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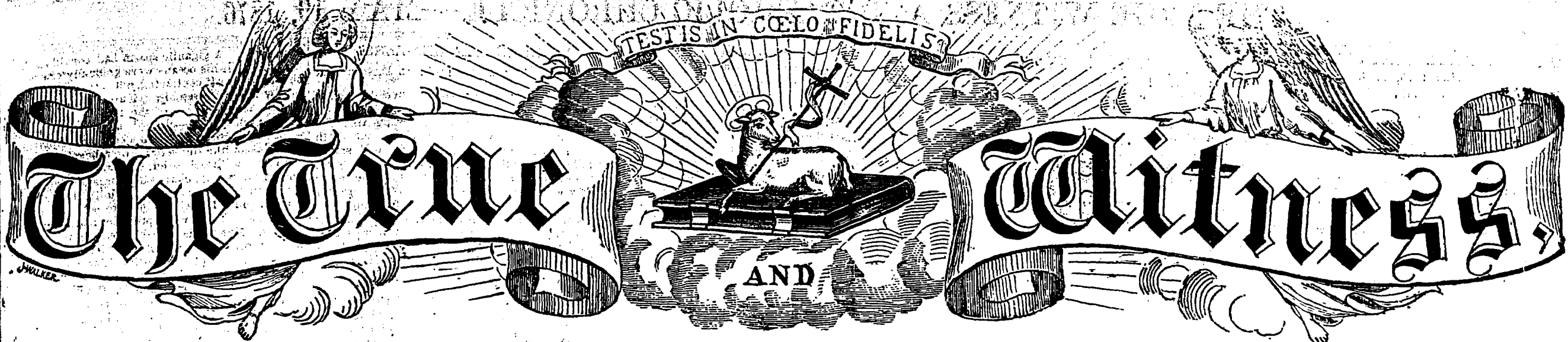
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1876.

NO. 40.

AGENTS for the DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as 'New York Tablet', 'Freeman's Journal', and 'Catholic Review' with their respective prices.

JUST RECEIVED, A fine LITHOGRAPH of BISMARCK—'SATAN AND THE CHURCH'—size 19x24 inches, Price, 25 cts.

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE REVEREND J. J. MURPHY, who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875.

FAME BY J. F. The orator spoke, and the crowd was hush'd, Men held their breath as the quick words rush'd;

When the commission was gone through, the sergeant-at-arms cried, with a loud voice, 'God save the king!'

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE. A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

When Lady Nithsdale arrived at her lodgings, she there found Mrs. Morgan, who, from the moment she first through Amy Evans's means, became acquainted with her, had proved herself a kind friend, and a strenuous an efficient agent.

well and strong. You do not know how strong I am! 'Would not your ladyship be better near the fire?' inquired Mrs. Mills, rising from her chair; 'the evening is chilly.'

'My dear Amy! No; I am too well assured of her affection not to be always the better if she is near.' Lady Nithsdale's eyes were for a moment suffused; for it often happens that a slight emotion draws tears which are frozen in their cells by stronger and deeper ones.

'I thought of that,' replied the considerate Mrs. Morgan; 'and the seats provided are near the door—a back entrance through which you may easily withdraw whenever you see fit. But still I doubt whether I am a true friend in assisting you in this business. I fear it is rather yielding weakness than true kindness, as my poor father used to say. The scene will be too much for you.'

The color had returned into her pale cheeks, her eyes gleamed with a holy brilliancy, her brow assumed an air of lofty resolution, and all present felt assured that, however strong might be her feelings of tenderness, she possessed the courage which could subdue them to her will.

When the commission was gone through, the sergeant-at-arms cried, with a loud voice, 'God save the king!'

These words excited an undefinable sensation in the bosom of Lady Nithsdale. She felt, in good sooth, that he in whom resided the power to call together and to control the imposing assemblage before her, was monarch of the realm. She felt that he for whose sake they were placed in their present desperate situation, had proved himself little worthy of their devotion; yet the words grated harshly on her ear—her heart still refused to acknowledge them.

respectfully, nay, almost reverently, placed her in the carriage, they turned hastily away to conceal the emotion which overpowered them.

CHAPTER XX. Certainly virtue is like precious odours—most fragrant when they are incensed, or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

The lord high steward then ordered the articles of impeachment to be read; after which, he asked them severally what they had to say for themselves, saying judgment should not pass upon them according to law.

The lord high steward, who did not hear distinctly, inquired whether the Earl of Nithsdale had pleaded any thing in arrest of judgment; to which the earl replied, in a clear sonorous voice, whose mellow tones seemed to thrill through the whole assembly. 'No, my lord, I have not!'

The color had returned into her pale cheeks, her eyes gleamed with a holy brilliancy, her brow assumed an air of lofty resolution, and all present felt assured that, however strong might be her feelings of tenderness, she possessed the courage which could subdue them to her will.

These words excited an undefinable sensation in the bosom of Lady Nithsdale. She felt, in good sooth, that he in whom resided the power to call together and to control the imposing assemblage before her, was monarch of the realm. She felt that he for whose sake they were placed in their present desperate situation, had proved himself little worthy of their devotion; yet the words grated harshly on her ear—her heart still refused to acknowledge them.

duct to his lodging in the Tower, he heard the striking of the chapel clock. 'It is now more than an hour,' he thought, 'since the court broke up—By this time, the news has reached her. By this time, dear wife knows my sentence, and those hopes which she was resolved to cherish, and which she never would allow me gradually to undermine, have been destroyed at one rude blow. Would I could know how it fares with her, how she supports the shock! To-morrow I shall see her; and strange it is, but I dread to see her—I dread the sight of her despair. Oh! were it not better to pass unloved into the grave, than to feel that one's fate inflicts such exquisite anguish on her, to spare whom a pang such as she now suffers, one would willingly endure any lengthened torture. Yet could I wish to lose one particle of that affection which alone suffices to make life so precious? It may be cruel,—it may be selfish;—but no! I cannot wish her love to be less! After all, we part but for a time! I do not doubt that we shall meet, where the weary are at rest. And, now that all hope is over, my Winifred will assist me to prepare my soul for the great change; and she will bear to speak placidly and composedly of those happy regions where the fear of parting will never embitter the enjoyment of each other's presence! I shall be able calmly and cheerfully to fulfil my destiny, if I can so her resigned!'

But when the morrow came, and Lady Nithsdale was admitted, he found her far, indeed, from placidly acquiescing in the fate which he esteemed unavoidable; but neither was she bewildered with despair, or dissolved in tears; she was altogether different from any thing he had anticipated. Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes were brilliant, her manner resolved. He was surprised; but he rejoiced that his own fortitude was not put to the trial he had dreaded.

'My Winifred will assist her husband to bear himself as becomes a man and a good Catholic. I see she will avoid unnerving me by her grief; and among my many causes of gratitude to her, I may still add this, that she will smooth my passage to a better world. Thanks, my own love, thanks!'

'Oh, Winifred! I could almost chide my best beloved for having wantonly, without any adequate motive, exposed her feelings to so needless a trial.'

'But, my sweet Winifred, to die is the doom of created beings. Many have lived before; and of all who have ever loved, one must survive. It is a sad, it is a painful truth; but it is a most plain and undeniable one. Then why should not this be borne as patiently as the same bereavement by any other means? A long illness would, reconcile you to an event; and yet would you wish me to endure lengthened bodily ills? Should you not rather rejoice that I shall thus be spared all the protracted sufferings of sickness, and that, comparatively speaking, I shall thus be exempted from the pains of death; that I shall pass from earth with all my intellects unimpaired, in the full enjoyment of my faculties? Could there be any satisfaction in marking the decaying mind, the enfeebled spirit, the soul waxing weak, as the body sinks under the effects of some wasting malady? Yet how often has the most devoted affection watched all these humiliating and painful harbingers of death, till the mourner has been brought to look upon the bereavement almost in the light of a blessing? But is there any consolation in this? Would one not rather choose that the memory of the departed should be undimmed, unpolled by the recollection of mortal decay?'

