. Every Sunday, at noon, the pigeons of St. Mark's place are fed. As the hour approaches flock after flock comes wheeling in; and the air is filled with the rustle of their wings. then follow great cooings of satisfaction and tokens pany. The boys and girls who see this sight, show

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOTEMBER-1872. Friday, 22-St. Cecilia, V. M. Saturday, 23—8t. Clement, P. M. Sunday, 24—Twenty-seventh after Pentecost. Monday, 25—St. Catherine, V. M. Tuesday, 26—St. Peter, M. Wednesday, 27—Of the Feria. Thursday, 28—SS. Ireneus and Comp., MM.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The serious indisposition of two persons both prominent at this moment in the European political world-the intrusive King of Spain, and Count Bismarck-has been announced by telegram, but there is no reason to suppose that either is in danger. In Spain the so-called Carlist troubles continue, but the partizans of the legitimate King seem to have but poor chances of success. Their warfare is of the guerilla kind, which is only resorted to when the case is desperate; it can produce no permanent results; and it gives to those engaged in it the appearance of brigands in the eves of the world. It is indeed highly probable that the bands of whom we read, as stopping trains, and committing other paltry depredations on the high road, are not Carlists at all, but merely hordes of outlaws, trading upon the name, and seeking thereby to give an honorable color to their dishonest practices.

In France too, for the time, the Royalists scom to be quite prostrate; in fact the country does not seem to be ripe for the restoration of the Monarchy in the person of the legitimate sovereign, and indeed it is doubtful whether it is yet worthy of the son of St. Louis. More sufferings, yet many years of trouble and revolution, seem to be in store for that noble but unhappy country; and it may well be that it is doomed to undergo a course of Gambetta-ism and Communism before it shall have fully learnt more particularly allude, is a certain Rev. Mr. the lesson that its late trials ought to have inculcated. Meantime it will be the business of the loyalists to give their support, their qualified support of course, to that party which, no matter under whatsoever banner ranged, gives best promise of security, to liberty, life and property and thus to fulfil some of the functions of a real government. Anything, even M. Bonaparte, even M. Thiers, is better than anarchy. What France wants, but what she never can have until she recalls her rightful Sovereign, and so closes finally with '89 and the era of Revolution, is a ruler who can style himself such-"By the Grace of God." This is the secret of the stability of the political order of our own country. Victoria rules "by the Grace of God," and long may it be so.

It is reported by telegram that Signor Sella officially notified the Pope that the usurping government had voted to him an annuity. This of course the Sovereign Pontiff rejected with contempt, for we may be sure that he will never condescend to accept from those who have robbed him, and by brute force despoiled him for the time of his rights, less than a complete restitution. He asks from them nothing but what is his own; more he seeks not for: less he will not take. Meantime the Italian Peninsula is a prey to social disorders of all kinds. Under the cruel load of taxation imposed to defray the costs of their conquest by the Piedmontese, the people of Italy of all classes, rural and urban, agricultural and commercial, rich merchants and humble cultivators of the soil, are well nigh ruined; they cannot bear it much longer, and we may well believe that the day of vengeance is at hand.

The finding of the German Emperor in the San Juan business though acquiesced in by the people of England-and indeed whether it likes them or no, they must eat their leekis very bitter and unpalatable. The London Times finds therein the text for a homily, specially addressed to the people of Canada of which the burden is, that the proper thing for them to do new, in the circumstances, is to shake off the dust from their shoes, and so bid | reminder :an eternal farewell to British connection, since the Empire is no longer able to support thei | testants."

just claims. The Saturday Review protests against this advice as unjust to Canada, and as to personal attacks upon the adherents to the degrading to England. It may be so, but the Catholic Church. "They are," he tells us, facts remain, that Great Britain will submit to "proverbially poor, ignorant and degraded"any humiliation rather than risk a war with the and this is what makes the arrogance of Ro-United States; that there is no demand however unreasonable which the latter can bring forward to which, if seriously persisted in, Great | Mr. O. Fortin :-Britain will not ultimately yield. She threw away her last chance of honorably maintaining her position on this Continent, when she allowed the brave Confederate States to be crushed by the North; now she can but maintain here a precarious existence on sufferance, Republic, she behaves herself, and eats her humble pie with a smiling countenance.

It is not generally expected that the triumph of Grant in the late Presidential election will lead to any important changes in either the domestic, or the foreign policy of the Republic. Secretaries Fish and Boutwell will it is said retire from office; no other changes in the Cabinet are anticipated.

A slight sprinkling of snow that has fallen in the vicinity of Montreal, and some smart frosts are harbingers of the rapidly approaching winter, and warn us to see to our stoves and double windows. Hitherto the season has been mild, but the close of the navigation, and the commencement of our long, dreary winter is now upon us. Wood and coal are at almost famine prices, and the poor have a sad prospect before them for the next five months.

And with the return of mild weather we may reasonably expect 2 visit from Cholera. This disease is in Europe; and on this Continent every thing in our large cities-the dirt, the defective drainage, and the excessive drunkennessseems to invite it. The horse disease is by many deemed to be its precursor; and certainly, in 1831, influenza of an epidemic form was very rife in Europe. These things should warn us all, civic authorities, and private citizens, to sot our houses in order. Cholera can only drive a good business there where the laws of hygeine are discarded, and where filth reigns

A No-Popery Fanatic .- Thursday, the 14th inst., was generally observed by our Protestant fellow-citizens as a sort of religious holiday, and day of general thanksgiving to God for His mercies during the past year .-In most of the Protestant places of worship sermons appropriate to the occasion were delivered, of which reports subsequently appeared in the public journals. Far be it from us to criticise this action of our separated brethren. or to speak of it in a disrespectful manner: but we do regret that such an occasion could not have been allowed to pass by, without a malicious and insolent fling at the Catholic Church, and the religion of Papists.

The offender in this matter, to whom we ). Fortin, a minister, we think, of the Angli can denomination, who gave vent to his long pent up bitterness against the Catholic religion, in Trinity Church, and whose sermon is reported in the Witness of the 15th instant. Some of the flowers of this vessel's oratory we cull for the delectation of our readers-much pondering at the same time in what spirit the Protestant press generally, of Montreal, would deal with a Catholic preacher, who should from his pulpit, speak of Protestants, and their several religious systems, as this Rev. O. Fortin spoke of Catholics and their religion. We suspect that they would not be slow-if the position were thus reversed—in denouncing the Catholic preacher as a firebrand, a stirrer up of strife, and as one who did no credit to his ewn religion by wantonly maligning the religion of those from whom he differed.

Mr. Fortin-we copy from the Witnesscalled first upon his hearers to rise up in resistance to the Catholic Church:-

"Oh, that the Protestants of our country would be alive to the bold encroachments of the Church of Rome! Be well assured brothren that wheresoever her power is fully established religious liberty will

perish beneath her shadow." This reads so like an editorial extract from the Witness, that we are almost tempted to believe that Mr. O. Fortin's Thanksgiving Sermon was prepared in that journal's office in St. James Street. It has the genuine Witches ring about it; yet we are prepared to admit that, if, "religious liberty" consist in the right of the State to inflict, without form of trial, pains, and penalties, exile and confiscation of goods, upon Papists and Romish religious, there is but little hopes of "religious liberty" being set up in Canada. But then this summary mode of dealing with Catholics which with the applause of the liberty loving gentry of the evangelical world Bismarok has just inaugu. rated is, in the eyes of the Rev. O. Fertin, a Protestant right - the right of the white man to wallop his own nigger, and of this cherished right the strength of Popery threatens to deprive Protestants in Canada; therefore the appeal to vigilance, therefore the

"wheresoever she-the Church-reigns supreme she will trample beneath her feet the right of Pro-

He, the Rev. Mr. O. Fortin, then proceeds manism the more galling to men so richly endowed, morally and intellectually, as isour Rev.

"A Church whose adherents are proverbially poor ignorant and degraded—such a Church as that comes forward and claims the right to govern both in civil and religious matters. Could anything be more preposterous? Shall we not all rise like one

man against such audacity?" We observe, that it is utterly false that the Roman Catholic Church claims, or ever has religious matters"-though she claims indeed a civil side, the claims of the former should take precedence of those of the latter. In other words, though the Catholic Church asserts only this, that where the laws of God and the laws of men conflict, it is better to obey God than man-there is something more preposterous, more audacious than would be even the claims which falsely, this Mr. O. Fortin attributes to the said Catholic Church :- to wit, the audacity, the outrageous insolence of the Pronorance and degradation" of her adherents. Of their poverty we care not to speak; for long ago, so long ago that the circumstance has been practically forgotten outside of the Catholic Church, One who spoke as never such a one as the Rev. Mr. Fortin now speaks, declared the "poor to be blessed" above other men-St. Luke, 6, 20; and amongst a people who believe the words of Christ, it is very probable that there will be less wealth than amongst another population which practically ignores them, and holds that "blessed are the rich." But the "ignorance," but the "degradation,"-but the preposterous audacity of the Protestant minister who assigns these as the special characteristics of the adherents of the Catholic Church, of these we will speak. And yet perhaps, according to his lights, his bringing up, and his moral training, the man is scarce to be blamed. To him and his tribe, " degradation" means a ragged coat, a shabby hat, seedy attire, a humble poorly furnished house; whilst of its opposite, the certain sign lies in the superfine broad cloth, the splendid equipages, the gorgeous attire, the horses, and carriages with which Protestant Shoddy delights on Sabbath days to make public parade of worshipping Him Who loves to dwell with the humble and contrite of heart. Yes! in the eyes of such a one as the Rev. O. Fortin, the poor Irish Papist widow, for instance, bowing down, perhaps in rags, in lowly adoration and in utter forgetfulness of self, is a "degraded" object in comparison with her wealthy neighbor who would never think of approaching the Lamb of God except in silk and satins! In this sense no doubt the Papist is "degraded."

