CHAPTER XV.

OHAPTER XV.

CAFTAIN CRAWFORD'S VALET.

On the morning succeeding the events detailed in the last qhapter, there was unusual bustle and excitement in that portion of the barracks reserved for the officers. The cause of the unusual commotion was an arrival, and the blasoned carriage and thorough-bred, gayly-trapped horses gave evidence of the wealth and title of their owner. Lackeys were in abundance, and the alacrity and obsequiousness with which the soldiers who were lounging about pressed forward to the service of the solitary occupant showed the latter to be more than an ordinary commanding officer. He waved his hand in response to the many respectful salutes which greeted him as he alighted from his carriage, and ascended the steps of the entrance with grave soldierly miss. Numerous medals glittered upon his breast, and his firm, rapid step, and the quick, keen glance which he threw about him, bespoke one accustomed to command. An apartment had been as sumptuously prepared for him as the haste and exigencies of circumstances would allow, and to this he was immediately conducted. Having entered the room, he turned to an attendant, saying:

"I desire to see Captain Dennier—summon him."

The servant departed on the errand, and the officer, divesting himself of his

The servant departed on the errand, and the officer, divesting himself of his sword and ornsmented hat, threw himself into a large easy chair. His grave, handsome face was deeply indented with lines that told of no easy, nor peaceful life, and his firm set mouth evinced the iron will which so often brings more of suffering than satisfaction to its possessor. His abundant gray hair, stiff and strong, as if it partook of the nature of its owner, was worn somewhat long, so that it fell on the collar of his coat, and added strangely to an already remarkable appearance. remarkable appearance.

Captain Dennier was ushered into the

Captain Dennier was ushered into the spartment. He was somewhat flushed, because of the haste of the summons, and because of his own agitated thoughts which started into wild being at the very prospect of an interview with this man to whom he was so deeply indebted. Yet, withal, he was so handsome, so graceful, and bore himself with so marked a deference, yet a deference that was entirely free from aught servile or oringing, that an expression of pleasure shone for an instant in the cold, atern eyes before him.

"So you have achieved some success at last—the capture of this escaped con-

at last—the capture of this escaped con-

The tone of the voice was cold, and the flush deepened on the young cap-tain's cheeks. He bowed in response,

tain's cheeks. He bowed in response, but remained silent.

"I have come down here in great haste," the cold, hard voice resumed, "and I must leave again by noon. Evidence is pouring in from all sides of the country sufficient to convict every prisoner we now hold, and sufficient sign to implicate many mere upon prisoner we now noid, and sumcient also to implicate many more upon whom the government has a watch. Preparations for speedy trials are making in Dablin, and it is probable that this Carroli O'Donoghue will be one of the first to be tried. He is under very strict mand I balicar. guard, I believe."

Captain Dennier again bowed.

"No one should be permitted to see him. I understand that he has been one of the most daring and dangerous of

He paused, and the young officer, tie paused, and the young officer, slightly advancing, said: "Permit me to inform your lordship that Morty Carter has been waiting here a day or two to see you; he has an important paper to deliver."

"Morty Carter," his lordship repeated, "I have not time to see him this morn in a lat him circulate."

ing; let him give the paper into your keeping, and you can forward it by some trusty person to Dublin Castle."
"Captain Grawford, your lordship, has received an order to start for Dublin this

evening; can I intrust it to him?"
"The very thing—here! I will write an order for you to obtain the paper from Carter, so that he may not hesitate to give it up; and if he should hint at the reward he has been promised, tell him that on the conclusion of the trials

I shall make good my word."

He repaired to a little writing cabinet which stood near, and indited the order. Captain Dennier received it with a room as his lordship evidently expected.
With his color each moment increasing,
and a slight agitation visible in his very grasp of the paper which he had just re-ceived, he began suddenly: "Your lordship—"
The nobleman turned shortly from

the above which he had been adjust-ing, and coldly confronted the speaker. The opening of his speech seemed to have restored the young man's selfpossession. He stood erect, every trace of embarrassment vanished, and it was with his wooted features.

with his wonted fearless, yet respectful manner, that he continued:

"Something which has weighed upon me for months, and of which I have hesitated to area." me for months, and of which I have hesitated to speak, must at last be said now. I owe your lordship so much that my very gratitude renders the subject a painful one; but I have long felt that you are disappointed in me. Had another received the benefits you have so kindly dispensed to me such an one, by at least his talent or tact in the affairs intrusted to him, would have repaid your bounty; I have done neither. The simple, though faithful, effort which I have made to perform my duty is all simple, though faithful, effort which I have made to perform my duty is all that I have to offer in return for your patronage. But your lordship has evidently expected more; and perhaps in your kindness you would still bind yourself to continue favor to one who has done so little to merit it. I beginned to realistic yourself from such as you to release yourself from such an engagement. Feeling my incapacity to win renown or success in my present profession, I would re spectfully resign the commission your lordship has so kindly procured for me, and seek my living afar from these scenes in one of the humble walks of life, present sections.

touching sadness.