'Your words are beautiful! I love to hear your voice; it thrills like music through my heart! The thoughts are noble, lofty, pure and holy; but they persuade me not. As I gaze on you, as I listen to you, I only feel that life without you is not life; it is a blank—a dark and dreary chasm, into which I dare not look; that I must, must save you; and that if you love me, you will give heed to me, and that you will agree to what I shall propose.'

THE EXECUTION OF FATHER SHEEHY.

MARCH 15, 1766. Wild is the morn, the rain and hail in drenching torrents fall. O'er fair Clonmel the lowering sky hangs like a funeral pall. Hushed is the cheerful, ringing laugh, a cloud rests on each brow. The shop, the square, the busy mart are all deserted now. Business no more absorbs their thoughts, nor hope of golden gains. Each voice is stilled, and through the town's death-like silence reigns. Hope having quite forsook each breast, despair usurps her place, and casts its baleful shadows o'er each frank Millenian face.

Here at an open doorway a mournful form is seen, With sorrow on each feature stamped, and sad, dejected mien; And there adown the muddy street slow moves a joyless crowd, Their eyes are dimmed with bitter tears, their heads are lowly bowed, And as they wend their weary way through the deserted town, 'Tis plain to see each sturdy form with grief is weighted down; While sorrow fills each manly breast they move in silence by, Nor do they heed the howling storm or mark the frowning sky.

Oh! say what deed of crime and wrong has silenced laugh and jest— What new-born grief has quenched the fires that light each Celtic breast? For sure those hardy sons of toil, inured to want and woe, Some dire misfortune has befall'n to shake their courage so. No need to tell—the surging crowd in silence holds its way. To where the fortress prison rears its form all cold and gray, And halting near the ponderous gate, half hidden by the haze, Each fixes on its massive front a melancholy gaze; For well they know within its walls, so cheerless and so grim, Thrust in a narrow loathsome cell, with fetters on each limb, Close guarded by a vengeful crowd of pampered Orange spies, The stainless patriot and priest, the gallant Sheehy, lies—

Condemned by hiring judges, in the flush of youth and bloom, To meet upon the gallows high a felon's awful doom— To yield his sinless spirit forth beneath the headman's hand— His only crime that next to God he loved his native land. While files of scarlet soldiers gird the prison round about, The sheriffs on the fatal plank have led the prisoner out; And as beneath the drop he stands, his head all meekly bowed, A cry of anguish, heartfelt, deep, bursts from the gazing crowd; As fervently they bare their heads, and breathe the earnest prayer, The fatal bolt is backward drawn—his body swings in air.

No more his faithful flock shall feel that ministering hand, Skilled for all time is that pure heart—the bravest in the land. His stainless soul to Heaven has fled, nor longer feels their chains, But filled with fiendish malice still, they mangle his remains; And, as though more were wanting still their rage to satiate, They place his severed bleeding head above the prison gate. Since then the passing years have failed to bridge the gulf of hate; Clonmel still holds his memory dear, still mourns his bitter fate; Still will her children execrate, until the latest day, The names of Maude and Hewitson, and perjured Moll Dunlay.

His stainless soul to Heaven has fled, nor longer feels their chains, But filled with fiendish malice still, they mangle his remains; And, as though more were wanting still their rage to satiate, They place his severed bleeding head above the prison gate. Since then the passing years have failed to bridge the gulf of hate; Clonmel still holds his memory dear, still mourns his bitter fate; Still will her children execrate, until the latest day, The names of Maude and Hewitson, and perjured Moll Dunlay.

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SPOILATION OF THE CHURCH. CONFISCATION NOT REFORMATION.

FACTS FROM YORKSHIRE. Alluding to an answer to a correspondent, which appeared in our last issue, our literary representative in Leeds writes as follows:—

Though few will dispute the accuracy of your statement in the notices to correspondents in last week's issue, that no one without "writing himself down an ass," would dispute the plunder of Catholic church property which took place at the time of the so-called Reformation in this country, yet it is to be feared there are too many who are scarcely cognizant of the extent to which that confiscation (plunder is a better word) was carried out. The following list taken from one county (Yorkshire) will perhaps astonish not merely many Protestant readers, but in some instances also no doubt many of the orthodox readers of the Catholic Times. The names of the places given have been copied literally as they appear in the Statute Book, which will account for some of them not being spelt absolutely as they are now-a-days. They are all, however, easily recognisable, particularly to our Yorkshire readers.

At North Allerton, St. James's hospital founded for poor brethren in the reign of Henry the Second, by Hugh Parnell, Bishop of Durham. At the same place a Carmelite friary, erected in 1354, by the then Bishop of Durham (Thomas Hatfield), and the Maison de Dieu, built and endowed by Richard Moore, Draper. At Nun Appleton, a Cistercian nunnery; at Arden, a Benedictine nunnery; at Nether Aulcoster, a college; at Bagley, an hospital; at Base Dale Hoton, a Cistercian nunnery; at Bawtree, an hospital, built by Robert Moreton, Esq., for the poor (1316), at Begare, a priory; at Beverly, a college built by John, Archbishop of York, in the year 700; also at the same place a house of Hospitaliers, St. Giles's hospital, a Dominican friary, and a Franciscan friary; at Bolton, an Austin priory; at Monk Bretton (near Barnsley), a Cistercian priory, founded by Adam Fitzswain, in the reign of Henry II.; at Brunning, a Benedictine nunnery; at Burlington, an Austin priory; at Byland, a Cistercian abbey; at Corham, a Premonstratensian abbey; at Doncaster, a Franciscan friary; at Eglestone, a Premonstratensian abbey; at Elreton, a Cistercian nunnery; at Eshholt, a Cistercian nunnery; at North Ferry, an Austin priory; at Fountains (near Ripon) a Cistercian abbey (now the property of one of the most distinguished lay members of the Catholic Church, viz., the Marquis of Ripon); at Gisleburne, an Austin priory; at Gosmont, a priory; at Haltemprece, an Austin priory; at Handale, a Benedictine nunnery; at Hanehope, a Cistercian nunnery; at Hedon, an hospital; at Helag Park, an Austin priory; at Hemingburgh, a college; at Howdon, a college; at Temple Hurst, an hospital; at Joreval, a Cistercian abbey; at Keldal, a Cistercian nunnery; at Nun Kelynge, a Benedictine nunnery; at Killingwold grove, an hospital; at Kingston (upon Hull), a Cistercian priory, built by Michael de la Pole

