2

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JUNE 1. 1875.

HOW WATERLOO WAS LOST. THE DEVOTION TO THE SACRED

as the evening fell, across a narrow and deep ravine, filled with a light copse, and short stunted bushes of hazel, in the bottom of which ran a wild and rapid torrent, crossed by one of those one arched little bridges, which seem so much too large for their purpose in summer, and yet so much in danger of being carried away by the impetuosity of the mountain floods in winter. His pursuers, reinforced by fresh men that fellain by the way, were rapidly by fresh men that fell in by the way, were rapidly gaining ground on him, and had kept up the chase with so much spirit, that, for the last, half hour, not withstanding, the closeness of the country, they scarcely for a moment lost sight of the country, they scarcely for a moment lost sight of the lost a few yards, behind, sure of their prey, came down the hill to wards the bridge with eager should, and delivering, themselves to the impulse of the steep descent, rushed onwards with all the impetuosity and force which that circumstance aided by the nimost mucwhich that circumstance, aided by the utmost muscular exertion could give, evidently with the purpose of taking him at the moment, when his speed must slacken with the opposite ascent, and theirs would be at its highest; at this instant, instead of crossing the bridge, he slightly changed his course, and slipped under the arch. They almost imme-diately perceived their error, but the mistake was In the next moment, nearly, he had disapfatal peared from them. A few shots from overheated and breathless men, as they caught the last glimpse of him at some distance, were not much to be feared and the exploit ended in mutual upbraidings and disputes among the soldiery, as they returned, each laying the blams of, the failure on some one, or all of the rest.

This was an instance in which his escape was due singly to his own ingenuity and exertion, but of the many he had, the greater number were mainly owing to the good faith and attachment of his fol lowers. There were many circumstances in his relation of these transactions, which showed that this attachment was of the strongest kind, and to this was probably attributed the fact of his having been so often brought out of peril, in which another would have perished. His deliverance from one of these dangers in particular, was attended with a degree of self-devotion, so extraordinary on the part of one of them, that very few instances on record will bear to stand by its side.

The name of this person we cannot at present call to mind. He was originally from the County of Antrim, and after having enlisted and served some years in the army, deserted and joined the insurgents. Ho was a wiry and sinewy fellow, of great activity, and considerable muscular strength for his appearance. His frame was thin, but well knit, and somewhat above the middle size. In his action and manner he was somewhat flighty, wild, and sudden, which made the men consider him not quite right in his mind, yet he nevershowed any signs of irrationality, and, indeed, whatever he was intrusted with, was executed with a ready and prompt tact, which was seldom exhibited by those who were supposed to possess much more ability .-At such times, too, his whole mind seemed absorbed in the business he was engaged in, and that to such a degree, as to make him apparently quite disregard any danger attending it, except, in so far as his safety was essential to the success of what was given to his charge. This, together with the extreme, yet seemingly thoughtless tact, with which every thing was executed-a circumstance which was considered not inconsistent with the conduct of one whose mind was not entire, tended rather to confirm the suspicion we have alluded to, which was also in some degree strengthened by his abrupt and rapid utter ance, when speaking, his indisposition to conversation when unoccupied, and the sudden and unbridled flights of a quick, small grey eye, which darted from place to place, and from person to person, without any rest. By his obligingness, and a disposition far away from all selfish feeling, he had endeared himself to the men, to whom he seemed much attached, and who usually distin-guished him by the title of "Antrim Jack," from the county of his birth. The strongest feeling, however of which he seemed capable, was exercised towards O'Dwyer, to whom he seemed to attach himself with an unbounded, and even wonderful affection, that showed itself in the most minute and circumstantial attention to his comforts and wishes, and even to his slightest feelings. These attentions were almost incess int in their occurrence, and were often so feminine in their nature as to awaken a troublesome degree of raillery in the rest of the men, notwithstanding their good feeling towards him, and even sometimes to make it difficult for O'Dwyer himself, to repress a smile. 'The effect of this oft repeated raillery, was, that eventually Antrim Jack, without any diminution of his affection, began to be ashamed of it as of something discreditable, and was driven to the uncomfortable expedient of performing most of his little offices of affection in secret, and, indeed, at length, could only indulge Limself in them, as it were by stealth, and unknown to his troublesome censors, who, when they found what a degree of soreness their quizzing produced in his mind, exchanged it out of good nature, for nods, and winks, and a kind of slanting jest, which, though less direct was scarcely less irritating .-There was one among them, indeed, who seemed beyond the influence of this spirit of gentleness-a man named Farrell, who, under a feeling of envy at the partiality, real or imagined, which O'Dwyer seemed to extend to Jack, directed his shafts with a most unsparing hand against this supposed effeminacy, and child-like fondness. Though the other men showed an indisposition to torment him with these failings, (as he was led to think them) yet when the fire was once opened by Farrell, they could seldom refrain from flinging in a random bolt. All this Jack bore with a good deal of forbearance, and in general, with a silence only broken by a few short phreats muttered abruptly, which, however, were not usually carried into execution, though there were times when, to judge from the light that flashed in his nuseady and fitful eyes. the disposition to break out into sudden vengeance, seemed almost ungovernable.