But there is another view of the case, which presents itself to the Christian eye. The brutal savagery, the wife murders, the child murders of Protestant England, the hideous crimes so rife amongst England's Protestant peasantry; the feeticides and divorce courts of the Protestant United States-beneath the influence of which the Protestant population is dwing out, and marriage has been brought down to a level with concubinage-convey to the Christian mind an idea of "degradation" lower, far lower than that which it receives from the rags and squalor of the poorest of

-well say of Ireland's Popish poor. We say it without fear of refutation .-Though, God knows, in all communities there is ignorance enough, and degradation enough, there are no countries in which religious ignorance is so profound, and the moral degradation so complete, as in those which are not adherents of the Roman Catholic Church; and we appeal in proof of our assertion to England, to Scotland, and to the United States. Let Mr. O. Fortin, for instance, point out a community that adheres to the said Church, whose numbers are, owing to the habitual and almost universal practice of certain unmentionable and revolting vices, actually diminishing, as is the case amongst the Protestant people in the U. States? And we ask him, is it not possible that, in the eyes of God, as well as in those of the Catholic, the wealthy well-olad lady ! driving in stylish carriage to consult the abortion doctor how to destroy the child she bears in her bosom-a sight to be seen all days, at all hours in certain Protestant communities-is a more degraded object than the say ill-dressed, ill-combed, illwashed, Irish Papist mother of many ragged children, hurrying in spite of hunger and poverty, at break of day to early Mass, to kneel down, and offer herself with all she can do or suffer throughout the day, to Him who died for her on the cross? This too is a sight to be seen any day; a sud degraded sight in the eyes of the Rev. O. Fortin, but one we think on which the angels would sooner dwell, than on the other. This, perhaps, is a matter, o taste; and we have no rasson to suppose that the taste of the Rev. M. O. Fortin is as the

taste of angels.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XVIII.

"Thou shalt not kill."-Docal.

Before entering on the explanation of this commandment which is as you know the fifth of the Decalogue, it will not be without a certain fruit to consider the errors of certain here tics concerning it.

The Manichees pretended that by this Commandment it was not only forbidden to kill man, but that it was equally unlawful to kill beasts, birds, fishes, or even trees, shrubs and plants. All these were endowed with life, and as the wording of the law they contended was and so long only as, in the opinions of the great claimed, "the right to govern both in civil and universal, it was therefore unlawful to kill any of them. This interpretation of these proud that in matters that have a religious as well as heretics is manifestly contrary to all Scripture teaching. At the Creation God gave to man absolute power over all the beasts of the earth; and when Abel slew the firstlings of his flock as a sacrifice, the Sacred Scriptures tell us that the Lord had respect to Abel and his offerings. (Gen. 4.) Again immediately after the deluge Noe on leaving the ark built an altar to the Lord and taking of all cattle and fowls that were clean offered holocausts upon the altur : and the Lord smelled a sweet suvour and said testant who presumes to prate about the "ig- I will no more curse the earth for the sake of man .- (Gen. S.) And Almighty God with his own voice gave to man in the person of Noc all the beasts of the earth as well as the herbs as his food. And God blessed Noe and his sons, and said to them Increase and multiply to fill the earth, and let the fear and dread of you be upon all the beasts of the earth, and upon all the fowls of the air, and all that move upon the earth; all the fishes of the sea are delivered into thy hand. And everything that moveth and liveth shall be meat for thee; even as the green herbs have I delivered them all to thee .- (Gen. 9.) And even Angels sent on a special mission from heaven to man have partaken of the flesh of slain animals. When Abraham entertained the three angels, who came to him under the form of men he gave amongst other things as a repast a calf very tender and very good .- (Gen. 18.) And that they eat of it we know from the words of sacred scripture-And when they had eaten they said to him :- Where is Sara thy wife .- (1b.) And was it not also with the fatted calf slain that the father of the prodigal son, celebrated the return of the penitent to his house? Again Almighty God ordained to the Israelites innumerable sacrifices of oxen and goats, and lambs, none of which could have been offered, if it had been unlawful to slay the victim. Every year from the deliverance from Egypt did the faithful Israelite obedient to the command of God slay a lumb without blemish, and cat its flesh roasted at the fire, and unleavened bread with wild lettuce. Hence the Pasch of the Jews, Nor did Jesus Christ himself disdain to use this slaughtered food, since we know that He eat the Pasch with his disciples the eve before his death. With these facts before us, how can any one claiming to be a Christian be so blind as to affirm, that the slaving of animals is forbidden or offensive to Almighty God? The second error is that of the Vaudois, who

denied to princes and the judges of the earth, the power of putting convicted criminals to death. Here again the enemies of God's Church pretending a deep respect for the Sacred Scriptures shut their eyes to its most obvious teaching. The whole Jewish law is filled with the death penalty for grievous crimes. The blasphemer was to be stoned to death without the city. He that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, dying let him die; all the multitude shall stone him whether he bo a native or a stranger.—(Lev. 24.) The murderer also was put to death. He that striketh and killeth a man, dying let him die .- (Lev. 24.) Even the unaccomplished murder was punished with death. He that striketh a man with a will to kill him shall be put to death .- (Exod. 21. The child striking his father or mother was condemued to death. He that striketh his father or mother shall die the death .- (1b.) The unintentional killing of a woman with child was punished with death. If men quarrel and strike a woman with child \* \* \* and her death, ensue thereupon he shall render life for life .- (Ib.) Nor did our Saviour anywhere abrogate this death penalty. When the woman taken in adultery was brought to Him He did not deny that she was worthy of death, but merely said to her accusers-Let him, who is innocent cast the first stone. It was not the death penalty that was in fault, but the innocence of her accusers. And in fact was it not this law that gave redemption to mankind? Jesus Christ used it as the mode of redemption.

The third error is that of those, who consider it lawful to compass one's own death. Certain Donatist heretics (Circoncellians) rer suaded themselves that they did a meritorious act and earned the crown of martyrdom in casting themselves down from precipices or into the water or into the fire, or by destroying themselves in some other frightful manner. Writing against these senseless enthusiasts the holy Doctor St. Austin cries out—This is not in our next.

doctrine of Jesus Christ who chased away the Demon, who had the audacity to suggest to him that he should cast himself down from the pinnacle of the Temple. It is written, said he thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. And in another place this holy Dector thus argues: To kill oneself is contrary to the command of God who says "Thou shalt not kill." He expresses a general rule; he indicates no exception; one may no more kill oneself, than one may kill one's neighbor. To kill oneself is to kill a man; if then it is forbidden to kill any man whatsoever, it is evidently forbidden to kill oneself .- (De Civ., lib. 1, c. 26.) It avails not to allege the example of certain virgins, who killed themselves in advance of the executioners who were about to behead them; nor of Samson, who perished voluntarily along with his enemies by pulling down the pillars of the house in which they were. Neither can be excused except by supposing that they acted through a direct inspiration from the Holy Ghost. As to Samson he himself declares that the Holy Ghost who had worked so many wonders through him had inspired him thereto.-(1b, c, 21.)

Yes Christian souls it suffices to have the intention of suicide only without the act to become culpable; and when man accomplishes the act, he dies in mortal sin. To kill oneself voluntarily is an act of despair is a moral cowardice and a double death—the death of the body and the death of the soul. Life is a gift from God; not a strict gist indeed but rather a loan wherein the thing lent still pertains to the lender, for God alone can make to live, or take life away. See ye, that I alone am; and there is no other God besides me; I will kill and I will make to live; I will strike and I will heal, and there is none that can deliver out of my hand.

But are we not allowed to shorten our lives by holy fasting? I answer-The Spartans did not believe in fasting and injuring the man; they expected it rather to nerve and strengthen and ennoble him. Depend upon it for every moment of man's lives shortened by holy fusting, millions of millions of years have been lost by too much eating. Nevertheless if fasting is really found to injure the health, no leve of mortification will excuse its use. The end does not sanctify the means. Thou shalt not

But if we are not allowed to cause our own death we are at least allowed to wish for it. If you wish death through despair, impatience, or any passion; if you desire it in order to escape from poverty disgrace or sufferings, you sin without any doubt, because you put yourself in opposition to the will of God. Afflictions and trials come from God for one of two reasons. First "he rains upon the just and unjust." May his will be done. Second they are often the marks of his especial friendship. The Sacred Scriptures afford us innumerable examples of this. Job and Tobias were undoubtedly very dear to God and yet he afflicted them with the sorest afflictions. They were just men and yet suffered patiently. How much more then ought we who are sinners, to receive with cheerfulness and resignation these trials sent us by an all-wise and all-merciful God. We should not make hypocrites of ourselves by reciting in our daily prayers that petition of the Lord's prayer thy will be done, if we are not prepared to do it.