(Earl of Suffolk), three hospitals (Grigg's, Marner's and Pole's), and a Carmelite and a Dominican friary; at Kirkstrees, a Cistercian nunnery; at Kirkstall (near Leeds), a Cistercian abbey, built by Henry de Laoy, (1147), at Knareborough, a Trinitarian friary; at Lasningby, a college; at Old Malton, a Gilbertine priory; at Little Marcle, a Benedictine nunnery; at Marton-on-Austin's priory; a Benedictine nunnery; at Melas, a Cistercian nunnery; at Middleham, a college; at Middlesburgh, a Benedictine cell; founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Robert de Bruce; at Molesey, a Benedictine nunnery; at Nun Monkton, a Benedictine nunnery; at Mount-grace, a Cistercian priory; at Mount-St-John, a house of Hospitaliers; at Newburgh, an Austin priory; at Newland, a house of Hospitaliers; at Newton, an hospital; at Nostell, an Austin priory; built by Robert de Laoy in the reign of Henry the Second; at Ovaton, a Gilbertine priory; at Pontefract, a Cistercian priory; St. Clement's college, Knolles college and almshouse, St. Nicholas hospital, and both a Franciscan and a Dominican friary; at Rerescote, an hospital; at Ribstane, an hospital; at Richmond, a Franciscan friary, a Premonstratensian abbey, a Benedictine cell, and St. Nicholas's hospital; at Ripon, a college, built and endowed by Archbishop Alfred, in the reign of William the Conqueror, St. John's, and also Magdalen hospital; at River, a Cistercian abbey; at Rock, a Cistercian abbey; at Rosedale, a Benedictine nunnery; at Sallay, a Cistercian nunnery; at Sinninghwaite, a Cistercian nunnery; at Soath, a Benedictine cell; at Spotburg, an hospital; at Sutton, both an hospital and college; at Swinhey, a Cistercian nunnery; at Thicket, a Benedictine nunnery; at Tickhill (near Sheffield), a college founded by Eleanor, Queen of Henry the Second; at Tockwith, an Austin cell; at Warton, an Austin priory; at Walton (near Wakefield) a Gilbertine priory; at Welle, an hospital; at Whitley, a Benedictine abbey; at Widkirk, an Austin cell; at Wilburfosse, a Benedictine nunnery; at Wykham, a Cistercian abbey at Yarum, an hospital; at York, a Cathedral, built in the year 1137, originally founded 627 by King Edwin on his conversion to Christianity, St. Mary's Benedictine abbey, St. Clement's Benedictine convent, St. Andrew's Gilbertine priory, or Christ Church, All Saints, a Benedictine cell, Bedden, or Vicaire's College, St. Sepulchre's College, St. William's College, Bout-ham hospital, Bout-ham hospital minor, Fossigate hospital, St. Nicholas's hospital, St. Peter's or Leonard's hospital, St. Thomas's hospital, an Austin friary, founded by Lord Scroop in the year 1278, a Franciscan friary founded by King Henry the Second, and a Carmelite friary founded, in the year 1225, conjointly by Lords Vesey and Percy.

The above list does not include the property of noblemen and other landed proprietors who had their estates confiscated for adhering to the faith of their forefathers.—Catholic Times.

EXTREME NATIONALISTS.

In our last number we gave expression to our belief that amongst the men who choose to be called "extreme" or "advanced" Nationalists there are many who would scorn to have any participation in scenes such as that got up by some members of their party on the occasion of the Home Rule demonstration in Limerick. We are happy to be able to point to evidence strongly confirmatory of our remarks. Amongst the extreme Nationalists of Limerick and the neighbouring counties it appears there are many who were invited to take part in that disturbance, and who firmly and indignantly refused to have anything to do with it. Some of these men, previous to the commission of the outrage, took pains to dissociate themselves from what was about to be done. They had reasoned and remonstrated with their more hot-headed compatriots but, finding they would not be dissuaded from their purpose, they took steps to save their own honour, and to prevent the repute of their party from being soiled by the contemplated atrocity. They met in council in the city of Limerick on the morning of the procession, and passed the following highly creditable resolution:—

"That having been induced to come to Limerick on to-day under misrepresentations to the effect that the honour of Irish nationality was compromised in the demonstration, and having in their committee rooms conferred with the parties who intended to offer opposition to the speaking at the O'Connell statue, and having found that they had no reasonable grounds for their opposition to the meeting, we hereby declare we believe the honour of Irish Nationalists in no wise compromised in the support of the demonstration, and in the most emphatic terms we repudiate the conduct of those parties who would lower the flag of nationality by disturbing the meeting and bringing disgrace on the city of Limerick."

They did still more than this. They drew up an address expressive of their feelings, and hastened to the railway platform to present it to Mr. Butt immediately on his arrival in the city. In this remarkable document, after having complimented Mr. Butt on his endeavours to obtain some instalments of Ireland's rights from the British Parliament, they proceeded to say:—

"We would not have troubled you with this address but it has come to our knowledge that a small section, we know not from what cause, have put themselves forward as the Nationalists of Limerick, and have issued a placard signifying their intention of preventing you, by every means in their power, addressing your constituents, who have declared their intention of paying you a well deserved compliment upon the questions which have so much agitated the country for the past few months. We have no hesitation in declaring to you, sir, that we do not altogether agree in the following up a parliamentary agitation, as past experience has taught us to expect but very little concession from the English government. Yet we cannot, as Nationalists, debar our fellow-citizens from seeking, if they wish it, to obtain concession in a constitutional manner. And why? Because, while we would not be true or faithful to our country if we attempted by fraud or force to stifle the honest opinions of our fellow-citizens. We feel we would not be doing justice to the nationality of Ireland if with one hand we demanded freedom and with the other attempted to crush the national aspirations of our fellow-countrymen. We seek for complete freedom, and in doing so we have no inclination to pander to the arrogance of an individual. We cannot allow freedom of opinion to be trampled on. What we ask for ourselves we cannot deny to them, and we pledge our faith to you on this day that whoever interferes with the free expression of your sentiments will have our unanimous and determined opposition."

The extreme Nationalists of Ireland have every right to be grateful to all concerned in preparing and voting the foregoing address and resolution. Those documents will be regarded by the public as going very far towards proving that although there may be amongst the extreme Nationalists men who entertain very wild and mischievous notions, yet the majority of the party are a more reasonable class of persons, whose minds are better informed, and who have truer ideas of public rights and national liberty. It is plain that in the pretensions set up by the party of disorder at Limerick are contained the very principles of intolerance, of tyranny, and of anarchy. If one set of men may come forth armed with sticks and stones or other weapons to suppress a public demonstration which has not their approval, why may not twenty, fifty, or a hundred little factions deny to other parties the right of a public meeting, and proceed to attack them if they attempt to exercise it? And why may not the British Government take up the game,

and bring out their soldiers and police to disperse at the point of the bayonet any assemblages that are distasteful to them? Everyone understands that there could be no peace or order under such conditions, and consequently no worse thing could happen any party, religious or political, in Ireland, than to have it believed of them that they would seek to suppress by forcible means the free expression of the opinions of other men. Therefore we say it is a good thing for the extreme Nationalists of Ireland that the intolerable pretensions, set up and the disgraceful line of conduct adopted by a few members of their party in Limerick, have been in the name of the whole party emphatically repudiated and condemned. In fact the refusal of the majority of the extreme Nationalists of Limerick to ally themselves with the disturbers, and the adoption by them of the address and resolution above referred to, turn an incident which otherwise would have been calamitous for the whole party into an occasion of positive benefit to them. The good impression created by those documents will last long and be sensibly felt in many ways, directly and indirectly, if it be not marred by injudicious language on the platform or in the press. If, in the name of the extreme Nationalists, political rowdism be defended, and the principle of judgment be written up, and the glory of a street shindy expatiated upon as if it were a brilliant feat of arms, then Ireland will get some shame from such disgusting nonsense, but the greater weight of it will fall on the party in whose interest, professedly, such pestilential stuff is put before the world.—Dublin Nation.

PATRIOTS AND PATRIOTS.

