Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.

BOOKS FOR DECEMBER. Sadlier's New Uniform and Complete Edition

LOVER'S WORKS, Comprising Rory O'Moore, Handy Andy, Treasure Trove, Legends and Stories of Ireland; Poetical Works,

People's Soggarth Aroon. By Sister Mary Frances Clare, Author of Life of

THE FIFTH. By Baron Hubner, Late Ambassador of Austria at Paris and at Rome, Translated from the original

French by James F. Meline
FLEURANGE. By Madamo Augustus Craven
Author of "A Sister's Story," etc.....
ALL-HALLOWS EVE; or, The Test of
Futurity, and other Stories
THE HISTORY OF THE BLESSED VIR-

GIN MARY. Translated from the French of Orsini, by Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth.
THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY

The Spirit of Protestantism; Fleurange; Sayings of John Climacus; Dante's Purgatorio; Sanscrit and the Vedas; The House that Jack Built; St. Peter's Roman Pon-tificate; Sayings; The Progressionists; Christian Art of the Catacombs; Beating the Air; A Retrespect; The Russian Clergy; The Cross Through Love and Love Through the Cross; Odd Stories; Signs of the Times; New Pullications,

Sent free by Mail on receipt of price.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

FAITHFUL AND BRAVE.

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER VIII .- (Continued.)

"Then you will not forget to come to me you will not deceive me." Then suddenly clasping both Kate's hands in her own, she continued, "Tell me, once more, just once more, that, come what may, you will never hate me for bringing such danger upon you."

"Hate you, my poor child! I would incur any risk to make you happy; and remember, my darling, if any accident were to befall me I would never blume you, for I go of my own free will. Give me one kiss, then run away, for time is flying fast, and I have a great deal whispered, as the child-like figure clung lovingly, tearfully around her neck.

Eda threw herself on her bed. One; half- ghosts. past one ; two. "When will she come? It will soon be daylight." The ormolu clock on

"Heaven send ye comfort. What ails ye, avillish?" A tall, stout woman stood beside the drooping, golden-haired child, who started to her feet at the sound of the strange voice;

lying in the panthry dhrawer. Whisht, whisht," she repeated; "mo name is Biddy Kelch, wanst I was Kate Vero, bud now I'm a lone sup in return. I'm an ailin' crathure, too," fit for nothing now."

comic side of the adventure was predominant a dilemma as ever. It is not too early to leave with Kate as she pursued her rambling remarks, given with the richest brogue imaginable. "I bethought myself that you'd like a taste iv my accent afore I wint to Bray, and shure is'nt it the evening. It would be running a risk to the right place for an ould donkey like myself give him the clothes early in the day. Susto be goin' to?"

"Oh! Kate," gasped Eda in utter bewilderment.

"Be aisy, asthore, its Biddy you mane," in-

terrupted Kate. "Oh! Kate, Biddy, or whatever you like, you talk exactly like the old women in the village. I won't be half as anxious now, for no that he must not stir. As for me, I must children at their lessons in the wayside school, one could possibly know you. How on earth loiter about one way or the other until it is and the women in their cabins busy at their did you pick up the brogue and those odd safe to give him the uniform."

sayings ?"

mentioned that to Eda, but beneath her disguise her cheeks burned when she thought, with just pride, that her name was loved by those humble cotters, whose greatest wealth poor old soul; she had a terrible halt; she lay in their grateful hearts. Not in vain had was truly very lame; so would any one be if the young lady from "the big house" come they had two boots on one foot and only one on beneath their lowly roofs, for her imitative talent was always wonderful, and now her extraordinary mimic genius was to stand her in good stead.

Eda had spoken of Kate's haughty head and glossy hair. Both were now well concealed by an old poke bonnet and projecting frilled cap, which had done good service before in the private theatricals at Castle -, where "Miss Vero's acting had brought down the house." On the first occasion a professional from town had taught her how to disguise the lines of her full red lips, and how to tone down her fair complexion. Over one eye hung a tattered green shade, and the pearly teeth were effectually discolored.

Who could possibly recognise the distingue Miss Vero in the broad, square-sigured woman, from whose shoulders limply hung a shabby black shawl? Who could realise that Kate's arched feet were hidden beneath the untidy, uncouth boots which appeared from under the soiled black and white check dress? It would be a brave "Bobby" who would dare to apprehend her on the charge of being Miss Vero of Oakfield.

Three, the hour had come for Kate to leave the house. "Eda," she whispered, "good bye; when evening comes don't forget the glass door." One fond kiss, and Kate had left on her perilous task.

Through the silent hall she passed into the pleasant school-room. How incongruous Biddy Kelch seemed in Kate Vero's luxurious sanctum. For a moment she looked lingeringly, almost despairingly, round the room in which so many happy hours had been spent. It seemed as if Mark's voice filled the place, and in fancy she saw Harry lolling in the easy chair, his hat on the back of his head, and his blue eyes twinkling with fun. But, last scene of all, she saw Eda's clinging form, heard her passionate wail, "Save him, save him," and this endowed her with fresh courage. The canary twittered in his cage, roused by the unfastening of the door. One more look round, and the door closed behind her. She was standwhirled round the corner of the house and dashed withered leaves into her face-"a dreary," dreary omen," she thought, while, with nervous fingers, she drew her thin shawl round her. The wind in the cedar trees gave a mournful to do. God bless you, Eda," Kate fervently sough, the firs waved their stately heads like funeral plumes, and the rustling pumpas grass in the shrubbery seemed like a company of

It was not yet light. The sky was lowering, and splashes of rain pattered with dull heavy the mantelpiece chimed the half hour. "Half- sound upon the ground. "If I should never past two; Kate has gone, she has forgotten come back," Kate mouned, as she reached the me;" and springing up she cast herself beside avenue. "If Mark knew," and she shivered her bed and sobbed aloud in her bitter trouble. bitterly. How distinctly the gravel crunched beneath her feet; then, as if pursued, she diverged from the avenue, and through the fields me and the wan that was left, we wint as took a short cut to the village. In speed lay safety, so on the panting girl fled, through the says, 'Mother,' says he, 'I'll go to Amerikay,' "Kate, is it you?" she exclaimed so loudly briers, through the muddy ditches, and over that the seeming beggar laid a heavy hand on the loosely-built fences. At last she reached Amerikay, but died on the passage out, and the village, and to her excited fancy, her sham-"Whisht, whisht, mayourneen; if your voice! bling footsteps sounded as loud as the tramp of is heard, it will be the bad job for Biddy armed men. No cabin door was open, nothing Kelch. Shure they might think I'd have stirred in the High-street, and the only sound Kelch. Shure they might think I'd have stirred in the High-street, and the only sound gan," roughly growled the attentive Mike, come to take the grand silver spoons that are that broke the stillness was the lowing of cattle in the village pound.

Kate Vero was free. She could breathe again as she stood on the high road to Dublin. widdy, that can toss the tay cup and lay the | She knew now she need not hurry along at the eards for those who can give me a bite and a rapid pace which made her breath come so heavily. She paused, and, as she leaned against she continued, as she limped across the room, an old tree, watched the inky black clouds as-"and the sight iv me eye gone. I'm almost cend from the horizon. "No use wasting my strength; if it gave out all would be lost. It Even in that hour of racking anxiety the is only four o'clock now, and I am in as great Oakfield, but it is a great deal too early to go to Bray. Courtenay cannot possibly get off by this morning's mail-boat; he must wait until picion may already be attached to nurse Kavanagh; therefore the police will probably search her house, and if they found the uniform concealed, it would not only be a tacit admission of Courtenay's guilt, but its ownership might possibly be traced to Harry. No, I must contrive to let him know that a friend is near, but

So Kate pondered, as she rested by the road-"In the cottages raind about."

Kate did not tell by from the time she was a child, she had gone into the cabins of the poor with wine, food and kindly words.—

So Kate pondered, as she rested by the rested of side to let the time pass by. Again she hobbled along, again she rested. Whoever called I Time winged, leaden-heeled rather should it the poor with wine, food and kindly words.—

By Kate pondered, as she rested by the rested b She did not tell how her name was never hours since she had quitted Oakfield seemed as

clanging eight as she turned the corner of FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE | My intention is, and the verdict I seek is sim-Cabra-road. She, Biddy Kelch, was almost in the city now; she must be very cardful, they had two boots on one foot and only one on the other. However, considering the circumstances, Biddy made her way very successfully past Phibsborough, through Stephen's green, into Harcourt-street, where the railway station

Poor Biddy had been on foot for hours, and was right glad to reach the terminus; so up the steps she went, then in at the door, with the intention of taking her ticket to Bray; but very quickly that intention was abandoned when she perceived whose company she might have on that journey. There were too many of the "Peelers' leaving Dublin by that train for Biddy's fancy; they might be very inconvenient fellow-passengers. All she could do now was to walk out by Ranelagh to Milltown, which is the first country station on that line.

It was revolting to Kate's feelings to loiter of speech was far from being agreeable to the bigh-bred girl. It would be better then to walk along the pretty suburban roads with her own thoughts for company. As she turned to leave the station she had to pass the spot where two newspaper vendors, a man and a woman, were standing, and like all the lower class of Irish making their remarks upon the passers by -those remarks, either partaking of the broadest fun, or seasoned by the most pungent

"It's thimselves is out early this morning," said the woman, with a knowing wink at her companion, as she looked after the retreating figures of some fine young constabulary men. "Faix, Mike jewel, there's something in the wind, and what are they afther, agra?" she whispered, as she leaned confidentially towards Mike.

"Iv coorse, they're after game;" he replied with a shrewd nod and a broad grin—" Like the gintleman, they're going to have a taste iv September shootin, and bedad the coveys in the Wicklow mountains,"

"Ye don't say so, Mike, and who is it honey?" "Och, the divil a know I know," he responded with a wink, as much as to say.... "I know, but I won't tell; " not that the fellow really knew ing alone on the damp grass. A gust of wind anything, but the Irish will never, if possible, the question at the point of the sword. Later for Eugland's past conduct, but that he is here admit that they

"Faith, Mike, its yerself that can keep a Sally Flannagan, but no matter. Och, my bud isn't it a cryin shame to have such an illigant, straight man a Peeler. Faith it's bimself that's like my poor Jim that wint to Amerikay, whin Lawson of Tipperary turned us all outon the road side to die, but we didn't go dead to the church yard, it's alive we wint, and shure we shelthered for tin days undher the churchvard wall, and it's there two of the childre' died wid the faver, and whin I berrid them, tramps through the country, and poor Jim he and so Mike, jewel, Jim worked his way to now that I've nobody to care for, in troth I'd like to be sodded meself."

"Arrah, thin, will you whist, Sally Flannseyes. "Shure its yourself is the lucky woman this blessed day to have all yer childre' in Heaven afore ye, and its down on yer two bended knees you should be, to think they are beyant throuble intirely. Never you mind, Sally, the doins of such men as Lawson, they've had their day and we'll have ours vet."

On passed Kate, the conversation ringing in her ears, its purport overpowering her. This delicately nurtured girl was no skilled politician, but plainly she reasoned down to the point. Was it fair that landlords should have such absolute right over their tenants? Was it just, that at the caprice of a single individual, whole families at a monient's notice should be turned out on the road-side to starve and die?

So she thought as she wearily treaded the pretty suburban roads leading to Miltown, which she entered at about half-past nine e'clock. A busy thrifty village did it appear to Kate, as jaded and footsore she hobbled through its single street. The smith was at his forge, the wheelwright at his work, the daily work, many of them lightening their labours with anatohes of quaint, sweet songs.

(To be Continued.)

A soldier telling his mother of the terrible fire at Chickamauga, was asked by her why did not get behind a tree. "Tree!" said be, "these wasn't

IN ANSWER TO "Froude's Last Words."

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

On Tuesday ovening December 17th, the Brooklyn Academy of Music was again literally jammed to hear Father Burke's final argument in answer to Mr. Froude. The subicet was " The Last Words of Froude." The lecture below will show how ably and thoroughly the Reverend Father finished the disoussion and the falsifier of Irish history and character. The lecture was given for the benefit of St. Mary's Mospital in Dean street, without admission.

On the stage were very many prominent clergymen and citizens, among whom we observed the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston; the Rev. Fathers Corcoran, Lein a city terminus among those whose manner of speech was far from being agreeable to the Guire, McGuinness, McShay, Nevin and Mc Carthy, and ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Cornelius Dever, Esq., Judge Pratt, Hugh McLaughlin, Esq., and Robt. A. Furey, Esq. Father Burke spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I need not tell

you that this world in which we live is a very

changeable world. We have seen so many

changes ourselves in our own day that we have

learned to be astonished at nothing. We have seen but a few years—only four years ago France, reputed the bravest and the most powerful nation in Europe, to-day France is down in the dust and there is not one that is poor enough to do glorious France honor. So in like manner a few years ago, when Lord Pulmerston was at the head of the English ministry, England was considered one of the most influential and one of the most powerful nations of Europe: and to-day we see how things are changed. In our own time we remember, whenever England had any argument to state, any theory of a national kind to propound, any cause to defend, she sent her fleets and she sent her armies. Even as late as 1853 she saycrit," scornfully observed his companion. try conclusions and to reason with him. To- intelligence and capability to make their own "You might tell a thing to many a worse than day, my friends, she has an argument with laws and to be governed by them. (Applause.) that's a fine young man; look at him, Mike, by sending some Cromwell over there at the and he has traced them, no doubt in a masterlike a man, and he got a good trashing.knocked down several times, he said: "I see I am not able for you, but I'll tell you what I will do. My wife has the devil's own tongue the religious question England has been beaten. and on the national question, although we have applause.) So what does she do my friends? to Ireland, and to-day she has nothing better to fall back upon than to send an Englishman over to America to abuse us-(laughter)-to try and make out that we are the most ungovernable and the most God-abandoned race on ber-you all remember it as well as I dothat he intended, as far as he could, to justify England's treatment of Ireland; and consemanifested by the simple fact that he has gone into the history of the whole relations between England and Ireland. He has gone through them all; he begun with the Norman invasion, and he came down to the present year, for the sole and avowed purpose of whitewashing England as far as he could, and make out that she lieve she was. And when he was met on this great issue, my friends, Mr. Proude turns around and says: "You are slightly mistaken; I don't want a verdict from the American peoconfessional and make her kneel down and get of making their own laws and living under a plenary absolution for all that England did them than the Irish people to which I belong: mentioned but with blessing. No, she never days, aye weeks, yet the town clocks were only enough trees for the officers." to Ireland. That is not my intention at all. (Applicated) And I will prove it from Mr.

ply this: There is a movement going on in Ireland now called the Home Rule agitation. "Irishmen," he says, " are beginning at home to say that they have the right to make their own laws. They say it is not right nor fair nor just that the things that could be so well done at home should be so badly done in London by men who know very little about Ireland and who care less. "Now," he says, "I come to America simply to obtain the verdict of an American public opinion to this effect: that the Irish don't know how to govern themselves; that whatever other virtues or talents they may have, they have not the talent nor the virtue of self-government; they are not and must have realized a very large sum, as wise enough, they are not prudent enough, they the immense edifice was filled to its utmost are not temperate enough, they are not sufficapacity, hundreds being compelled to depart | ciently civilized nor sufficiently tolorant to govern themselves, and I ask the American people to sond over word to the Irish. "Now boys, have sense." (Laughter.) "You don't know what is for your own good—you never did and Mr. Froude has brought it home to us. You may have a great many virtues, and he acknowledges that you have some, but you have no sense at all. We have the sense and the English people have twice as much sense and always had, as you have. They know how to govern you beautifully—sweetly. Leave yourselves entirely in their hands and they will make the finest laws for your own special benefit. They love you like the apple of their eye. They are anxious to see Ireland prosperous, wealthy, rich and powerful; they are very anxious to give you all they have themselves and a great deal more. Mr. Froude says: All you knve to do now is to keep yourselves quiet, leave the Parliament where it is and leave the Parliament over there. Let the English members and the Sootch members, who have a sweeping majority-let them make laws for you, and these will be salutary and beautiful laws for Ireland. You don't know anything about your own interests and principles of government; you don't understand your own country." And he expects America, like an old woman, to send over this advice to Ire-

It is not with Mr. Froude's facts in detail

land, (Laughter.)

so much I have to deal as with the spirit of had an argument with the Emperor of Russia, the man In his reply to my lectures he disand she sent her fleets and armies to discuss tinctly states that he does not seek justification still a few months I may say ago, she had an in America to rouse American public opinion argument with the Emperor, as he was called, against the principle, so dear to Irishmen. that of Abyssinia, and she sent her army there to they have and that God has given them the Ireland, and instead of debating with Ireland He has traced England's dealings with Ireland. head of an army to argue with the Irish, with | ly munner-I wish to God I could do it half as the bible in one hand and the sword in the well. (Laughter.) But, my friends, throughother, she sends over to America a talking man out, the leading idea of this historian, clearly to talk it over. (Laughter.) She reminds manifested and avowed by him, is to bring me in this of a man who was once in Galway home to every thinking man in this land the who had a quarrel with a friend of his, and he | conviction that we Irish did not know how to went and he tried to settle the quarrel fairly govern ourselves. He says: "They have had the country in their own hands for centuries, (Laughter.) And when he got up after being and how did they govern it? The chieftains were harassing the very life out of the people. Ireland was divided into factions; and, indeed," he went on to say, in a manner that and I would like to let her at you." (Great does not reflect aredit upon the man: "every laughter.) England has tried issues with my family in the land had its own independence native land for many a long century; for 700 and governed itself. Ireland was divided into years on the national question, or 300 years on small factions; each faction had its own chiefthe still more important religious question. On tain, and every chieftain was engaged from Monday morning till Saturday night, including Sunday, in cutting somebody else's throat not yet triumphed, she has never been able to and getting his people to help it along." Acknock the nationality out of Ircland. (Great cording to Mr. Froude, it was a miracle from God that there were a hundred people left in The days are past and gone when she could Ireland at the time when there were three. send her Cromwell or her William of Orange four, and five millions. What would you say, my friends, if I went back to Ireland, or England, after my year's residence in New York, and if I said in a public lecture, "Do you know what life is in New York and Brooklyn? Every family is independent, and every father the face of the earth. So he comes and he de- of a family, with his sons, are engaged every livers his message. When first he came he day in cutting their neighbor's throats, and I will told the people of America, if you remem give you proof of it in their own newspapers." They tell me that at this moment there are eighteen or twenty men in jail in New York for murder; how in the saloons and drinking quently, that this was his intention, is clearly places they stab one another, and they shoot one another; they tell us how men are knocked down in the stret; how a gentleman from Kentucky walked out of his hotel, and sight nor light of him was ever seen again; how the people are barbarians and savages, " worse than the red Indians." Now, I ask you, if I went back to Dublin or London and said these was net so bad as people were inclined to be words, how would you feel about it? Would you say I was telling the truth, or would you say, "Oh, Lord I didn't think that Father Tom Burke was such an infernal liar |"-(Laughter.) I assert that there is not a people to justify England, to put England in the ple living more capable of self-government and

Freude himself. I will not go outside of him. Mr. Froude admits, as every thinking man that the great elements of self-government amongs a people arc, first of all; respect for inches and for law; secondly, fidelity to principle; thirdly, affection for their own laws, and leve of the law, and fourthly, a capability of heing governed by those who govern them and driver mad. The Irish have only been made direct them. These are the four attributes mational—every man of them—to the heart's that belong the people indicated them, if core! (Applause.)