If, however, with a full resignation to the will of God, you desire death out of a longing to see God and to be freed from the wickedness of this world which is so hateful to God, you do no more than the greatest Saints have done before you. I desire to be dissolved and to be with Christ, cried out St. Paul; and again-Unhappy me! Who will free me from this body of death? And the beloved disciple John, in the last words of that Apocalypse in which he describes the glories of the holy Jerusalem, cries out with all the longings of his ardent and loving soul-Come Lord Jesus.

Fear not then, Christian soul, to sigh ardently for the coming of God and of that great Kingdom which is to have no end. To do so is only to desire, that the great end of our creation may be accomplished in your regard.

The Pope has been despoiled and is virtually a prisoner in the Vatican. Renan, the enemy of Jesus Christ, is in Rome, and has been honorably entertained by the "Cavour Club." These two facts stand to one another in the relation of cause and effect, and convey a useful lesson to all who will meditate thereon. "The suppression of Papism," in a word, is but another form of expression for "the exaltation of Renanism;" whilst the latter is but another expression for Victor Emmanuelism.

BLESSINGS OF THE REVOLUTION. - The Times' Florence correspondent writing under date Oct. 28th admits the "hard fact." that united Italy is, and must continue to be, "one of the most heavily taxed countries in Europe -perhaps the most so of any in proportion not to her natural wealth, but to its development."

"MARK"-Unavoidably crowded out; will appear

LAPLAND MISSION.

" PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY GREATURE." If there is a glory of which a Catholic people

should be proud and of which it may boast with reason, it is undoubtedly the propagation of the Gospel; that holy truth which, according to the words of Holy Writ " raises nations and renders them

happy." But this divine word should not remain concentrated in any one country, nation, or people; the whole earth without any exception is called to participate in the happy effect it produces. Our Saviour tells us: "Preach the gospel to every

creature." It is then in obedience to this order of our divine Master, that, every day, priests of every nation leave all that they hold most dear, their country, their relations and friends, to go at the cost of many sacrifices and even at the peril of their lives, to plant the cross of Jesus on distant shores, in the midst of people who know it not, or who have seen fit to embrace an innovated doctrine, the better to be able to follow their unruly inclinations.

The five divisions of the world have been evangel! zed. Asia, Africa and America, throughout nearly their whole extent, have for a long time numbered flourishing missions, and even dioceses, which may serve as models to countries of the old world, though for many preceding centuries they have been blessed with the true faith. Ever since the refermation, Germany has always possessed zealous propagators of the Catholic religion. Sweden and Denmark, for nearly a century, have received missionaries, who, from day to day, seek by their holy efforts to repair the losses which the religion of our fathers sustained by the propagation of the Lutheran heresy. In a word, all the nations of the earth have, or at least see from time to time, Catholic priests interested in their welfare. Up to this time, however, a northern people seemed to have escaped this holy conspiracy whose aim is to overturn the altar of heresy and paganism. It was the people of Lapland, rendered inaccessible by its eternal frosts and snows. But Divine Providence had merciful views over this poor abandoned people in the midst of their horrible deserts, and the hour of deliverance has but just

It was the year in which the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary had been promulgated over the face of the entire universe.

The Sovereign Pontiff, immortal Pius IX., at the foot of the altar, traversed in spirit the different places of the earth where the good news had been spread. The good seed seemed to be everywhere sown with more or less abundance; but turning his eye to the Artic regions, he was grieved to behold that most of the countries above the polar circle had not yet received a missionary. This shoot of the vine of the Lord could not long remain uncultivated. Its poverty, its sterility, in a temporal point of view and the natural difficulties to be overcome were as many incentives to the zeal of the missionary Pontiff. The rigor of the winter in the midst of eternal snows was not to hinder the fulfilment of this supreme command: "Preach the gospel to every creature."

If the merchant or intrepid hunter, with a view of obtaining some trifling result, undergoes many privations, and hesitates not to pitch his tent for a while on inhospitable shores such as Greenland and Spitzbergen, shall then the missionary of the gospel, with an eternal reward in view, refuse to take up his residence in places where the same difficulties are to be encountered?

The establishment of a mission at the north pol was from that time resolved upon, and a few months after the Norwegian soil was trodden by a Polish priest, a messenger of Pius IX. The Norwegian peasant along the coast received him kindly, and the Laplander threw open his tent to the stranger who gave him hely images and other pious objects which contributed greatly to dispel that natural fear and dread which is the characteristic of these people, almost entirely cut off from all intercourse with other human beings.

On his return to Rome this visiting missionary communicated his impressions to the Pope and to the college of the Propaganda. The country of Lapland had appeared to him mountainous and barren; nature had here been very sparing of those gifts which she so prodigally bestow on more fortunate places. The new dweller must expect not only to struggle against the wild beasts of these deserts, but also to suffer from the inhospitable climate

Nevertheless, for the spiritual welfare of these northern countries it was necessary to encounter these dangers; the project of Pius 1X was to be carried out and the mission was established under the name of the "North Pole Mission." Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe and Shetland islands, the Orkneys, and even the regions situated at the north of Hudson Bay were attached to the same district which was entrusted to the visiting priest. He then became its first administrator under the direction of the Propaganda at Rome.

to choose some assistants for his apestolic labors.-Some French ecclesiastics, among others M. l'Abbe Bernard, of the diocese of Rheims, soon associated themselves with him. The travellers passed through Germany into Ireland, where they were joined by some new disciples anxious to accompany them.-They sailed to the Norwegian Lapland, and established themselves at the mouth of a small river in the valley of Alten in 70 ° of north latitude, near a village partly peopled with immigrant Laplanders has been more generous and open-handed when a and inhabitants of Finland.

The first difficulties consisting in the study of the languages of the country being overcome, the missionaries set to work without delay. With the grace of God a few conversions were made and thus was established the first post of a Catholic station to the great disgust of the Protestant Lutheran missionaries, who were sadly grieved at the conversion of some Norwegians, near the residence of the Lap-

Before increasing the number of stations in Lapland, and desiring to take possession of all the vast Iceland. At the same period, and with a similar Farce island. Some conversions are made, but up hope our friends in Breckville and vicinity will to this time the harvest has not been abundant, for keep him employed.

full religious liberty is not granted by the laws .-The Shetland islands and the county of Caithness in Scotland, behold the establishment of some Catholic stations; that of Greenland was projected and some few steps were taken to this effect, but on account of the failure of necessary means, it was deferred, and has not since been established.

Meanwhile the first apostolic superior resigned the burden he had assumed, his health being enfeebled by the duties of his charge; and Mgr. Bernard was entrusted with the growing mission, which upon his request, was divided into three parts. Greenland, Iceland, and Faroe islands as dependences of Denmark have been attached to the apostolic jurisdiction of Copenhagen.

This city, which is of some importance, numbers within its precincts two Catholic churches. A good number of stations are also springing up at the principal centres of the country.

At the 2nd dismemberment of the North Pole Mission, the Shetland islands, the Orkneys and the county of Caithness, in Scotland, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Apostolic Vicariate of the North of Scotland. The country north of the British isles, Scotland, comprises three Apostolic Vicariates, which, thanks to the ever increasing number of Catholics, will in all probability be soon reared into dioceses, and Glasgow, in the south, will become the Archbishop's residence.

Finally upon the 3d dismemberment of this immense district in the polar regions, Lapland was joined to Norway of which it formed the most northern province and since then has constituted a separate district, numbering nearly 3 millions of

Thanks to the wise measures taken by the Roman Court, our forces from this time were more concentrated. Many other stations were established along the coast of Norway, and chapels were erected, in localities such as Bergen and Fredericshaad where there are Catholic immigrants. During the last two years we have been busy in enlarging the school at From so the principal station in Lapland, and it was my good fortune to open also a chapel at Hammerfer the most northern city of Europe, being only at the distance of 21 days journey from Spitzbergen, and in the same latitude as Siberia. Here the miserable Poles, victims of tyranny and despotism accompanied by their bishops and priests are banished, to expiate, amidst painful labors under a most inclement sky the crime of being Catholics.

And now my dear friends, you, who are inflamed with the love of souls, allow a poor missionary of these high latitudes to return from his voluntary exile and to solicit your kind charity, in passing, for these people deprived of the gifts of fortune and of nature, and to whom he has vowed his existence.

Mgr. Bernard has just entrusted me with a charge ery painful to fulfil.

For the greater good of the mission it would be expedient to establish a central station where young ecclesiastics consecrating themselves to the service of the mission might learn the language of the country; and where also those of the natives whom God would seem to call to the ecclesiastical vocation, might commence their studies.

A church in the same locality which is of a certain importance is equally necessary to draw away the Lutheran population.

But where are the resources for this work?

They depend entirely on the charity of the faithful whom the Sacred Heart of Jesus (to which the church will be dedicated) will excite for this holy cause.

My hopes, " despite the difficulty of the times, will not be confounded," was the remark lately made to me by a venerable bishop whilst granting, with extraordinary kindness the permission to solicit the alms of the faithful. The happiness of those who may contribute to this work par excellence, the salvation of poor abandoned souls at the extremities of the carth, will consist in a satisfaction and joy of conscience which never fails to be the portion of those who help the accomplishment of a work so dear to the heart of Jesus.

Besides the missionaries of each station engage to recite every day special prayer for their benefactors and every week a mass to the sacred heart and to the Blessed Virgin, will be celebrated to the same

The deceased benefactors will participate likewise in a mass of Requiem which will be sung every month.