Dr. Johnson in one of those savage moods, intended to exhibit his Toryism, not his scholarship defines patriotism, as "the last refuge of the scoundrel," and there can be no doubt that there have been in every age and country "patriots" to whose patriotism the gruff doctor's sarcasm would fitly apply. In Ireland we have been particularly cursed in that way. The Corydons, the Nagles, the Goulses were all furious patriots before becoming informers, but they were scoundrels before either. But commoner than these is the scoundrel of the genteel sort, who took refuge in patriotism and nationality, and found it too, a profitable speculation. We might very easily point to numerous examples of more exalted personages, whose patriotism (of the most fervid kind whilst it lasted) came down at once to zero upon accession to the bench or some other lucrative and "respectable" position in the pay of the "Saxon and the stranger," under the "tyrannical and intolerant" Tories, or "the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," as they had been used to designate their masters. But those latter, though perhaps the vilest are by no means the most mischievous varieties of the class we are dealing with. There is another kind of patriot, who though national and sincerely attached to his country in a kind of way, and willing to serve it after a fashion, is, and always has been nevertheless his country's greatest enemy—worse than her open foes, worse even than the secret informer. This patriot, though professing unbounded love for his country, and a willingness to sacrifice everything for it, will not in reality sacrifice for it his pettiest vanity or his smallest crochets. He does not believe in, and will not (if he can) tolerate any patriotism in another which does not recognise the paramount importance of his peculiar notions, and entirely square with his particular formula. He never pauses to consider how far the rest of his countrymen agree or disagree with it, or what are the wishes of the majority of them. It may be a question of numbers, organisation, or resources. He never compares, and does not know the comparative strength in those respects of those who share his views and those who are opposed to them. He is utterly averse to considering, and mostly incapable of estimating the adequacy of the means on his side, or the magnitude of the difficulties which lie in his way. He is the "missioned" saviour or liberator of his nation according to his own idea, and if it is not to be saved or liberated upon his plan, and in the strictest conformity with his notions, he would rather a thousand times that it be not saved or liberated at all, and would fight against his compatriots who presumed to be patriotic upon any other plan than his, with a bravery which he never dared to exhibit before the common enemy, and if he cannot rule the counsels of his friends he will do his best to ruin them. His patriotism is mostly of the bragging kind, and breathes blood, and fire, and thunder. He is always putting himself in evidence, as the French say, and never misses an opportunity of making a speech or a disturbance in order to show his importance—he is leading or intriguing. The patriots of this class have been the curse of patriotic and national movements in every country and at all times. We need not go to ancient history for examples of this type. They abound in more recent times, in fact up to our own day. In the great war of American independence they gave Washington more trouble than the whole British army. Two of the class were then particularly conspicuous—Arnold, whom jealousy and pique induced to betray the very troops which he had more than once led to victory, and the blustering brute, Burr, whose desire for leadership, murderously deprived the young Republic of her greatest statesman, Alexander Hamilton. The late French war also furnishes abundant examples of this sort of patriot. But we need not go abroad for illustrations. We have had plenty of them upon our own soil. They have cropped up at every crisis of our history, and have been the principal cause of that disunion by which the noblest efforts of our country have been marred and thwarted. The various leaders fighting for precedence before the walls of Kinsale, and thus letting slip the enemy who was in their grasp, the feud between Sarfield and Tyrconnel, the denunciation of Owen Roe by the parliament of Kilkenny are only a few of the instances which will at once recur to the mind of all familiar with the sad lessons of Irish history. We need not refer to recent cases, but every now and then we are reminded by the action of some of our patriotic friends that this kind of patriotism is capable of doing mischief yet. But we turn from it to a brighter prospect. There is another type of patriot and well for the world there is. He is the man who loves his country more than he does his own interests, his own vanity, or his own ambition. To such the world is indebted for whatever is greatest in it—whatever encourages virtue brightens history and redeems humanity. He is ready to watch and wait as he would be to do and dare; either commanding or in the ranks; acting or enduring, in whatever capacity she may call upon him he is willing to serve his country. He is jealous of her honour, careful of her fame, and watchful over her interests. He is proud of her as a son of his mother, and regards all her children as his brethren in a common nationality. If our history saddens us with examples of the vain egotistic self-seeking patriot and sham nationalist it furnishes the antidote by giving us the noblest examples of this, the patriot in the highest and purest sense, and whenever we feel dispirited at the antics of the former we have only to turn to the latter, and from the names of a Tone, an Emmet, or a Fitzgerald, of a Grattan or a Curran we can derive comfort, and renewed hope that their country will become all they strove for yet.—United Irishman.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

John Kane, Esq., J.P. of the Castle, Mohill, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnellan Blake Forster, Esq., of Ballykeale, Kilkenny, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Clare.

Colonel Sir Francis E. Monaghan, Bart. of Dun-drum, Bushmills, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Antrim.

A piece of land about two miles from Thurles, containing seventeen acres (Irish) and subject to the yearly rent of £17 10s., was sold recently by Mr. John O'Mara, auctioneer, to Mr. C. Molony of Thurles, for £30 and five per cent. commission. The land is good and sound, but not rich pasture land.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce declined, on the 18th ult., to comply with the request of the promoters of the Transatlantic Packet Station project to form a Court of Arbitration to decide on the best port on the west coast of Ireland, on the ground that there was no guarantee that the decision of the Court would be accepted by the parties interested.

At a meeting held on the 19th ult., in Dublin, by the Committee for promoting Science and Art in Ireland, a resolution was adopted declaring that the institution which the Government proposed to establish in that city should, as a condition indispensable to success, be under the management of a Board of Irish gentlemen in direct communication with the Government.

The new butter season opened at the Cork Butter Exchange on the 17th ult. The receipts were not so large as on the opening day of the previous year, but there was considerable advance in the quotations. Firsts showed an advance of 15s. as compared with the prices of the opening day last year; and seconds an advance of 10s., the prices being—firsts 160s. per cwt., and seconds 132s. There were no quotations for thirds or other qualities, the committee considering it necessary for the protection of the seller to postpone the quotations until a higher price would be obtained.

Sister M. Elizabeth Boylan, a religious of the Loretto Institute, departed this life on the 4th of April, after a severe illness, at the Convent, Europa Maturo, Gibraltar, in the 53rd year of her age, and the 21st of her religious profession. A member of a most honored Catholic family in Dublin; she abandoned home and country about 23 years ago, and accompanied the late Bishop Hughes to Gibraltar for the purpose of consecrating herself there to the education and instruction of the little ones of Christ. Her life was one of unaffected piety and self-denial.

At Magherafelt Quarter Sessions, on the 21st ult., before Mr. Coffey, Q. C., Chairman of the county, a number of ejectment cases were brought by the Drapers' Company against tenants to recover possession of holdings. It appeared that the proceedings had been taken for the purpose of enforcing increased rents, the estate having been recently revalued. At the land sessions, on the same day, it was announced that an amicable arrangement had been come to, the tenants agreeing to pay the increased rent on receiving a lease of thirty-one years and their tenant right not being interfered with at the end of the lease.

On the 21st ult., Lord Thomas Grenville Godolphin Osborne, brother of the Duke of Leeds, and a recent convert to Catholicity, lectured in Cork, under the auspices of the Cork branch of the Catholic Union. There was a large and respectable attendance. Mr. D. Leahy, president of the Catholic Union in Cork, presided. The subject of the lecture was "The Catholic Persecution in Germany," and his lordship was listened to with attention. He mentioned some interesting particulars as to the laws in force in Germany, and dwelt upon their operation in the different Prussian dioceses. A warm vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. McCarthy, M. P., and seconded by Mr. Murray, terminated the proceedings.

The Kilkenny Diocesan Cathedral has been recently beautified by the erection of a Sanctuary railing, in polished Sicilian marble, the gift of the late Mrs. Fennessy, of Kilkenny. It is a beautiful specimen of Irish art work, and is divided into arches, and supported by 90 neatly turned pillars, resting on a richly moulded base, with kneeling steps. The top of the rail is covered by a rich capping, ornamented with neatly carved mouldings, which give it a beautiful appearance. The railing, nearly measures one hundred feet from side to side. The design, by G. C. Ashlin, Esq., Dublin, is in keeping with the rich Gothic style of the building. The entrance gates for the railing were manufactured by John Perry & Sons, of Cork.

A public meeting, convened by the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association was held at Trales on the 18th ult., for the purpose of considering the action of the local members during the present session of Parliament. The conduct of Mr. Herbert in reference to Mr. Butt's Land Bill, was severely criticised by the various speakers, and, on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, a resolution was adopted calling on the hon. gentleman to resign his seat in Parliament, and no longer misrepresent the county. Resolutions were also adopted, declaring the determination of the electors of Kerry to accept no man as their representative who is not prepared to advocate Tenant right and Home Rule, and expressing renewed confidence in Mr. Butt and the Home Rule Parliamentary party.