The third great element that asserts a people have them to the heart's core in the have them to the heart's that belong the people indicated them are the four attributes find the people in the have them to the heart's that belong the people in the people had no respect for the law, and were anxious to violate at precisely because it was the law, that people don't deserve the power of making their own laws; and it would be "a mercy from God" if somebody would make some laws for them. But are the Irish that people? Listen, my friends. Mr. Froude, in the course of his lectures, has quoted frequently a great authority in Irish history, namely, Sir John Davis, who was Attorney General in the reign of James A. He was an Englishmaner, T believo, a Welshman-that came over from England for the express purpose of plundering the Irish and stealing from the people; and he, accordingly, accumulated vast wealth and had great estates in Iroland. Yet this man writes these words : "There is no people under Heaven that love equal and fair justice The the Irish." (Applause.) "There is no people," he adds, "who are more willing to submit to fair; impartial justice, though it go against themselves, than the Irish." Elsewhere he writes, "When things are peaceful, and no war is going on, the Irish are far more fearful of offending the law than the English." (Applause.) If I quoted some Donough O'Brien or some Terence O'Neill, or if I quoted the Four Masters, Mr. Froude would If he heard the friar quoting the old Francis-"cans and the old Irish monks, "Oh," he would say, if he knew Irish, "gonosha dheeling!" hut he hasn't the grace to know it. (Laughter.) But I have been reviewing the lectures in which I answered Mr. Froude, and although New York newspaper has charged me with equoting Catholic authorities, I protest to you, my friends, I can say with truth from the first words of these lectures down to the last, every single authority quoted was a Protestant and an Englishman. (Applause.) And does not the history of Ireland bear out the truth of what Sir John Davis says? There were two parties in Ireland for seven hundred years, my friends. There were the old native Irish, the Macs and the O's, the O'Connors, the O'Briens, the MoMurraghs, the O'Neills and the O'Donnels. These were the genuine Irish. It was to these men that God Almighty had given Treland; and the soil was theirs, for they held it by the right by which every people hold their own land-namely, the right of a gift from God. Then came the Normans, the Fitzgeralds, the DeCourcys, the Butlers, and the Burkes. (Applause.) And when they entered Ireland they became, in a hundred years, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." That is the old phrase Mr. Froude quotes, and he says, "Perhaps Father Burke never heard of that phrase." That phrase we all heard as soon as we were weaned. But I remark in all Mr. Froude's replies to me that he takes it for granted-I suppose because I am an Irishman -that I know nothing about my native land. - Perhaps Father Burke doesn't know this, and reperhaps Father Burke doesn't know that; but : I will tell him what I know. So he asks were Perhaps Father Burke doesn't know that the Normans were more Irish than the Irish themselves? They were. But of all the traits of the Irish character that they took up-the most prominent amongst those in which they became more Irish than the Irish themselves -was their love of fighting and devilment in general. (Laughter.) They became the most unruly lot in the land, and we have proof of it in this: that we have the Earl of Surrey writing home to Harry VIII., who had sent him to Iroland, telling him about the Irish chieftains—the Macs and the Os-that "they are wise men, your Majesty, and good, quiet men greatly better than the English." Applause.)

If, then, the first element and the first attribute of a people, to entitle them to self-govcomment, be a respect for justice and for law, I held, upon the evidence of English authorrties, that no man can deny to the Irish nation the right given by God to every people to govern themselves according to their own laws. (Applause.)

And there is another trait in the character of the Irish people that Mr. Froude brings out. both in his lectures and in former essays, and it is well worthy of remark. He says: "They are a people that are singularly adapted to good government." And do you know the instance he gives? He says in one of his cssays: Take a wild, ragged peasant boy, ready to Ting up his caubeen into the air and hurrah for Smith O'Brien, and hurran for every Femian, and hurral for every Irish patriot"-(opplause)-" catch that boy" ["catch" him! ne if he were talking of some young beast or savage] " catch him, drill him, and teach him, and in a few years you will have one of the that oath which binds Jesus Christ finest policemen of any people on the face of to his Church. (Great applause.) Fin-the earth." And this he gives as a good in-ally, she alone lays hold of the the earth." And this he gives as a good instance that the Irish people—as he asserts are capable of a perfect discipline under good face to face with himself, teaches him to look and perfect government.

. Now, I take him upon that point, and I say: "If, according to you, my learned friend, a -venr or two of discipline and of justice and of good government will make such a perfect subject out of an Irishman, tell us, if you please, Mr. Froude, how is it that for seven hundred years you have never been able to make good principle of their religion. For 1500 years subjects out of them?" (Applause.) The Ireland steadily, inviolably, conscientiously reason is, that for seven hundred years Ireland held that Outholic faith. For three hundred has never known, for twenty-four consecutive years the Danes endeavored to change that hours, what good government or sensible government meant. The Scripture says that one of religious war. Ireland fought, fought with the greatest curses that can fall upon a people is heroic strength—fought with unfailing arm—

self: and a nation without principle loses the great right to self-government by the judgment of God. What do I mean by principle? I mean certain ideas of right and wrong fixing themselves in the mind and in the heart and in conscience of the people, and taking such hold of that mind, heart and conscience that no power on earth or in hell can tear those principles out of the national mind. [Applause.] Show me a single principle in the history of the English people to which they have clung with this fervor. There is not one, except, indeed, if you will, the principle of extending their empire by robbery and the confiscation of their neighbors' goods. [Applause.] "Was the principle of reigion so fixed in their minds? No !-for at the bidding of Harry VIII., they changed their religion. Was the principle of devotion to the throne so fixed in their minds? No!for at the wave of Cromwell's sword all England bowed before him, and the Englishmen cheered him in the day when he cut off the head of England's king.

What principle is there revealed in the philosophy of their history for which that people were ever prepared to suffer, much less to die? surn round on me and say, "Ah! ha!" But Now, the whole history of the Irish race, from the day their history commences down to this hour, is the assertion of an eternal principle, no matter at what sacrifice or at what cost. [Applause.]

The first and the strongest principle that can govern the heart and the mind and the conscience of any man, and consequently of any people, is their fidelity to what they know to be the truth and their duty to God. Unless you admit this religious principle in the mind and and I was obliged to obey him, why shall I not obey in the conscience of the man with whom you him to-day?" So they took him, fought for him, have to deal the less you have to say to him. have to deal, the less you have to say to himthe less you trust him—the better. Tell me, my friends, is there a man amongst you who would place say \$10,000 on trust, depending on the honor of a man who told you he had no religious principle whatever; that he had no rules governing his conscience; that he did not care that [snapping his fingers] for religion? You would take good care to keep your money out of his hands.

Ireland for fifteen hundred years has held the Catholic faith amongst the nations. The Catholic faith has three effects, operating upon the man, and, consequently, upon the people who profess it. First of all, it acts upon the. intellect as a conviction of the strongest kind, the intellect assenting to its truths; secondly, it acts upon the heart, purifying the affections and strengthening all the emotions of the spirit in man; thirdly, it acts upon the conscience in the form of a strict, immutable, unchanging law, to which every man who professes it—be he great or small, gentle or simple—must bow down and conform himself alike. (Applause.)

I assert that the Catholic religion alone possesses this triple influence over the intelligence, heart and conscience of man, and I will prove it in three words-although it does not enter into the subject of my lecture. First of all, it acts upon the intellect alone amongst all religions. The Catholic religion alone tells a man what to believe, and tells him that with so much certainty that he is not at liberty to change it. The best Protestant in the nation can become a Methodist, or a Quaker, or a Mormon, or anything. On one Sunday, if he likes, he will go to hear Mr. So-and-so, and the next Sunday he will go to hear somebody else. On one Sunday he will hear the reverend So-and-so say black is white, and the next Sunday the reverend Mr. So-and-so will tell him that white is black.

Laughter. He has no fixed principle of belief; he has no real unchanged intellectual faith at all; his mind is like the general highway where every traveller can pass along. The Catholic religion alone influences the heart, and I assert this for her on the simple grounds that she alone takes hold of the heart of a man and fixes it forever in one form of affection or love; if she calls that man to the priesthood, she consecrates him forever to the love of the Church, the altar and the souls of his brethren. Not a single thought nor affection, nor emotion of any other love must ever disturb it. In this she acts upon the heart, for she seals with her sacramental blessing the matrimonial bonds, and they are fixed forever. That man, and that woman, Heaven und earth may move, but their engagement may never be broken, their vow may never be violated; and when the Catholic Church binds the husband to the wife, and the wife to the husband in immutable and mutual fidelity and love, the oath is as unchangeable as conscience of a man-shakes him, brings him at himself with fearless eyes, teaches him in her sacrament and in her confessional, to bring up all that was basest, vilest, meanest, most shameful of his sins, lay them out under his own eye and confess them with his own lips.—
(Applause.) And I say that this first principle of fidelity in a nation is the fidelity to the faith into paganism; for the Danish war was a

never change from God, from His Christ, and from His Holy Church." (Applause.) And just as after three hundred years of war, on that Good Friday morning, the sun rising in the Heavens beheld an Irish king and an Irish army stand in triumph, pealing forth their songs of victory over the stricken and the conquered Danes, so after three hundred years of the second cycle, the sun arose on that fair May morning in '29, and beamed upon the face of the great O'Connell and the Irish nation (great cheering)-waving. over the ruined battlements of the tyrant, and of the blood-stained Protestant Church of Ireland, the glorious banner of religious equality and freedom which was to be ours forever. (Renewed applause.)

Does Mr. Froude tell me or tell America that a people that have stood in the gap for six hundred years, faithful to the first principle, the religious principle, the principle that includes every other form of virtue and principle, and which, if a man is faithful to it, will make him honest, upright, faithful in his commercial, domestic, civil and national relations-does this man mean to tell me that a people that have never shown that fidelity of principle, either to faith, country, or king, are fitted by the Almighty God to govern and to make laws for such a people as the Irish?" (Applause.) It is worthy of remark, my dear friends, that even their loyalty to the king they carried, as Catholica, into their relations of life. Where were there a people so loyal even to the kings who were unjust to them I scarcely mention it to their praise-I scarcely look upon it as praiseworthy, but I must say it. Whenever England revolted against her king, Ireland stood by and said, "I will not change; if he was my king yesterday, he's my king to-day, and I will be faithful." Charles I. was king in Ireland; England rebelled against him; Parliament rose against him, but Ireland came out like one man and said, "This man has done nothing to forfeit my allegiance. I will not give up my loyalty." Jame fled from England, and the English people said, "Well, let him go." (Dear knows they were right.) But poor, feelish Ireland, strong in the principle of loyalty, (strong on principle) said, "I will fight for bled for him profusely. I mention this only to show you that Mr. Froude's argument against Ireland's right to self-government is based on the Irish want of principle, and to gather up his assertions from out the history of England, and I sling them into his face, and I tell him to go home with them. (Great applause.)

The Irish people have shown the four great at tributes which entitle a people to self-government, viz.: they not only have love of justice and obedience of law, but they love the law that they hold, provided it be a just and natural law; they let it sink into their lives; they are willing to conform all their actions to it, and their love for good law i only second to the love which they bear to their religion. And this I shall prove For four hun dred years England strove with might and main to change the laws of Ireland and she failed. From the year Strongbow landed in 1169, until that year in the sixteenth century when Henry VIII. was proclaimed King of Ireland, after many hundred years the Irish people, in spite of all the efforts of Eng land, were governed by their old Brehon laws, and lived under them, and obeyed them, and I tell you they were right. I tell you, my friends, that there is one portion of Irish history which is not sufficiently known, nor sufficiently considered, by the people, either in Ireland or in America, nor by historians like my friend, Mr. Fronde. (Laughter.) We are all accustomed to speak to-day of the Constitution of America as one of the most glorious principlesand the most glorious on the face of the carth. And why? Because that Constitution gives the most liberty of any other; the most liberty to every citizen of the State, no matter how humble he may be; because that Constitution will not recognize the right of any one man in the State to injure or tyrannize over another; because that Constitution admits State government on terms of equality. Every State having its own laws; having its own government; having its own Executive; having its own forces, that Constitution has known how to reconcile individual liberty and State liberty with a strong central government, which is represented in the President of the United States, who is elected

for four years. If we look back among the nations of the earth we do not find State governments in any of the old nations of Europe, nor any of the modern nations. At this very day we find England, having robbed Ireland of her State government-having robbed Scotland of her State government; we find Bismarck plotting to rob the German States of their State governments, and to concentrate all the power in the hands of three or four men, that they may have absolute power over the lives almost, and certainly over the persons of their fellow citizens. We find nothing like American constitutional, liberty claewhere; we find nothing like the American Consti tution in the grand principle that the wisdom of the whole nation is appealed to, and every man is asked his opinion as to who is the best citizen in the land who is the wisest, bravest, most virtuous man? Tell us who he is and we will put him in the Presidential chair and make him for the time being the supreme magistrate and ruler of the land. If you go back amongst the ancient nations you will find nothing like this until you come upon the ancient Coltic Constitution of Ireland. There, my friends, will you find the very model and type of that glorious government which Washington, Jefferson and the other heroes of your Revolutionary war established for the happiness of this land. [Applause.] They found the model of the American Constitution in the ancient Celtic Constitution of Ireland. The land was divided into five great portions and each portion was recognized as an independent State. Munsur, Connaught, Ulster, Leinster and Meath, perfectly independent one from the other. They were governed by great chieftains who were elected by every man in the land. Every man had a voice and vote The tribe elected their chief; the tribe elected the man who was to succeed the chieftain, and these five great nations or tribes enjoyed on the Democratic principle their State rights and State indepen-dence. Then at certain times they had the election for their President. They came together and elected the bravest, the best, the wisest, the most prudent and virtuous man, and they placed him upon the throne in Tara as the universal king or ardrigh of all Ireland. He governed the various States, but he was careful to respect their independence. There was no concentration. The King of Ulster, the Prince of Connaught, the King: of Munster, made laws and ruled their own States after having elected the supreme king, and were as free and independent in their State rights as if they had never elected a king to govern them all. No matter what the faults

say, a child without reason, without wisdom.

And the curse of Ireland has been this she lest the Dane to the earth, and the curse of Ireland has been this she lest the Dane to the earth, and the curse of Ireland has been this she lest the Dane to the earth, and the curse of Ireland has been governed for seven hundred years, not have been did not been the state of the lest of the lead of the page of the lest of the same government, would have been different and said, even as the Dane of sold said to her, and the left of the lead was the she with the left of the lead was the lest of the lead was no longer the Dane of sold said to her, and the left of the lead was the lead with the state pages; and let the Lord change the left of the lead was no longer the Dane of sold said to her, and the lead is word at the left of the lead was the lead was the lead was the lead was proved, and which the lead was no longer the Dane of sold said to her, and the lead was the lead was proved, and which the lead was proved, and which the lead was the lead w (Applause,)

that perhaps there were eight millions of people who came to this country. Mr. Froude totted the eight up to fourteen and then made it twenty-two. That had not entered my head, but he was kind enough to lend me the use of his brains. Then Mr. Froude came out with his account, and according to him of all the millions in America there are only four mil lions altogether with a drop of Irish blood in their veins. Well, perhaps, I overshot the mark a little, but I protest to you I do not think I did. I think that if all the men, women and children of Irish descent were put together, men would be greatly surprised to see how many millions they would fold up. Friends, we were in Ireland only nine millions and a quarter in 1846; there is not half that number in Ireland to-day and there has not been for some years. It is acknowledged that one and a half or two millions may have been sweptaway by visitation of God by the terrible famine or pestilence that have ensued, but still you have to account for three or four millions that must have emigrated, gone somewhere. Where are they then? Since the year 1847 every year hundreds of thousands have been sent out to America. They must be found somewhere. These Irishmen have families like other people-(laughter)—and generally speaking, good long families, too. It was only the other day I got a letter from an old school-fellow, a play-mate of mine, who came to this country some years ago. In his letter he said: "Dear Father Tom; Glad to hear you are well; I married since I came to America and there are eight of them on the floor." [Laughter.] It has been almost proved by statistics published in an Irish journal in New York this very week, that there must be at least some twelve millions of Irish des cent in America, and I hold that twelve millions is not so far from fourteen as four millions from twelve. If I made a mistake I overshot the mark by two millions, and Mr. Froude undershot it by eight millions, and I thank God there are eight millions more of Irish people and of Irish blood in this land than Mr. Froude thought, and it is a very important fact for the learned gentleman. Perhaps; if he knew that the four millions were something more like fourteen millions he would be more careful and take more thought before he came to America to blackguard them. The next great point he makes against me is that I said when the Irish rose in the rebellion, as he calls it, in 1641, I denied that they massacred twenty-eight thou-sand Protestants: My friends, you know there are two ways of looking at everything, and there are two names of course for everything, even a manfriends call him a kind-hearted fellow, his enemies say he is a dirty blackguard. There was a rising in Ireland in 1641; Mr. Froude calls it a rebellion, but the circumstances of the rising were these: The Parliament of England rebelled against the King. the Scots rebelled against the King though he was one of their own countrymen, and there was Scottish blood in his veins, and the Irish people rose in the name of the King, and demanded of him as a reward, literally and truly, I can call it nothing else, leave to live in their own land and exercise their own religion; and the king promised he would give it, and the promise was called the "graces of the king." A certain Irish nobleman, Sir Phelim O'Neill, headed that rising, and he produced a document purporting to be signed and scaled by the King of England, and he told them that he had authority from the king to call upon them to rice. That document was forced, like many another document. It was as great a forgery as the ball of Pope Adrian, pretending to give Ireland to England; as confounded a forgery as was ever committed. Sir Phelim O'Neill, when dying, acknow ledged that the document was a forgery. But the Irish people believed him when he said it was a genuine document, and they arcse in the name of the king, and Fronde calls it a rebellion because it was a forged document. Suppose some one brings a check to you, and says, "Will you cash that for me? It is all right." You think it is all right, and cash it. But on presenting it at the bank the lanker takes you by the throat and calls you a thundering robber; that the check is a forgery. You say, "I am very sorry. I am the sufferer. I have lost my money. Don't call me a forger." Yet Mr. Froude calls it a rebellion because the document was forged, and he quotes as his authority that thirty-eight thousand Protestants were slaughtered, Sir John Temple. Now, Mr. Froude knew very well, when quoting that authority, that there was another English authority who says there were two hundred thousand Protestants killed, and that was Sir William Petty. Mr. Froude quotes Sir William Petty in several cases, but he does not quote him for the two hundred thousand, but pares it down to thirty-eight thousand. Do you know the reason why? Because it happens that he overshot the mark and made out that there were more Protestants killed than there were in Ireland at the time. So Mr. Froude said, "I will not quote him, but I will quote the other liar, who said there were thirtyeight thousand." Is it not strange that at that time a Presbyterian minister went through Ireland for the express purpose of finding out how many there were killed, and he declares that there were only four thousand one hundred at the very outside; and he does not believe there were so many as that. And yet this man comes to America and reports most emphatically the old lie which was exploded years and years ago, and all to make the American; people believe that the Irish cannot govern themselves. But, on the other hand, we have an account of another massacre, in which three thousand Catholics were killed by the garrison at Carrickfergus. But Mr. Froude says Father Burke knows how to tot very well. There were only thirty people killed, and he makes out three thousand. Well, my friends, according to a Protestant authority, it was of that old Irish Constitutions were, and they were thirty families, and there is a great difference be-many, I claim for it in this century and at this hour twoen thirty persons and thirty Irish families. the greatest curses that can fall upon a people is heroic strength—fought with unfailing arm—that the American Constitution is nothing more nor. Within ten years after the event took, place, there never ask for independence for six hundred thousand to give them a child for their king—that is to fought with undying, though bleeding heart.— less than a faithful copy of the old Irish laws under was published in England an account that asserted. Protestants, whilst I leave, three millions of Catho-