C. DUMARUT,

Apostolic Missionary in Lapland. Charitable persons whom I may not be able to visit can send their offering to one of the following addresses:

1st. To the REV. CANON MOREAU, Bishop's Palace. 2nd. To the Rev. M. Rousseau, Seminary, Montreal. or to the Rev. F. DUMAHUT, at the same place.

MR. P. Donohoe, the well-known Catholic Publisher, and proprietor of the Boston Pilot, The new superior set out immediately for France has suffered severe losses by the recent fire in Boston. We tender to that gentleman this respectful expression of our sympathies, and the hope that in a short time he may be able to resume his business on a larger scale than ever.

In one of our exchanges—the Catholic Tele-

graph—we find the annexed honorable, and well deserved appreciation of Mr. P. Donohoc: " In prosperous days no Catholic of this country good work appealed to him for assistance. But recently he contributed twenty thousand dollars to build a home for the destitude boys of the streets of Boston. This liberality will not be forgotten. It will now have its reward. It will assist this representative Catholic of Boston to replace all that he has lost, and to build upon the ruins of his block one of greater magnificence. We can assure the readers of the Pilot that its republication will be immediately announced."

We would inform our subscribers and friends in Brockville and neighborhood that Mr. P. J. O'Donnell, of Brockville, Catholic Book Seller, has kindly district, the apostolic superior, four months after his | consented to act as the Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, arrival, sent M. l'Abbe Bernard to open a station in He is therefore authorized to receive subscriptions and grant receipts therefore, and all orders received result in view, two priests directed their course to the through him will receive our prompt attention. We

The Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands,the one bright spot in Protestant Missions, whose condition. Whether for good or evil, is the work of the evangelical missionaries who, in swarms like flies on carrion, have settled down thereon-may be gathered from the following lines which we extract from a paragraph on the subject in the Torento Globe :-

"The Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands is on the highway to bankruptcy. The population grows smuller yearly, while the expenses grow larger."

Of the increasing expenditure we know not the cause; the yearly decreasing population is the direct result of the filthy diseases which spring from its indescribable lusts.

THE FIRE BRIGADE ENQUIRY; -Mr. Perry, in a letter addressed to the members of the Committee of the Fire Department, has brought specific charges against the Fire Brigade, which will form the subject of a careful and thorough examination. The letter is couched in the To the Rev. P. H. Harkin, Parish Priest, St. Columba following terms :-

To the Members of the Committee of the Fire Department. In obedience to the orders of the Committee, I beg to present in writting the following facts to be found in the printed papers already fyled by me, as those which I am prepared to prove. 1st. The general inefficiency of the Fire Brigade

as a body, resulting from. Habits of Intemperance on the part of the men

Want of drill and discipline. Absence from the city of members of the Brigade Absence from the Fire Station of members of the Brigade.

The having of incompetent men as members of the Brigade. 2nd. The inferior and indeed worthless character the apparatus of the Brigade.

3rd. The inefficient handling of the Brigade at the St. Patrick's Hall, and especially with regard to the use of the hydrants and the Steam Fire Engine. Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1872.

ALERED PERRY Inspector R.I.C.

On Monday afternoon there took place a trial of the power of our Water Works to threw up water to the height of the ruins still standing, of the late St. Patrick's Hall. It was found that the amount of power at command would not suffice to throw even two streams to the requisite height; when eight streams were tried the inefficiency of the WaterWorks was of course still more conspicuous. This shows that the City is in a very precarious condition indeed, and we should urgo upon the authorities the necessity of immediately argumenting the power of our Wate: Works. To this, and to sanitary reforms, regardless of all other claims, the Corporation should now devote its entire attention, and every penny it can command. The facts are those-1. Our Water Works have not power to throw water to the top of many of our large buildings. 2. Eighty thousand persons are reported as having died of Cholera iu Russia during the course of the year.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death; after a few hours illness of Ellenor McGoey the beloved wife of Patrick Farrell, Esq., Upper Wakefield County of Ottawa; aged fifty years, and formerly of the parish of St. Columban, in the County of Two Mountains. She leaves a fond, and affectionate husband, and a family of seven grown up children to mourn her sudden demise. On the morning of the 7th inst., she became suddenly ill. but no immediate danger was anticipated. The Rev. Father Gay and Dr. Wright were promptly in attendance. and for some time, hopes were entertained of her speedy recovery; however, God had willed otherwise, and after a few hours, it became evident that her precious life was abbing fast. Her friends were summoned to her bed-side; and at 7 o'clock p.m., having received the last rites, and consolations, of our holy Church, she calmly breathed her last, and her pure spirit winged its flight to its Heavenly Father, to receive the reward of a life of holy piety, Christian charity, and usefulness. At a comparatively carly age God has been pleased to call her away to that Heavenly Jeruselem for which her good and faithful heart fondly yearned during her earthly pilgrimage. Her life was most exemplary, and edifying; a faithful and devout servant of God and His Blessed Mother, untiring and zealous in her works of charity and religion. The first words she uttered, after she became ill, were "God's holy will be done," continually making the sign of our redemption; and, repeating in a clear voice, even after she seemed unconscious to all worldly things "Jesus, Mary and Joseph pro-

tect me." On her, God had bestowed more than ordinary graces; and in her many a poor widow and orphan have lost a kind, and generous friend, to whose wants, she was always particularly attentive. Like a ministering angel was this good and holy woman ever to be found, wherever sickness, or, distress, required a soothing or helping hand. Her unwearied efforts in the cause of religion, are plainly manifest in the beautiful Altar of St. Joseph's church (Wakefield) which was erected to the glory of God ; through her charity, also, the large and handsome bell on the tower of the same church whose pealing chimes, on the day of her decease, denoted that another of Gods pure created spirits had quitted its mortal tenement, to participate, in the never ending joys of

eternal folicitude. In her were happily blended all the true qualities, of a christian wife, and mother, and to her bereaved family she has left the inheritance of example of all the virtues which could adorn the true Christian and, which was her greatest care to inculcate

into their youthful minds. On Sunday the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock p.m. her remains were removed from her hesband's residence to the place of interment; and nothing could more convincingly prove the universal estimation in which she was held, than the large concourse of friends and acquaintances who assembled at the funeral, to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth. The funeral was the largest ever before witnessed in Wakefield; and as the mournful cortege moved on in procession to the Church the frequent cobs, and copious shedding of tears, gave visible utterance to the deep and uncontrollable feelings of bitter grief which filled the hearts of all who were present, and showed that all were conscious of having lest a dear and devoted friend.

The funeral service took place on Monday, the 11th inst, at St. Joseph's Church, Wakefield. Solemn Mass being celebrated by the Rev. Father Gay, assisted by the Rev. Father Charbonnier.

Thus has passed away one whose memory will long be cherished, as her amiable qualities, and kind and gentle disposition, endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Well may we " Blessed are the pure in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.—Requiscat in Pacs.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-It having been announced that our respected and beloved Pastor (the Reverend Mr. Harkin), in consequence of ill-health, was about to leave us and take a tour to Europe, a number of the parishioners met in our new Sacristy and unanimously resolved that as a mark of their love and respect for him, they would present him with an address and accompany him on board of the steamer. Consequently, on the Sunday before his departure, they presented him with the following address and a purse (\$500). And on Saturday last the steamer "James" called at the wharf at Point-au-Pizeau, where he went on board with some of his clergymen friends, several of his parishioners, and other friends, and proceeded to the English steamer "Scandinavian" Then, on board of that fine vessel, with ardent prayers and good wishes for his speedy restoration to health and a safe return, they took an affectionate farewell of him. Our dear Rev. Pastor was deeply affected when taking leave

> I am, Your obedient servant, Jos. CANNTILLOR,

St. Columba of Sillery, Nov. 4, 1872.

of Sillery :-

Reverend and Beloved Pastor,-It is with mingled feelings of regret and sympathy that we approach you with this address, before your departure from amongst us, to spend some months in a more genial clime. Regret, that the state of your health obliges you to leave us, and that during the ensuing winter we are to be deprived of your presence, care and watchfulness. Sympathy, heartfelt and sincere, in your suffering for the past two years. For the last twenty-five years you have laboured amongst us early and late, in season and out of season, like a good shepherd, directing, consoling and ministering to all our spiritual wants and necessities, as also in aiding and stimulating us in the crection and beautifying of our handsome church and sacrisiy; the labour and anxiety consequent upon such an undertaking have, we feel, seriously affected your constitution. Be assured, dear Father, that our prayers will be continually offered up to the Almighty God for the restoration of your health, a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic, and a happy return, in renewed health and strength, to your many friends and devoted flock. Should your health permit your visiting Rome and paying your respects to our Holy Father, tell him how deeply we sympathise with him in his present trials and afflictions, and how we, his children of St. Columba, with our whole hearts and souls, offer up our fervent prayers to the Throne of Heaven in behalf of our dearly beloved, honored and saintly Pope so unjustly despoiled of his rights, and cruelly persecuted. We have no doubt, Reverend Father, that you will also beg of him to impart to us his blessing. Please accept the accompanying purse as a proof of the good will and esteem of your Signed in behalf of the parishioners.

JOHN SHARCLES,

Chairman. JOS. CANTILLON,

St. Columba of Sillery, ) 27th Oct., 1872.