HEART. The official organs of the Vatican publish a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, appointing the 16th of June, in compliance with the urgent requests made from all parts of Christendom, for the consecration of the Faithful throughout the world to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord. / It-is hardly ne-cessary to remind Catholics that it was on the 16th cessary to remind Catholics that it was on the 1610. of June, 1675; that Our, Blessed Lord 'appeared at Faray le-Monial to Sistar Margaret Mary Alacoque, since beatified; and revealed to her His Heart sur-mounted with the Gross, girt with the Crown of Thoms, and wounded with the Spear, uttering to His Handmaid those memorable words : "Behold My Heart, which has so much loved mankind" ; thus founding, and commanding her to propagate through-out the whole world, the Devolution to that Divine Heart, as the most assured source of graces, especially the grace needed for faithful resistance to the persecutions stirred up by the Devil and the Sects of perdition against the Church. The following is

P F DECREE. Our Most Holy Lord Plus IX. is receiving daily numerous portulations from Bishops, and a consider-able number of requests from the faithful, earnestly supplicating him to vouchsafe to consecrate the whole world to the Most Holy Heart, of Jesus Christ our Saviour, in order to give new warmeth and increase to piety towards that Sacred. Heart.

a translated copy of the Decree of the Sacred Con-

1

gregation :---

Also his Holiness, having maturely reflected before God on the great importance of this act, and, desiring to respond to desires so deeply marked with the stamp of true piety, has approved of the prayer annexed hereunto, and proposed the same for devout recital in any language, provided the version be correct, by all who intend to consecrate themselves to the Holy Heart of Jesus. By so doing all faithful children of Christ will consecrate themselves to His Divine Heart, and will at the same time affirm with greater distinctness the unity of Holy Church, and will find in that self-same Heart a safe protection and a remedy against all the perils that threaten the soul, patience under the trials that now assail the Church of Christ; and perfect confidence and consolation under all kinds of sufferings.

His Holiness has, therefore, been pleased to com mand the Sacred Congregation of Rites to issue this present Decree, making known his determination to ordinaries in all places, and transmitting to them the above-mentioned form of prayer; so that if they judge it good in the Lord, and deem it conducive to the salvation of their flocks, they may take measures for its publication ; and may exhor the faithful to make use of it, either in the public congregation or in private, on the 16th day of June in this present year, which concludes the second centenary since the revelation made by Our Redecmer to the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque for the propagation of the devotion to His Heart.

Therefore His Holiness grants to all the faithful who shall perform this act on the day above-mentioned a Plenary Indulgence, applicable to the souls in Purgatory, in the form accustomed in the Church.

Providing always that being truly contrite and having confessed their sins, and received Holy Communion, they visit some church or public chapel, there pray devoutly during some space of time for the intention of His Holiness.

Omnibus quibuscunque contrariis nonobstantibus. The 22nd April, 1875.

(Signed) Constantus, Bisbop of Ostria and Vel-letri, Cardinal PATRIZI, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

The following is an exact translation of the Prayer accompanying the foregoing Decreo :---AN ACT OF CONSECRATION TO THE SAURED HEART OF

JESUS.

Approved by Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, dated the 22nd April, 1875.