the owners of the land. If he injured them in per-crimes in order to meet own acts will some property there was no redross. Their do-not go to these, but take the particular statement meetic affairs were left under his control. If the deniad even by the men who had a hand is that was published at the very that, and was not denied even by the men who had a hand in the massacre. He reiterates, and I am sorry to say it son or daughter of a family died ne course of the reliterates, and I am sorry to say it upon their property and squander it, and no one massacre. He reliterates, and I am sorry to say it could call him to account. The King of England the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account, the offen did beggar the first families in swering my lectures, he said: "I never doubted swering my lectures, he said: "I never doubted the last night and the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the course of the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. In an account the charge of cowardice against the Irish. Irish courage; I never denied it." But last night the land, and no one could call him to account, because by the field law the king was not account in Philadelphia, he repeated his statement that the able for what he did, God bless is and save us. Irish did not know how to fight. (Laughter.) And it is a strange thing, for in another part of his lee tures he acknowledges that all the evils of Ireland Well, my friends, there was a great laugh the arose out of the irrepressible love the people had for fighting; and then he come out and says they do other night in the Association Hall, I believe-I don't know, I was thinking it was the conciliation not know how to fight. (Laughter.) And he as. hall—(laughter)—there was a great laugh used by the English historian at the expense of the poor serts again that the Irish troops did not behave well serts again that the Boyne. What have I to say my Irish friar. The historian says that whatever else God! except to appeal to history, not Catholic or Father Burke is he is a wonderful man at totting up Irish, but English Protestant history. The Duke of numbers. And he was kind enough to make a tot Berwick, an Englishman who commanded at the for me that I never made myself. I asserted, not buttle of the Boyne, says that King James brought upon my own authority, but I expressly said that I all the French troops to guard his person, and len heard men say that there were probably fourteen the brunt of the battle to fall upon the Irish regi millions of human beings of Irish descent and Irish ments. King James, on that day, with the French blood in this land of America, making up the account of the millions that went from Ireland. I asserted Irish, and all, was only able to put twenty-three thousand men into the field, whereas William of Orange had fifty thousand men and fifty pieces of artillery. King James had only twelve pieces of ar. tillery, and he sent six away the night before; so that he had only six on the field. The Williamite crossed the Boyne, and the Duke of Berwick tells us that the Irish infantry and cavalry charged that entire army ten times before they retreated from the field. (Cries of "Bravo!" and applause.) And it was only when they found that it was not in the power of human being B for so small an army to make an impression upon and rout fifty thousand warrior only then they retired. In the second slege of Athlone Major Fitzgerald commanded four hundred men, and there was an army of 8,000 against him; and he held out until out of that 400 only 200 were left. If Mr. Froude calls this cowardice, I don't know what he understands by courage. I think it would be time enough for the learned gentleman to accuse the men of Ireland of cowardica when he finds he can accuse the women of Ireland of being cowards. (Applauso.) When William of Orange hild siege to Limerick—the first siege—he battered down the walls until he made a breach twelve feet wide, and then picked out twelve thousand of his best soldiers and sent them to enter the city. And when they came to climb the ruined ramparts they found the women—the pure women, the holy maideus, the pure mothers of Limerick-standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder with their brothers husbands and fathers, and the women beat back the twelve thousand Englishmen. (Applause.) And when they withdrew they left two thousand of their dead before the walls of the grand old city. Moreover, the learned gentleman-I declare I am beginning to doubt whether he is a learned gentleman-(laughter -he says that when James confiscated six coun ies of Ulster it was all a piece of good nature on the part of James to turn the Irish out, for he let them all in again. True, he says, James confiscated 2,500,000 acres of land, but he gave back 2,000,000 and kept back 500,000 for the Scotch and the Englishmen that he brought over. How would you like it, my friends, to have the marshal come and order you out of your bouses and stores, and compel you to leave with soldiers and keep you out in the streets for two or three days, and then come and say. "Oh, you are good fellows; go back again." How would you like it? (Laughter.) But, according to Mr. Froude, as the Irish people, after being robb d of 2,500,000 got back 2,000,000, they ought to Le happy and contented Again, how did they get back these 2,000,000 ? According to Mr. Froude, by taking the oath of allegnance. Now, the oath of allegiance is to be good and peaceful citizens; but there was another out that they were obliged to take-the oath of supremacy-by which they abjured the Catholic religion, and no man could go back until lie had declared his disbelief in the religion of his fathers and practically become an infidel or a Protestant. Mr. Fronde does not mention that ; but Coxe, the historian, who wrote the history of those times, mentions it. And then, when he had swallowed the pill of Protestantism and perjured his soul, in what capacity was he let back? The English settlers found the land was too much for them. They found they could not till and work it, and so they set to thinking, "What is the use of giving us all this land unless you allow us to employ the Irish people here to work it." And then he gave them leave to let the Irish work it, living in mud cabins, as tenants, provided they would swear away their religion. Yet Mr. Froude says James was so good, so kind, so benign, and only asked them to take the oath of allegiance. There are two ways of telling a story, and I begin to think there are two ways of writing history. Mr. Froude says to the American people, "Please give me your verdict. Say once for all to Irishmen in America, Stop this nonsense about independence for Ireland. Be quiet and peaceful. Let England make the laws for Ireland, because the people do not know how to make them; for they made bad laws in 1782, when England granted complete and total independence to the Irish Parliament." That is true, but how did she grant it? When the volunteers drew up their o union, and had them loaded and their torches lit, and around the mouth of cach cannon a little label, on which these words were written, "Free dom for the Irish Parliament, or else gave Ireland her independence in 1782 in the same way that you would give up your purse to a man who took out a Derringer revolver and said, "Give me that purse, or take the contents of this." But Mr. Froude says that only sixteen years after the Irish people were allowed to make their own laws they rushed into a conspiracy, and from conspiracy into rebellion. In answer; Mr. Fronde is wrong when he says that it was the independence of 1763 that caused the rebellion of 1798. I answer secondly, that the independence of 1782 did not represent the Irish people in the Irish Parliament. There were three hundred members of that House of Commons, and of these three hundred only seventy-two were elected by the people; all the rest were nominated by the landlords and aristocracy, who picked up any man who would vote according to their wish and desire. There were at that time three million of Catholics in Ireland, and five or six hundred thousand Protestants On the one side you have half a million of comparative strangers, men who came into Ulster under James I., and Cromwellians who were settled in Munster, planted by Cromyoll and his successors men without a drop of Irish blood in their veins On the other side were the three millions of Irish people firm as a rock as to the religion of their fathers. Now, that Parliaments of 1782 represented only the five hundred thousand strangers—not a single ditholic in Ireland sat in that Parliament; and riotic as it was I deny that it represented the self-nation. Grattap himself seems to have hadremorse in claiming indepense. dence for the representatives, for he said at Lawill

lies in slavery." I deny that it was an Irish Parliament, and I hold that Mr. Froude has no business ment and of because a few Protestant Orangemen to tell us so; because a few Protestant Orangemen to tell us so; books of the standard of the st fore the trial people and make their own laws! But their own members and make their own laws! their own mentagent was and corrupt. He it was bad not the cause of the rebellion of 1798. No, it was not size that of the muse of history writes, will no! So long as the muse of history writes, will no i down to future generations that a premeditated it go down to interest Schemetons that a premeditated design of the Prime Minister of England, and the premeditated action of the Government of England premeditated action of the robellion of 1798 drove the Irish people into the robellion of 1798 it was done calmly, cooly, and with a purpose. William resolved to pass the act of Union and rob William resorte of their Parliament. He could not the trish people disturbed the country and by disturbdo is unless in the deliberately goaded the Irishing it, destroy it. He deliberately goaded the Irish people into rebellion, and sent over troops to Ireland people into repetition, and sense over troops to treland who were quartered on the people, and committed such ravages—burning houses killing the men; and worse than killing the women—that the people and worse than killing the women—that the people were maddened into rebellion, and we have the were management into too that when the gallant Sir proof of it in the fact that when the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie was made commander of the forces in Iroland, before the rebellion, the found the army he came to command in such a state that after reproaching them for their wickedness and insubordination, he gave up the command, and washed his hands clear of them. Sir John Moore, the hero of Carunna, gives us testimony to the same effect. Take the celebrated Father John Murphy, who headed the rebels in 1798. He was a quiet, peaceable priest going round amongst the people, taking care of his chapel and chapel house, and going through his quiet duties. He went out to attend a dying priest, and when he came back he found his chapel house burned to the ground; the poor people, driven from their houses were huddled together, and as he came up to them, they asked him: "What, in the name of God, are we to de? It is impossible to live in this country. It would be better to be dead!" He answered, like a true man: "It would not be better to be dead; but it would be better to take up pikes, and strike in the name of God! My dear friends, I am not a warrior, nor a man of war or blood nor a man of revolution; I am the gentlest and most peaceful of men; but I declare to you, I do not know what I should have done if in Father John Murphy's place, except what Father John Murphy himself did. (Great applause.)

But after all these things are questions of the past and we are more interested in the questions of the present and the question after all is: Is all this to the past. The question after all is: Is all this to be continued?—is all this injustice, all this coercion, be continued?—is all this injustice, all this coercion, be continued?—is all this injustice, all this coercion, were brought out at Carnew, and deliberately murpresent and the future than we are in the things of be continued ?—18 all this migration, keeping it down, all dered by the Orange Yeomen, and a party of the all this grasping at a nation, keeping it down, all dered by the Orange Yeomen, and a party of the all this grasping at a nation, keeping it down, all dered by the Orange Yeomen, and a party of the all this grasping at a nation, keeping it down, all this assertion that the people have no right nor title togovern themselves, all this justification of tyranny and spoliation - is all this to continue? Well, according to Mr. Frouce, I am afraid it must continue. If he he is the authority, I do not see any way out of the difficulty, except, first, to come to America, and, lastly, remaining at home and being coerced into submission. I do not like bragging or boasting, but I am not blind to the signs of the times, and I may tell Mr. Froude that the Irish are not prepared to emigrate altogether; to be sure, it may be pleasant to cross the Atlantic-1 did not find it very pleasant-and it may be a fine and pleasant thing to find a home and freedom and everything the heart could desire in America-many of you have found it, and the more you find it the better pleased I will be-but, after all there is such a country as Ireland on the face of the earth-(applause)-and a sweet old country I have found it to be—(applause)—and there are such a people as the Irish people; who have had that land for ages and ages, for weal and for wee, and that land God gave to the Irish people, and, with the blessing of God, that land will belong to the Irish people until the day of judgment. (Applause.) Mr. Froude's scheme of a universal emigration is a wild dream; I knew him to be a philosopher, I suspected him to be a historian, but I did not think or imagine him to be a poet until I heard him talk of a universal emigration of the Irish race. If that agitation for Home Rule continues, he says the only way is to coerce us into submission. That is the old legislation for Ireland. I remember in my own days if the people wanted anything-Catholic emancipation or parliamentary reform—the way we were treated by the English Government was to pass a coercion bill, ple being ground to the very earth—no man allowed their stand on the Banks of the Boyne." Under what to speak his opinion. This is Mr. Froude's second remedy. I may as well tell him that the time for coercion bills has gone by. We will have no more of them. And I will tell you what has assisted in of them. And I will tell you what has assisted in little streams and channels flowing from their pots passing them away for ever. I verily believe that little streams and channels flowing from their pots of beer, could navigate through every imaginary the national schools of Ireland, with all their faults have put an end to coercion bills forever. The difficulty, exclaim—" They can sail their vessels Irish people to day are, as an average, as well educated as any other people in the world. (Applause.) You rarely meet in Ireland a man or woman who does not know how to read and write, and you will more more man who does not feel a mixture of them to bleed either themselves or others? Why joy and pride and anger when he reads or hears of must they forever keep a drop of Boyne water in the wrongs and glories of his old country. (Applause.) England, says Mr. Froude, is greatly afraid she will have to go back to measures of coercion again. I tell him she will not have to go back to them again, for the reason that she will not be able. What fate is before Ireland? Oh, my friends, what can I say? Before me lies the past of my native land. I cannot wipe away her wrongs, but I can sympathize with her sorrows. I believe I see the dawn of her hopes; of the future it becomes me not specifically to speak. I am a man of peace, not of war. It only remains for me to say, that next to the duty I owe to God and His holy altar, is the duty that I owe to the old land of Ireland; to pray for her, and to be ready-whenever the necessary conditions will convince me of the fitness of the time-to take a man's part in the vindication of her

freedom. (Applause.)
[The orator, throughout his long discourse, received the heartiest greeting and appreciation, and thus closes, to the Englishman's discomfiture the great intellectual tournament between Father Burke and Mr. Froude on the Irish question.]

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NATIVE LEGISLATION. - This appears to be the great point of interest with the men who have the affairs of Ireland nearest to their hearts. The prosperity and happiness of the country depends upon it, and it is useless to look for brighter and happier days for Ireland as long as she has to look for her government to a Parliament which is four hundred miles away: Ireland has all the qualifications necessary for a great people, and she will, if permitlong as London is the seat of government for Ireland instead of College Green, very little confidence can be placed in Irish prosperity. Canada can have her own Parliament. Why not Ireland? Canada ean make her own laws and regulate her own affairs. Why not Ireland as well? An alien government or legislature can never feel the interest in a people which that people itself can feel. What can Ireland expect, or what can be expected of her, when in the shape of rents, the absentees carry off millions of her money; when other millions are carried awny to pay English manufacturers for babor which the Irish manufacturer could accomplish just as well, and at a much lower price; when the Excise and Customis absorb the Irishman's rovenue like so many greety sponger is a many greety sponger in a many greety sponger is a many greety sponger in the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in a many greety sponger in the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth in the probability is more probably that Miss Christina would rise no further indicate the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth in the probably that Miss Christina would rise no further indicate the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth in the probably that Miss Christina would rise no further indicate the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth in the probably that Miss Christina would rise no further indicate the Commonwealth. A faithful sponger in the Commonwealth in the commonwealth in the probably that Miss Christina would rise no further indicate the Commonwealth in the

landlord can drive them? Notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. Froude to the contrary, the policy of England is, and always has been, to keep Ireland down, to crush her energies and prevent her from acquiring a wealth which she fears would operate too much against British interests. £20,000,000 drained from a country that is prevented from entering into any enterprises from which to derive or develop resources, is enough to drive any people from the land of their birth. What was the coudition of Canada, Australia, or Jamaica, before they secured Home Rule? What has it been since? England has no animosity towards Ireland, yet she can let Canada, Australia, and Jamaica make their own laws, arrange their own affairs, develop their own resources, &c., &c.; but Ireland, because she is loved, must remain in bondage, and must be bled to the last drop. Perhaps the religion of Ireland has something to do with the matter. We would not surprised if it had. But we must live in hope. Irishmen in Ireland can still do, as Daniel O'Connell once told them to do. They can "agitate," and they are agitating, and agitation, together with the march of civilization, will accomplish her desires. Home Rule is to-day the great cry in Ireland. Home Rule is the only thing that will satisfy the Irish people, and they -Catholics and Protestants, reproaching them for the command, and washed are joining hands in their efforts to obtain it. Irish-ordination, he gave up the command, and washed men have at less leave the obtain it. Irishmen have at last learned that they must place no one is office of any kind who are in any way opposed to the movement now going on in favor of a native government. The Dundalk Democrat in a recent number points out the true and only course of action. It is to rally around those candidates who are in favor of restoring Ireland's nationality! "We want no. Whigs, no mock Liberals, no Tories, who will spend their days in supporting English parties. We are tired of such slavish and profitless employment. "Our business in future will be to form a great Irish Party, one that will join no English leader, but work carnestly and honestly for Home Rule, Meath, Westmeath, Limerick, Kerry and Galway have set us an example which we should carefully follow; and Cork-who could think that Cork would prove recreant to the national cause? It is the centre of the patriotism of the South, and its example will be followed by all the constituencies in that part of the country. Let all prepare for the coming General Election, and having the Ballot to work with, let us return 70 men who will make old Ireland a nation again."-Cotholic Herald. We are informed by Mr. O'Neill Daunt in his

> our own time, the trail of Orangeism has been marked by cowardice, by atrocious outrage, by blood In '98 it was made the blind tool of the suicide Castlereagh, to ripen the spirit of rebellion in Ireland, in order that the English Government might, according to their matured design, and by overwhelming force, paralyse this country, that the Act of Union must be carried. At any time since, whenever there was a likelihood-even an appearance of unity amongst Irishmen for the obtaining of any national benefit from England, Orangeism has been poked up from its lair, and made show its teeth. The animal's savage propensities could always be counted upon for mischief; and sadly have they been availed of by a hostile Government whose maxim has been divide et impera. We have said that outrage and blood have marked the trail of Orangeism from its infancy to our own time. Is it necessary to point to the scenes of cowardly slaughter (which every reader of newspapers can remember even in recent years; and let us ask even Orangemen themselves cui bono? Who amongst them is the gainer by all the blood that has been shed during the pre-sent century, or the past? How is English legis-lation likely to reward their hatred of their Catholic fellow subjects? And yet must they go on vapouring, bullying, and promising to shed their blood upder imaginary circumstances. At all their meetings, tea parties, and dinners, fire and flood, and blood and bosh, form the staple of their speeches. At a dinner given to Mr. Johnston. Ballykilbeg, a few days ago, in Dublin, as reported in the Daily Express, he said 'If it were necessary to maintain their principles which had been achieved through fire and flood conceivable circumstances could Mr. Johnston have occasion to take his stand on the banks of the Boyne? We have heard a worthy Wexford seamen ridicule the pretensions of his juniors, who, in the wonderfully behind a pint." It is even so with the Orangemen, they can slay their supposed enemies and shed their own blood freely behind their cups of tea, or glasses of stronger material. But who wants have been led to these observations by a letter from a correspondent informing the public that an Orange institution in embryo is in our midst. The proof which he produces is too plain and palpable to leave us room for doubt. We dread the presence of such a society for sake of the peace of the community at large; for the only fruit of its action can be to create hatreds, recriminations, and broils. In no part of the world do Protestants and Catholics entertain such feelings of mutual respect and friendship as in Wexford, and we should, therefore deplore the formation of a society which has bred more mischief, sown more broadly the seeds of dissention, and committed more outrages on property, liberty, and life than an age of repentance could atone for. is is unnecessary for us to appeal to our respectable protestant townsmen to discountenance any offort to gain recruits to the ranks of the few silly people who try to magnify themselves by secretly banding together; and we only raise this note of warning lest young and foolish boys may be snared into committing themselves to an exploded folly.—Wexford

THE CASE OF MR. DANIEL REDDIN. - We have received a long communication from Messrs. Thomas Glynn and John C. Walsh, witnesses to the statement of the ex-political prisoner, Mr. D. Reddin .-They now give a further relation of the sufferings which Mr. Reddin alleges he endured in Chatham and Millbank prisons. We have but space to refer briefly to the subject, and indeed some of the statements advanced are too horrible for print, and astound and amaze by their appalling character. Mr. Reddin is particularly candid in his indictment against Dr. Burns, who, he said, "could not and would not do anything for him," because he "would ted, use them to the greatest advantage; but as not be allowed." Ho relates various instances of Rev. Mr. Cahill, was so touched with his miserable condition that he appealed to the governor on his behalf. That functionary advised Reddin to bear with his lot, inasmuch as "the warders were sure to deny it, and would no doubt single him out for more punishment if their conduct was reported to the directors." This is a very serious charge. It involves the gravest immorality and a most reekless spirit of cruelty. We dore not lightly indulge credulity where such important interests are at stake; such conduct is productive of general uneasiness.— The matter should be overhauled. The dignity of humanity and the desire to satisfy men's minds is nobler than the sullen indifference which affects a

by homes of their own, and from which no avaricious him degradations of a perfectly horrible character, and we confess that astonishment at the possibility of the story being false is only equalled by astonish-ment at the possibility of its being true. The dilemma is extremely distressing, and an investigation, under all the circumstances, is not so terribly unreasonable as some folk would appear to believe. -Dublin Freeman.