Dearly beloved Brethren; -Sincerely and deeply do I regret that my present physical debility and the peremptory prohibition of my medical adviser compel me to stifle and suppress the blended emotions of love, affection, gratitude and sadness welling up from the fountain springs of the heart, on this, to me, solemn and ever memorable occasion.

Your kind, benevolent, and yet exaggerated address reminds me that for twenty-five years I have been intimately connected with this parish, save two years of absence by order of the Archbishop of Quebec, to superintend the vacant diocese of Toronto. As the great O'Connell said with respect to Irish liberty. I feel that I may also say that I have watched over and nursed the nascent existence of this parish, from its first birth in the humble chapel of the present presbytery until its actual growth and expansion into a large and flourishing parish, with church, sacristy, and all the apparatus necessary for Divine Service, which leaves us but little grounds for envying other churches more gorgeously decorated: its beautiful site on the bold cliff of Point-au-Pizeau, embosomed in the verdant oaks of the primeval forest, renders it a conspicuous land-mark to all the travellers up and down the broad St Law-

I shall undoubtedly, If God spares me, proceed to Rome, but not before the middle of March, as I am informed that its wintry climate, is very prejudicial to invalids labouring under my present infirmities. When there I shall not fail to throw myself at the feet of His Holiness, and respectfully expose to him your fervent faith, tilial obedience, and unswerving attachment to the Rock of Peter, and also your ardent sympathy with His Holiness, under the trials, persecutions, sacriligious spoliations and impious profanations which he is compelled to contemplate and endure, with the screnity and meekness of the martyrs at the stake, and which has become the universal edification and admiration of Christendom.

Retracing my steps from Rome, I shall, please God, revisit old Ireland, where the scenes and associations of my childhood are remembered more vividly and freshly than the transactions of the past few years. I shall then realize the day-dream of my past life, for ever and anon imagination has built up the fairy eastle of trodding the green soil once more; when there I shall not be in a land of strangers, having near and dear relations in three of the provinces of Ireland. And now, my dear friends, farewell. May the choicest blessings of Heaven descend abundantly on you and yours, and may your old pastor be remembered in your prayers and thought of sometimes at your hearths and fire sides during the forthcoming long and dreary winter nights. Thanks again for your kind address and the splended offering accompanying it.

Your affectionate pastor, (Signed,) P. H. HARKIN, Parish Priest. St. Columba of Sillery, Oct. 27, 1872.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. At the Semi-annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, held on Thursday, 7th Novem

The Treasurer, Mr. B. Connaughton, submitted the following report:-

Total amount of receipts for past six months, \$860. 78. The expenditure for same period is as follows: -Widows and orphans, \$402.49; sick members, \$147; professional services, \$56.63; sundry expenses, \$29.77; making a total expenditure of \$635. 89; amount on deposit in bank, \$2,040; in Treasurers' hands, \$50,00; net amount of cash to the credit of the Society, \$2,090.45.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months resulted as follows :- Bernard McNally, President: R. P. Burke, 1st Vice-President; Myles Sweeney, 2nd Vice-President; Charles Shea; Secretary: Jas Connolly, Assistant-Secretary; Bernard Connaughton, Treasurer; Patrick O'Neill, Collecting Treasurer John Mullens, Assistant Collecting Treasurer; Patrick Murphy, Grand Marshal; Michael Kenny and Samuel Gear, Assistant Marshals.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY .- St. Anna Ward, Thomas Brennan, Joseph Phelan, John Stinson, John Mc-Caffrey; St Antoine Ward, Thomas Noonan, Michael Foley, Patrick Enright; St Lawrence Ward, P. O'Donoghue, Michael Quinn; St James Ward, Lawrence Flynn, James C, Doyle; East, John Norris; West, Michael Bergin; Gentre, James Duffin.

PRESENTATION.—The employees of Messrs. Hodgeon Murphy & Sumner, last evening presented Mr. John Murphy of the firm with a magnificent gold watch and chain, on his return from his wedding tour, bearing the following inscription:—" Presented to Mr. John Murphy on the occasion of his marriage, 29th Oct., 1872, by the employees of Hodgson Murphy & Sumner."

Died.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mary O'Brien, wife of Thomas Patton, Esq., aged 49 years.-Requiescat in pace.

At Chambly, on the 7th inst., Margaret Hackett, daughter of the late Francis Hackett, of Brockville. Also at North Augusta, Ont., on the 13th inst., Michael Hackett, uncle of the above, aged 70 years. →R. I. P.

WANTED. A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION

will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S. K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengarry

WANTED.

For the Male Department of the Roman Catholic Separate School at Alexandria, Glengarry, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, to whom a good Salary Will be given .- Address.

D. A. CHISHOLM, Ch'r of Rd.

Alexandria, 13th Nev 1872

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALE TEACHER. (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street.

PRESIDENT :- Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq., Chas. Lamouroux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmosse, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.

FOUNDED, 14th AUGUST, 1872. First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock,

\$1,000,000. Second issue, \$2,000,000, open for subscription.
As the Subscription Books for the first issue, are now closed, persons wishing Books of \$1,000, payable fifty cents a week during about thirteen years, can do so only by purchasing and having transfers made of Books from actual members. Owing to the success of the first issue, and the many applications for new shares, the Directors have resolved to issue 20,000 new shares of appropriation stock in Books of \$2,000 each, payable at the rate of one dollar a week, during about 13 years, with an entrance fee of one dollar a Book. Subscription Books for such second issue are now open, the entrance fee and Book are payable on subscription.

Permanent Stock, shares \$100, payable ten per cent, every three months; dividends half-yearly. MONEY TO LEND,

On Mortgage, repayable yearly, or half-yearly, or by monthly instalments, during any period of time that monthly installments, during any period of time that may shit borrowers, from one to twelve years, or more if necessary. Also on Collateral Securities, repayable on call, at short dates, or by monthly, half-yearly, or yearly payments, to suit borrowers. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be granted on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Five per cent shall be given on loans of over \$500.

but arrangements can be made to obtain six per cent on such amounts over \$500, if lent to the Society for fixed dates. The 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Appropriations on

the first issue will be balloted for about the end of the present month;

Persons wishing to subscribe in the Permanent Stock, or in the second issue of Appropriation Stock are requested to do so at once

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of MELINA LEBEAU, of the City of Montreal, Truder, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Joseph. N. Dupuis, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their Claims before me, at my office in Montreal, within one mnoth. JOSEPH. N. DUPUIB.

Montreal, 15th of November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of PETER W. WOOD, of the City and District of Montreal, Cotton Manufacturer, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and creditors are hereby notified to meet at his place of business on Saturday, the thirtieth instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce, and immediately thereafter to consider an offer for sale of the entire Estate and effects of the Insolvent, real and personal, in one lot at a dollar rate upon the liabilities of said Inselvent, or for a gross price, or upon such other terms and conditions us to the payment of the price, the payment or assumption and payment of the purchaser of mortgages or hypothecary debts, and the payment of privileged debts, as may be considered advantageous

JAMES RIDDELL, Dated at Montreal the Thirteenth day of November, Interim Assignee.

Assignce.

A.D. 1872. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CHARLES ASSELIN, heretofore

of the City of Montreal and now of the Parish of Montreal, Tin Smith and Trader. Insolvent

THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his estate to me, his Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, Workman Street, Montreal, on the 2nd day of December next, at 10 A.M., to receive Statement of his affairs and appoint and Assignce, Montreal, 12th November, 1872.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, heretofore Trader of the City of Montreal, as well in his own and private name as having done business in the said City in partnership with JACOB WURFELE, under the name of "PATERSON & WURTELE," and now of the Parish of St. Michel de la Pointe Claire,

THE Insolvent has made An Assignment of his Estate to me, his Creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency room, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 3rd day of December next, at 10. o'clock A.M. to receive a Statement of his affairs and appoint an Assignce.

Montreal, 14th November, 1872

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignce.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THIERS' MESSAGE.—PARIS, Nov. 13.— The message of M. Thiers was received by the National Assembly and read to-day.

The message begins with thanks to God for | it to coze out before. the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan asked by the Government, it says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. The half of the loan has been paid 800,000,000 francs of war indemnity, and she will receive 200,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873 and that the surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country the frightful burthen it had to bear, and the establishment of the republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country, might have resulted in an irreparable disaster, if order had not been maintained. Forcible appeal is made to the theoretical republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order in their own interest, and events have given them the republic. The republic exists as the legal government. An attempt at any different form of the government would lead to a most terrible revolution. The president deprecates a formal proclamation of the republic by the Assembly. The botter policy would be to impress on the institutions of our the country features of conservative republicanism. The republic must be conservative otherwise it cannot exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation. After frightening others it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer travelling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy, the slightest fault is sufficient to wreck the Republic. France orderly and strong in spirit and confidence in foreign powers, who desire above all a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the initative of the constitutional measures. The decisive moment has arrived for the work the President promises deference, co-operation and devotion. The President concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly, and render complete and durable a consumation which has not been attainable since the commencement of the century.

The message was well received by the Left. to whom it gives great satisfaction.

PARIS, November 14.-A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly belonging to the Right Wing and Right Centre was held tonight. The coalition Conservative faction in the Assembly was agreed to, and the resolution adopted declaring that while they recognized the impossibility of the restoration of mon-archy, they hold that the issue lies between Conservatives and Radicals, demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly Conservative line of policy, and warning him that he can no longer have their support should he refuse to give the assurance required.