"You claim to be grateful," he said a length, his stern eyes factoning more plereingly upon the young man.

The latter bowed, and his lordship

ontinued:
"If I should make your obedience to
my wish the test of that gratitude, would
you object?"
There was an instant's hesitation on
the part of the young officer, as if he
divined what was coming and shrunk

divined what was coming and shrund from it.

Lord Heathcote seemed to understand the hesitation. He said sternly: "Let your answer be at once, sir, full and free. I shall put my own interpretation upon it."

The vigor of his voice, the severity of his mien, were in some measure appaling. Captain Dennier could not resist their aingular influence over himself. He answered: "I make no objection to your lordship's imposing what test you please."

"Then, if you would prove your gratitude, remain as you are."

He waved him away, rung for an attendant, and strode to a distant part of the room.

It was with no enviable feelings that

He waved him away, rung for an attendant, and strode to a distant part of the room.

It was with no enviable feelings that Captain Dennier hurried to his own apartment. Loathing himself for his weakness in yielding where he intended to be so firm, indignant at that very authority which his obligations to Lord Heathcote engendered, perplexed with his own emotions toward the nobleman, weary of his perpetual inward struggle between his duty to his country and the sympathies so largely and strongly enlisted for a suffering people, he feit all the unrest and unhappiness which wait upon a self-tormented soul. He threw himself into a chair, burying his throbbing, burning brow in his hands; then he suddenly remembered his commission to obtain a certain paper from Morty Carter. With a gesture of impatience and a face expressive of his repugnance to the whole matter, he summoned his servant and dispatched him for Carter.

Carter arrived, fawning, smiling, but secretly anxious. With haughty notice of him Captain Dennier produced the order of Lord Heathcote.

Carter looked disappointed. "I would rather give it into his lordship's hands; I could wait, if need be, or follow him."

"He does not desire you to do either," was the peremptory reply. "I have detailed his wishes to you, and any refuctance to obey on your part might be punished by an instant withdrawal of his lordship's tavor; you can pursue your own course, however, Mr. Carter—I have

punished by an instant withdrawal of his lordship's tavor; you can pursue your own course, however, Mr. Carter—I have delivered to you my orders."

Morty was fumbling in his bosom. "It has cost me so much time and labor to get it," he said half apologetically, taking out the paper and spreading it open before Captain Dennier.

The latter persued it carefully, reading with a kind of shock the name of Carroll O'Donoghue among the names of those appointed to important offices in the organization of the Irish Republic. He looked witheringly at his visitor. "You must have played a most treacher ous part to get possession of so valuable a document as this."

"Every stratagem is fair in war," was

a document as this."
"Every stratagem is fair in war," was
the dogged answer accompanied by a
look that only half veiled the hate and

the dogged answer accompanied by a look that only halt veiled the hate and fury aroused by the officer's remark.

"Except that of treachery," pursued Captain Dennier with covert sarcasm, which stung his listener more than would have done fierce, open accusation. The latter was goaded to the soul. His round, red face expanded and reddened still more; his little, winking gray eyes winked faster, and his hands opened and clenched as if they would have clutched vengefully at something. He said almost ravagely:

"I recognize no right by which I am to be questioned or rebuked. Your government gladly furnishes rewards for any information given of her rebellious subjects, and she does not inquire into the means by which such information is obtained. I have yet to learn by what right one of her officers takes upon himself to make such inquiries."

"You are insolent, sir," said Captain Dennier authright and indigenent.