Dublix, Dec. 7 .- There never were two countries which resembled each other in so many ways as England and Ireland, and yet whose people so thoroughly misunderstood each other on many important points. The ordinary Englishman is almost invariably strongly affected by that insularity which mentally, no less than geographically, is one of the national characteristics. He cannot lay aside his English prejudices. He cannot look at the affairs of other nations through any but the British spectacles. He cannot grasp the sound sense and true import of the old provers which tells us in rude vernacular that "One man's meat is another man's poison." He cannot understand arrangements which may be wise and popular in England may be eminently unwise and unpopular in a sister island, which, though united to his country by the great ties of a common literature, differs from her in race, in history, and in creed. To this fact we must attribute the recent hortcomings of English rule in Ireland. We firmly believe that for more than a generation luck the English Parliament have meant well and honestly by Ireland; but they have failed, simply because they have preferred to guide Irish legislation according to English sentiments and ideas, instead those which prevail in this country. The Times of Wednesday contained a vigorous and manly protest against treating the Education Question in this narrow and unphilosophical method. The protest is from the pen of Mr. Mitchell Henry, a gentle-man English bybirth and training, Irish by residence and sympathies; and, therefore, admirably fitted to stand as an interpreter and a moderator between both countries. The bon, Member for Galway asks English members of Parliament does not all trouble and difficulty about the Irish Education Question arise out of the old error of applying to Ireland principles which, good as they may be in England and Scotland, are totally inapplicable to the feelings, opinions, and circumstances of Irishmen? It may, Mr. Henry holds, be all very well to have no religions test in the Universities of England or Scotland, because in these countries, practically speaking, the Universities have to do with Protestants alone In Ireland quite another state of things presents itself, and the attempt to force men of all creeds, whether they like it or not, to receive their college training together, Mr. Henry not unaptly-likens to those absurd exhibitions in which cats, and birds, and owls, and mice are confined in a cage and dubb ed "a happy family."-Dublin Freeman.

FROUNT THE FALSIFIER .- Mr. Froude in his last book and Mr. Froude addressing mixed audiences in New York are rather different men. It is not too much to say that in the shape of history a more unfair, dishonest, villifying book never was written. It is in politics what " Maria Monk " is in religion; and we cannot say more or-less. We are not of those who anticipate any great harm to Ireland or the Irish from the publication of this book. It can deceive no one who is not already hostile to this country, and it cannot convert any man of moderate intelligence or ordinary understanding. Mr. Froude has shown us in former works how he can write history: and indeed it remained for him-for Mr. Carlyle is not a historian-to enliven the stately narratives of facts with the outrageous insolence of a bully. These are hard words, and it is with reluctance we apply them to a man undoubtedly possessed of brilliant powers, a ripe scholar, by no means of an ill nature, a man who has proved unquestionably that he can make sacrifices for conscience' sake. If this be true, and we believe it is, must we not conclude that Mr. Froude is consumed with hate of the Irish race-of a people who, "if they possess one or two real virtues"—if they do—"have also the counterfeits of a hundred others." No other theory can completely account for conduct which is almost fanatically foolish; for Mr. Froude's reputation as an expounder of history must be gravely shattered the splendid refutations which come from Father Burko in America and Mr. Prendergast at home. But beyond all this, it is exceedingly difficult to understand why Mr. Froude so keenly yearns after massacre as the panacea for all Irish historical troubles. His lamentation that there was not a Cromwell Limerick, is hardly consistent with the profession of love for this nation which he never ceases to parade. In his lectures there is not so much this heroic savagery. We have just perused report of his last performances in New York, in which he dwells upon the past but slightly, and on the present with full power. So far as we can read, we believe a graver indictment never was levelled against a government than Mr. Froude's against English rule in this country. He sets out by stating that at the beginning of this century Ireland was a desert-" a wilderness dotted with potato gardens-districts as large as counties were wastes or morass; the peasants, ragged and miserable, living in houses in which an English gentleman would not have kept his sporting dogs; in wet weather pigs, cows, poultry, human creatures all tumbled together in a space twelve feet long and eight feet wide." Mr. Froude never inquires whose fault this was. He describes the landlords—the absentee, the resident, the squireen; and he tells us that between the squireen, and the peasant there "was a community of lawlessness." Irishmen will smile at this sort of history; and Englishmen who know us but moderately will remember with surprise that squireen in Ireland is a term of the bitterest reproach. The truth is, Mr. Froude does not know what a squireen is. With an irregularity quite as characteristic Mr. Froude returns to old times; and grieving over the fact that Ireland is still Catholic, he says that "it was due to England's interference that after the hattle of Aughrim the Roman Catholic religion was permitted to survive." Did any man ever spout such rank nonsense as this? Mr. Froude must know that the survival of the Catholic religion never depended on the interference or non-interference of England's Government or any other Government; and no man who has read a line of Irish history can hesitate to declare that if the interference of a government could have achieved would indubitably have had the palm. But Mr. Fronde's reason for this declaration is worthy of mention. " Had not England tied the hands of the Protestant gentry they would then have made comlete work with it and driven the priests out of the sland." The disappointed tone of this wail will not be lost upon the intelligent reader .- Dublin Free-

THE PRESENTATION TO LADY MAYO. - The following correspondence took place on the occasion of the recent presentation to Lady Mayo:

Marino, Fairview, Dublin, 23rd Nov.

My DELE LADY MAYO. -Accept the accompany ing Memorial Testimonial, in the name of most of your fellow-country women, who knew and honoured Lord Mayo, and in the name of many who knew him only by repute.

We entrust it to Mr. Charles Bourke, for presentadulity where such important interests are at stake; but on the other hand the fearless attribution of lieve me to be, my dear Lady Mayo, with heartfelt sympathy in your deep sorrow, very truly yours.

23 Upper Brook-street, London, 29th Nov. MY DEAR LADY CHARLEMONT-I am quite unable

worth of iny beloved husband, and am sure that his successors will ever value it as a precious heirloom and as a token of the warm appreciation of our fellow countrymen of a noble character and a tender heart. Thanking you also for your touching words of sympathy, believe me yours very truly,

On Monday Dec 2nd the elections for Mayors took place in the various Irish Municipalities. Most of the gentlemen chosen in the capacity of chief magistrate were Liberals. In several instances the choice of their fellow-citizens fell on gentlemen connected with journalism. Mr. Henderson, the proprietor of the Beljact News-Letter, was elected Mayor of the Northern Athens;" Mr. Greene, of the Wexford Independent, was chosen Chief Magistrate of that town; and Mr. Kenealy, of the Kilkenny Journal, was re-elected Mayor of the ancient City of the Confederation.—Dublin Freeman,

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC UNION The Westquinster Gozette states that a deputation headed by the Inike of Norfolk lately waited on the Archbishop of Westminster for his approval of the English Catholic Union, but his Grace, while admitting that the union had been doing very good work, he must reserve formal approbation till he had consulted with the other prelates.

Now, when the irreligious spirit of the age is everywhere surging against Catholic in-stitutions, this evidence of the strengthening of those ties which bind our world-scattered sections into an harmonious whole edifying and suggestive. If the modern " progress" which has called itself " the Revolution" developes into an active persecuting power the fault is ours, for not applying the remedy: force to force. We are stronger than our enemies even with the weapons of the flesh. To-day the point of attack is in Italy or Germany, to-morrow it may be in England or Ireland—masked under the name of compulsory "unsectarian" education. In Italy, the Revolution has overturned the Temporal Power, is now plundering the Religious Orders by Parliamentary enactment; ane it may proceed to extremities in Germany without fear of Constitutional opposition. These "triumphs" are traceable to Catholic apathy: zealous fanatics, curnest and or-ganised, sneer at "pious fools" who will not com-bine for mutual preservation. Let us face the danger; and so apply the only remedy. Were the Catholic power of Europe welded in a whole, we should hear no more of attacks on Catholic rights, no infringements on the liberties or property of the Church; and even a Bismarck would grow humble in his way as a candidate before a constituency, or cage himselflike the foiled "hero of Caprem."-Catholic Oninion

Every theory, no matter how absurd, will gain some supporters—till they are tired of it—and so it has been with Ritualism. It was taken up for some time by a crowd of fushionably dressed idlers, as being something very pretty, but such enthusiasm as this does not last long, and those congregations which were drawn from the "upper ten" soon began to wane. Earnest, thinking, men, too, embraced it for a time, but like the growing child, they presently required more substantial food, which they saw was only to be found in the Catholic Church It is a notorious fact, that Ritualists, when the primary excitement is over, either become Catholic or fall away into infidelity. It is no matter of surprise that these people have failed to make converts. To any thinking man, their position is thoroughly untenable, and the whole movement a laughable farce from beginning to end. They tell us they are a branch of the Catholic Church, therefore we presume they understand and accept the basis upon which that Church is founded. God has promised to be with it even unto the end of time, and to lead it unto all truth. We believe the Catholic Church is infallible, and that when she speaks, she does so in the name, and with the authority of God. But if the "brauch system," of which we hear so much from Dr. Pusey and others, be true, then this infallible voice—this Ecclesia Docens—has ceased to exist, for they deny that it is in Rome, much less in Greece, and we do not for one moment suppose they would go the length of telling us it was at Lambeth -in a word by their theory, they make God a linr. With regard to their orders, upon which they make so great a stand, let us assure them, that, to the Catholic Church, it is a matter of perfect indifference, as to whether they have them or no. The ham Young. The real question at issue is not one of Apostolical succession, of the doctrine of the Sacraments, or the shape of a vestment, but it is that of submission to the authority of the Beelesia Docens. These Ritualists are men of proud stubborn wills, who will not humble themselves to take a step at which they fear their fellows would scoff. Were it not for this, we are persuaded that many who are now out of the Church, would otherwise long age, have made their submission, for we do not believe that the majority of them could have subscribed to the conditions of their ordination yows otherwise than, in the words of Mr. Higgins, a recent convert, "by an exercise of mental reservation of which your ideal Jesuit would have been ashamed

-Catholic Opinion. The London police have recently discovered a firm of cripple manufacturers, where children of tender years are taken in, and their limbs are distorted in various ways, the better to excite the pity

of the charitable. What remarkable offences sometimes get into court! In London, recently, a Mrs. Matilda Howard was charged with assaulting her husband, Benjamin Howard. Both parties were well advanced in life. the lady being a diminutive old woman, and the husband an equally diminutive old man. It appears that the wife went to a party, and when she returned home she found the horrid male creature had retired to the nuptial couch, and had wraped himself up in the bed-clothes so thoroughly that there was not any left for her. The insulted wife could not stand this, and, as she expressed it, " he lay in the middle of the bed, with the clothes rolled so snugly round him that I felt wild." This feeling of wildness induced her to violently lay claim to her share the destruction of the Catholic faith, the English of the bed-clothes, whereupon he, aroused from his sweet slumbers, struck her. She retaliated by making an assult upon the vulnerable parts of his body with a fire shovel. The judge, wretch that he was decided in favour of his fellow man, and bound Mrs. Matilda over to keep the peace, and all because she wanted her share of the bed clothes. It is now settled by law that a husband can have all the bedclothes if he wishes, and wives will govern themselves accordingly.

A terrible battle has been fought in the island of Lewis between two sheriffs' officers and the Amazons of the district. It seems from the evidence given in the trial of Miss Christina Murray before the Sheriff Court at Stornaway, on Saturday, that the officers some short time ago attempted to seize a cow belonging to a crofter, by name Kenneth Murray, liv-ing at Steinish, in satisfaction of a debt. They were, however, foiled in their attempt owing to the gallant conduct of Miss Christina Murray, Kenneth's sister, "a tall and muscular young woman," who by strength of arm ignominiously ejected them from the byre, which, it seems, besides holding the cow it her own boudoir and sleeping apartment; and she was for this offence convicted by the sheriff, a

view of carrying off the animal, and not only found Miss Christina Murray, at home," but also had the pleasure of meeting saveral other ladies of the alliand, who with their tandriend surrounded the command defied the intruders. These rash men strove in vain to break through the, fastinating circle of the cow's defenders, and paid dearly for their temerity. Pushed here and there, stratched hustlid and pummelled, they had no alternative but to beat a retreat; but this was no easy task—the deor of the bon was closed from ontside, the windows were closed up with straw, and total darkness added to the borrors of the scene. At last they succeeded in rateenting themself from their perilous position, and field from the neighborhood. Miss Christina Mur-ray, alas! is now it captive. She was charged on Saturday with "deforcing" the officers, pleaded guilty, and was sontenced to two months imprisonment without the option of a fine. Her noble defence, however, of her brother's cow will, no doubt. be long remembered in Lewis, and proves the truth of Washington Irving's remark that "those disasters which break down the spirit of a man and prostiste him in the dust seem to call forth all the mergies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character that at times it approaches to sublimity."-Pall Mail Gazette.

Auxusty Rior .- An amnesty meeting under the enspices of the Dublin Amnesty Association, held in the Market-place, Stockton, terminated in a general riot. Much indignation was evoked among the inhabitants of the borough when it became known on Thursday last that the Market-place had been made the centre whence Mr. George Odger, of London: Mr. Thomas Mooney, of London: Mr. A. M. Forrester, of Manchester; Mr. John De Morgan, of Middlesbrough, and others would plead the cause of the Fenian prisoners; and on Saturday it was generally rumoured that the English and Welsh working men would combine to stop the proceedings. Arrangements were made by the authorities to have an extra force of policemen in the borough, and also for procuring more help should it be required. Dr. ring the whole of yesterday rain poured down incessently. A procession of Irish inhabitants of Stockton, South Stockton, Middlesbrough, Eston, Normanby, Southbank, Spennymoor, Hartlepool, Castle Eden, and other outlying places numbering perhaps 2,306, entered the Market-place soon after o'clock, bearing banners which had been brought from Ireland for the occasion, and headed by adrum and life band. Some ten thousand men received the party in the Market-place, but Messrs. Odger and Mooney had not arrived according to arrangements. Resolutions calling upon the Irish electors to remove the members of Parliament who were opposed to or neutral on the Amnesty question, and pronouncing the English Governments of all parties to be the most unscrupulous and unprincipled in the world, were submitted and passed without a contrary show of hands; but the majority of the crowd continually disported itself by pushing the Irishmen about and fighting them. Stones were also thrown among the speakers, until the uproar became so great as to necessitate the interference of the police, who endenvoured to separate the opposing factions. The proessionists found it necessary to re-form, and their banners were unfurled and waved aloft; but no sooner had the hand commenced "God save Ireland!" than the mass of spectators attacked the processionists and literally drove them from the town. The whole of the banners were taken away, and having been dragged through the mud, were torn to pieces and carried back in triumph, the fight being ontinued into South Stockton, where pistols were fired and knives shown, but not used. Many were injured by the volley of missiles, while an attempt was made to unhorse one of the leaders, and throw him into the Tees. Some 20 men are apprehended, and the public-houses have been closed by order of the Mayor .- Times.

JAPANESE AMBARBADORS AT COURT .- The London Daily Telegraph pre-supposes that when we hear that the members of an Embassey from Japan have been presented to Her Majesty of England, it is not difficult to conjure up in the mind's eye an idea of the spectacle. The Ambassadors should wear very broad-brimed, low-crowned hats, and their hair should be tied behind their heads in small chignons, Their garments should be long and flowing, and preferably made of figured silks. Each Ambassador should be armed with a couple of swords, and provided with a poplin umbrella, paper boots, and a large green fan; and the couleur locale of the entire spectacle might be perhaps enhanced were the core-Donnatists had orders, so have the schismatic mony of the hari kari to be performed by the Secre-Greeks, and yet they are no more recognised by the tory of Legation on withdrawing from the Royal Church as children than are the disciples of Brig- presence. Well, the Japanese Ambassadors, or rather Commissioners, have been presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor, but with none of the attendant circumstances which we have imagined. They brought, it is true, rich and rare gifts with them, but their offerings were not borne in palanquing between bamboo poles, supported by coolies. They did not grovel on the floor of the Audience Chamber, or crawl to the foot of the throne on all fours; and, moreover, they seem to have left their figured silk robes, and broad brimmed hats, and their duals swords a good many thousands of miles off. It wellnigh passes credibility to be told that his Excellency, Iwakura Tomorni and the personnel of the Enibaray wore Court suits of European fashion—that is to say, coats with stand-up collars, and cuffs righly embroidered with gold, white waistcoats, trowners with golden stripes down the sides, cocked hafw and paytent leather boots. Emphatically may the Daily. Telegraph cry at this intelligence, Bravo Japan T This is becoming civilized with a vengcance. Court suit of European fashion " pre-supposes the use of the ordinary paletot and chimney-pot hat in private life; and where the paltoot and chimneypot penetrate, there—hideously unbecoming as are; the articles in themselves-real, tangible and lasting civilization is sure to be permanently install. en der für geberation

UNITED STATES.

ORDINATIONS.—On last Saturday, Dec. 21st, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey raised to the priesthood, the Rev. James M. Stone—(not William) Kent Stone, as his name was wrongly given last. week.) Mr. Stone, formerly was President, comecutively, of Hobart College, in Western New York, and of Kenyon College, in Ohio. These are both, Colleges of the Protestant, Episcopal "persuasion," The Rev. gentleman has become a member of the Community of St. Paul the Apostle .- N. Y. Freeman.

The New York World, in noticing the arrival of it. the destitute Italians in New York, says, "but it was certain that they detested Victor Emmanuel and the new government rule." That exactly bears: out our own information, and explains the reason of this exodus from a "free state,"

A big Indian, of the Arraphoe persuasion, has embraced Christianity in Washington - Phil. North American. A mighty small Indian could embrace all the Christianity there is there now.—New Orleans Times.

going on at Owensboro. When it is disposed of another one will commence. Mercer county is excited over a most disgraceful case, now before itsuice Criminal Court. In Louisville we had two murders. in one week. Up in Marion county a fellow who had already killed one member of a family concluded. to clear out" another. He did it. He was not arrested. Governor Leslie's late proclamation does not appear to have made a deep impression on the

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 210, St. James Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the vear, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if mot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we contimes sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. ROUBL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873,

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1873.