The Coleraine Land Sessions were held in the courthouse, Coleraine, on the 15th ult., before Charles James Coffey, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the county. There were three claims entered, but one of them was settled out of court. In the case of John Henry v. the Rev. Thomas Paul, Messrs. O'Rourke, Belfast, and Carson, Coleraine represented the claimant; and Mr. Letch, Coleraine, the respondent. Mr. O'Rourke stated the case for the claimant who claimed £400, under the Ulster Tenant Right custom, for disturbance in a farm of only five or six acres; held under the respondent at £5 10s. yearly, which had been previously purchased at sale by the claimant's father for £100. Evidence having been heard, the Chairman gave a decree for £350, with costs and witnesses' expenses. In the case of Dr. James Clarke, claimant and Butler McGivern, respondent, which was a claim for £250 under the Ulster custom, for disturbance in a field which the claimant held under respondent at, near Coleraine, a set-off was filed for the sum of £173 17s., and the Chairman gave a decree for £109.

At Drogheda, and one in Dublin. Taking all the ports, only 74 head of cattle, 54 sheep, and 147 pigs were seized during the year for foot-and-mouth disease, while the numbers exported were 595,530 head of cattle, 912,087 sheep, and 463,618 pigs. The returns establish conclusively that the bad name attempted to be given to Irish cattle in Great Britain is totally undeserved, and that as a matter of fact the country is remarkably free of cattle disease.

In the bills introduced by the Chief Secretary for the amendment of the Irish Jury Laws, he proposes that in future, jurors shall be selected from amongst the classes possessing freehold property yielding a clear income of £10 a year, leasehold yielding £20, or who are rated for the relief of the poor, upon a scale varying in different counties. In Cork county and in Limerick the rating qualification is £50 in respect of lands, and £12 in respect of houses. In Clare and Kerry the figures are £50 to £10, and in Cavan, Leitrim and Mayo, £30 and £8. In the cities of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick the rating is fixed at £20, and in Kilkenny, Galway and Carrickfergus at £15. The sons of peers and officers of the army and navy, not on active service, and Justices of the peace, are to be jurors ex-officio. The alphabetical arrangement of the jurors' book is not to be interfered with, and juries in civil and criminal cases alike are in future to be chosen by ballot, but there are no longer to be separate panels for the cities. One book is to serve for both city and county in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny and Galway, and all and all the duties in connection therewith are to be transferred to the County High Sheriff. This arrangement has evidently been made with a view of reducing the High Sheriffs of the cities to the position of mere cyphers, now that the right of appointing them is about to be surrendered to the municipalities.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE AND NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—Lord John Russell has sent another £59 to the insurgents in Herzegovina to aid them in their struggle against the Turks, such is an item that has been going the rounds of the press, and no more eloquent testimony to the truth of the old saying, "A rebel at Cork, a patriot at Madrid," could possibly be tendered. It is ever thus with John Bull. That which, by him, would be considered rebellion in Ireland, becomes in other countries patriotism of the highest type. England is gushingly generous to any country which, when oppressed, rises to defy its oppressor. She is then lavish in her generosity in every way. But if, never home an oppressed nation rises to assert her right against her oppressor, England's generosity assumes the form of the dungeon. With Englishmen, freedom is a name to conjure by, over it they grow enthusiastic.

They praise it up with all their might, And praise the men who seek it too; Provided all the row and fight Are out in Poland. *Thiggin Th!* It was thus, we dare say, with Lord Johnny, or perhaps he was troubled with qualms of conscience. Perhaps he imagined that by aiding "rebels" in Herzegovina, it would atone for the thousands of "rebels" whom he murdered, by famine, near home, and for which many a solemn verdict of "wilful murder" is recorded against him in a higher judicial record than any on this earth. The fact is instructive, whichever way we look at it.—*United Irishman.*

The following sales were made in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on the 21st ult.—Estate of Alexander Monk, owner; the Munster Bank (Limited), petitioners.—The lands of Balleke, containing 28a. 3r. 5p., and part of the lands of Beavertown, containing 220a. 3r. 7p., situated in the barony of Nethercross, county Dublin; held under lease, dated July, 1853, for one life or 21 years, and yielding a net profit rent of £2 15s. Sold for £3,050 to Mr. J. Coleman, in trust. Estate of the Assignee of Thos. Holmes Armstrong, a bankrupt, owner; the City of Glasgow Bank, petitioners.—The dwelling-house, grounds, and premises known as St. German's, Dalkey, held in fee simple. Rent paid by last tenant, £90. Sold for £1,405 to Mr. H. Williams, Dalkey. In the estate of George Fitzmaurice and Eliza Fitzmaurice, owners; Alexander Parker and Henry Teschman, of the firm of Ferrier, Follock & Co., petitioners. Lot 1.—Part of the lands of Killeadegan, containing 1a. 2r. 14, situated in the barony of Decies without Drum, held under an accepted proposal from March 25th, 1853, for three lives or 200 years, producing a net profit rent of about £48 yearly. Sold to the petitioners for £700. Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Tournore, containing 10a. 3r. 39p.; held under fee farm grant, dated January 15th, 1853, situated in Decies without Drum, and producing a profit rent of over £76 per annum. Sold to petitioners for £1,700. Lot 3.—Part of the lands of Tournore, containing 10a. 1r. 10p.; held under fee farm grant, dated January 15th, 1853, and producing a profit rent of over £30 per annum. Sold to petitioners for £800. Lot 4.—Part of the lands of Tournore, containing 5a. 2r. 16p., and part of the lands of Duckspool, containing 12a. 0r. 19p.; held under fee farm grant of January 15th, 1853, producing a profit rent of over £50 per annum. Sold for £1,000 to petitioners. Lot 5.—Part of the lands of Duckspool, containing 7a. 2r. 35p., held under fee farm grant, dated January 15th, 1853, and producing a profit rent of over £45, per annum. Sold to Sir Nugent Humble, Dungarvan for £1,190.

DESTRUCTION OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES.—A correspondent of the *Ulster Examiner* writes:—"I regret to hear from Mr. W. F. Wakeman, hon. local secretary for Enniskillen to the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, and fellow of that society, that one of the most remarkable monuments of ante-Christian times remaining in the North-west of Ireland has lately suffered irreparable injury. Just above the village of Blacklion, on the borders of Fermanagh and Cavan, occur several groups of megalithic structures, which in any European country but our own would long since have been awarded the protection which monuments of their archaic class especially deserve. They are relics of people and tribes long since passed away, and, in their especially Cyclopean character, can only be compared to kindred remains found in the far East, the cradle of the Aryan race. Here we have the rock-hewn tomb, the so-called "Druidic rocking-stone," circles, carns, a cromlech (one of the finest in Europe), and four dolmens of truly gigantic proportions, one of them measuring forty-five feet in length, and covered by only five stones. Some time during the Summer or Autumn of last year—when could not be exactly ascertained—a celebration fire was lighted upon the chief table or covering of one of the remains of the last named class; and the result was the bursting of a stone, or rather rock, into two pieces, which are now falling inwardly, and threatening to bring the sides with them. The fire, which caused a disaster, and which every true antiquary must deplore, was in all probability kindled in memory of some pagan festival. It is a curious consideration that a work erected in the days of heathenism, after having stood intact through all the centuries which have elapsed since the mission of St. Patrick to Ireland; should at length succumb in the manner indicated. It has been said for some years past that it was the intention of government to undertake the conservation and protection of our national antiquities. Can anyone say that anything has yet been done to interfere with the 'custom' of road contractors of builders requiring material? If fear not, it would be a pity to see the monument destroyed, and the site left a mere heap of rubble."—*Ulster Examiner.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The strike of colliers in South Yorkshire still continues, negotiations for a settlement having broken off.

A fishing boat was lost in Moray Firth during the late storms, and nine men drowned. The deceased leave eight widows and thirty-eight children.

At Greenock Captain Menzies, of the barque *Cherwell*, has been fined £40 and costs for going to sea after the Board of Trade had ordered the detention of his vessel.