You are insolent, sir," said Captain

"You are insolent, sir," said Captain Dennier, surprised and indignant. Carter became suddenly subdued, being not a little alarmed for the effect of the daring speech into which his passion had hurried him; he answered humbly:
"I beg pardon, sir, for speaking so boldly, but I was cut to the quick when you mentioned treachery; is it treachery to help the cause in which one's sympathies are enlisted! England has given me no grievances that I should need redress; from my own countrymen have come the wrongs which stir my have come the wrongs which stir my

soul to vengeance."
"Eaough of this!" interrupted the "Equipment of this!" interrupted the officer, disgusted at the boldness and unwarranted freedom of the man's manner, as well as at the infamous part which the latter had been acting. "I shall give you," he continued, "an acknowledgement of my having received from your hand this paper containing information important to the government, that you may show it to Lord Heathcote."

He wrote out a careful receipt, which He wrote out a careful receipt, which Carter read a second time to be certain of its accuracy. Still he did not depart "Have you another remark to make?" asked Captain Dennier coldly.

Carter answered with something of the dogged air which had characterized one of his former replies:

"I would like to be certain Lord Heatheaste will not former shout the re-

Heathcote will not forget about the re-ward; this will prove the most valuable information I have given yet, and his lordship promised me that whenever I should give information as important as the present is I should be amply com-

"Did he stipulate the amount?" asked the officer.
"Yes; sufficient to enable me to pur-

chase the estate that used to belong to the family of the recaptured convict, Carroll O'Donoghue; it became so en-cumbered by debt that it passed from his possession and is now in the market to be sold."

scents in one of the humble walks of life, never forgetting, however, your lordship, to whom, under Providence, I owe all that I am."

Impassive, cold, Lord Heathcote's face did not betray by the movement of a sickening sensation passed over the acident successful passed over the acident success

and his inquiry about it, which had elicited such a pathetic response from Clare O'Donoghue. He saw again the lonely, unprotected girls, their humble little abode within sight of their former elegant home, and he looked at the flashy, vulgar Carter, the would be possessor of the ancient homestead; it was with difficulty he restrained himself from spurning the fellow.

"Go," he said, his voice slightly quivering with the scorn he could not entirely repress, "and treat with Lord Heathcote for your promised reward. He bade me assure you that he would make good his word on the conclusion of the trials; and I wish you"—despite his effort to the contrary, all the contempt which he felt for the miscreant became manifest, not alone in his voice, but in the flashing scorn of his look—"all the happiness which is the recompense of a traitor."

Without farther adieu he walked to an inner room, taking with him the paper Carter had brought, and closing the door between them.

Carter became purple with rage; it required a mighty efforts to restrain himself from giving loud and profane vent to his violent passion. He

Carter had brought, and closing the door between them.

Carter became purple with rage; it required a mighty efforts to restrain himself from giving loud and profane vent to his violent passion. He waited, however, till he had reached the street, and was striding rapidly toward his daily rendezvous. Then he muttered:

"I shall make him pay dear yet for his treatment of me this day; I could have whispered something to him that would have made him civil at once; but it wasn't the time, nor it won't be the time till Carroll O'Donoghue is disposed of."

TO BE CONTINUED. THE JESUITS.

SIX LETTERS IN THEIR DEFENCE.

Before producing further direct testimony in favour of the Society of Jesus, I would reepectfully urge upon the attention of the sincere inquirer after truth, an important fact, advanced by Von Schlegal in the lecture quoted from in my last communication, viz: That "the severest condemnation of the Jesuits proceeds from a quarter where we clearly discern the most implacable hostility to Christianity and to all religion" The source here referred to consists of the writings of Voltaire, Diderot, De Lambert, et id genus omne, which, at the time of the fatal outery against the society, had not only acquired a prethe time of the fatal outery against the society, had not only acquired a predominance in France, but had to a greater or less degree weakened the religious sentiments, and as a natural consequence corrupted the moral feeling of nearly all the higher branches of society in Europe

nearly all the higher branches of society in Europe.