Friday, 10-Of the Octave. Saturday, 11-Of the Octave. Sunday, 12-First after Epiphany. Monday, 13-Octave of the Epiphany. Tuesday, 14-St. Hilarius, B. D. Wednesday, 15-St. Paul, Hermit. Thursday, 16-St. Marcellus, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The lull in the political world still continues, but it cannot last long, for with the re-assembling of the legislators of France the storm will break out with renewed fury. From Italy, too, we may expect some lively squalls ere

The social question is becoming the great question of the day, compared with which polisical, national, and dynastic questions sink into insignificance. Society has to be fused down in the furnace of revolution, and re-east in a new mould; but what mould shall be, and who shall have the moulding of it, no one can say. The form in which this social question most forcibly thrusts itself upon public attention in England is that of "strikes." Policemen strike, and the streets are left unpatrolled, unprotected. Gasmon strike, and for a season the streets are left in darkness. Soldiers cannot exactly strike, but they are doing the next thing to it,—they are deserting in thousands; upwards of eight thousand, so we are told, baving been advertised in the Pull Mall Gazette during the last twelve months. And now, most portentous of all, the inferior clergy of the Anglican Church are going out on a strike, of which we find the following soul-harrowing details in one of our exchanges. On of the opening of the Forty Hours for all the Sunday morning four of the curates—that is Diocess without lifting up Our voice to speak ricaires, as we should say in Canada speaking of our parochial arrangements; four curates or hired preachers of the Vicar or Rector of the Parish of Richmond, struck on Sunday morning last week, and refused either to preach or read the prayers prescribed by Act of Parliament until their demands were complied with. Here was a terrible "go," as Mr. Squeers would say; but the Vicar, who by-the-bye, seems to be no end of a pluralist, approved himself equal to the emergency. He telegraphed at once for fresh hands to take the place of his refractory vicaires. In a short time assistance arrived, and he was thus enabled to run his ten zecustomed services in two churches. It will be a blessing if this mania for striking do not extend to the Bench of Bishops; but most fearful of all would it be should the long suffering lair strike for shorter sermons and fewer of holy ceremonies.

The State in Germany still continues its war of aggression upon the Church; prohibiting certmin devotions in one place, cutting down prayers in enother, restricting expressions of love to God, and the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and, in a word exercising all the functions of the supreme spiritual authority. Strange to say, Ca. tholics manifest no gratitude for all this tender solicitude on the part of their civil rulers, and | timent that should animate all in offering to persist in praising God in their old way, and in | the King of Ages, to this God invisible because patting their trust in Him. It is clear that hidden in His adorable sacrament, all honor the Government must have resource to mo: stringent measures, or retire discomfited from invisibili soli Deo honor et gloria in socula the combat.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.-PARIS, January 6. -New census of France shows the population to be 36,102,921, a decrease of 366,935 since 1866.

ROME, Jan. 6 .- A large deputation of Cathelies from Ireland waited on the Pope to-day and presented an address reciting benefits conferred upon Ireland by the Holy See and tenpence. The Hely Father in responding deplor- towards men. ed the ingratitude of the people who permitted Spoilation of the Church. He made

vation of their faith. He concluded by giving the Apostolical blessing to Ireland.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Ministry have settled the provisions of the bill which regulated authority of superior over inferior clergy, controls livings of the latter, and sets up rules governing | for prayer and sacrifice: Quibus * * * ecclesiastical appointments.

The Gazette de France reports that Don Alphonse entered Catalonis on Saturday night; 7,000 Carlists are concentrated on Spanish territory. A lot of insurgents are about to enter on a vigorous campaign.

ORDINATION .- At Kingston Ont., on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, His Loriship Bishop Horan conferred the hely order of priesthood on the Rev. C. J. Duffus, deacon of

On the following morning the Rev. gentleman sang his first mass in St. Mary's Cathedral.

Hail Mary, conceived without sin,

Let us greatly rejoice in this day that the Lord has made.

PASTORAL LETTER OF MGR. DE MONTREAL ON THE FORTY HOURS OF 1872-73.

CENATIOS BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTRBAL, &C., &C. To the Clergy secular and regular, to the Religious Communities, and all the faithful of our Diocess, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

Since the institution of the Forty Hours, Our Lord in His infinite goodness has been pleased N. T. G. F. yearly to make the tour of the diocess, passing from town to town, parish to parish, from one religious community to another, to evangelise souls, and to run after the wandering sheep of the fold of Israel.

Everywhere He shed the benefits of His love, and His presence is marked by great wonders which announce the presence of a God as good as He is powerful. For sinners are converted, the just fortified, the lukewarm reanimated, the weak strengthened, the afflicted consoled. Must we not thence conclude that this incomparable Master works to-day in the " Forty Hours" as during His mortal life He worked when passing through the towns and hamlets of Judea? The same virtue that then went out from His adorable person visible to men, does it not to-day breathe from His divine body hidden beneath the sacred host? Virtus de illo exibat, et sanabat omnes.

Thus, N. T. C. F., a happy experience has taught you that the Forty Hours are indeed times of extraordinary mercy; tempus acceptabile, veritable days of joy and salvation, dies salutis. It is then with you that with the close of each year joy see them return, and that you prepare yourselves with all care for the great solemnity so as to share plentifully in the precious advantages thereunto attached. We have then nothing to say to you, to engage you to celebrate piously the Forty Hours, since you have already acquired that holy custom.

. Still We will not let pass the ordinary epoch with you about these holy exercises. For this purpose We are about in this Pastoral Letter to pause and consider the touching ceremonies observed in this great solemnity. For, to pious souls they are sacred symbols that enclose treasures of grace, beneficent clouds which distil their celestial dew into hearts well prepared, never drying streams flowing with milk and honey, that is to say with abundance of spiritual sweetness. May this instruction be as the sounding trumpet that announced to the Jews the return of the great national festivals, and supply the place of the Preacher. For as you know during the Forty Hours Our Lord alone is preacher. Thus you will listen in the interior of your souls with attention; for He is about to speak to your hearts, and to draw you to Himself by the ravishing spectacle of the

Now all these pious ceremonies have been instituted by the Church to teach that Our Lord should be honored in the Most Blessed Sagrament as our God and sovereign muster. as Our Saviour and Redeemer, as our father and friend, as the companion of our voyage in the pilgrimage of life. It will then be easy in the contemplation of these august ceremonies for us to be penetrated with the religious senand all glory. Regi soculorum immortali et sæculorum, Amen.

We will enter then into the spirit of these hely ceremonies and try and seize their meaning, so that they may be as it were the symbols of our faith, the images of our piety, the teaching of our religion in the pious practices which we have to pursue, to honor, glorify and love Our Lord Jesus Christ in the adorable Sacrament, the most wonderful invention and Christianity. dering His Holiness a contribution of Peter's the most incomprehensible work of His Love

OF THE RINGING OF THE BELLS.

bells takes amongst Christians the place of the sounding of the trumpets that proclaimed to the Jews the feasts of their nation: canite tuba in Sion. Summoned by these sonorous instruments they met together in the holy place populus monitus, ad te adorandum fieret præparatus et celebrandum sacrificii conveniret, &c., Pont. Rom.

So the Church when blessing the bells fails not to warn her children that one of the sacred ends to which they are destined is the summoning of the faithful to give to God due honors. Ut per illarum tactum fideles invitentur ad præmium. But N. T. C. F. what are we to understand by this premium, this reward here in question except that true devotion, the affectionate sentiment of a lively faith; the delicious peace of a good conscience, in a word, all those emotions and interior delights which can only be known by tasting them."

His Lordship in like manner proceeds with an explanation of the ceremonies employed during the Forty Hours Devotion to the B. Sacrament; and insists most seriously upon the amende honorable, or reparation to be made by all the faithful to Our Dear Lord for all the outrages and insults offered to Him by heretics, sinners, and worst of all by bad Catholics, whose offences are of all the most malignant. On this head our beloved Bishop addresses his people as follows:-

"The main object of the Church in the institution of the Forty Hours is to engage her children to make reparation for the outrages which. Our Lord receives in the sacrament of His love.

"Alas! He is daily insulted by the impious who to such lengths carry their fury as to trample under foot the holy species; by heretics who obstinately refuse to believe in the real presence in this venerable sacrament; by bad Catholics who receive it unworthily; by ungrateful Christians who prefer rather to yield to their shameful passions than te correct themselves of them, so as to render themselves worthy to receive it; by ungrateful men who display towards Him distaste, or indifference."

To excite us the more to this duty of reparation the Pastoral bids us-

"Consider carefully what is passing in the world. and to observe the fearful ills prevailing everywhere. Alas! Our Mother Holy Church more than ever is in suffering. Our holy pontiff, Pius IX, is still a prisoner in his own palace. The nations rage, and the people conspire vainly against the Lord and His Christ. The gates of hell move and open with great tumult; from the pit arise swarms of locusts, that is to say monstrous errors which darken the intellects of imprudent men of whom so many will follow only the false lights of their be-

wildered reason. "Everywhere is God blasphemed, religion insulted, justice oppressed, impiety triumphant; whilst the shameful vices of impurity, libertinage, and drunkenness overflow as a flood. Luxury, vanity, pride, and every kind of excess extend their ravages everywhere, and corrupt all society.

"The entire world is as it were on a volcano; and the International drugging in its train all the damnable secret societies, is waiting the moment to let loose on all governments, the frightful monster of revolution, to overthrow them at a given time.

"And whilst in attent of this dread catastrophe, foreseen and dreaded by all, from one end of the earth to the other devastating scourges make themselves felt. Here large cities fall a prey to fire there the sea is lashed to fury and swallows up multitudes of vessels. Rivers overflow their banks carrying everywhere terror and death; contagious diseases show themselves with symptoms that appall our nature; rumors of war give reason to dread that all nations will soon be at death struggles with one another and that human blood will flow in streams in all parts of the world.

"Such, N. T. C. F., are the manifold evils which should engage our attention during the Forty Hours, and chiefly whilst making humble reparation to the B. Sacrament. Let us try and divert by our prayers our sacrifices, our fasts and alms, these lamentable calamities. With this intent let us offer all the exercises made during these days of benediction.

His Lordship concludes by prescribing the exercises of devotion during the Forty Hours. reiterating the regulations previously in force.

There has been quite an amusing row in the Church by Law Established in England-one which cannot but seriously affect it, though for the moment the Times may affect to treat it as of little consequence. It had its origin in the following circumstances.

It is the custom at the University of Oxford to appoint a person as Select Preacher before the Undergraduates and, we suppose, other persons connected with the institution. The nomination is vested in certain officials who constitute the Board; but its confirmation rests with the larger body of Convocation which has the right, a right but rarely exercised, of putting its veto on the appointment.

This year it seems that the University Board entitled to nominate, appointed for the office of sions": -Select Preacher, Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster. Now Dr. Stanley, though a Dean and high dignitary of the Church of England, can scarcely be called a Christian. He is a distinguished scholar, a most amiable gentleman no doubt; but if to be a Christian it be necessary to hold certain degmas as revealed truth-then most decidedly the Dean of Westminster is no more a Christian than was Hume, or Voltaire, of the last century, or than is M. Renan of the present day. A Protestant he is no doubt; but certainly he is no Christian if

those clergymen of the Anglican denomination; of those at least, who still hold as essential to The Forty Hours both in the towns and the Christian character some of those mysteexception in favor of the Irish people whom he rural districts, are heralded by the joyous rious dogmas which were not officially repu-

repealed Acts of Parliament. They therefore with Dean Goulburn of Norwich at their head, a gentleman whose official position is equal to that of Dr. Stanley, warmly opposed the nomination of the latter, and provoked a meeting of Convocation to test the sense of the Anglican community on the subject. Warm, not to say angry, letters appeared in the London Times, some advocating the appointment of Dr. Stanley; others loudly condemning it, as incompatible with the distinctively Christian character of the University and the Anglican

On the day appointed Convocation met, and the vote having been taken, it appeared that the appointment of Dean Stanley was sustained by a majority of 349 to 287. Hercupon Dean Goulburn who was also one of the Select Preachers to the University, has thrown up that post in disgust.

Can he stop there? Not if he be consistent, which alse few Anglicans are: for were they consistent, how could they remain where they are? If the appointment of Dr. Stanley to an office or function at the University be a good reason why the Dean of Norwich should throw up a similar appointment, the retention by the former of a high post in the Anglican establishment is a sufficient reason for Dr. Geulburn to separate himself from the Church of England. For of two things one. Either Dean Stanley is a true Christian, or he is not. If he is, why should Dean Goulburn refuse to occupy conjointly with him the situation of Select Preacher? If he is not a true Christian, how can Dean Goulburn reconcile it to his conscience, to remain a member of, and to hold high office in a Church, which not only tolerates within her fold, but advances to her highest offices of trust and dignity, men who are not true Christians? This argument cannot fail to present itself forcibly to the minds of many of these gentlemen who conscientiously opposed the nomination of Dr. Stanley; and as of these, many of course are not bound to the Parliamentary establishment by ties quite so strong as those which impede the free action of a Dean, it is reasonable to expect that this business will lead to many serious defections from Anglicanism.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN ROME. - We hear a good deal about these institutions, and could we believe the glowing accounts of their numbers, their prosperity, and of the large numbers of pupils by whom they are frequented, we should come to the conclusion that the next evangelical Protestants.

We do not however believe the accounts in the Protestant press, because we well know what are the agencies actually at work in Rome as elsewhere, to procure attendance at the Pro-Catholics to denounce the system actually in and their forgiveness of their tormentors, that vogue, as a system of bribery; as an appeal, not | won the admiration of the pagan world, and to the heart or conscience, but simply to the back and the belly; our statements though strictly true, are rejected as slanders, and the proselytising business is stoutly maintained to be indeed the work of God, in which the butcher and baker have no part.

But when Protestants themselves, yea Protestants of Protestants, endorse the so-called slanders of the Romish calumniators; when iournals such as the London Times -a journal far above any suspicion of a bias towards Popery, or the ancien regime-come forward to reiterate the statements of the Catholic press on the subject of Protestant schools in Rome, and the influences actually at work to procure a show of numils in those schools-the case is different; and the Protestant evangelical press will have a hard battle to fight to persuade the world of the reality of the conversions from Romanism to the "truth as it is in Jesus," of which it boasts.

Well then, here is what the Roman correspondent of the London Times, writing under date December 6th, says upon the matter. It will be seen that this, to us, hostile witness fully confirm all that Catholics have said on the subject of Souperism and " Belly-Conver-

"I confess" says Our Own Correspondent-"to have felt some surprise at the great zeal for learning or Protestant tendencies thus manifested by the lower order of Romans, until I noticed a passage in the speech of Signor Mussi, the Opposition champion on this occasion, in which he mentioned that, besides spiritual nutriment, food for the body was also provided for these children of the poor who attended these schools. On these terms"-adds our informant in the Times-"I suspect that missionaries, and schoolmasters in Italy will have no difficulty in gathering around them numerous flocks, and in retaining them-as long as the maccaroni lasts."-Cor. of London Times .- (The Italics are our own.)

Here as in a nutshell lies the entire story of "Missions to Romanists." They are in Rome helief in certain dogmas be an integral part of what they are in Ireland, in Canada, and in every country where they have been establish-Thus thought and reasoned a large body of ed. The Gospel or good news that they preach, and for which alone they are valued is the "Gospel of the Belly." Whilst the oatmeal or the maccaroni lasts, they make converts. This be it remembered is not the reckpraised for their enduring attachment to the sound of the bells of the church in which they diated at the time of the Reformation, and less and malignant assertion of Papists, but the Thurch and congratulated them on the preser- are to take place. The blessed sound of these which are still actually embodied in certain un- candid avowal of Protestants themselves.

WRITTEN PUL THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXIII.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL." "LOVE YOUR ENE-MIES."

Let not a false honor, Christian soul, deter you from the love of your enemies. What will become of my honor, you ask, if I take not vengeance upon my enemy? Your honor then is sacrificed, if you neglect to chastise your enemy who has insulted you. What sort of honor is this Christian soul? What sort of honor can only be preserved at the price of your soul and the loss of your eternal salvation? It would indeed be deplorable for human nature, if it could not free itself from disgrace except by a manifest disobedience and great crime against Almighty God. But let us examine your objection. According to whom, pray, do you lose honor in loving your enemy and forgiving injuries? According to the world? Yes, but according to which world? Certainly not according to a wise and sensible world, for the man who is not vindictive is loved and honored by all good and sensible men. It must then be according to that world which has no fear of God, no love of his divine maxims. no religion, no faith. It must be according to that world which revolts against the teaching of Jesus Christ and His benign and holy law and which impiously dares to usurp that divine prerogative : "Revenge is mine, I will repay." It must be according to that rowdy world which looks upon the gratification of its passions and lusts as the sole end of man, and which knows no law but might and self. And this is the world, Christian soul, whose opinion you value so greatly, that you prefer rather to lose your soul, than its esteem: that you prefer to follow its degraded maxims rather than the elevating maxims of Jesus Christ. This forsooth, is the world whose disciple you would be! Where will honor be, Christian soul, when you have

become its disciple? Yes, indeed, where?

O glorious Patriarch of Constantinople! 0 holy Chrysostom! thou who, from thy pulpit of St. Sophia hast by thy eloquent praises held up the great king David to the love and veneration of mankind, tell me which was the most heroic-which was the most admirable-of all his actions? which covered him with the greatest glory? Was it his victory with sling and pebble over the giant Goliah? Was it his victories over his numerous enemies, who sought his destruction and the annihilation of his peo. ple? No, you tell me, his most illustrious action, his greatest glory was his not revenging generation of Romans would be composed of himself upon Saul, when he had him in his power; his greatest victory was his victory over self, his stiffling his resentment, his suppressing his desire of revenge (II. 2 de Saul et David). Yes, Christian soul, "this is true honor-not te avenge but to forgive." It was the meekaess testant schools. It is of no use, however, for of the first Christians towards their enemies drew it towards our holy religion. Amidst the most bloody persecutions; amidst the most terrible torments and barbarities, they suffered with patience, praying for their persecutors and kissing the hands of their executioners. And did they lose honor by this? Certainly not in the eyes of a just and sensible world. Nay! even the rowdy world, whilst it has not the moral courage to imitate their example, yet applauds in its secret heart their high and hely conduct. Even the pagan world knew how to appreciate the beauty and comeliness of this heavenly virtue. "True honor is in forgiving; vengeance alone is infamy." And indeed it must be se. For how, Christian soul, can that be an honourable and glorious action which dishonors and offends Almighty God? Can there be any honor in offending the King of Heaven? Can there be aught but contempt and infamy for the pigmy puppet who insults the Great Creator of the Universe? And even if you lost your honor, Christian soul, which, I pray you, is of more account? thy honor before a vile and senseless world? or the eternal honor of God? Dare you for one moment prefer the one to the other? thy honor to the honor of God? But where can you find henor in revenging? Where can you find disgrace in doing good to those that hate you? No! Depend upon it, even the damned in hell bow their heads in awe and astonishment when they behold the Christian soul "doing good to them that hate him, and praying for them that persecute and calumniate him."