The question of conferring the Presidency for life upon M. Thiers is much discussed in the press, and the various Parliamentary fractions are holding meetings to consider the course they shall pursue in reference to that and other expected propositions for constitutional changes; The Comte de Paris is still at Chantilly, and his rumored intention of issuing a counter-manifesto to that of the Comte de Chambord is denied. The Imperialist organs are urging the Legitimists to rally to the Empire, their own object being unattainable. A leading Legitimist journal, on the other hand, calls upon the Orleanists to join with the Comte de Chambord's friends in upholding the cause of Monarchy.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The elections which have just taken place in France cannot but be regarded as a significant symptom of what is in store for that country. In the important department of the Gironde, M. Caduc. who is said to be a Republican of deeper dye than M. Gambetta, is elected by 44,900 votes against M. de Forcade la Roquette, the Imperial ex-minister, who obtains only 28,700. In the Indre et Loire, M. Nioche, another advanced Republican-carries it against M. Schneider, though by a smaller majority, 30,-800 to 29,375. In the Calvados, M. Paris, an advocate of the local bar, and the only member of the Municipal Council who is a Gambettist. is returned by 27,400. In the Vosges, M. Meline, a Radical, obtains 30,000 against 24,100 polled by the Conservative candidate, M. Mengert. In the Oise another Radical. M. Gerard de Blaincourt, has been elected, and in Algiers the return of M. Cremieux is said to be certain. Only in the Morbinan, a Bre-ton department, has the Conservative and Legitimist candidate, M. Martin, beaten the Republican, M. Benuvais, by 39,700 to 30,000 votes. Sanguine people think that a few stray certain proportions between the State and the munielections are no guide to the real mind of the country, and maintain that, the army bung perfectly sound and well in hand, even the death of M. Thiers to-morrow would not produce any considerable shock to the State machine. The question, however, to our minds is whether, if these elections are really an indication of the general opinion of the country, the Conservative majority will feel that it has the support out of doors necessary to give it the courage to assert itself. If not the transi-tion from the Republic of M. Thiers to the Bepublic of M. Gambetta will be fatally easy.

A telegram from Berlin published first in the Nouvelles Telegraphiques, asserts the existence of a secret clause in the Treaty of Frankfort, stipulating that the National Assembly shall not be dissolved until the payment of the has not yet been officially contradicted; it is meet her liabilities must continue to be one of the not altogether out of harmony with the known | most heavily taxed countries in Europe—perhaps | Rothkirch, in Breslau, and must by him be decided."

anxiety of the German Government to secure a stable Power to negotiate with; and if it were true, it would perforce put an end to a great deal of inconvenient agitation. It is difficult to believe, however, that M. Thiers, if he had such an excellent answer to give to the noisy demands of the Left, would not have allowed

Are kings responsible for the decay of loyalty in certain kingdoms of Europe? We think not. In this impression we are confirmed by the fact that, however little claim they may have had to veneration, they are always replaced by men less worthy than themselves. Louis XVI. was surely a better ruler than Rebespierre, a better Christian than Napoleon, Francis II. seems to us worthier than Victor Emmanuel. Den Carlos is more truly a nobleman than Den Amadeo. The Count de Chambord inspires us with more esteem than Jules Favre or Adolphe Thiers. Our own gracious Sovereign the good queen and good mother, would be feebly replaced by Mr. Odger or Sir Charles Dilke. Yet Sovereigns seem to be everywhere or nearly everywhere, on their trial. This is perhaps more true of Catholic than of Protestant nations, and the fact deserves attention. A bad Catholic is always a greater scoundrel than a bad Protestant. He has fallen from a greater height. When he rejects authority he becomes utterly lawless. The revolutionists of France, Italy, and Spain are probably as odious specimens of human decrepitude and malignity as the world has ever seen. They do not wish Kings to reign, because they prefer to reign, themselves. We have not yet forgotten the luxurious banquets of the gentlemen of the Commune. Menurchy is futal to adventurers of their class. It is only under a Republic, in which men of honour are ostracized, that a Felix Pyat or a Gustave Flourens can display his obscene face in the light of day. Are Kings responsible for the crimes of such men? Yet there is one reproach which may perhaps be fairly addressed to certain Catholic Sovereigns of this day.—Tablet.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 12.—The elections for the Grand Council took place last Sunday. The action of the government in removing Mgr. Memillard from his Bishopric, and forbidding him to exercise his Episcopal functions within the diocese, was made a test question. The government was sustained by a vote of 8,900 against

What acute observers long since predicted as egitimate results of that spirit of injustice and utter denial of all rights not based upon physical force, which attained its height in the wresting from the Pope his temporal power, are to be seen to-day all over Europe, and most notably in the persecutions carried on in almost every Protestant State against the Catholic Church. The Swiss government organ, the Journal de Geneve, while admitting that the rights of the Thurch were fully guaranteed by the treaties of Vienna and Turin, and that nothing has since occurred to alter the status of either party to the contract, says: "Can any one seriously ask us to consider as binding at the present day the unimportant arrangements of those treatics, the essential stipulations of which we have seen violated. When the mighty and powerful have broken them, can the small States be reproached for doing the same?"-Tablet. SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 14. - Amadeus is confined to his palace by illness.

what it terms the gravity of the situation of the Government arsenal near Cadiz, where, a recent letter in its columns stated, a conspiracy had been discovered. The Epocu yet fears serious trouble among the men engaged there, and urges the Government to take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment. It is feared there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected parties in Cadiz.

MADRID, Nov. 15 .- It is said the Central Junta of the Carlist organization meets to-day to discuss means to procure funds to support an insurrection in

An armed band of Carlists, 290 in number under command of one Baronco, stopped, on Wednesday night, two diligences en route from the French city of Perpigny to Gerona in Spain. The leader of the Carlists insisted that the owners of diligences shall henceforth pay him a round sum for the privilege of the road, upon penalty, in case of refusal, of scizure of their horses.

The telegraph wires have been cut by the Carlists between Barcelona and Gerona.

An engagement is reported in the Department of Gerona, but no particulars received.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 28.—It is not to be supposed, because in a previous letter I dwelt especially on the difficulties and sufferings of Italian landholders, that other classes are not equally pressed upon by the financial necessities of the State. The richezza mobiel or income-tax is an enormous impost, as the foreign holders of Italian bonds by this time know, and on this tax also rates may be levied by the local administrations to an amount equal to that paid to the State. The house-tax is another heavy charge, which has to be paid even when the tenements are unoccupied—at least for the first year, if not longer. The Octroi (gate dues) is also a heavy tax, odious and inquisitorial in its nature, expensive of collection, and which weighs on all classes. It is divided in cipalities, and is applied to many things which escape it in most other countries where it exists. It is levied not only on provisions, wine, oil, fuel, and other articles of daily consumption, but on most things indispensable in a household-clothes, china, kitchen utensils, &c. Thus many imports from foreign countries, which have already satisfied the claims of the national Custom-house, have to run the gauntlet of a series of internal dogane, which take toll upon them in every town they enter. As an example, we may suppose goods to be sent by land from Genoa to Spezia. They must pass through the intervening town of Chiavari, which seizes them at its gate, and suffers them to proceed when it has received its dues. . This is so manifest an abuse-however much it may be within the letter of the law as interpreted by the Minister of Finance-that it has led to very urgent representations from important commercial cities, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, which committee has not yet made war indemnity is completed. The rumour its report. But no complaints and no committees

the most so of any, in preportion not to her natural The other instance of Frederick's statesman-like and queenly stateliness, which none other but wealth but to its development. Miforeigner might reside a long time in busy, prosperous, towns like Milan and Turin without perceiving this. He might hear rich bankers and merchants talk angrily of the large slice the income-tax took out of their profits, but he must seek the real sufferers in other classes, and especially in that whose income is derived from land and houses.

More Prisons Wanted.—The Roman Municipality are about to build a new house of detention for 1,200 prisoners. This extensive addition to the accommo dation found sufficient under the Papal regime is become requisite in consequence of the reformation of manners that entered by the breach at the Porta

HAPPY INCONSISTENCY.—The Jewish Chronicle says:

"A society of Atheists has been formed at Venice." They recently sent an address of congratulation to Ring Victor Emmanuel on the escape of his son and daughter-in-law from assassination. Oddly enough, forgetting they were Atheists, they 'thanked Divine Providence for the miraculous escape, &c."

DIBT CLOSED .- VIENNA, Nov. 15 .- A despatch from Innspruck says the sessions of the Tyrolese Diet have been closed by the Governor, in consequence of the refusal of the members to fulfil their duties.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN DIET.—BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The session of the Prussian Diet, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened at noon to-day. The Emperor was not present, but the speech from the Throne was made by a cabinet minister. It is brief and to the purpose. The relations of the state to religious societies are alluded to as a subject for the legislation of the country."

Berlin Nov. 14 .- Prince Bismarck is ill. One of his physicians in this city has gone to Varzin to attend him.

COUNT VON FUGGER, S. J .- This Religious, who, by virtue of his rank as a Count of the Old German Empire, cannot, according to the constitutional laws of Germany, be banished for anything but an act of high treason, has brought his case before the "Standestribunal," or Court of Privileges, and that court has decided in his favour. If, therefore, the Geovernment persists in putting in force against him the law recently passed against the Jesuits, it can only be done by a special decree, signed by the Emperor himself, and depriving him personally of his family status and rights. This, it is believed, the Emperor, who has always been a great stickler for such prerogatives will be very disinclined to do.