"O Jesus, my Redeemer and my God, notwithstanding the great love Thou bearest towards men, for whose redemption Thou didst shed all Thy Precious Blood, how did they repay Thee for Thy love Nay, rather how do they offend Thee and insult Thee, especially by blaspheming, and by the pro-fanation of holy days! O that I could afford some satisfaction to Thy Divine Heart! O that I could make reparation for all the ingratitude and unthank-

did. L cannot even now conceive, why it was not. I have seen Grouchy since, and I cannot understand it."-With a curiosity to learn what was denied the Emperor, we have read what Grouchy's excuses were, as set forth in these interesting volumes, recently published in Paris - They do not exculpate the Marshal, and his arguments are more specious than sound. Throughout the whole narrative the fact is too plain, that while the army was devoted and full of enthusiasm, most of the chief officers too much energy, and were casting many a backward look on Paris to keep or secure favor with the Bourbon government should the campaign be unfortunate. There must have been treachery, too, in the staff, for two important despatches from the field of Waterloo, one dated ten o'clock of the night of the 17th, and a duplicate of it at two e'clock A.M. of the 18th, were not delivered to him at all. Geneneral Bourmont deserted to the allies on the night 'of the 16th, and a feeling of distrust and of being betrayed pervaded the army.

The memoirs are replete with many anecdotes, personal and political. Some prove the wonderful sagacity of mind and knowledge of human nature which marked the genius of Napoleon, and others strip the tinsel from characters whom partial history has clothed with false lustre. Wellington was a narrow-minded Tory, and not at all scrupulous in lavishing adulation on any imbecile, provided only he was of royal or princely rank. In his despatch announcing the victory of Waterloo to the Prince Regent, he thrusts to the foremost distinction the invaluable services and great assistance he derived during the contest from "His Grace the Duke of Brunswick." Byron, too, misled by the assurance in this official state-paper, and never suspecting its entire untruth, perpetuates the error in the beauti-ful lines of "Childe Harold":

"Within a windowed niche of that high hall Sat Brunswick's fated chieftain. He did hear The sound the first amid the festival;

He rushed into the field, and, foremost, fighting fell."

This is very beautiful, but on page 101, volume iv., are the facts from an eye-witness and an actor, recorded at the time, which we translate as curious "We had before us the troops of Brunswick and Nassau. Marshal Ney, who commanded us, ordered an attack on the important position of Quatre Bras, defended on our right by some English and Scotch regiments and on our left by German troops, holding the wood of Bossus, on the top of which they had thrown to entrenchments. At the moment when the division Jerome was advancing to the attack an officer of elevated rank, wearing a green uniform, covered with medals and decorations, wished to harangue our men. Standing up, his chapeau in hand, he cried out, in French : ' My friends, no fighting (pas de guerre). Keep the peace; we are came to bring it to you, like brothers. It seemed to me that he had not finished his sentence, when Captain de Brea (he who was so fatally assassinated in June, 1848, at the Barriere d'Italie), coming up at double-quick with his company of carbineers, to scale the works from the top of which the orator 'oraied' (nerorail), gave the word ' fire .--The unfortunate palaverer (discourseur) fell dead, riddled with balls. We all thought at first it was the Duke of Berri, but he was soon recognized to be the Duke of Brunswick."

It is difficult to imagine a less appreciative audience. His Grace "Brunswick's fated chieftain" must have been drunk or a fool. Most likely, after his kind, he was both. General Bourmont, he who deserted the night before Waterloo and revealed all he knew to Wellington, had made great exertions to obtain a command. A scene is described at the Tuileries, a day or two before Napoleon left Paris to join the army, page 100, vol. iv. :

"Generals Flahault and Ginard importuned the Emperor to accord it to him. He reluctantly yielded to the solicitations of two such attached friends' butsaid to them. 'You urge it gentlemen; be it so. I consent to let M. de Bourmont have a but God grant that we do not w it.' "

in motion to obey this earnest injunction until four Knockfin. Best fereing, given by Mr, Forsythe O'clock, and urges the usual excuses that "it was of the Advertiser-Donald Macdonald, Erchless. Best O'clock, and urges us usus, excuses una fir was finish, given by Mr. Cameron, of the Bonded Store A REVIEW OF THE MEMOINS OF MARSHAL GROUCHY. Napoleon was asked by O'Meara, at St. Heleoa, whether when the Prussians appeared on the field of Waterloo, he did not believe them to be Grouchy's corps, and he answered. "Certainly I un with a small rear grand on the lath."