There is no dishonour but in sin alone. To lead an unchristian life,—a life unrestrained by the teachings of Jesus Christ and the promises made in Baptism; to satisfy the passions and lusts of the flesh; to live in rioting and wantonness; in chamberings and impurity; to usurp the rights of others; to rob your neighbour of his goods; to oppress the poor; to crush the weak; to enrich oneself by extortion, these are dishonour. Dishonour consists in giving oneself up to a life of debauchery and gambling; in luxury of dress at the expense of the mexchant, the artisan, the domestic or the work man whose salary you retain. In one word dishonour alone consists in breakin God'

commandments and not fulfilling his holy law. This is disgrace and infamy; not the forgiving injuries for the love of God.

Where is your faith Christian soul? If you have not entirely lest it you must feel that this honour, of which a senseless world prates so continually, these worldly goods, this life and all that passes with it, are but as the shadows of clouds that pass over the face of the world without leaving any record behind. All here below is nothing. Eternal life alone is great; all is important; is "the one thing necessary." You know all this? You feel it Christian soul? Look then now upon these quarrelsome vindictive men who call themselves men of honour and tell me what they are to the eyes of faith? Are they not babies crying after painted baubles? Are they not infants kept in ed attention of the Untario Government was directed baubles? Are they not infants kept in ed at the time they were made by Mr. Crooks, he Are they not thoughtless children running of Emigration by the Government of Ontarie. We after gaudy butterflies? And these are your men of honor? Oh! senseless world! And about what do they contend? About what do traducers, will be able to appreciate the conduct they grow angry? For what do they avenge themselves? For mere nothings,—senseless punctilios-empty forms-foolish etiquettes. For things that should make infants laugh, but which worldly wisdom has made men deem precious and of grave account. Such, Great God, is the world's man of honor. He knows no law but revenge. He knows no code of honor but insult for insult; a blow for a blow; shot for shot. And what is this great man's end? He goes at last to fill a murderer's grave. He runs after honor and he finds a prison and a halter. In driving disgrace his death bed is honoured by the gaze of thousands of degraded men and women and children, gathered together to watch the elegance of his death throes as he dangles from the end of a few feet of rope.

Your interest, Christian soul, besides the

express command of God, requires you to lay aside all hatred and desire of revenge; to love those who offend you; to do good to those who hate you, and to pray for those that persecute and calumniate you; for Jesus Christ has attached thereto a most munificent reward. Were you told by a royal potentate that if you forgave your enemy you should become of his royai house-were you told that you should inherit as heir the whole of his vast domains, would not self interest, think you, urge you to forgive your enemies however numerous or however vindictive? And yet, Christian soul, this is the condition attached by Jesus Christ to your forgiveness of your enemies. Not indeed that you shall become of the royal house of England or Austria-but, greater still, that you shall become of the royal house of David. Not indeed that you shall inherit that kingdom on which the sun never sets, but, greater still, that you shall become heir to the Kingdom of Heaven, that eternal kingdom on which the eternal Sun of Justice never ceases to shine-"that ye may be children of your Father Who is in Heaven." This is indeed a magnificent recompense for the duty of loving your enemies; that yeu shall be sons of God, and "if sons heirs also," (Rom. 8.) heirs of that eternal kingdom where we shall see and know God in all His majesty and power; where we shall love Him and enjoy His ineffable presence without our love cloving, or His adorable presence having any end. "Forgive and it shall be forgiven unto you"-(Luc. 6, 27). If at the dark hour of death-if at the dread moment of the general Judgment you wish to find your sins cancelled; if when "the books are opened and the Judgment has sat," you would wish to find the crimes of a life time blotted out from the eyes of the Judge by the tears of the recording Angel, you must forgive those their offences who have offended you. "With what measure you shall mete withal the same shall be measured unto you." This is the contract which Jesus Christ, on the strong and reliable security of His Divine Word, has entered into with the Christian soul. "If you forgive men their offences, your Heavenly Father will forgive you also your offences. But if you will not forgive men, neither will your Father forgive you your offences."-(Mat. 6, 15.) Behold the contracting parties: man and the Eternal God .--Behold the terms of the contract: man to forgive the insults of his fellow-man: God to forgive the insults of His own creature. Behold the security given for the due fulfilment of this contract: the word of the Eternal Word; the Son of God, the Second Person of the Ever Blessed Trinity, Eternal Truth itself. Shall you dare, Christian soul, to doubt the fulfilment of this high and holy contract?

The Montreal Gazette comments upon the appointment of the Rev. Horrocks Crook-a Protestant minister, but to what sect belonging we do not know-to the post of Chief Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario, in the following terms:-

portant mission of this kind. We have, for instance, bly in both French and English.

before us, a lecture delivered by him in June last taken from the Berks County Times, in which this sentence eccurs: "The great curse of Canada was Roman Catholicism, against which Protestanism had to combat." And that we are assured is mild compared with some of the expressions used by him. In fact, his lectures were largely tinged with anti-Popery sentiments, the Reman Catholic residents in the Dominion being described as "a priest ridden degraded crew of Papists." Now, whatever opinion may be entertained in Canada, we are satisfied that all parties will agree with us in denouncing in the strongest terms the conduct of a Government appointed emigrated agent, who can thus insult the religious faith of, at least, three-sevenths of the people of this Dominion. Protestantism has no struggle with Roman Catholicism to Canada. In every part of the Dominion the most perfect religious liberty prevails. And he is neither more nor less than a bigot and a slanderer, who could thus present the religious life of the Dominien te an English audience. What amazes us is that in the face of such statements as we have quoted, statements to which, we have very good reason to know, the attention of the Ontario Government was directgood humour with the noise of jingling bells? should have been honored with a position of so great trust and responsibilities and responsibilities. fancy our Roman Catholic fellow subjects in that Province, who have recently been the subjects of a good deal of political coquettry by their former of a Government, which, with its eyes open, commissions a gentleman to brand them throughout the United Kingdom as "a priest-ridden, degraded crew

We agree with the Gazette that "the most perfect religious liberty prevails in every part of the Dominion of Canada;" which in this respect stands out in striking contrast with Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. The praise of Canada is in fact the strongest condemnation of the last named countries. For the rest we sum of \$203:96. think that the appointment of this Rev. Mr. Crook-if the language attributed to him by the Gazette be correctly reported—is a wanton and intolerable insult to the Catholics of the Dominion; and we thank our contemporary for calling attention to it. If the entente cordiale now happily existing betwixt Her Majesty's loyal Protestant and Catholic subjects in Canada, happy in the full religious liberty pastor, since his advent among them.—Com. that all enjoy is to be maintained, such appointments as that which the Gazette condemns must be put a stop to.

A strange story of either imposture or diablerie comes to us from Nevada, and is alluded to with his usual good faith by the Montreal Witness of the 21st Dec., as a "Romish Wonder," as one of "Romish Delusions," as if it were countenanced by the authorities of the Catholic Church; the truth being that their attention having been called to the circumstance by the strange notoriety it had obtained, they instituted enquiries on the spot; and that, tho' they have pronounced no definite sentence thereon, they have plainly given their people to understand, that the story of the apparition is either a tale of diablerie, or a fraud-in either case a thing to be treated with contempt by all

The story is to the effect that a certain Agnes Donough, a young girl, pretended to have had a communication from her deceased father, who was in purgatory, and who is now in hea-Father Manague, to inquire into the matter; the priest did so enquire; and as the N. Y. Freeman tells us. made his report to the Bishop, in which, "while admitting the facts of the apparition, rappings, &c., he holds them in very salutary contempt," whether they be, as some think of diabolic origin, or whether, which to us seems the more probable, the phenomena are but the tricks of a clever and unprincipled

So tar then from the thing being a "Romish Delusion," or a "Romish Wonder," it is one which the Catholic authorities and the Catholic press have done their best to discredit and to hold up to public contempt. There are many Catholics who believe in the supernatural, or rather infra-natural origin of the phenomena of spiritualism, and much may be said on this side of the question; but whether of diabolic or human origin, all Catholics entertain for them a feeling of sovereign disgust. It is thus the N. Y. Freeman, of the 21st Dec., criticises the pretended apparition at Nevada:-

"We are surprised at the attention excited in various parts of the country by what we published two weeks ago. Such thimble-rigging deviltries as these in Nevada are not of such rare occurrence."

It is thus clear that the Romish clergy and press so far from encouraging the delusion are doing their best to discredit it, and make it contemptible.

We are well pleased to see that the Montreal Gazette does justice to the Director of the Ca tholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum, M. Belanger as having first introduced the novel system of articulation into Canada:-

In the Spring of 1871, the Principle of the Mile End Institution, Mr. Belanger, was persuaded to cross over to Europe to study the German system of articulation. He repaired to Aix la Chapelle, where for several months he devoted himself to the study in both French and German. The outbreak of the war interrupted his labors, but he learned sufficient to make his voyage profitable, and sailed for Mon-"But there are other reasons why his appointment treal with the glery of being the first to introduce is a most unfortunate one. We believe that last the new system in its entirety into Canada. He set year he delivered some lectures on Canada, on be-half of the Government of Ontario, and in these he end of four months he was enabled to exhibit pupils to work at once, and with such success, that at the showed how unfit he is to be intrusted with an im- who spoke out loudly, distinctly and quite intelligi-

The last solemn offices of the Church for our lamented pastor, Vicar General Truteau, were celebrated on Thursday, 2nd inst., in the Cathedral chapel. Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, assisted on his throne. Mgr. Pinsenneault, Bishop of Birtha, officiated, and delivered a magnificent eulogy of the deceased, touching by its simple pathos. From all parts of the Diocess, indeed of the ecclesiastical Province, the numerous concourse of clergy testified to the universal esteem in which our dear friend departed was held.

The Rev. M. Truteau was one of the clergy honored by being selected to form the new Chapter of the Diocess of Montreal, and on the 27th December, 1847, he was appointed Vicar General. Of the original Chapter none now remain except the Rev. M. Pare, Chanoine Se-

In consequence of the affliction that has befallen our Bishop, no visits were received at the Episcopal Palace on New Year's Day; and to the same cause must be attributed the nonpayment of the usual visits by its inmates,-The house is a house of mourning, for in the death of Vicar General Truteau it has sustained no common loss.

PRESENTATION .- Shortly before Christmas. the gentleman of the Committee of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, Glengarry, presented the Rev. Father MacCarthy the very handsome

The ladies met in the Sacristy on New Year's morning, immediately before Grand Mass, and with an elegantly written addressread by Mrs. Wm. MacPherson-presented the same Rev. gentleman a magnificent gold watch. This makes the sixth time the devoted, generous people of this parish have thus nobly testified their love and respect for their cherished

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.-We take this opportunity of informing all subscribers in arrears to this office, that, wearied out with reiterated and fruitless appeals to their sense of justice and common honesty, we have commenced handing over their accounts to a lawyer for collection; and shall for the future continue so to deal with all those who will not, except on compulsion, pay their just debts.

THE AUSTIN & Co. FAILURE .- The failure of the above named firm on the 19th November last, when their liabilities were said to be over \$300,000.00 with a small proportion of assets, created quite an excitement among commercial circles; it has since been ascertained that the liabilities are close on a half million of dollars with assets of over \$200,000.

In connection with this we may state that their book-keeper, Mr. William Booth, was arrested on two charges, the most important of which was at the instance of the Bank of British North America, for having uttered forged ven. It is certain that the story created much After a protracted investigation, he was on excitement in Nevada; the Bishop of the Friday last, on the application of his counsel, Diocess instructed one of his priests, the Rev. J. A. Chapleau, Esq., M.P.P., honorably discharged by the Police Magistrate (Mr. Brehaut), it having been established that the notes said to be forged, were discounted for the firm anterior to his engagement as book-keeper.

> We are sure Mr. Booth's many friends will be pleased to learn the result, as he has been long and favorably known amongst the commercial public of this city, with whom he has lived during the last quarter of a century.

LORD DUFFERIN ON EDUCATION. - We gladly welcome the addition of Lord Dufferin. the Governor General, to the advocates of sectarian or religious education; for all positive religious education must be sectarian in Canada. We beg leave to draw the attention of all Protestants in general, and of the fanatics of New Brunswick in particular, to the following remarks made by his Excellency in his address to the pupils of the Christian Brothers,

"It is quite true that I take an especial interest in the educational establishments of Canada. (Ap planse.) In a young country like this, future success is only to be attained by the inculcation of a sound, healthy, religious education." (Applause.)

This is the opinion of a Protestant gentleman who knows more about matters educational, than the St. John Telegraph, the Montreal Witness, and all other evangelical dectors put together. We do not attach weight to the words quoted above, because they dropped from the mouth of the Governor General; but, because they were uttered by a man well-known in literary circles; a man who, since his arrival in the Dominion, has won the respect of the intelligent of all classes, religious and national.—MARK.

A WARNING TO Boys .- The Recorder announced that, after the first of January, he would send down to jail all the boys brought before him on a charge of sliding or skating along the sidewalks. Ho said that the fines he had been in the habit of imposing until now were of no avail, as parents were able and willing to pay them. In many cases, too, parents encouraged their children in the bad practice, teaching them how to "dodge" the police.

We think that some places might be assigned, in which the youngsters should be at full liberty to indulge in a healthy and innocent amusement. Do not let us be too hard on them.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-Dec. 1872. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Mon-

The December number is first rate, though the story of a True Reformer is a little heavy this month-heavy at least as compared with its predecessors. The Parisians, however, is not only very interesting, but very instructive also, as giving a correct view of social life in Paris, and the inner life of Frenchmen during the second Empire before the outbreak of the German war. The other articles are all good. We publish the list:—The Parisians, Book III.; A Century of Great Poets, from 1750 downwards; A True Reformer, Part X.; Middlemarch; New Books; The Strike and the Lock-Out.

Rev. J. J. Schmitz, Rural Dean of the County of Bruce, died on the 28th ult.-

Hamilton had 245 marriages, 254 deaths, and 517 births during the past year.—Globe.

The Globe says wood is only \$2 a cord at

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ORTARIO. PENETANGUISHENE.

It is gratifying to observe the advance of Catholic education in this remote but historic portion of Ontario, as evinced lately at the Christmas examination of the Catholic school in the Town of Penetanguishone. The school is under the direction of

a lady of decided ability and attainments of a superior order. Educated in a convent she has there imbibed that consciencious devotion to the meritorious work to which she has so carnestly addressed herself that the most excellent results are naturally

anticipated, as they have been so happily realized

in regard to the children under her care The children were on this occasion subjected to a critical examination in reading, spelling, geography, history, grammar, and arithmatic; in all of which branches much progress have been made. Some dialogues and pieces of declamation having been recited: and vocal music rendered, in English and French, with precision and gracefulness, the children took advantage of the occasion to present the following address accompanied by a valuable gift to the Rev. J. P. Kennedy, P. F. who visited the school for the purpose of examining the pupils.-

THE ADDRESS : Rev. Father Kennedy, Penetanguishene.

REVEREND KIND FATHER .- We, the pupils of the Catholic Separate School assemble on this thrice joyous day to offer you our heartfelt sentiments of love and gratitude. Your untiring zeal in the cause of education and the many acts of kindness which you have manifested towards us shall always be to us a source of esteem and veneration.

Accept, kind Father, this trivial offering as a token of the love and gratitude we owe you and rest as-sured that when kneeling at the crib of the Infant Jesus you will not be forgotten in our prayers; we will ask the Holy Child to grant you unbounded success in the accomplishment and perseverance of your pious labor, confidently hoping that you in re-turn will remember us in your prayers when pleading before the Throne of Mercy.

A Merry Christmas! A Happy New Year! and many, many returns of the same, is the sincere wish of the grateful pupils of the

CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL. Penetanguishene, Dec. 20th, 1872.

In the Reverend gentleman's reply were succinctly stated the happy results of the last quarter's scholatic.labors. He took occasion to say that having tish North America, for having uttered forged been present at many examinations, none pleased promissory notes for account of his employers. him more than the present. He referred to the very creditable manner in which the children had acquitted themselves, especially in arithmetic; in which the readiness, rapidity, and correctness of their answers but kened much attention and industry both on the part of the teacher and pupils. He alluded to the vast improvement in the gentleness of manners and politeness of the children of such various nationalties attending the school; a compliment which reflected a well deserved eulogium on the amiable tact of the lady teacher.

Having thanked them for their very kind ad-dress, so well composed and written, and so full of sentiments of reverential affection, and having returned thanks for the very unexpected and costly present, he concluded by saying that he thanked them above all for their promised prayers to the Infant Jesus, hoping that they would endeavor to imitate the example of that Holy Child, who having returned to Nazareth, was subject to His parents, and who grew full of wisdom, and the grace of God was in him."

He was certain that under the direction of the excellent lady whom he thought Divine Providence had placed over them they would with their growth. advance in wisdom, and Knowledge and the Grace of God .- Conadian Freeman 2nd ind.

A farmer from St. Catherines was brought to the Hetel Dieu the other morning, says the Quebec Chronicle, with his feet so badly frozen that it is feared they will have to be amputated. He left town on Christmas eve for home considerably under the influence of liquor. It was intensely cold, and the man fell asleep, awaking to find himself lying on the Valcartier Road, his horse and sleigh gone. He walked about to warm himself, and whon he got heated, he changed the process by taking off his coat and one boot, in order to get cool again. When he did get cold he took shelter in a hollow of the wood, where he remained till morning, when his shouts for help brought a passing farmer to his aid, who took him to a small cabin, some ten acres off. He was subsequently brought to town.

All in all British Columbia is a tempting part of the world for any sturdy young men who are deter-mined to "go west." Only let them make a note of this fact before starting, that young ladies are very scarce in the new colony, men outnumbering women there by nearly two to one, In this circumstance, you better convert Miss Brown into Mrs. Jones and take her with you.

SLAVERY IN CANADA.-We were shown to-day by Mr. Ashworth, the following receipt which was given to his grandfather in Montreal for the sale of a negro wench and child. Mr. Ashworth remembers having seen one of the slaves when he was a boy :-- "Jula 11th, 1777, received of Mr. James Caldwell, £69 in full for my negro wench and child, which I promise to him to morrow and give him a bill of sale for them."—Ollaws Cilizen

On Wednesday last Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton presented the band of St. Patrick's Society with a handsome banner as a mark of his appreciation. The banner was executed in Lyons, France, and is an elegant piece of workmanship. In the centre is an intermingling of musical instruments, with a semi-circle of shamroeks .- Globs 6th inst.

PRESENTATION.—We are happy to learn that Mr.

staff of the Post-office, has been presented by the clerks with an address expressive of the esteem in which he is held by those under him. This is an evidence of good-will, which unfortunately, is not often seen in public departments.

His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Dufferin arrived from Ottawa on Saturday night, and were received at the depot by His Worship the Mayor, the Vice-Regal party proceeded at once to St Lawrence Hall.

The harbors of Pictou and Charlottetown in the Lower Provinces are frozen over.

New York, Jan. 6 .- Stokes was in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning to receive sentence, Mr. Tremain, his counsel, made an address in relation to a bill of exceptions to the Judge's rullings, which he proposed to offer. The prisoner was asked what he had to say why sentence of death should. not be passed upon him? Stokes thereupon said he had not violated the law nationally; that the testimony upon which he was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman then, in a feeling address: in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of February next, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the convicted man.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS for Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston passed off very quietly.