The dearth of priests is already making itself terribly felt in Cologne and all over Germany. Thousands of souls, literally-and did our space permit, we would give the full statistics-have only one or two pastors, and the parochial clergy is aghast at the task before it. The schools, too, are in a deplorable condition. The Germania, the Cologne Volks Zeitung and the Cologne Gazette, all three agree in stating that an enormous number of children in the country, as in the towns, are no longer able to attend school, for lack of anyone to teach them. The salaried Government masters get better pay in America, whither they emigrate by hundreds; and the monks and members of religious congregations, who asked for no salary and got none, have been driven out of the country, after having previously (only the week before) been decorated as non-combatants by the dozen for their "abnegation, patience, and heroic courage during the late war." "Ils ont travaille pour le Roi de Prusse." But luckily their Heavenly King is a juster, and, in spite of Prince Bismarck, a far more powerful one. His time will come, and then the Reichs-Kanzler may learn to know the truth of the French proverb, "Le bon Dieu a le bras bien long, et la memoire pas toujours bien courte."

A Lutheran minister at Hanever the other day pronounced the following little speech in his pulpit: Prince Bismarck intends, so he says, to control the Lutheran Church in Germany; rather than submit to such an indecent outrage, we should sooner turn Roman Catholics." The congregation answered, Yes, better be Romanists than Bismarckian Pro-

AN ENGLISH IDEA OF THE GERMAN STRUGGLE .- Is it conceivable that the question at issue between the Church and the German chancellor should be thus spiritual authority which the Vatican confounds, and by conceding liberty to all churches within the limits of the common law." It must be obvious to any one who has gone at all into the subject that the two points here mentioned-"distinction between the temporal and spiritual authority," and the "equal liberty" of all Confessions, are precisely those which are being urged by the Bishops against the Government, not by the Government against the Bishops. The fact is, that Englishmen consider these two principles an axiom in politics; and as they cling firmly to the foregone conclusion that the Prussian State is right and the Church wrong, they are obliged to credit the State with the Church's case, which they think good, and the Church with the State's case, which, if they understood it, they would see to be bad.

FREDERICK "THE GREAT" AND HIS SUCCESSORS. The Germania contains a leading article headed, "Frederick the Great and the Church Policy of Prince Bismarck," in which the policy of that utterly irreligious, but astute and worldly-wise sovereign, i nstanced to prove that even Frederick, an avowed athiest but a great statesman, protected the Church, or at least respected the rights of his Catholic subjects; for the simple reason, that, from a political point of view, he found it "pay" better. The Germania premises that it has not an unconditional admiration for Frederick, but adds that the present Royal personages of Prussia are right to be proud of "for he was not only a great general, nor only, like Prince Bismarck, a prominent and distinguished diplomatist, he was also a really great

t tesman." According to Prince Bismarck's letter of the 9th September of this year, to the Bishop of Ermland any one "has broken the laws of the land, who publiely pronounces a sentence of excommunication on any subject of his Majesty, without the previous knowledge of the Government." No one, as the Germania goes on to remark, has yet given any reasons, in answer to the Bishop's letter, refuting the Prince's assertion just quoted; or produced, as the supporters of the Government were defied to do, the text of the "law of the land" in question. The Prince-Chancellor, it continues, will find out before loug, that he has committed a capital error, and is landed in a cul-de-sac." But when he has to retrace his steps, he may console himself by the thought that he is resuming the policy of the great King of Prussia, who systematically avoided all and any interference with the internal and disciplinary system of the Church. As a proof, two rescripts of his are given, one on the very subject of Prince Bismarck's letter, i.e., the Church's right to excommunicate and to enforce her disciplinary rules. A Franciscan monk, who had been expelled the Order and punished by his superiors appealed to the King against this "abuse of spiritual and ecclesiastical authority, and the following was the answer, dated 3rd August 1785 :- "His Majesty the King of Prussia, with regard to the appeal on the subject of Father Pitzner, Franciscan, hereby makes known, that such matters concern the Coadjutor-Bishop of Rothkirch, in Breslau. Such Catholic matters as these could never be decided by the State, and We, as hereties, are in-competent to judge in such matters. The matter has already been laid before the Coadjutor-Bishop of

sense of the fitness of things is to be found in a the magistrates and governor of Halberstadt had atof the royal governor and the civil authorities. The rescript says:—" We do not see, that in refusing to give the man Berkmeier absolution and communion, authorities; the petitioner has only by them been refused the further enjoyment of a privilege which he had forfeited by contracting a marriage forbidden by his Church; and he cannot complain, as a member of the Romish Church, if he knew the inicans, as to imagine, that they can be threatened in this kingdom, the enjoyment of all the rights possessed by the other convents in the country, which cannot be touched so long as they observe the Convention. It is the less possible, on the other hand, "because by Our own act. We were graciously pleased to grant to the Roman Catholics the free exercise of their religion in Our dominations, in precisely the same way, as if they had enjoyed the said rights in the anno decretorio 1624. In especial We object to such proceedings, because We are strongly in favour of toleration. You have, therefore, deserved a rebuke, which, however, We will spare you admonishing you and all Our other subjects in authority, to act more wisely in future." Both these acts are signed by the King. We think, concludes the Germania, that the words of the greatest of our kings do not need even a syllable of explanation: the application is not far to seek!

RUSSIA.

RISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS IN RUSSIA .- A silent process of no little importance is now going on in Russia. A law has recently been promulgated whereby the appointment of several municipal or local authorities is made to depend on popular election in the Communes. In some 125 towns where the new system has been put into action, and the result is already known, the curious fact appears that about 60 per cent of the elected are respectable shopkeepers and persons of that class; about 20 per cent are bureaucrats; and not 20 (about 16) per cent are nobles. This may almost be considered as the first appearance in Russie of an administrative middle class.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.—The case of Louis Wasowski, who has been recently charged at the Mansion-house with an extensive robbery of Russian notes, recalls attention to the subject of Extradition Treaties with foreign countries. On the prisoner's first appearance before the Court it was urged on his behalf by his solicitor that if he had committed an offence it had been in Russian Poland, and not in this country, between which and Russia there was no Extradition Treaty. The prisoner was remanded for a fortnight, and on his reappearance on Monday last the solicitor for the prosecution, addressing the Bench, stated that he had taken the defence into consideration, and, under the circumstances, he did not propose to offer any further evidence, but bite a calf: 2nd, he is blind and cannot see to bite: would be satisfied if the notes found on the prisoner were restored to their owners. Sir Benjamin Phillips accordingly discharged the prisoner, remarking as he did so that " on the face of the matter as it stood it appeared to him a somewhat startling circumstance that a man in Russian Poland should run away with a sum in rouble notes equivalent to about £400 in English money, bring it here and admit that he had robbed somebody else of it, and that simply because the robbery was not committed in this country a magistrate here should have no power to deal with the case." The circumstance might, indeed, be considered startling were it not that we have actual evidence that its occasional occurrence fails to startle, and that on the whole we acquiesce very philosophically in the principle that if a criminal can escape from one country to anotherjudiciously selected-he may evade punishment altogether. Whether the existence of such a principle stated? The Daily News says that "the Prussian is quite creditable to modern European civilization Government will best defend its cause by maintain- or quite in accordance with those ideas of the ing that distinction between the temporal and "comity of nations" of which we hear so much in ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws relation to certain other international matters, is a question not unworthy of consideration .- Pall Mall

> They have had a case of Cardiff Giant recently in Indiana. The grave of a woman, dead some three years, was opened, when the coffin was found to be excessively heavy. It was brought up, however, opened and the corpse was found as perfect as on the day of burial. The whole body was perfectly preserved, even to the tongue in the mouth. The expression of the face was retained, and its color was natural, except for its weary appearance. The shroud, when exposed to the air, fell to dust. It was an instance of that kind of conversion of the flesh of a dead body into what is called "adipocere," which looks very much like spermaceti.

> While the carpenters were busily engaged a couple of weeks ago, erecting an altar and sanctuary in the newly converted Plymouth Church of Chicago, a stranger parson stepped in and asked one of them what they were doing. "We are trying to make a church out of this," was the unconsciously theological Irishman's geply. Without the altar there can be neither priest nor church.

> BACK FROM THE GRAVE .- On May 17, 1843, a young man, twenty-four years of age, was committed to the State Prison, Maine. His sentence was death; his crime-murder. No matter what were the circumstances leading to the guilt; no matter about the names of the parties. The man was not put to death; the capital sentence hung over him until a few years ago. Then it was changed to imprison-ment for life. The prisoner's disposition was pliable and almost virtuous. He learned to read and write. and he repented of his terrible crime. For upwards of twenty-nine years he lived a prisoner. He won the affection of his keepers and fellow-prisoners by his gentle and obedient manner. The years passed over the silent prison and over the world outside. The people he had known died away, one by one, the villages he had known in his boyhood grew to be towns, and the towns cities. As the man sat in his cell, after working hours, reading his book, or dreaming the prisoner's day dream, or as he lay sleeping in his hammock, time entered noiselessly, and whitened his hair and lined his face. Scarcely noting the change, so monotonous was his life he grew an old man. A few days ago, his door was opened, and a kindly voice told him he was free. Governor Perham had purdoned him, and the cell was no longer his home. He had been nearly thirty years a prisoner, when he crossed the threshold, and went out into a world grown new to his old eyes. Where he went, we don't know; probaby he asked for friendly names, and found them on grave-stones. Better for him to have lived on in the prison, where every object was an acquaintance, than come out and find that he had no one to love him or welcome him now, "not one, in a world as full as a world can hold."—Boston Pilot.