In the year ending the 31st of March, 1875, a sum of £2,550 16s. was paid, as appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued, on account of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Liverpool is the most densely populated city in Great Britain, having 99,1 inhabitants to an acre; Glasgow comes next, with 88.1; then follow Manchester with 82.1, Edinburgh with 50.5, Nottingham with 46.2, and London with 45.7.

Offended at the removal of the sculpture on Bristol Cathedral, the Restoration Committee have resolved to bring their task to an abrupt close. Nearly £50,000 has been spent on the work, but still the nave stands "an incomplete wreck."

According to a Parliamentary paper just published, there are in the Royal Navy, 33,361 persons of the Church of England—22,816 seamen and 9,545 Marines. Of Presbyterians, 1,612—1,159 seamen and 453 Marines; while of other Protestants, 3,070—2,675 being seamen and 1,295 Marines. There were 4,852 Catholics, of which 3,866 were seamen and 986 Marines.

THE VATICAN AND ENGLISH HISTORY.—"We are happy to hear," says the *Athenaeum*, "that every facility continues to be afforded at the Vatican to the Public Records Office, which, through the generous interposition of Cardinal Manning, obtained, some time ago, permission to examine the documents relating to English history preserved in the Papal Archives. The agent employed by the Records Office has forwarded to London copies of some most valuable documents."

OUR LADY OF ST. MARK'S, ALEXANDRIA, SCOTLAND.—On Sunday, 16th April, a meeting was held in the schoolroom of this church, to form a Young Men's Society in the congregation. It was convened by Father Vassal, the pastor, and resulted in the enrolling of a great many members. Mr. Meade was chosen president, Mr. J. MacNellis, vice-president, and treasurer, and Mr. P. Joyce, 62, Main street, secretary. Father Vassal has distinguished himself by his anxiety for the spiritual good of his flock. This is the second society he has established, and it promises well.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS, SCOTLAND.—At the election for the Greenock school board, Revs. M. Gordon and A. Taylor, the two Catholic candidates, were returned at the head of the poll. The local newspapers speak in the highest terms of the admirable organization of the Catholic body. The election of the school board for the Govan parish, which embraces the most important suburbs of Glasgow, will take place without a contest, the electors having agreed to return two Catholics, viz., Rev. W. Dixon, of Govan, and Rev. D. MacKintosh, of Kinning Park.

A SHORT CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—Bradford, in Yorkshire, has now a population of 174,000. When its fine old parish church, which was called "Chapel P' th' wood" was built by our Catholic forefathers, and dedicated under the invocation of St. Peter in Chains, Bradford was only a small hamlet. Its parish church was enlarged to its present splendid dimensions long before the so-called Reformation. We read in the history of the town that its inhabitants clung tenaciously to the old superstition; that is, they were good Catholics, and it was hard to persecute their faith out of them. The effort, however, ultimately succeeded, and, early in the present century, there was only one Catholic in the town, an immigrant from Tipperary. The trade of the town was developing, and seven Irishmen settled as wool-combers and walked to Leeds, ten miles, for Mass every Sunday. In the west, the nearest chapel was nearly 40 miles away. A few more Catholics found their way to Bradford, and the first Mass was offered in a public-house. The landlady was threatened by the magistrate with the loss of her licence if she allowed it again; and, after various attempts, the little flock hired an upper chamber, where they worshipped till their own chapel was built. Collections were inaugurated, Manchester and Oldham helping, and in 1824 Bishop Baines preached his remarkable sermon on "Faith, Hope, and Charity" at the opening of St. Mary's small and humble chapel. The Catholics increased rapidly; a small addition was made to the chapel; small schools were built, and a house provided for the priest. Under the administration of the now Rev. Canon Harrison, an offshoot was established; and St. Patrick's a beautiful Gothic church, which was opened in 1852, became an independent mission. Under the care of its present incumbent, the Rev. Canon Scruton, it has got new schools, a presbytery and convent, and a chapel of ease. The mother church, with its small schools, dilapidated and altogether inadequate to the wants of a congregation numbering about 12,000 poor, scattered over a wide district, was left overwhelmed with a debt of £4,000. Canon Motter was appointed rector of St. Mary's in Nov. 1865. It was impossible to devote energies to the liquidation of the existing debt, as the urgent wants of the people for both school and church accommodation made it imperative to face fresh liabilities. Ten years and a half have been spent in building operations, and as yet those wants are not supplied. Three new schools, comprising seven departments, have been erected in different centres of this large district. Two of these schools are used as chapels also, and at one of them two Masses are given on a Sunday; at another, three Masses and two Benedictions, with regular services throughout the week. At the old chapel, which is required and used as a school also, four Masses are said each Sunday. The building of a new church and presbytery has anxiously occupied the minds of priests and people for eight years. Land was bought for nearly £2,000; the presbytery has been commenced and the church itself is nearly complete. It is a plain, but a beautiful and striking church, constructed with the special intention of bringing the altar in sight of nearly all the people. The aisles are narrow, but the nave is 40 feet within the pillars, and 120 feet long. The chancel is 30 feet. A full architectural description will be furnished at another time when the building is quite complete and open for service. What a contrast between today and the beginning of the present century! Sixty years ago there were about twenty Catholics in the town—now there are more than twenty thousand. This wonderful advance is due, not to the natural increase of the population, nor to conversions from the different sects; but chiefly to the influx of that extraordinary people, who, in the providence of God, have been made such apostles of the Faith.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