The Mercury says the employees of the Quebec Legislative Assembly received an increase of £50 each to their salaries, commencing with the new

SUDDEN DEATH.-A man named Harry Johnson, 30. residing in Shaw Street, an employee at the City Gas Works, fell dead at 10 o'clock last night. He was in the act of "drawing the bench" when he suddenly fell back a corpse. The deceased, who was a steady man, and respected by his fellow workmen, leaves a wife, but no children.

Snow Storn.-St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.-The snow storm which prevailed over a large part of this State and Kansas on Friday and Saturday was very severe. The snow is from one to two feet deep on the level. Trains were delayed several hours and many of them stuck fast in drifts.

New York, Jan. 6.-Yesterday morning a rainstorm began, which soon turned to sleet and continued. No such spectacle was witnessed for years. Trees were cased in ice; locomotion on the sidewalks became almost impossible, and throughout the day the streets looked desorted.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTng.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which 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.)

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Beaverton, DJ McR, \$2; Lonsdale, JM, 2.59; Coldwater, P R, 1; Galt, P L, 2; Netherby, C McP; 2; Burnstown, M A, 2; Brockville, J L D, 1.50; Hemmingford, Rev F G, 1.50; Rockton, M O'C, 2, Assametquagan, C McC, 2; Napanec, P S, 2; Gourock, J K, 2; St. Johns, Dr H, 250; Compton, J F, 2; Appleton, E. D., 2; Jeanerette, La., J. McA, 2; Curran, J. McC, 2; Riviere Raisin, D. F. McP, 4; Alexandria, A. S. McD, 2; Cape George, N. S., Rev. J. F., 2; Clayton, E. L., 2; Levis, T. D., 2; St. Sylvestre, D. H., 1.50; Lanark, M. T., 1; Streetsville, L. M., 2.

Per F O'N, Antrim-Cedar Hill, T O'C, 2 Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove—Self, 2; T H, 2; Brc-ohin, P M, 2; R M D, 2. Per W C, Dalhousie Mills-J J, 1,

Per P L, Recott—J G K, 2; Mallorytown, T G, 2; O H, 2; Caintown, T F, 2; J H S, 2. Per Rev D O'C, South Douro-J B, 2. Per Rev J J Mac C, Williamstown-D J McD, 7.

Per D S, Pakenham-White Lake, T M, 2. Per F J McG, Trenton-T C, 2. Per J C H, Read-T S, 2; P S, 1; Belleville, T H, 2; Hastings, J S, 1.

Per S L, St Eugene—D H, 1.50; P D, 1.50; W G, 1.50; T H, 1,50; J M, 1.50; P K, 1,50; Point For-

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 1st January, Mrs. J. J. Curran,

DIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst., John Looney, plamber, aged 20 years, second son of Mr. John

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 B .- Pollards \$2.25 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 7.10 @ Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 6.60 @ 6.70 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)... 6.00 @ 6.20

Canal 0.00 @ 0.00 Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Canada Supers, No. 2..... 5.65 🙉 Western States, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine 5.00 @

Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.60

 Lard, por lbs.
 0.10 @ 0.10 g

 Cheese, per lbs.
 0.11 @ 0.11 g

 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.
 0.32 @ 0.34

 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.00 @ Gorn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.57 @ '0.62 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.772@ 0.80

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 25

do spring do 1 22 saley do 0 69 1 23 Barley do 0 38 Oats Peas do 0 66 do 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 5 25 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 051 Chickens, per pair..... 0 30 Ducks per brace..... 0 40 Gocne, each. 0 40 Turkeys..... 0 40 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 18 large rolls..... 0 14 0 00 packed...... 0 18 0 22

tub dairy..... 6 15 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 06 Apples, per brl...... 2 00 Potatoes, per bag..... 0 59 Onions, per bush..... 1 50 Tomatoes, per bush..... Turnips, per bush..... 0/30

Carrots do 0.40 0.50 Beets do do 75 Paranips do 0 40 Cabbage, per dos 0 40 6 50

the realiance with a view to site prevention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Attached to religious establishments is insignific State of FRANCE.

At Versailles President Thiers held the usual New Year's reception. The diplomatic body was first received, but no speeches were made, the President only exchanged a few words with each foreign representative.

The members of the National Assembly followed, and the deputies of all shades of political opinion were cordially welcomed and heartily congratulated.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—It is now beginning to be pretty generally admitted even by the Left that they have entirely mismanaged their Dissolution campaign." The whole affair has fallen flat, and, worse than that, has incurred a certain amount of ridicule. The Communists of Paris on whom the Radicals depended for support have turned a cold shoulder upon them; they they are still surly and vindicative. "It is something a little more substantial than petitions we want," they say, "after having passed a year in the hulks." They look with a certain contempt upon these champions of democracy, with their milk-and-water politics and legal or Parliamentary devices for bringing about a new order of things. They shrug their shoulders at the mention of Gambetta, and are biding their time. The Radicals in the Assembly are doing no harm to their cause, they admit. but they are moving too slowly and constitutionally to obtain much sympathy with a class whose whole political programme takes its departure from barricades. The Right say ain panic, "Next time we shall have the Commune legally." This was M. Batbie's charge against Gambetta, but the Communists themselves do not believe it. "We shall never have our rights excepting by violence," they maintain; "constitutional methods are a delusion and a snare; we will wait till these stupid politicians get to loggerheads between themselves, and make our game out of the civil war into which, sooner or later, they will inevitably plunge the country." It happened yesterday that anxious to see what was doing in those haunts familiar to me in the days of the Commune, I accepted the invitation addressed by a number of the most Radical members of the Municipal Council to the citizens of the most Communist arrondissements of Paris to go and sign petitions for the Disso-Intution of the Assembly. In a very quiet street was situated the very quiet house in which the petition was lying for signature; an old gentleman, who had a sort of official cap on. was standing at the door, and, in answer to my inquiry, informed me that I was not mistaken as to the number of the house, and that on the first floor I should find the petitions. Ascending a deserted staircase, I passed through two or three little rooms which seemed to be the dirty little antechambers of a quack doctor, and finally found a Jewish-looking little man who might have passed for the quack doctor himself, excepting that he had a pen behind his ear, which gave a commercial cast to his countenance, and suggested that he was more probably in the old clothes line. He asked me whether I had come to sign the petition, which I observed contained about forty or lifty signatures. I declined, which seemed to excite his suspicion, and I felt that he was scrutinizing me narrowly. This was at half-past three in the afternoon, in the most democratic arrondissement in Paris, and this was the result of an astonished at its magnitude in tones of deep sympathy, and took my hurried departure to avoid further questioning; but, considering all the agitation and fuss which have been made, and that there are only three public petitions lying for signature in all Paris, I expected to see eager crowds and a very different kind of demonstration from that which was made by the gentleman in charge of the document, and who seemed to be rather surprised at any body coming at all. However, I hear that they have got thirty-five thousand signatures in Paris altogether, though where and under what circumstances they may have been obtained I cannot imagine, -From Times' Special Correspondent.

ITALY.

The best friends and the warmest admirers of Italy must at times be tormented by doubts whether her people are fit for Parliamentary Government, and whether what is commonly called an enlightened despotism would not be better suited to their character and requirements. One of the chief grounds of such doubts is the difficulty of finding representatives of the people who will take the trouble seriously to attend to their duties. Many of the Doputies seem to think that the only object of their. election is to confer on them the dignity attached to a seat in the Chamber (whatever that may be worth) and the right of travelling gratis by railway, of which they largely avail themselves since Parliament met, on the 20th ult .- Times.

ROME, Dec. 30.-The German Charge d'Affairs informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed to take unlimited leave of absence. He has since closed the legation, and quitted Rome for Berlin.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Pope, on receiving the Palatine Guard yesterday, made a brief address, alluding to the persecution of the church, and declaring the cities of Europe were dancing on perilous ground.

WEALTH OF ROMAN RELIGIOUS ESTABLISH-MENTS. - The Roman correspondent of the Cologne Gazette points out that the religious establishments at Rome are far from being so wealthy as is generally supposed. The magnificent decorations in the churches are for the most part due to the generosity of private benefactors, and the extent of the territory possessed by the religious bodies is generally a very insufficient test of their actual wealth. Thus two-thirds of the Campagna belongs to Roman monasteries and convents, but this represents a outbreaks of cholers in that distant quarter than very small income, and even in the more fertile any other country, and is, therefore, more directly for some time past been engaged in the trial of a parts of the country the produce of the land concerned in endeavoring to ascertain the cause of cause which illustrates the peculiar features of the

AN ENGLISH RADIGAL AT ROME. - One of the English delegates who went to attend the universal suffrage meeting at Rome, which was not held, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Swiss Times :- "Sir, I want to complain of the conduct of your reporter in His Report of the meeting on Sunday Casting a Slur on the appearance of the London Delegates I Dare say Mr. Editor that you will not publish this Letter but I wish to Tell you some plain Truths. Your paper seems given up to printing the names of Rich Americans and Titled Aristocrats who are living on the Fat of the Land. Your Reporter had no Need to refer to the size and appearance of the delegats but ought to know if he is Eoglish that the people have been so ground down between the Mills of English Aristocracy and Plutocracy that it is a wonder we Exist at all. You seem to be Backing up your Reporter in your Leading Article, but you write for the Aristocrats and what can the people expect I can only say that after coming all the way from London to attend a meeting it was Too bad that the People was muzzled by a Armed Force. The Statements you have made about the intentions of the Delegats is Wrong, and if we had been in London we would have Had our meeting in one of the Parks, but in this Country the people want for Leaders such as George Odger and Charles Bradlaugh you seem to think it Such a Enormous crime to remove the Obstacles out of the Way of the Peoples Progress, but as one of the speakers at the Argentino Theatre said, this as it was told to me he said. They who try to found a new government without slaying Brutus and the sons of Brutus will have their Work to do again before Long. If I find out Before I leave Rome the name of Your Reporter I shall make it Warm for Him .- I am, Mr. Editor, for self and Co. Delagets with Very Much Offence Yours etc. etc. M. O. S. Committee Room Rome November 25."

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Dec. 16 .- Yesterday the Consistorial elections were held, the number of voters being 3,777. The list of the so-called Evangelical party was beaten by 400 votes. The average majority of the Liberals amouted to 2,090, that of the Orthodox party to 1,690; thus, of 31 members, of whom the Consistory is composed, 15 belongs to the old Evangelical and 16 to the new Liberal party.

The authorities of Soleure, Switzerland, have ordered the Catholic Bishops of Bale to declare against Papal Infallibility. We need hardly say that the order has been treated with silent contempt. In consequence a civil prosecution of his Lordship has been decided upon. The priests and people of the diocese have met, and have resolved to stand by their Bishop. The authorities of Berne, Bale-Campagne, Argovie, and Thurgovie, have united to support the authorities of Solcuer. All these places are are Protestant, Zug and Lucerne have taken part with the Bishop.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 30 .- The journals of Konisberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocution.

The Charge d'Affaires of the German Government at Rome will probably be instructed s signing. I expressed myself not to attend the reception of the diplomatic no efficial capacity. body of the Pope on the 1st of January, on account of the allocution.

There are now in Germany two sects of new Protestants the "Old Catholics," and the "Protestant Union." Professor Blunschli is the Dollinger of the Protestant Union. The Protestant Unionists go much farther and have much better prospects than the Old Catholic Brothren. Their creed and new doctrines are more suitable to the German Liberals, as they rest, though they do not speak it out openly, on new apostles, like Strauss, Renan, and other heroes of modern anti-Christian science. Old Christian Protestants who still rely on Luther and his Bible are getting very much affrighted at the consequences of this new Protestantism. At the Pastoral Conference in Pomerania, a resolution was passed that Lutheran clergymen should abstain from becoming members of the Protestant Union, and of the order of Freemasons. However the Unionists care little for the warnings and opposition of the old Lutherans. They are confident in succeeding in establishing one National German Church; a project which would find great favour with Prince Bismarck. A State Church, like the Prussian Orthodox Church, without infallibility at the Vatican, but with infallibility at Berlin, is just what forms a principal part of Prince

Bismarck's policy.
Under the title "Prince Bismarck and the three Emperor's Meeting," the Belgian Minister, Deschamps, has published a pamphlet which causes a great sensation. Nowhere have Prince Bismarck's views, his principles, and objects, the great dangers and probable results of his policy, been described and exposed more successfully. A German translation of this little work of Minister Deschamp's, has already appeared, and it is to be hoped that in England

PERSECUTION OF GERMAN CATHOLICS,—Some of the London papers (the Specialor especially) have published articles pointing out the folly and weakness of the Prussian Government in its persecution of Catl olics. They point out that to resort to the old fashioned method of persecution proves that fear exists, and that the result will probably be that impartial Germans will begin to suppose that there must be truths behind a system which is so formidable as to call for an attack on the part of the State. also a translation will be published.—Gatholic

Opinion. The Catholic nobility of Westphalia has resolved to testify its sympathy with the persecuted Church by abstaining from all customary fetes and social rejoicings in the approaching winter.

RUSSIA. The Russian Empire now abuts upon our possessions in India, and is more immediately affected by

the Western world Russia is the gate through which cholers is most likely to find its way to Europe, and in Russia itself the disease seems to be becoming permanently localised. The thoughtful, prescient, and logical letter of Mr. Notten Radcliffe on the recent diffusion of cholers in Europe shows how much the former danger is increased, how pressing it is. A valuable volume recently published by Dr. Hubner, of St. Petersburg, exhibits the statistics of all diseases in that capital in 1870, and among others of cholera. Careful records of cholera in St. Petersburg have only been kept since the taking of the Census of the city in 1869. In 1870 and 1871 there were three distinct visitations of cholers in the capital of Russia. The first began in August, 1870, and lasted until Murch of the succeeding year. It caused 980 deaths. The second visitation lasted three months, March, April, and May, 1871, and caused 1,310 doaths. The third visitation coulmenced in June, 1871; and caused 1,910 deaths. The death-rate from cholera, to general population in the two years was 6.27 per 1,000. In 1872 there was another visitation, which was gradually dying out when Dr. Mouatt was in St. Petersburg in Sentember last. Dr. Mouatt feels assured that Asiatio cholera must now be regarded as an epidemic disease in St. Petersburg, and that in regard to the recrudescences of the disease there, it is not necessary to look for fresh importations of the disease from distant sources. His grounds for believing that this wandering and migratory pestilence has abandoned its nomadic character in Europe, and found a resting place at St. Petersburg, rested upon the neglect of sanitary precautions in that city. The soil upon which the houses are built is so saturated with sewage matter, that it would scarcely be an overstatement to say that the capital floats upon a bed of sewage. The majority of the houses have porous cesspits into which excremental matters are cast, the liquid portions soaking into the earth beneath the foundations of the buildings. The canals which intersects the city are greet open sewers, and at the same time sources of water supply to a portion of the population. The amount of filth deposited in these canals is so great that the authorities, it is said, are afraid to disturb it for the purpose of removal, lest the attempt should cause a pestilence. There is no pretence of drainage in the city, and the drinking water is almost universally most impure. The Russian authorities are now fully alive to the existence of these evils, but it is to be regretted that they do not deal more energetically with them RUSSIA AND THE HOLY SEE .- Many of our English

journals have lately filled their columns with extracts from the Russian press, by which it would ap-pear that the most friendly relations exist between the Government of the Czar and the Holy See. This is not true, and although the accounts are particularly amusing to the better informed they are likely to mislead the unsuspicious and the ignorant. About two years ago the Russian Government was anxious to enter upon friendly terms with Pius I.X, but before any amicable arrangements could be made, his Holiness insisted on his right to elect and approve of the Bishops nominated. This the Czar was unwill ing to accode to, as many of the bishops nominated were mere creatures of his despotic will. Accordingly, official communication was broken off, and so the matter rests to the present day. The only gain was, that five or six bishops, elected by the Pope, were allowed to govern their dioceses, whilst many schismatic bishops were appointed by the Czar but never approved of by the Holy See. The same journals have constantly repeated than an agreement had been concluded with the Sovereign Pontifi and Czar, to the effect that the Russian language should be used in the Church services. This is totally untrue. The Pope has not forgotten that in 1833 the substitution of the Russian language was the cause of many Greek Catholics entering the Russian Church, Again we are told that a Papal Nuncio is to be appointed at St. Petersburg. This is also a pure invention. It is true that during the last Polish insurrection the Czar made proposals to the Holy See to send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg but the proposition came to naught when the insurrection was quelled. In conclusion, the fabricators of lies assert that an envoy has been accredited to the Holy See by the Russian Government in the person of M. Kapnist. This is false; for though M. Kapnist is in Rome at the present time, and on intimate terms with the members of the Papal Court, he is there in

SPERITUALISM .-- A novel Spiritual seance was given in New York, recently, at which Miss Thackerbury, a Cleveland Spiritualist, figured as the medium.— She was placed in a cabinet, her mouth tightly sealed up with rolls of sticking-plaster, and her body securely fastened to a chair with ropes. The room was then darkened. A murmuring sound followed. Strange lights appeared in different parts of the room, and the cabinet moved about in a mysterious manner. One of the audience then inquired who was present, and a voice in the cabinet replied that a spirit had come; whereupon there was a long conversation between the audience and the spirit. At the expiration of an hour, the cabinet was opened, and Miss Thacker-bury was found untied, with the ropes in her lap, but with the sticking plaster still on her mouth. The cabinet was then closed for another hour, during which new lights and spirits came on the scene, and there was much talking and singing. At the expiration of the second hour, the cabinet was opened, and Miss Tackerbury was this time found tied up again, and with her mouth still tightly sealed. The rope-trick is a dodge known to jugglers long before Spiritualism was invented by the Fox sisters, and as to the sticking-plaster, every one at all acquainted with the peculiarities of the sex knows that all the sticking-plaster in the world cannot prevent a woman

from talking, if she wishes to do so. The following letter from a probable future President to his sister, which is now going the rounds of the newspapers, is classified as an 'Epistolary Effort":—Dark Sun,—The horses is all got the epigramic very badly. Us boys had so much fun the other day! Little Frank's hobby horse had glue running out of his nose, so we knew he had it, and we took him into the bath-room, and got some of Ma's fine towels and wrapped his legs up in hot water, and burned sulphur matches under his throat and swinged his mane off, and the paint came of off his legs, and all the glue come unstuck, and Frank can't ride him any more. Wasn't it jolly? Then the matches put us in mind of havin' a Boston fire, so we coaxed sister Sadie to give us her box of Swiss houses you brought her from Urip; and we set 'em up, and teuched 'em off, and let her rip. The town, went like blazes, and we throwed some of Sie's dolls in for dead bodis, and then saved thearms and legs for troips. But you bet we got scared when the flames went so high, so we turned on the hose, and that fool Jim Blain let the water run all over the floor and down the kitchen on the cook's head, and she thought the pipes had busted, and run for a man to fix 'em, so Ma caught us in there, and the boys run home, but I got a thrashing. It didn't hurt much, cause I had on thick clothes. Our Frank is in pants. He went in last Sanday. I've got a new girl. I don't like Jennie Bird any more, cause when I give her a handful of peanuts she throwed 'em in my face, and I expect Jim Blain told lies about me. I'd lick him, only his father keeps a candy store, and I get all the candy I want for nothin'. Your affectionate brother, CHARLES. P. S .- Please bring me a goat.