In the learning and zeal of the followers of St. Ignatius did the infuriste enemies of Christianity above named, experience their most formidable difficulties; not a question did they moot, not a position did they assume in which they were not more than defeated by the all but inspired pen of a Jesuit. And hence the malevolent efforts of these wretched men to blacken in the public eye the principles and practice of the hence the malevolent efforts of these wretched men to blacken in the public eye the principles and practice of the Jesuit institution. This hellish design, so manifest in all their proceedings, is still more clearly revealed in their private correspondence. Voltaire, in addressing a follower in whom all moral honesty had not yet been stifled, says, "allow NO CREDIT to the Jesuits;" an injunction in which the intelligent reader will at once perceive the germ of volumes of the most heinous charges against that society, and from which have doubtless sprung nine tenths of those imputations which constitute the "stock in trade" of many of its interested revilers. In addition to the caution implied in the statement of Von Schlegal, I would suggest that too implicit a reliance should not be placed upon the dictum of another class of authorities against the Jesuits. These are the Reformers of the sixteenth century. We have seen that it was to arrest the progress of the reformation, or, as it has perhaps been more properly to the sixteenth century. the signal discomfiture, which, through its instrumentality, was everywhere hesped upon the new sectaries, we cannot believe that strict justice did, in every instance, guide the pens and tongues of the angry Lutherans, and others struggling as they were for very existence. Hallem, in the second volume of his celebrated "Literature of the Middle Ages," speaking of the power with which the Jesuit writers and preachers attacked the new doctrines. preachers attacked the new doctrines, says, "they attacked the several points of Protestantism with the most embarreassing ingenuity;" and in the same volume he quotes from the German Pro-testant writer, Ranke, these remarkable words: "the Jesuits who came to Gerwords: "the Jesuits who came to Germany conquered us on our own ground, in our own homes, and stripped us of a part of our country." It would indeed appear from the following language of Calvin, that even the same unqualified hatred of the Jesuits cheriched by Voltaire, existed in the Reform racks:—"Jesuite vero, qui se maxime opponunt nobis, aut necandi, aut si hoc commode "Jesuitæ vero, qui se maxime opponunt nobis, aut necandi, aut si hoc commode fieri non potest, ejiciendi, aut certe mendaciis et calumniis opprimendi." (Calvin apud Becon, Aphor. 15 de modo propagandi Calvinianum) "As regards the Jesuits, who are our most formidable opponents, they must be destroyed; and if this cannot be conveniently done, they must be expelled, or certainly they must be crushed by the meanest calumny."

umny."
Having thus submitted what I conceive to be good reasons why the Protestant inquirer should examine with the utmost caution the sort of evidence against the Jesuits with which he is generally (uminhed. I will need to examine the second to the seco umny. erally furnished, I will proceed to set forth certain proofs in their favour which I have selected from a no small mass

now laying before me.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the parliament of Paris, having exiled the Jesuits in consequence of their reputed connection with the infamous crime of Chatel, Henry IV. was induced to institute and in the control of the con induced to institute an inquiry into their case, the result of which was their immediate recall, and a firm determination on the part of the king to establish them throughout the entire extent of

upon our collections towards tool, and towards those appointed by Him to govern."

In 1761, Louis XV., wishing to know the opinions of the Bishops of France relative to the principal accusations against the Jeauits, informed the Cardinal de Luynes that it was his desire that the bishops who were then at Paris, and at the Court should institute a rigid inquiry into these accusations. The bishops, conforming to the desire of the king, assembled to the number of fifty, at the house of the Cardinal of Luynes, and appointed a committee of the ablest of their body to enquire into, and report in the highest degree favourable to the Jesuits, was the result of this scrutiny. It was signed by forty four Arch bishops and Bishops, and transmitted to the King. The following are its closing words:

King. The following are in words:

"Adhering then, Sire, to the judgment which the Sovereign Pontiff and the Council of Trent have pronounced in favour of the Society of Jesuits, and to the testimony which the clergy of your kingdom, the Kings, your august predecessors, and your own government have borne to their services in France, we think their retention cannot be otherwise than eminently useful to religion, and to your government."

In 1762, the same Prelates addressed a memoirs to the King, in which they

and to your government."

In 1762, the same Prelates addressed a memoire to the King, in which they held the following language:—

"Sire, in demanding from you now the preservation of the Jesuite, we present the unanimous wish of all the ecclesiastical provinces of your kingdom, none of which can contemplate without alarm, the destruction of a society whose claims are founded on the integrity of their discip line, the extent of their labours and of their knowledge, and on the numberless services they have rendered to the Church and Government."

In addition to this testimony of kings and prelates might be quoted that of the parliaments of Besancon and Douia, the Sovereign Council of Alsace, the Provincial of Artois, and numerous other public bodies of eminence.