up with a small rear guard on mid-day of the 18th, up with a small rear guard on mid-day of the 18th which old Blucher had left at Wars as a screen, while the whole Prussian army, augmented by 30. 000 under Ballow, slipped away to join Wellington at Waterloo, At mid-day of the 18th the fearful cannonade of Waterloo was distinctly heard by Grouchy. His staff urged him to march to the can. Nor (Marcher au cannon) that it was plain the Emband with Kent Reverley variety 348 lbs. Emperor: was engaged in a decisive battle with Chevalier Barley-I, Mr. George Mackenzie, Bal. were afraid to compromise themselves by showing Grouchy says "even to insubor lination," to march to Waterloo with the whole army, to disregard the Prussian rear-guard, and that if he (Grouchy) would-not go to let Girard go. Grouchy said his orders were, " when he overtook the Prussians not to lose sight of them." His fatal error was that by " Prussians" every one but himself understood the available and whole army of the Prussians against which he was to "shield" Napoleon, and not a small rear-guard. In fact, with "the Prussians" he had never overtaken or had sight of them at all. The French and Prussian authorities unite in saying that until the Prussians appeared on the field at half-past seven in the evening the battle was decidedly against the English. It is certain that the dead bodies of many French cuirasiers were found on the morning of the 18th entirely in the rear of the English lines.

There is a melancholy interest attached to a letter from the Emperor to General Girard, which ap-pears on page 11, volume v. This devoted soldier Cameron, Upperton, Buntait; Mackenzie, Balmore; Mackintosh, Culdoich; Chisholm, Wester Inveran. ed to Paris, and died the day the allies entered it. ed to Paris, and died the day the ames entered it. Mach, Culture, Stating, Station, Journal, Two days before, and while the pillars of his empire | Macdonnell, Buntait; Balingall, Inverness; Ross were falling around him, Napoleon "serene alike in peace or danger," wrote as follows to the dying soldier :

JUNE 21, 1815.

"GENERAL: The Emperor is satisfied with your conduct. His Majesty thinks if each one had done his duty as you did yours we would not have met with any reverse, In the midst of pre-occupations, the most corrowful and important, the Emperor has been mindful of your devotion, and has created you Duke of Ligny."

The volumes are most interesting and instructive. They teach a lesson which, fortunately, the intel-ligence of manking is beginning to appreciate-that the possession of very ordinary intellect is entirely compatible with being a successful general.

PLOUGHING MATCH AT STRATH-GLASS, SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDRIA, ONT, May 24th, 1875. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-I have received a copy of the Inverness (Scotland) Courier in which I and an account of a ploughing match and grain competition which took place between the farmers of Strathglass, on the 13th of March last. As there are many friends of the TRUE WITNESS both here (Glengarry) and in Nova Scotia from Strathglass, you would confer a favor on them by inserting in your valuable paper the Courier's account of the affair. By so doing you will much oblige,

Your's truly

DA.C.

The following is what our Correspondent refers to :---

The ploughing and grain competitions came off here on Tuesday of last week. The farmers, of course, support the Society by annual subscriptions, and liberal donations were given by proprietors and tenants. The Chisholm subscribed £6; Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, £5; the Master of Lovat, £1; Captain Chisholm, Giassburu, £1; Mr. Duff, factor, £1; and Mr. Fraser, Mauld, £1, &c., The weather, which has proved so troublesome this year to the promoters of ploughing competitions, was unfavourable in Strathglass as elsewhere, and the competition had to be postponed from the date originally fixed. On the morning of Tuesday it was very

GRAIN-AND ROOTS COMPETITION

more, 57 lbs. 7:028. Byegrass-1, Mr. Macrae, Erchless, 28 lbs. 6 oza.

2, Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, Bart., Guisachan 28 108

Potatoes-Rocks (3 entries)-1, Mr. Cameron, Up perton; 2, Mr. Williamson, Knockfin. Regents. 1, Mr. Macdonald, Easter Crochail. Extra prize for Bovinian and Blacks to Captain Chisholm, Glass. burn.