> Mexican Ladius .- A glance at Mexican social life. considering the uncertainty and anarchy that prevail is interesting. The people dance and sing, fast and pray, as if the world knew nothing but peace. Every night the Plaza is filled with people young and old. The senoritas walk up and down with that grace

Spanish women, or Spanish American women, are sense of the fitness of things is to be round in a capable of. Even the Indian women, who are just tinctured with Spanish blood, walk with an ease and the magistrates and governor of Haiderstaut man are tempted to coerce into administering the sacraments to a Catholic inhabitant of that town who had the head and the rich large black ever a large state of the head and the rich large black ever response to a Catholic inhabitant of that town who had the head and the rich large black ever response to the rich large black ever res married a relative within the forbidden degrees, the head, and the rich, large, black eyes peer out married a relative within the formacen degrees, with tender glances. The more one sees these Spanish women, when they are young, beautiful, and unsophisticated, the better he likes them. The war spirit does not seem to affect them; for they are our rights have been attacked by the ecclesiastical as kind hearted and loving as if they were brought up in the garden of paradise. They sometimes sit together on the seats of the Plaza, at the twilight hours, and chant soft and sweet Spanish love songs, with a pathetic tenderness which would infatute the most stony hearted person. In their homes principles and practice of that Church in such their favourite musical instrument, or else gossipthese circumstances, we can in no wise permit you these circumstances, we can in no wise permit you ping about one another. The gossip of a Spanish woman has no position in it. It is only when one senorita invades the sacred realms of love over which and told that they only enjoy their liberties and another presides, that her Spanish blood boils and rights as a matter of favour and toleration. For on rages. To "cut out" any woman here from the affecthe one hand, they were secured, on their first setting tions of her lover, is to place the successful fair one in a most dangerous position, for the jilted jealous beauty can do dread deeds all for love's sweet sake,

Tobacco.—An early mention of tobacco is that in Hakluty's "Voyages," by M. Jacques Cartier, in 1534. Speaking of the people of "Hochelaga, up the river of Canada," he says "There groweth also a certain kind of herbe, whereof in Sommer they make great provision for all the yeere, making great account of it, and onely men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried in the Sunne, then we are it about their neeks wrapped in a little beasts skinne made like a little bagge, with a hellow peece of stone or wood like a pipe, then when they please they make pouder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the said Cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it cometh out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the Tonnell of a chimney, They say that this doth keepe them warme and in health, they neuer doe without some of it about them. We ourselves have tryed the same smoke, and having put it in our mouthes, it seemed almost as hot as Pepper."

GAMBLING. Let every man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss for a halfpenny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling; and this ruinous crime comes on by slow degrees. Whilst a man is minding his work, he is playing the best game, and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes any good use of his money, even if he should win. He only gambles the more and he is often reduced to beggary and despair. He is often tempted to commit crimes for which his life if forfeited to his country, or perhaps he puts an end himself to his miserable existence. If a gambler loses, he injures himself: if he wins, he injures a companion or a friend. And could any honest man enjoy money gained in such away?

A LAWYER'S DEFENCE.-A Western lawyer was accused of being the owner of a dog which attacked a testy old gentleman, and bit him in the calf of the leg. Expecting an action for damages, the lawyer drew up the following articles as the ground for his defence-" 1st, by testimony in favour of the general good character of my dog, I can prove that nothing would make him so forgettul of his dignity as to 3rd, even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of the way to do so, on account of his age, fatness, and severe lameness: 4th, granting his eyes and legs to be good, he had to teeth: 5th, my dog died six weeks since: 6th, I never had a dog."

A German and a Frenchman, walking together, were attracted by a pig, whose cries resembled the word out. "Listen," said the German, "the pig is a countryman of yours; he speaks French." The Frenchman replied, "Ah, mon cher, but he speaks with a villainous German accent."

A young woman once married a man by the name of Dust against the wish of her parents. After a short time they began to quarrel, and she attempted to return to her father's house, but he refused to receive her, saying, " Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." And she got up and "Dusted."

which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co, Homosopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

A Clergyman writing to a friend, says, " My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

Loss of memory is ever the first indication of a disorder or degeneration of Nervous element. The rapidity with which the mind is restored by the use of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is perhaps the best proof of its power in re-establishing the strength of the nervous system.

To protect the understanding of humanity nothing there is like leather fastened together by CABLE Screw Wire. Boots and Shoes made in this way never rip, or leak or come apart.

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A.CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Monteagle and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

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Montreal.

#### ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTRIDED TO PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the Corporation of the Town of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session for the passing of an Act: to change and extend the limits of the town, to extend the powers already granted and to acquire others for the confection and repairs of its roads and streets, to empower the Council for the payment of a certain contribution, for the use of the water furnished by the Town Water Work, and for other ends relating to the internal management of the Council and Town. By Command,

O. FORGET.

CITY HALL, Secretary Treasurer.
Terrebonne, 14th October, 1872.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN,

ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.) THIS institution was established in 1870, and re-THIS institution was established in 1870, and recommends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and the United States, being situate on the Montreal and New York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line.

The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sisters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine Arts, &c., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

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Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Half-Boarders..... 25 00 Tuition only..... 10 00 Music, Piano. . \$1 50 per month.... 15 00 Drawing..... 0 50 " " ... 5 00 Washing..... 1 00 " " ... 10 00

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required.

Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

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Importers of British and Foreign DRY-GOODS,

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To the DRY Goods TRADE OF CANADA:

In presenting to you a notice of our having com-menced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in informing you that we will have opened out in the above large premises a very full and complete assortment of General Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your inspection on your next visit to this market.

Our stock will be found very complete in all its departments.

We intend keeping our Stock constantly renewed, so as to keep a complete assortment of all goods required for the general Retail Dry Goods requirements.

We shall be pleased to see you early. No effort will be wanting on our part to promote

the interest of our customers. Having an experience of over twenty years in one

of the largest retail and jobbing trades in Ontario, we flatter ourselves we know the wants of the Retail Trade thoroughly, and have been enabled to select in Great Britain and the Continent the most suitable goods, as well as the best value those markets con-

Assuring you of our best services at all times, We are, truly yours,

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

and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

inations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of

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Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of

FIRST CLASS.

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

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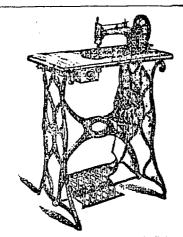
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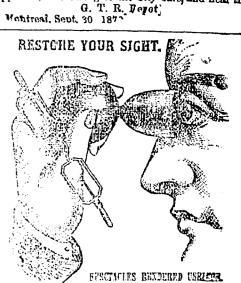
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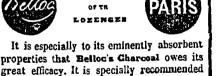
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Montreal, March, 1871.

the public.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTER DAME,

744 PALACE STREET.

Hours or Attendance-From 9 toll a.m.; and from

1 to 4 r.m.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra 1 to 4 P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

\$60 extra per quarter.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly CABPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, CONSUMITY Reeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7.50 A. M.

Night " " 9 P.M.

Night Well Train for Toronto and all the state of the s

Night Mail Train for Toronto and all Intermediate Stations at 6.00 P.M.

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 12 Noon, 3:00 P.M., 5:00 P. M., and 6:15 P.M. GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Passenger Train for Boston and New York via Rouses Point and Lake Champlain steamers at 6:00 A.M. Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 5:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Cen-

tral at 3:45 P. M. Day Passenger Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7:00 A.M.

Mail Train for St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke,

Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, and Boston at 1:45 P.M. Night Express for Quebec, River du Loup, Cacouna, Island Pond, Gorham Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at 10:30 P.M.

through.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

## BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains will leave Brockville at 7:45 A.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 12:50 P.M

Mail Train at 2:15 P. M., arriving at Ottawa at 0:00 Express at 3:25 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk
Day Dyress from the West, and arriving at Ottawe at 7:25 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Express at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

Mail Train at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 7:45 A.M., and 3:45 P.M.

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O. Freight loaded with despatch, and no tranship-

ment when in car loads.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees. PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL-WAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:20 a.m. and

2:15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Beaverton. Leave BEAVERFON daily at 7:00 a.m., and 3:00 p. m., for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit Perrytown

and Port Hope.
PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:45 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville, Peterboro, and Wake-

Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 5:20 a.m., and 1:50 p.m., for Peterboro, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope

at 11:40 a.m. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME. Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.

Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M.

1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station.
Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:
Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9 9:20 р.м. Brock Street Station.

Depart 5:40 A.M., Arrive 11:00 A.M., '8:30 р.м. VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

3:00 P.M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing July 8, 1872.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 9.00 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m.

TRAIN for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.15 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.45 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m.

arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m.
NIGHT Express leaves New London at 2.45 p.m.; South Vernon at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3.00 p.m., and Springfield at 8.10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6.00 p.m., leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 d.m.

Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy.

Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston.

For tighete and faitht notes and at Vermont

For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermon! Central B. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street. G. MERRILL,

Gen'l Superintendent

Sr. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

Toronto, March. 1 1872