Reference might be also made to the writings of Cardinal de Fleury, and to the Testament Politique of Richelieu, in proof of the extensive services rendered to religion, and to letters by this illustrious order. The great Bossuet, too, than whom there did not live in his day one more capable of correctly estimating the value of men and institutions, thus

than whom there did not live in his day one more capable of correctly estimating the value of men and institutions, thus addresses the society in the peroration of his third sermon on the circumcision:

"And you, celebrated company," cries this eloquent Divine, "who do not hear in vain the name of Jerus, in whom the Divine Grace has inspired the grand design of guarding the children of God from their most tender age, even to the maturity of manhood, to whom God has given teachers, Apostles, Evangelists, to illumine with the glory of his Gospel the most distant and unknown parts of the universe, do not cease to employ to that

Cutrob, and who was, besides, intimately connected with the French Free-Thinkers, is that of Catherine II, of Russia, In the year 1783 this Sovereign sent to Rome, Benislawski, Coadjutor Bishop of Mohowlow, as minister of her Court, and gave him a latter for Pine VI gave him a letter for Pius VI. written with her own hand, in which she earnestly requests the re-establishment

with her own hand, in which she earnestly requests the re-establishment of the Society in her dominions. The following extract from this letter will be found in the work of the English Protestant writer, Mr. Dallas, entitled, "The Late Conspiracy Against the Jesuits Exposed and Briefly Explained."

"The motives which have determined me," writes the Empress, "to extend my protection to the Jesuits, are founded on reason and justice. This collection of men, peaceful and harmless, will live in my Empire, because, of all Catholic Societies, it is the most useful to inspire my subjects with sentiments of humanity, and to instruct them in the principles of the Caristian religion. I am resolved to support these Ecclesiastics against any power whatever, and in that I do no more than discharge my duty, since I am their Sovereign, and regard them as subjects, faithful, useful and of most edifying demeanour."

I will next invoke the high name of the illustrious Father of Modern Philosophy, Bacon; and in what language do I hear him treat of Jesuits? In the language of dignified praise. Raising himself above the prejudices of education, and of England's Church, of which he was a member, he formed an ardent wish of seeing this order established in his

hear him treat of Jesuits? In the language of dignified praise. Raising himself above the prejudices of education, and of England's Church, of which he was a member, he formed an ardent wish of seeing this order established in his own country, and thus expresses it in his immortal book De Dignate et Augm, Scient. "I cannot see," says he, "the application and skill of these masters of learning, in cultivating the mind and manners of youth without recollecting the expression of Agisilaus to Pharmabazus, "being what you are, can it be that you do not belong to us!"—Beside this lofty authority will I place another of equal dignity. Leibnitz, of whom it has been said, that "he bore upon his forehead all the sciences," admired the character of the Jesuits, and scouted the falsehoods which some of his brother

Protestants had disseminated against them. In his letter to Tentselium, vol. v., page 400, this great man says: "I am persuaded that the Jesuits are very frequently calumniated, and that opinions are ascribed to them which are not theirs even in thought." In another letter to the Count de de Merode on the Jesuit work "Acta Sanctorum" which, it appears, he had examined: he remarks, "had the Jesuit Fathers produced no other than this single work, they would deserve the gratitude and esteem of the world," In my next letter, I will commence to examine the particular charges against the Jesuits of Regicide, thirst of worldly gain, and relaxed morality.

Montreal, February 11, 1843.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CHIRF REDSKIN ON THE JESUIT BILL.

By Knoxonian in Canada Presbyterian. It was said that the insurrection in the North-West which took place four years ago was caused by reading the Globs and other bad papers. The dusky squaw, we may suppose, sat in the door of her wigwam and inflamed the heart of her husband with Globs editorials, while he held the paposes. The chiefs fired the hearts of their braves by reciting extracts from the London Advertuer. The half breeds, we may imagine, stirred each other's blood by quoting from the Hamilton Times. And thus it was that the insurrection was stirred up. Now if the Indians and half breeds were such receptive readers in those

were such receptive readers in those days no doubt they must be well informed on the Jesuit question. They must take a great interest in the discussion of the Estates' Bill. Indeed we cussion of the Satates' Bill. Indeed we may imagine a chief whose name we shall call Redskin, stopping off at Toronto on his way to Ottawa to see old To-morrow and delivering an address to an audience composed chiefly of Toronto citizens. The chief speaks fair Euglish with considerable force and fluency.

composed chiefly of Toronto citizens. The chief speaks fair Euglish with considerable force and fluency.

CHIEF REDSKIN'S SPEECH.