Turnips-Swedes (4 entries)-1, Mr. Fraser, Mauld; 2, Capt. Chisholm, Glassburn. Yellow (4 entries)-1 Mr. Cameron, Upperton; 2, Guiss chan.

Extra Prize for Parsnip-Captain Chisholm, Glass burn, ersteren

THE DINNER.

The Club dinner was held in the Cannich Hotel in the evening-Captain Chisholm, Glassburn in the chair, and Mr. Robertson, Comar, croupier.nich ; Chisholm, Inchully ; James Ross, Buntait contractor; Macdonald Struy; Cameron, Bonded Stores, Inverness; Davidson, Guisachan; Blacdon-Stores, inverness; Laviuson, Guisachan; Diacuon-nell jun., Buntait; Chisholm, Groichan; Duncan Chisholm, Rhinvach; Jno. Fraser, Mauld; Donald Campbell, Crevleven; Tait, Culligran; Bobertson Comar ; Macdonald, Easter Crochail ; Maclean Wellhouse ; Duncan Mackay, Erchless ; Macrae, Teawig ; Macorquodale, factor, Erchless ; Macorquodale, juz. Jamie, Bobbin Mills; Macrae, Erchless; W. B. Forsyth, Inverness, &c. After dinner, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the chair, and

a long programme was afterwards gone through. The Chairman, in giving the health of the Queen, took occasion to speak of the loyalty of Roman Catholics and Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets. He quoted the old saying that "the farmers of the United Kingdom are amongst the most loyal subjects of the Crown," and he was sure he might say that the farmers of Strathglass would not yield in loyalty to any in Great Britain. (Applause.) Her Majesty was beloved and admired by all classes and nationalities, and by the 365 differing denominations of her subjects. "I say this," he proceeded, notwithstanding the unwarrantable and untrust. worthy accusations so recklessly hurled by Mr. Gladstone against the loyalty and allegiance of six or seven million of Catholics of this kingdom, and I may say against the 250 million Catholics of the nations of the world. But the ex-Premier has there by very much damaged his high reputation as a great statesman, and in the general estimation he is looked upon as a fallen and disappointed man,-Shortly before he came out with this tirade against Catholics, he had fallen into bad company in Germany, and got himself mentally and morally corrupted in his theology and his notions of Catholic loyalty. He must have been in an ill, vile, evil, devil of a mood indeed, or perhaps suffering from a nt of indigestion, when he presumed to publish such dangerous charges against his unoffending Catholic fellow-countrymen and former friends-His vulgar abuse of the good and great Pius IX. who is God Almighty's Prime Minister and High Priest for this world, and his bigotted sixpenny pamphlet, which seems to have been addressed to the worst religious passions of the uneducated classes, have been severely reprehended, and condemned as utter failures, by many of his best friends, Protest-ants as well as Catholics. And it is frankly allowed by people of common sound sense that the illustrious Archbishop of Westminster (Mr. Gladstone' fellow-student at Oxford), the sage and venerable doubtful whether the competition would come off. Bishop of Birmingham, the far-famed Dr. Newman A storm of sleet and snow prevailed for some hours and several other leading men, have completely refuted and demolished his pamphlets, exposed the culpable and shameful ignorance contained in them and also completely vindicated the staunch loyaliy of Catholics. I therefore take this fitting oppor-tunity of declaring, ex cathedra, for myself, for the Catholic clan Chisholm, and for every Catholic in Strathglass that we repel with the utmost indigna tion the insulting accusations and insinuation made by Mr. Gladstone against the Pope, the koly Catholic Church, and against the loyalty we bear to our beloved Queen and country. We know much better than Mr. Gladstone how to "love God and honor the Queen." You will observe that, although the Queen is a Protestant, and in strict communio with the Church of England in England, and it who is a bit of a favorite with his Holiness the Pope, chose some fine morning to follow the exam ple of the Marquises of Bute and Ripon, and become a Catholic, his Royal Highness could not succeed to the crown or become a king, because he wass Catholic. A Catholic cannot be a Prime Minister because he is a Catholic-a Jew, a Quaker, or Barabbas is preferable. A Catholic soldier or sailer cannot hope to rise to the head of his profession .-Say that an officer became the very best general that the army or the kingdom could produce, never theless, he would not be appointed Commander-in Chief of the army. Why? Because he happened to be a Catholic. That is surely a narrow, insular muscular kind of Christian policy, which ought & be swept away, as a disgrace, from the British cos stitution. No Catholic lawyer can ever hope to be Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, or to sit on the Woolenck. You would think that the Lord Lieutenant of Catholic Ireland might be permitted of some sort. Now, in spite of all these penal laws still standing against us, and many more stigmarou the Catholic body, the loyalty of the Catholics cannot be called in question. And I am happy to se in Mr. Gladstone's second pamphlet, " Vaticanism, he is forced to allow that "the loyalty of Catholic remains untainted." These are his own words. And why are we Catholics loyal? I will give you ons or two reasons. First, because we know it is by the Divine permission or Providence of Almighty God that Victoria is our Queen of Great Britain and Ireland: Second, the Pope and the holy Catholit Church command us to be loyal to her Majest Queen Victoria. Third, a good practical Catholi must, as a consequence, be a good loval subjectbad Catholic, or what is sometimes called a Liber or milk-and water Catholic, is a disgraceful animal and I will say no more about him. But if the Queen, say through the right of "British liberty of conscience," suddenly became a Catholic-when, and oh where, would Mr. Gladstone's lovalty b found? I venture to say it would very soon van into thin air; and he himself might probably b found helping to send the Queen to the Tower London for the crime of Popery. People say the Mr. Gladstone is a sham 'Catholic-that he' is a B tualist. I hope not for his own sake. He has, he ever, a sister in London who is a real and true Ca tholic." We know that Mr. Gladstone is up to nor for the more than the providence of the second se