THE SCOTCH MARMAGE LAW. Lord Gifford has

To marriage law of Scotlands. The heir (since dead) of one of our oldest baronetcies, and to a splendid High-land estate, fell in love with the daughter of an Edinburgh, fishing-tackle maker; and one evening at Jears for solvon, Section No. 1, in the Township of supper, in her father's house, is presented it had all Monteagle and Hershel. Co. of Hastings, Male or sembled family, offered mairiage to her. He was seen the father and the parties declared themselves high solvents of the land and the parties declared themselves high and wife there and them. The law requires high many that there and them. The law requires high many that there and them. formal ceremony for the completion of a marriage, holding it sufficient that the parties did, with a matrimonial purpose, interchange their consent. Mar-riage, is thus allowed to be preved precisely as other contracts may be proved. The real question in dis-pute is, whether there was a matrimonial purpose in what passed between the parties, and whether the subsequent cohabitation was matrimonial. A son was the issue of the alleged marriage; but the case has lost much of its interest through the bey's death, the money stake being very much reduced, and nearly all the poetry taken out of the case in consequence of that untimely event — Law Magazine.

Kansas is doing up divorces with a promptness and despatch which threatens to interfere with the custom of Indiana. A lady who was somewhat pressed for time the other day was unmarried, licensed, married, and off on her second wedding trip, all within a quarter of an hour.

It is an established fact, that Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumption often yields to its great power.

DR. S. JACOBS, ON APHONIA, OR LOSS OF VOICE. Orange Street, St. John, N.B., 1869.

MR. FELLOWS-Sir: I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say, it proved to be all that you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your Compound Syrup of Hypophos-

Yours, very truly, S. JACOBS, M.D.

THE ALMANAO Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one .- Anti-Slavery

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P.O. Box 369.

WANTED,

FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal.

J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th, 1872.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desires to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F.," Buckingham Post Office, Co Ottawa, P. Q.

WANTED.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory, equired.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S. K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengarry

READ THIS ing leisure and wishing to increase their income, please send address prepaid to undersigned. Occupation easy and bonorable, suited to all, and especially TO

LADIES. *2 to \$10 per day TO

without risk or expense.
C. L. BOSSE, Montreal.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY. FOUNDED, 14th AUGUST, 1872.

Office, 55 St. James Street, PRESIDENT:-Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P.

Donnelly, Esq., Donnelly, Esq., Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmosse, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.

First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$100,000,000. Second issue \$200,000,00 now open for subscription in Books of \$2,000 each, payable \$1 per week with an entrance fee of \$1 and 25 cts for the book.

\$6,000 to be given in appropriation on the 8th of January, 1873. Owing to the rapidity with which a greater portion of the second issue has been subscribed, the

Directors have been, enabled to give \$4,000 in appropriations for the 8th of January next, at 8 p.m., in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, No. 327 Notre Dame Street, Montreal; and at the same time they have declared the 19th and 20th, appropriations on the first issue. On no consideration can payments of weekly fees

be made on the day of an appropriation. To participate in the drawings of the first issue members must have made their 22nd weekly pagment, unless they shall have paid in advance. It is a feature peculiar to this Society alone, that by paying in advance you are qualified for double the time actually paid for. Thus the payment in advance for two weeks qualifies for four.

Permanent Stock-shares, \$100,00, payable ten percent, every three months dividends hulf yearly; in this stock there remains only \$12,000 open for sub-

MONEY TO LEND AT SEVEN PER CENT.

On mortgage repayable yearly or half yearly or by monthly instalments. Also on collateral securities repayable on call or at short dates or by monthly, half yearly or yearly payments to suit bor-

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be given 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 or the affairs of the estate generally. The Theolvent is even seven per cent on amounts lent to the Society requested to be present at said meeting a read that the seven per cent of amounts lent to the Society requested to be present at said meeting a read that the seven per cent on amounts lent to the Society requested to be present at said meeting a read that the seven per cent of the seven p

WANTED

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the country

ne entirely less GETRAWS that the this in

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

THE LAMP," THE ONLY CATHOLIC MAGAZINE

IN THE DOMINION CHHAP-50C. PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. Parties wishing to subscribe, will please forward their names and subscriptions to the Proprietor, Mr. C. DONOVAN, 92 Walnut Street, Hamilton, Ont., or J. GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal.

JOHN CROWE

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH.

> BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREPULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA. Prevince of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. Dist. of Montreal. J In the matter of JOHN MORRIS, the younger of the City and District of Montreal, carrying on business under the name and style of M. W. Avery & Co., as well individually as having been in co-partnership with the said M. W.

On the seventeenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act,

JOHN MORRIS, Jr.,

ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & TERRILL His Attorneys ad litem Montreal, 18th Dec., 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA. Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

THE undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of February, next, A.D. 1973, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation to the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 13th December, 1872.

CHARLES F. PERRIN.
By CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His Attorneys ad litera

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of SYLVESTER BONNEVILLE and ALFRED GARIEPY, Traders, of the City of Moutreal, and there doing business together in partnership under the name and style of BONNEVILLE & PARADIS,

The insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 62 Common Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Fourth day of January, 1873, at eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignec.

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Interim Assignee. Montreal, 16th December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

CANADA, CANADA,
Pro. of Querro,
Dis. of Jolietto.
In ra, FRANCOIS FOREST,

On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act.
FRANCOIS FOREST
by GODIN & DESROCHERS.

his Attornies ad litem.

JOHNTYE, 4th December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969. In the Matter of GATIEN BERNIER, Shoe-maker & Trader of Montreal,

Insolvent I, the Undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal on Monday the Thirtenth day of January 1873 at Three o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the

affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Assignce.

Montreal, 11th Dec. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of JOHN PATERSON, of the Parish of St. Jeachim de la Pointe Claire, as well individually as co-partner of the partnership of PATERSON & WURTELE, the Malet (ill in the Insolvent of

I, the undersigned, have been appointed assigned in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting. (1)

G. H. DUMESNIL.,

Official Assignee.

Monumeral, 2nd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of CHARLES ASSELIN.

di norte criconanos alterado fro Insolventa

I, the undersigned, have been appointed (Assigned) in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims to hie within one month, at my office. No. 5 St. Sacrament street, and to meet at my office the 3rd of January next at 10 o'clock a.m., for the ex-amination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is

for stated periods.

For further information apply to the interest with the first and the profiled of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, then a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, the said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, the said that a said that avoided of G. H. Dumesnil, the said that a said that showed how main he is to be intrusted with an im- | who spoke out leadly distinctly unit quite intelligiTHE LEGT DESTRICT SOR OGL

YOU'N'GO''L'A D'IES

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN,

ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.) THIS institution was, established in 1870, and recommends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it af-fords, 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., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.) Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Half-Boarders..... 25 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 vell are also required.

Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents. MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING

APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT. F. CREENE,

574 & 576, CRAIG STREET. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at

FALL TRADE, 1872. NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE IN MONT-

J. & R. O'NEIL, Importers of British and Foreign DRY-GOODS,

DOMINION BUILDINGS, No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

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 in-forming 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

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

We shall be pleased to see you carly. 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, J. & R. O'NEIL.

CARROLL AND FLANACAN.

PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL

AME MODBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiers Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

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

variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments,
Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural
Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts,

AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. J. OBRIEN. B. TANSEY

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers

2 he: Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded on this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

the Royal offers to its life Assurer .—
Ist. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

... 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount. every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

axistence from the property of H. ROUTH, table the region of the U. gent, Mon gent, Montrea. Fobruary 1, 1872; That I was a marked 2mg

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

TOO OTHORN WORDS, &C.

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

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding

School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to produre 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

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

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the

physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established

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

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

SECOND CLASS.

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

PIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite-

ness, Vocal Music. 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 Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry,

Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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

TERMS: Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders,

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Turtion, per quarter,.... 6 00

1st Class, " " 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissed.

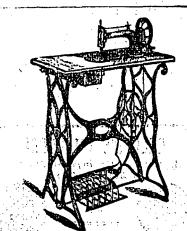
EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute, BROTHER ARNOLD,

Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872.



J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER

SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S CONTRACTOR AND THE PROPERTY LAWLOR'S

SEWINC MACHINES

365 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC -22 St. JOHN STREET. St. JOHN, N. B. -82 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. B. -103 BARRINGTON STREET.

> JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS 6,7,5 CRAIGSTREEFT

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO!



CHARM T'S A That fills the soul of an Artist with delight, when a long sought subject of unparalleled beauty bursts upon the view. And it's a charm that only those can appreciate who have long tried in vain to get a really good fifting Suit, and have at last succeeded by getting the new style brought out by

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY.

DESIGNATED THE Regent Street Walking Suit, From a large variety of

NEW COODS,

HEATHER MIXTURE, SILURIAN CLOTHS, ANGÓLAS, &c., &c., &c.

From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18. To be had only at

J. C. KENNEDY & CO'S.. The Dominion Tailors & Clothiers, No. 31 St. Lawrence Street.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Doalers generally.

The only reliable covering for the

Foot, GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS

. J . C O X. MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, .MONTREAL. MONTREAL.

WILLIAM H, HODSON, SA ARCHITECT/ 11/

No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

PETER M'CABE.

MILLER, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in flour, Oatmeal, Commeal, Pot and Pearl Barley Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their

Price list on application. PETER MoCABE, Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

advantage to send me their orders.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most offectual reinedies ever discovered for cleansing the sys-tem and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing rep-

intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have hirked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful anti-dote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other com-plaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspep-sia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Feinale Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifesta-tions of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWHERE.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Newcastle General

F. CALLAHAN JOB-PRINTER. CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND St. JOHN STE.,

> UNIVERSAL EXPENSITION OF 1885 PIRST-CLASS MEDAL ALF. LABARRAQUE AND Co

OUINIUM LABARRAQUE Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine

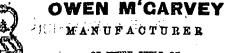
The Quinium Labarraque is an eminently tonic and febrifuge Wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian Bark The Bark Wines usually employed inmedicine are prepared from Barks which vary considerably in the dogree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these Wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles, and

these always in variable proportions. The Quinium Labarraque, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on wich Physicians and Patients can always rely.

The Quinkum Labarraque is prescribed with great success for persons of weak contitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in childbirth; and for aged persons exceeded by years or illness. It is the best preservative against Pevers. In cases of Chlerens, Anemia, or Greensik-

ness, this Wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jeseb. nl Agentator Canada, FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal



PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, NAS 7 , AND "11," BY. JOSEPH STREET,

Orders from all vaits of the Province carefully

KEARNEY & BRU.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS. GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

BELL HANGERS TINSMITTE

Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET,

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

KEARNEY & BRO. THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

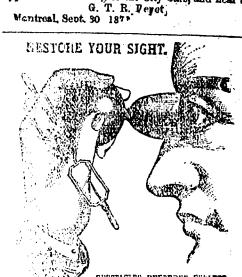
CLOTHING STOR IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE, ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

Don't forget the place: BROWN'S 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUÁRE. pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the



STECTACIES RESPUEDO DEL COL OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.

Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered accless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight. charge vision; 2. Fresoyopia, or rar bigutedness, or Dimness of Vision; commonly called
Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak' Eyes; 4. Eptphera, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Ryes,
Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; T. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating hodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness; the lass of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Gups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribuse, writes: Rall, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or impost-

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using Heaven bless and preserve you.

particles twenty years; I am seventy-one years PROF. W. MERBICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of

Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us

Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory

E., scups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am

pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest

Invention of the age,
All persons wishingfet nll particulars, cortificates of cures, prices, &c., will pure send your address to se, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO.

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Astachments applied to the IVORY RYE CUPS has p - ad a certain cure for this disease.

send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.
Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new

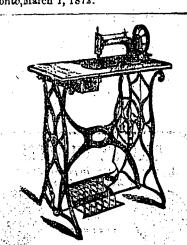
Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectation of the content o ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundred of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY to live agents \$20 a week will be granned this mation turnished on receipt of twenty cents to perfor cost of printing materials and return bostage.

Address

Da J BAIL COO BOY BOY BAIL NO. 201 1218 0 P.O. BOY BOY BAIL NO. 21 Liberty Street, New York.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages

shipa i moderate Premiums 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861;)

OF,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Section of the MONTREAL CONTRACTOR

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY) IN THE SALE WOOD IN

AND SHOES.

MANUFACTURER OF MYERY STYLE OF

(2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

DR M'LANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC,

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

T universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in strict accordance WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGS, Y ..

P.S. Dealers and Physician ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well it write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M. Lane's, preparately Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers

A GREAT OFFER!! —— Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N.Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PLANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at extremely low prices for Cash, or will part cash and balance in monthly New 7 octave first class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for \$275 cash. Now ready a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music, Instruction Books and Sunday-School Music Books.

WRIGHT & BROGAN NOTARIES,

OTTICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIES STREET,

ONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMEY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&٥.,

15 ST. PATRICK'S HALL, (Victoria Square,)

MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S

TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare them-selves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educa-tion, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logie, and the French and German Languages. TERMS.

full Boarders,	per month,	
Half Boarden	do	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Monding	de	1.20
Complete Bedding	do	0.60
	do	0.30
Stationery	đo	2.00
Painting and Drawing	do	1.20
Mea of the Library	do .	0.20
NR _AII from are to be paid 8	trictly in a	dvance
in three terms, at the beginning	of Septembe	r, 10th
of December and 20th of March	Defaulter	after

of December, and 20th of one week from the first of a term will not be allowed o attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT.

President of the College.

NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS AND LECTURES

BY THE

Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P.,

(FATHER BURKE'S OWN EDITION),

Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages,

WITH PORTRAIT,

CONTAINING THIRTY-EIGHT

LECTURES

AND

SERMONS.

PRICE, \$3 50.

IRISH'WIT AND HUMOR,

Containing Anecdotes of

Swift,

Curran,

O'Leary,

AND

O'Connell.

Cloth.

Prince, 31 00

ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN AMERICA.

300 Pages.

BY THE

Nun of Kenmare.

Cloth.

200 Pages.

Price, 31 60

FE

ME

CONNELL

CLOTH. Price, \$2 00

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Mrs. J. Sadlier.

360 Pages.

Price, \$0 80

DYRBINGTON COURT.

Mrs. Parsons.

Price, \$1 00

SENT FREE BY MAIL

RECEIPT OF PRICE

ORDERS SOLICITED

PROM

BOOK CANVASSERS

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GUYOT'S TAR

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR

Mr Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and hitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of the active principle.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar-water without any of its drawbacks A glass of excellent tar-water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water.

glass of water.

Any one can thus prepare his glass of tarwater at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage and obviating the disagreeable necessity of hand-

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs, and

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases :--AS A DRAUGHT. — A teasponfal in a glass of water, or two tablespoonfuls in a bottle.

BRONCHITIS CATARRH OF THE BLADDER COLDS OBSTINATE COUCHS IRRITATION OF THE CHEST PULMONARY CONSUMPTION WHOOPING COUGH DISPASES OF THE THROAT

AS A LOTION. - Pure or diluted with a little water.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN ITCHINGS

DISEASES OF THE SCALP Gayot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium, and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienie drink in time of epidemics.

Detailed instructions accompany each bottle Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob. General Agents for Canada, FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED

WILLIAM MURRAY'S,

87 St. Joseph Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches,

Scarf Pins, &c., &c.
As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.

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

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, Hatters and Furriers, No. 26º Notre Dame St.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



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

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

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

> Newcastle. General Agents.

JOHN MARKUM, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C.,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES 712 CRAIG STREET,

(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alexander Street,) MONTREAL.

😘 Jobbing Punctually attended to 😘

GRAY'S SYRUP

SPRUCE GUM

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Bed Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

Montreal, 1872.

THE GREAT

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY

QUARTERLY. The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review

North British Review, Westminster Review. MONTHLY. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are troated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can offord to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost

TERMS. For any one of the Reviews.....\$4 00 per annum For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00 For any three of the Reviews....10 00 For all four of the Reviews.....12 00 For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review. 7 00 For Blackwood and any two of the

of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents a number. Circulars with further particulars may be had on

For Sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal. LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,



application.

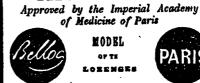
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

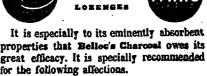
E. A. & C. R. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y.

PARIS

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL



MODEL



BASTRALGIA

DYSPEPSIA PYROSI8 ACIDITY DIFFICULT DIGESTION CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH CONSTIPATION COLICS DIARRHŒA

DYSENTERY

CHOLERINE

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT. -- Belloc's Charcoal s taken before or after each meal, in the form of Powder or Lozenges. In the majority of cases, its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of loxenges. Depet in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob

HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FEBON,

General Agents for Canada, FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal.

No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET., BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

744 PALACE STREET.

1 to 4 p.m.

The system of Education includes the English and The system of Education Interded and English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishmen \$60 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CABPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly

Day Mail for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A. M.

Night Express " " 8 P.M.

Mixed Train for Toronto and all Intermediate GOING WEST.

Stations at 6.00 A.M.

5:00 P. M. 5:00 P. m.
Trains leave Lchine for Montreal at 8 A.M., 10 A.M.,
3:30 P.M., 5:30 P.M. The 3:30 P.M. Train runs

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 8:40 A.H.

tral at 3:30 P. M. Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at. Mail Train for St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke,

Island Pend, 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.

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

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

through.

P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West. and arriving at Sand Point at 1:25 and 8:20 P.M. Trains loave Sand Point at 8:50 A.M., and 3:50 P.M.,

LEAVE OTTAWA. Express at 10:00 A.M., and 5 P.M. arriving at Brockville at 1:50 A.M., and 9:30 P.M. Trains leave Brockville at 8:00 A.M., 3:20 P.M., arriving at Ottawa at 12:30 A.M., and 7:40 P.M.

certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O. Railway.

ment when in car loads. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

WAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:20 a.m. and 15 p.m. for

Leave BEAVERTON daily at 7:00 a.m., and 3:00 p. m., for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit Perrytown and Port Hope.
PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY.

ville and Beaverton.

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

at 11:40 a.m.

own, cummit, Millbrook, Frager

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME.

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

Day Expans loaves 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

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 sp. 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 over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Mon-

and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy. Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-

tween Montreal and Boston. For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermon Central K. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street.

Gen'i Superintendent

S7. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.

Toronto, March. 1, 1872

Cloth.

400 Pages.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

NOBTHROP & LYMAN,

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to

Montreal, March, 1871.

Under the direction of the

Hours or Attendance-From 9 toll A.M.; and from

Geography, Use of the Globes, Asiauliony, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra

No deduction made for occasional absence

CABPENTER, JUINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreyl, Nov. 22, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M.

through to Province line. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Cen-

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains will leave Brockville at 8:00 A.M., and 3:20

arriving at Brockville at 1.50 A.M., and 9:30

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make Freight loaded with despatch, and no tranship-

PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAIL-

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

Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M.,

Arrive 11:00 A.M.,

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILBOAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing July 8, 1872.

8:30 P.K.

Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, wa Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.
TRAINS GOING MORTH AND WAST.

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

treal at 9.45 a.m. Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal

Santa Santa