White men of Toronto, I read by my camp-fire that you have trouble among your tribes. I read that some of your Protestant 'tribes are going to make war on your Jesuit tribe. I hear something about shooting and diving into the sea. I am very glad to bear these things because such speaking shows that you are becoming better men and may soon be as good as an Indian. You send your missionaries to the Saskatchewan to teach us the Gospel of peace, and when I read your papers I find you talk of going to war with each other. You tell us not to shoot at other tribes and then you talk of shooting each other about this Jesuit Bill. You say the Good Book teaches that we Indians should not scalp each other, but when any eloquent brave threatens to scalp the Jesuits at a public meeting, the people cheer and raise a war whoop that might almost be heard at the Saskatche. when any eloquent brave threatens to scalp the Jesuits at a public meeting, the people cheer and raise a war whoop that might almost be heard at the Saskatchewan. No doubt the Jesuits raise just as great a whoop when their braves threaten to scalp the Orangistes I cannot understand you Christian people. You puzzle me. You send missionaries to teath us we should not querrel, and then you quarrel among yourselves. You say the Indian should not scalp and then you threaten to scalp each other. You tell us to love the Great Mother. You tell us to love the Great Mother across the sea and then some of you talk about bresking away from the Great Mother's Dominion because you can't agree among yourselves. Your missionaries tell us that the Great Spirit will not be pleased with the Red tribes if they fight, and then your own tribes talk about fighting. Does the Great Spirit allow the white men to do what the red man must not not do? I cannot understand you white men. I don't understand was not become distilled.

plied in the statement of Von Schlegal, I would auggest that too implicit a reliance should not be placed upon the dictum of another class of authorities against the Jesuits. These are the Reformers of the sixteenth century. We have seen that it was to arrest the progress of the reformation, or, as it has perhaps been more properly termed, the Great Revolt of that age that the order was instituted, and when we recollect the signal discomfiture, which, through YOUR GOVERNMENT about your quarrels? Your Government is a failure if you can't settle this Jeauti busines. You sent up soldiers four years ago, and hanged some of me and put a lot more of us in the penitentiary because we had not enough respect for your Government and its servants, and now many of you say your form of government is no good. Why did you hang the red man for saying the same thing?
I don't understand

You say Ontario has the best schools in the world. I read much of your great universities. I read about the great Toront: University, with its great professors and hundreds of students. I read much about Victoris. I hear about the great work that is being done at Queen's. I often hear of McGill and Laval and I often hear of McGill and Laval and othor great universities. You white men are very learned. You know much. You put B. A., M. A., LL. B., LL. D., Ph. D., Q. C. to your names, Yes, you are very learned. You know much. Your papers are full of articles on universities. Your country is full of college men. Your graduates know all things. Now of what use is your education to you if you cannot settle this Jeault sugestion without not settle this Jesuit question without scalping each other and breaking up the country? Red men could settle it in that way.

White men! you took Canada from us.
We were here long before the Jesuite.
You drove us from the St. Lawrence to

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUS. TRIA.

In reference to the Crown Prince Rudolph, the London Universe has the following :

Rudolph, the London Universe has the following:

"The Crown Prince Rudolph, who committed suicide, was buried with all the pomp and pride and circumstance of the Oatholic Church; had he been a poor man, he would have been denied a religious burial and would have been put into the ground like a dead dog," This is the argument that has gone the round of the Protestant press of Germany for the last fortnight. A little knowledge is not only a dangerous but a mischlevous thing, too, and to correct the very serious mistake made by the papers which gave publicity to the foregoing statement, a Catholic priest, belonging to the diocese of Freiburg, has sent a communication to them of which we subjoin an abstract: "The Church condemns suicide on principle, but in practice it always takes the contingent circumstances into consideration, and never, on any account, makes any distinction of persons. In my own parish, a young man belonging to quite a poor family committed suicide by hanging about twelve months ago. About his having taken his own life there could be no doubt, yet he received a religious burial. Why? Because there were circumstances which left room for a doubt whether he could have been held resonsible for his actions." The statement goes on to say that in cases like those mentioned the ecclesiastical authorbeen held resonable for his actions." The statement goes on to say that in cases like those mentioned the ecclesiastical authority hold with putting the most lenient construction on a man's action, be he a prince or beggar; and the Germania, in reproducing the foregoing communication, adds that the reflections made by some of the Protestant and infidel papers amount to nothing less than a libel on the Catholic Church.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption.—Thompson.