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Abraham Jackson, a prominent lawyer of Boston has disappeared, and is an alleged defaulter to the amount of \$100,000 as far as discovered. There are indications, however, that his operations will cause losses far beyond this when all of them are known.

The Pioncer Press (St. Paul) publishes despatches from all parts of the State, the purport of which is that there are no grasshoppers in the district devastated last year, nor in any part of Minnesota, north, south, east, or west, except in a very small area, and in comparatively small numbers, confined to the group of counties on the Great Bend of the Minnesota river.

An Indian came to a certain agent in the Northern part of Iowa to procure some whiskey for a younger warrior who had been bitten by a rattlesnake .-"Four quaris!" replied the agent, with surprise : " as much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, "four quarta-snake very big."

A man at the Bergen tunnel the other morning A min at the begin laborer with, "So. yeve got a bady at yer house, what is it! a boy or gyur!?"----"Guess!" "An it's a boy." "No.", "Well then it's a gyurl." "Faith," said the delighted father, " somebody's be'n telling ye."

"Mother, can I go and have my photograph ken?" "No, I guess it isn't worth while."taken?" " Well, then, you might let me go and have a tooth "pulled out, I never go anywhere."

The name of Prince Demetrius Tschantschawadze, is said to be the most printed representation of a complicated succee extant.

fulness which thou hast to endure from the greate number of mankind! I pray that I may be enabled to show Thee how much I desire to love and honour that adorable Heart, so full of tenderness; to do this in the face of the whole world, and thus to increase Thy glory. I pray that I may be enabled to obtain the conversion of sinners, to awaken out of their unconcern so many persons who, although they enjoy the blessing of belonging to Thy Church, have not at heart the interest of that Church, Thy Spouse