UNITED STATES. THE CENTENNIAL.—THE OPENING CEREMONIES.—PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The day opened with threatening skies, but at 9 a. m. the weather became fine, and there is every indication of a beautiful day. The gates of the exhibition were promptly opened at 9 a. m.; and since that hour there has been, at the different entrances, a continuous jam of foreign Commissioners were seated with very little confusion, their entrance being effected through the main Exhibition building, which remained closed to the general public until noon. The ceremonies opened at precisely 10:15 a. m., the national airs of the nations being performed by a large orchestra. It is estimated that 50,000 people are on the grounds, and the populace is still pressing, at all of the various entrances. Every available spot in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, in front of the Memorial Hall, is occupied by the crowd. President Grant arrived promptly at 10:30, the time announced for the formal opening. The exercises began with prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer John G. Whittier's Centennial Hymn was sung. Then followed the presentation of the buildings to the United States Centennial Commission by John Walsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, in the following speech: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the United States Centennial Commission, in the presence of the Government of the United States, and of the several distinguished bodies by whom we are surrounded, and in behalf of the Centennial Board of Finance, I greet you in readiness at the appointed place. I have the honour to announce to you that, under your supervision, and in accordance with the plans fixed and established by you, we have erected buildings belonging to us, and have made all arrangements devolving on us necessary for the opening of the International Exhibition. We hereby now formally appropriate them for their intended occupation, and we hold ourselves ready to make all further arrangements that may be needed, carrying into full and complete effect all the requirements of the Acts of Congress relating to the exhibition for a like purpose. We also appropriate the buildings belonging to the State of Philadelphia and City of Philadelphia erected by us, at their bidding to wit: Memorial Hall, Machinery, and Horticultural Hall. These and other subscription offerings stand as evidence of their patriotic co-operation in the United States of America. Through Congress we are indebted for aid which crowned our success. In addition to those to which I have just referred, there are other beautiful and convenient edifices, which have been erected by representatives of foreign nations, by State authorities, and by individuals, which are also devoted to purposes of exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen, if in the past we have met with disappointments, difficulties, and trials, they have been overcome by the consciousness that no sacrifice can be too great which is made in honor of those who brought our nation into being. The assembling here to-day of so many foreign representatives visiting with us in the reverential tributes to our reward. We congratulate you on the occurrence of this day; many nations have gathered here in peaceful competition, and each may profit by association; this exhibition is but a school and the more thoroughly its lessons are learned the greater will be the gain, and when it shall have closed, and if in that study nations shall have learned to respect each other, then may be hoped that the veneration for Him who rules on high will become universal, and the angel's song once more be heard, 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to man.' The Cantata, by Sidney Lancre, of Georgia, was then sung, after which followed the formal presentation of the exhibition to the President of the United States, by Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, as follows:—"Mr. President: Five years ago the President of the United States declared it fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence should be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, and ordered that an exhibition of American and foreign arts and products, and manufactures, should be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. To put into effect several laws relating to the exhibition, the United States Centennial Commission was constituted, composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by their respective Governors, and appointed by the President. Congress also created our auxiliary and associate corporation, the Centennial Board of Finance, whose unexpectedly heavy burdens has been nobly borne. A remarkable and prolonged disturbance of the finances and industries of the country has greatly magnified the task, but we hope for favorable judgment on the degree of success attained. On July 4th, 1873, this ground was dedicated to its present uses; twenty-one months ago this Memorial Hall was begun, and all the other one hundred and eighty buildings within the enclosure have been erected within twelve months. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself are finished. The demands of the applicants exceeded the space, and strenuous and continuous efforts have been made to get every exhibit ready in time. By general consent the Exhibition is appropriately held in the City of Brotherly Love. Yonder, almost within your view, stands a venerated edifice, where in occurred the event this work is designed to commemorate—the hall in which the first Continental Congress assembled. Within the present limits of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of that era, where Washington and his associates received generous hospitality and able counsel. You have observed the surpassing beauty of the situation placed at our disposal; in harmony with all this fitness is the liberal support given the enterprise by the State, city and people individually. In the name of the United States, you extended respectful and cordial invitations to the Governments of other nations to be represented and participants in the exhibition; you knew the very acceptable terms in which they responded, from even the most distant regions; their commissioners are here, and you soon see what energy and brilliancy they have entered upon this friendly competition in the arts of peace. It has been the fervent hope of the Commission that during this festival year, people from all States and sections, of all creeds and churches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our liberties to study the evidences of our resources, to measure the progress of an hundred years, and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands. We pray the God of our forefathers that the new century shall surpass the old in the true glories of civilization, and, furthermore, that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations, there may result, not alone great benefits to inventions, manufactures, agriculture, trade and commerce, but also stronger international friendships and more lasting peace. Mr. President, under the laws of the Government and usage of similar occasions, in the name of the United States Centennial Commission, I present to your view the International Exhibition of 1876." President Grant acknowledged the honor in a characteristic speech, concluding as follows:—"Fellow citizens: I hope careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure brilliant success for this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors; to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition now open." It is officially estimated that 110,000 people entered the Centennial Exhibition grounds to-day.

CANADA.

Population of Fergus, 1,819; amount assessed, \$353,068.

Woodstock's population is 5,171, an increase of 111 in twelve months.

Attempts are being made to form a company to start another paper mill at Napanea.

The population of Dunnville has decreased since last year. It was then 1,945; now it is 1,938.

The Port Elgin Mechanic Institute has a library of about 1,000 books; but finds it impossible to sustain a reading-room.

Several families from Athol are making preparations to emigrate to the Manitoulin Islands, and if they report favourably others are expected to follow.

There is said to be no prospect of navigation opening at Haliburton before the 20th, the ice in Head Lake being still eighteen or twenty inches thick.

The Amherst Gazette reports that a case of matrimony was committed near Parrsboro' recently in which the bride was thirteen and the bridegroom sixty years of age.

At the Waubashene mills the men are working twelve hours a day this season, and at reduced wages. At the Sturgeon Bay mills the hours are the same as last year—11 hours.

General store business in Richmond, Que., has apparently not been very profitable for those engaged therein, as we notice that three prominent merchants of the place are selling out by auction.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The special census of Port Colborne, recently taken, showed a population of about 1,800, being an increase of about one hundred per cent, on the result of the last Dominion census.

Petrolia's population is 2,396, which is 50 more than last year. The assessed value of property on the other hand has decreased, being \$519,972 against \$547,545 last year.

Incandines has summarily disposed of the silver nuisance with which her people have been troubled for some time. Since the 1st inst. American silver coins are subject to a discount of twenty per cent.

The following are duties received at the Inland Revenue Office, on account of excise, for the quarter ending April 5th, 1876:—spirits, \$17,063.42; tobacco, \$13,457.30; malt, \$1,428.22; total, \$31,949.04.

The Fire and Water Committee of the Gravelly Town Council has recommended the purchase of a second-hand steam fire-engine, and the selling of the two hand-engines now owned by the town.

Fair progress is being made with the construction of the Sarnia Water Works building and the laying of pipes on the principal streets. The committee think the works will be in operation in July.

The Richmond Hill monthly cattle fair, for May, was held in the fair ground, on Wednesday 3rd. There was a fair stock of fat cattle. The milch cows offered were mostly in very poor condition. Bidding was not very brisk.

The Richmond Hill Herald says:—"The fall wheat in this section of the country is, notwithstanding the unfavourable winter we have had, looking excellent. The prospect of an abundant crop is much more favourable at present than last spring."

The population of St. Thomas is 5,537, an increase of 206 during the year. The total assessment is \$1,794,930. The increase of business as shown by the post office and custom house records has been much in advance of that of the population.

At an indignation meeting in Hull, a Committee of influential rate payers was appointed to take legal steps towards cancelling the new \$24,000 issue of debentures. It appears the Council negotiated the loan before first submitting the matter to the people.

A number of gypsies have recently been camped in the vicinity of Gananoque, and a local paper tells us are industriously engaged in peddling laces, telling fortunes, and other money-making devices, while the male members of the company are doing—nobody knows what.

The Harrison fair on May 5th was fairly attended, although the number of cattle brought in was smaller than at the previous fair, and the quality not so good. Two head, one of them not two year old, weighing 1,170 lbs., sold for \$108; two others for \$96; three head, \$100; a steer, \$47; cows at \$30, \$24, \$31, \$30.

The assessment just completed assesses the value of property in the town of Bradford as follows:—Real property, \$2,602,636; personal property, \$491,180; income, \$113,000; total value, \$3,213,410. The population of the town is now 9,444, being an increase of 219 over last year's census. The increase of assessment over 1875 is \$101,260.

The Kingston Whig regrets to learn that fall wheat, rye, and clover promise but poorly in the locality. Frost has done damage to such an extent that in some places it will be wisdom to plough in such small portion of the crop as survived its effects, whilst generally but not more than half a crop will be secured, the remainder being winter killed. Of course, it adds results vary according to soil and locality, but it may be set down as certain that the crops have been more damaged by the frosts this season than for a number of years previous.

While there are complaints of the fall wheat being winter-killed in some parts of this Province and in Eastern Ontario, the reports of the crop from Western and Central Ontario are almost invariably favourable. In Durham County the Port Hope Guide says:—"Fall wheat made but little growth and did not look so well as usual when the winter set in, but as the roots seem all right, it only needs a few warm showers to make it spring up with renewed vigour. The expectations are a fair average crop. In Waterloo County the prospects are excellent, as the wheat is in better condition than usual."

The Fenelon Falls Gazette has been endeavouring to ascertain what the fall wheat in that and the neighbouring townships looks like now the snow is gone, but it declares that the accounts received are so conflicting as to be utterly unrollable. Some say that it is entirely ruined, others that it is better than they expected; and the Gazette supposes that the state of each man's wheat crop depends in a great measure upon how it is situated, and whether or not it is protected by trees. One farmer says that it is yet too early to form a decided opinion, for though his own wheat looks bad enough, he has seen grain which had a worse appearance at this time of year give a very fair yield after all.