Second—Deaths from such diseases are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent.

are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent, a decade.—Edwards.

Third—Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity.—Roberts.

Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most cases have hitherto been fatal—the symptoms of diseased kidneys will first appear in extremely different organs of the body as stated above.—Thompson.

Fifth—Only when the disease has reached its fical and fatal stages may the usual symptoms of albumen and tube casts appear in the water, and will great pain rack the diseased organs.—Thompson.

Sixth—Bright's Disease which usually

Thompson.
Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually

Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually has three stages of development, is a universal disease in England and America.—Roberts and Edwards.

Thompson is authority for saying that more adults are carried off in this country by kidney disease than any other malady except consumption. Under Warner's "Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we find a paragraph claiming to be a quotation from a publication issued by Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, Eugland, which states that 52 per cent. of the patients of the institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman Brehmer, an eminent German authority, Brehmer, an eminent German authority, also says that Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of lungs, because of

had blood.

Medical science can no longer dispute Medical science can no longer dispute the fact that the kidneys are the principal blood-purifying organs of the human sys-tem, and if they are diseased and thus fail to expel the uric acid poison or the waste matter of the blood, as the blood passes through these two great organs, the "Safe through this; two great organs, the "Safe Cure" claim is correct, and the reasoning of its proprietor holds good.

There is no doubt but that in too many

instances the medical frateruity doctor for symptoms, instead of striking at the root of the disease, and that under this form of treatment many patients die.

There is a Wide Difference between medicines which affect merely the symptoms of disease and those which affect its cause. The first are useful as palliatives; the second, if of genuine efficacy, produce a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Thoroughness of operation is its special attribute in all cases of Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Kidney Complaints, and Female Weak-ness. A Life of Ease.

Miss Lizzie Ratcliffe, writing from Falkirk, Ont., says: "I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried everything I could hear of without relief, but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

The Ta Ramefit Others.

"Try To Benefit Others.

"I had a very bad pain in my side, of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope that this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 44½ High St. City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflammatory pain. inflammatory pain.

CATHOLICS OF

MABOH 80, 1

LL. D., F.

DE THE REV. ANEAS

ANDREW CARRUTHE years and less able orden of so great a apply for a coadjute the Rev. James Gi ment was obtained fr 1837. He was copee Limyra on the 22n appointment added Through the exertio a colony of religious from the diocese of l established at Edinb first time since the lution that any at lution that any at bring a religious co land. It was eminer French sisters, toget to their number fromed two houses teaching of children leases. classes was under where the Sisters talso visited and nur are still known by toriginally adopted,

The pontificate of of a beautiful privat of Murthly Castle, the Sir William Drum well known Americ Catholics of the freely admitted to t was founded a miss tinues. On the acc of Murthly, of Sir W was a Protestant, the be any longer used to Its furniture and d moved, partly to (Bankfoot in the the mission still e The extensive cosaid to have been as ary sense, to the ming, during the po Carruthers. Soon a opened as a field

ix stations were est

county; Cupar, the Eastern division; K Newburgh and Cu named have been of were only opened for

way people, cont laborers. Churche erected at Dunferm

caldy, and St. And mencement of these

was shown to the p Protestant inhabits more intelligent e having occurred, was to expel all pe from Dunfermline Lord-Lieutenancy, sufficient police force the military to be of dragoons according to the control of dragoons according to the control of the the military back to as it was late whe were lodged for thall, the principal their comfort n rations, ale, etc., w. assured them that they would have the outraged law, taken by surprise than any force of on the occasion gat tude. Having heat seen next day in the city, seated on a b principal hotel. in writing, that the gation was disperse henceforth bave to benches. This was at Mass on the S riot. This fact communicated to friendly paper who statement. Not but at other time bent of that day, dent priest in the culate himself on shown by the prove Dunfermline, the the sheriff substitu

episcopate, was m to scientific stud still his delight, more recent work he frequently exp vellous success.
extended his patro Mr. Kemp, a work burgh, had fallen u ment of the elec the improved bat for the college of I the Scotch college might presume,
Scotch Roman col
as a present to the
XVI. The bisbop
a present would be
battery,accordingl
Gregory XVI. re
ously and caused
learned professor
was delighted: a was delighted; ar appreciation sent medals to Mr. K were brought to John Gray, afterwand faithfully deli Meanwhile miss neglected by the In this connection

particular.
The bishop, now shared with him

something entirel missionary action time, Hitherto