"I also pray Thee to grant that those Catholics who have not indeed ceased to prove themselves such by external acts of charity, but who, through too great obstinacy in their own opinions, refuse submission to the decisions of the Holy See, and cherish sentiments not in accordance with its authoritative teaching, may become better advised and convinced that he that heareth not the Church heareth not God, who is with the Church. To obtain all these holy desires, to obtain the triumph and lasting peace of the Church, Thy immaculate Spouse, the well-being and prosperity of Thy Vicar on earth, that he may see the fulfilment of his holy intentions, and also that all the clergy may sanctify themselves more and more, and become more pleas ing unto Thee, and for all other objects which Thou O my Jesus, knowest to be conformable to Thy Divine will, and in some manner conducive to the conversion of sinners, and to the sanctification of the just, that we may obtain the salvation of our souls in the world to come ; and, lastly, because I know, O my Jesus, that I am doing that which is pleasing to Thy most loving heart, prostrate at Thy feet in the presence of the Most Holy Virgin Mary, and of all the Court of Heaven, I solemnly recognize that I belong, wholly and solely, by all titles of justice and gratitude, to Thee alone, O Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, Thou only source of all my good both of soul and body | Uniting myself, therefore, to the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, I consecrate myself and all that belong to me to Thy Sacred Heart, and I resolve to love and to serve It alone with all my soul, and with all my heart, and with all my strength, by doing Thy will better, and by unit-

ing all my desires to Thine. "In public token of this my consecration, I solemnly declare to Thee, O my God, that I will hence forward, in honour of the Sacred Heart, keep holy, according to the rules of Holy Church, all Sundays and holy days of obligation, and will cause them to be observed by all persons over whom I have au thority and influence.

"And now, summing up in Thy beautiful Heart all these holy desires and resolutions, with which Thy grace has inspired me, I trust to be enabled to afford It some compensation for the many indignities which It receives from the ungrateful children of men, and to obtain for my own soul and for the souls of all who are near and dear to me, both my own and their felicity in this world, and in the world to come. Amen."

Copy conform to the original, preserved at the Secretariate of the Congregation of Rites. Ir quorum fidem, &c. Dated the 26th of April, 1875 In For the Rev. Father Dow. PLACINUS RALLI, Secre

JOBEPH, CICCOLINI, Deputy.

1.8 11

3 7 . It is difficult to tell how much a fish will weigh by looking at the scales. I when the

The plan of the campaign has been pronounced sublime in its simplicity. A million of troops were swarming from all parts of Europe to overwhelm Napoleon. He could only muster 125,000 to meet the Anglo-Belgic army of 85,000 under Wellington and 65,000 Prussians under Blucher. Had Wellington retreated to Antwerp, as all military critics unite in thinking he ought to have done, time would have enabled the rapidly approaching millions to arrive and Napoleon could not have had a chance. His strategy was therefore, to surprise them, cut in between and separate them, turn on Blucher and defeat him, and throwing him into retreat, send Grouchy, with 32,000 thousand, to complete his route, and then turn, with all his remaining 95,000-a numerical superiority-on Wellington's 85,000. The defeat of Wellington would have upset the Tory government of Castlereagh in England, would have installed a Liberal Cabinet and compelled the withdrawal of England from the Continental coalition, the conquering of peace and the establishment of Napoleon on the throne. He defeated Blucher and the Prussians on the 16th of June, at Ligny, and separated bim entirely from Wellington and placed himself between them. The question that has occupied so many minds and created so much discussion, is why did not Grouchy, with his 32,000 troops, fresh from the victory of the 16th, press so hard upon the disordered and demoralized Prussians in their retreat as to prevent their joining Wellington on the 18th at Waterloo! The French and Prussians agree that the battle of Waterloo was going against the English when the Prussians arrived, at eight o'clock in the evening on the field. Napoleon said at St. Helena: "Had Grouchy been at Wares on the night of the 17th, as he ought to have been, Blucher would not have dared to divide his army and send off all but a rear guard to Wellington's assistance." Feeling the exigency of the crisis, Napoleou's despatches not only are explicit, and were reiterated to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding or mistake, but he illustrated them by explanation in person. But for some reason which is unexplained, Grouchy had no heart in the enterprise. An angry discussion took place between the Emperor and Groughy on the morning of the 17th. This refutes entirely

Grouchy's assertions that he did not receive the order to pursue the Prussians until twelve m. of the 17th. On page 105, vol. iv. we road :

"Plodding slowly through a beating rain, after coming out of the barrack where the Imperial headquarters had been establised, the Emperor sceing that Grouchy continued suggesting obstacles to his plans, put a stop to the interview with 'Enough said; obey by serving as a shield for me against the Prussians, and don't busy yourself with the English."

On the morning of the 17th of June Napoleon drove in his carriage to the field of battle of the day, before, He was suffering so intensely with hemorroids that he could not sit on his horse. He pointed with his finger in the direction of the retreating, Prussians and said to Grouchy what he thought had but one meaning : "Pursue the Prussians; complete their defeat as soon as you overtake 111 - 171 - AT

and a good many of the competitors held back, believing that the match would not take place. But fortunately the weather cleared up, and as the snow did not lie on the low grounds, it was found to be possible to proceed with the ploughing. Of course, the turnout was not so large as it would have been under more unfavourable circumstances : but nineteen teams, including two pairs of oxen from Guisachan, appeared on the ground, making really a good exhibition for the district. The match came off at Mr. Macdonald's farm of Easter Crochail, four miles below Cannich.

The show of grain and roots was excellent, consisting of samples of oats, barley, ryegrass, potatoes, turnips, and parsnips. The specimens of oats were numerous, pure, and heavy : and the first prize went strict communion with the Presbyterian Kirk of to Mr. Cameron, Upperton, Buntait, who was first at Scotland in Scotland, still we Catholics are logal, the recent Glen-Urquhart show. In other varieties heart and soul. Besides that, if the Prince of Walks the recent Glen-Urguhart show. In other varieties the entries were less numerous, but all deserving of commendation.

During the day Mr. Macdonald liberally supplied refreshmients to ploughmen, and kept open house to visitors, Mr. Ballingall, of the Cannich Hotel, also sent supplies to the field. The arrangements-carried out by the committee, and Mr. Fraser, Mauld, secretary-gave full satisfaction. The judges were -Messrs Gordon, Bridgend, Beauly ; Reid, Bruiach and Fraser, Drumnadrochit, who awarded the prize as follows :---

High-Cutting Ploughs-1st Prize and Highland Society's Medal, Lewis Beaton, Guisachan; 2, James Macdonald, do; 3, Donald Macdonald, Erchless; 4, Duncan Forbes, do.; 5, George Macdonald, Comar; , Charles Fraser, Balmore; 7, Donald Cameron, Guisschan.

Common Ploughs-1. Duncan Chisholm, Invercannich; 2, John Chisholm, Rhinvraid; 3, John Chisholm, grieve, with Captain Chisholm, Glassburn; 4, Frank Mackenzie, Mid-Crochail; commended, John to be a Catholic; but no! He must be a Protestan Chisholm, Eskadale

Grooming-1, Donald Cameron, Guisachan; J. Chisholm, Eskadale; 3, Robert Hendrie; Guisa-chan; 4, Duncan Forbes, Erchless; 5, William Maodonald, Easter Crochail; 6, Jas. Bain, Gnisachan.

Harness-1, Donald Cameron, Guisachan; 2. Robt. Hendrie, go.; 3, James Bain, do.; 4, John Fraser, Manid; 5, Duncan Cameron, Kerrow; 5, John Chisholm. Glassburn.

Soccial Prizes-For Best Kept Harness, given by bimon Macdonald, mail-driver-Donald Cameron, Guisachan. Rest grooming, given by Wm. Fraser driver of the "Defiance" coach-Donald Cameron ditto. Neatest ends, given by J. Chisholm, iron-monger Inverness-James Bain, Guisachan. Ploughman with largest family, given by Mr. Ellis, builder Inverness-Donald Macdonald, Erchless. Straightest ploughing, given by Mr. Macrae, eenior, Tomich -Lewis Beaton, Guisachan. Best ploughed rig, a timepiece, given by Mr. Hellenzon, jeweller-Lewis Beaton, do. Best kept harness, given by Mr. Ross, saddler, Benuly-D. Cameron, Guisachan., Young est ploughman, given by Mrs. Spalding, Knockfin-Robert Hendrie, Guisachan. Farthest comer, given by Jas. Williamson, Knockfin.-John Chisholm, Eskadale. Whip for grooming, given by Mr. Macdonald, saddler, Beauly-Donald Cameron, them, and don't lose sight of them." Grouchy says Guisachan. First off the ground, given by Mr. tholic. We know that Mr. Gladstone is up to this was twelve c'clock. He did not set his troops Macdonaki, merchant, Tomich W. Macmillan, thing or two in revolutionising little kingdom - . Land little , and shifted in sound in the 3