The following is the statement of revenue and expenditures of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the month-ended 31st March, 1876:—Revenue, Customs, \$1,124,255.98; Excise, \$239,705.04; Post Office, \$7,822.59; Public Works, including Railways, \$5,160.37; Stamp, \$13,400.57; Miscellaneous, \$19,325.87; Total, \$1,614,670.13; Revenue to February 29th, 1876; \$16,616,875.82. Total Consolidated Fund, \$17,231,546.96; Expenditure, \$1,859,595.11. Expenditure to February 29th, 1876; \$14,630,233.22. Total Consolidated Fund; \$16,489,828.33.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, May 19, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY, 1876. Friday, 19.—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. St. Prudentiana, Virgin. Saturday, 20.—St. Bernardine of Siena, Confessor. Sunday, 21.—FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. St. Paschal Baylon, Confessor. Monday, 22.—(Rogation.) St. Hermenegild, Martyr (April 13). Tuesday, 23.—(Rogation.) SS. Soter and Caius, Popes and Martyrs (April 22). Wednesday, 24.—(Rogation; Vigil of Ascension.) Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians. Thursday, 25.—ASCENSION OF OUR LORD. HOLYDAY OF OBLIGATION.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The story in the Voce della Verita, about two Anglican clergymen having boasted that they had "said Mass" in English in an Italian cathedral, has elicited a letter signed "Sacerdos Anglicanus" and addressed to the Italia. The writer believes that he and a friend of his are the persons alluded to, but he denies the statement and accounts for the rumor thus. In a conversation with a Catholic, in order to prove that Anglican Orders were recognized by some Catholics, he had declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that two Anglican clergymen, after having fully explained what they were had had opportunities of saying Mass after the "Anglican rite" offered them by "the officials of an Italian Cathedral," an offer which they declined. The story incredible as it stands, and though "Sacerdos Anglicanus," or his friend—if it was not himself—may sincerely believe that he thoroughly explained his real position, yet we take leave to doubt it. We know of many a place in Italy where the idea of an Anglican "priest" would be utterly novel and unheard of, that any one claiming that character would probably be set down as a real Catholic priest of some strange rite. We fear that there are plenty of Sacristans in Italy quite sufficiently ignorant of ecclesiastical or ritual geography to make such a mistake. As a further contribution to the controversy, a priest signing himself "Giovanni Higgins" writes to the Voce that a young man acquainted with English recently heard two Englishmen "saying Mass" in English in a Catholic church at Amalfi. The story is vague enough, and what value are we to attach to what people hear and see, when the Times correspondent in Paris has just informed us that on Good Friday afternoon in Notre Dame "there were several priests administering the Sacrament to the ever-coming communicants?" The Times and its correspondent ought to know that Communion is never given in the afternoon of any day, although they might perhaps be ignorant that Good Friday is just the one day in all the year on which it cannot be given at all. The people whom the correspondent saw were probably kissing a relic of the true Cross, and if his observation could be thus inaccurate, so might be that of the "young man" at Amalfi.

In order to settle disputes on the nationality question in Ottawa, the Free Press has published a statement showing the relative proportion of persons of various nationalities holding offices of trust and emolument in Ottawa to be: Irish, 89; English, 24; Scotch, 23; French Canadians, 16; Americans, 9. We are not told how many of the "Irish" are Orangemen.

Everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the three Empires in connection with the Turkish question. They are clearly animated by a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the English, French and Italian ambassadors. One result of the conference is that Turkey has been requested to grant the insurgents an extension of the armistice, for the purpose of executing the promised reforms and aiding further negotiations. The Powers also intend to reinforce the naval strength of Scutari, for the greater protection of Christians. Credit is given to Prince Gortschakoff for the able manner in which he handled the Eastern question.

The Queen has assumed her new title of Empress of India. The feeling in England against the innovation is intense, and the act is without doubt, the most unpopular one of the reign. It is to be hoped that the new Empress will release the Irish political prisoners, who have been confined in her dungeons for ten years. Such an act of clemency would have graced her new crown; but though the proclamation of the title has been read in England, there is no word yet of amnesty. Under Commonwealth, King or Empress, Ireland has little to hope for from England.

The Paris correspondent of the Times has received a communication from a person of unquestionable authority, who considers that the fanatical movement in Salonica is gaining in intensity. The correspondent believes the Salonica affair may be the effect of an agitation which has been carefully fomented in view of the eventual necessity of a holy war. He hopes the powers will take prompt measures to prevent the horrors which may ensue. The Times despatch from Berlin says Russia and Austria have placed their men-of-war in the Archipelago at the disposal of Germany in case there should be any further attempt to molest Germans in Turkey before the arrival of the German squadron. A Vienna despatch to the Daily News says Servia, Roumania and Montenegro have sent special envoys to Berlin.

On the 20th of April, a Spaniard named Segundo, a gardener, confessed to having murdered the ven-

erable Abbe-Blanche, the provost of the Catholic College at Prades, France; his object in perpetrating this crime being to obtain from the successor of the murdered man the sum of 5000l., which he says he had entrusted to Father Blanche, and the payment of his wages, which he also maintains have not been given to him since he entered the service of the college. He relates that he committed the crime in the following manner: On April 6, about seven o'clock in the morning, he led Father Blanche into the garden under the pretext of pointing out some necessary repairs, and on reaching the door of a cellar seized a gun which he had concealed three days before and fired at the old man. As Father Blanche fell his head struck against the corner of the wall, and he cried out, looking intently at his murderer, "Ah, Segundo! poor Segundo!" The victim was not dead, but the Spaniard took out his pocket-handkerchief, drew it round the neck of Father Blanche and drew it so tight that the unfortunate man was unable to cry out for assistance. He then dragged him down the steps of the cellar, and left him there, while he went to fetch a spade and pickaxe wherewith to dig the grave. The Provost, wounded and gagged, could neither defend himself nor call for help, and was obliged to look on in silence whilst the hole was being made. Tears ran down the poor man's eyes, he crossed his hands over his chest and muttered a hoarse prayer. When a sufficient depth had been reached, Segundo seized the body of the priest in his arms and cast him into the sandy hollow. Father Blanche fell into the pit head foremost and still living. He struggled hard to rise, and this gave the murderer considerable trouble, so that in order to effect his purpose he was obliged to hit his victim on the head with a spade. The blow was so violent that the iron made a wound cutting through the eye and opening the skull. Segundo then threw a quantity of earth over the feet and chest of the Provost, whose arm made one last desperate attempt to clear away the soil and raise the body; but the gardener kicked it down and shovelled about two feet of sand into the grave. He then stamped upon it, and after watching the spot for about a quarter of an hour, went back into the college kitchen, where he breakfasted heartily. The next day he turned the water of a sewer into a cellar in order to wash away the stains of blood. The ruffian was taken into the college on account of his being a Carlist refugee destitute of all means of earning his livelihood.

We may now suppose to be on the look out for the early appearance of the Keely motor. The bride is made, and now the giant is to be driven in a go-cart. The people who are interested in the mysterious Motor, say that all the trouble lay in discovering a material strong enough to hold the devil they have raised. They tried iron, steel, Austrian gun metal and phosphor-bronze—in fact everything that science said was strong—and all in vain. At last they found that solid wrought iron blocks, when forced together, can be bored out to form the necessary tubes and cylinders, and they have now a machine made in this way which has stood a hydrostatic pressure of 35,000 pounds to the square inch! If this be true we are on the eve of a mechanical revolution even greater than that which followed the completion of the steam engine. A force so tremendous as this is represented to be and generated from a small quantity of water, will entirely supersede steam. It will be absurd to use a river to turn a millwheel, when a giant cylinder and a gallon of water can do ten times the work. We shall have no more smoky factories—no more cinders from the locomotive—and we fear that the coal miners will have to go into the wrought-iron business. All this and much more will surely take place—when the Keely motor proves a success.

BISHOP BOURGET'S PASTORAL AND THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

The Bishop has issued a warning voice which must find an echo in our pages. Recent developments of the domestic management of one of our public institutions, have drawn forth the fearless and intrepid denunciation so characteristic of our venerable prelate.

Perhaps never during the long and arduous administration of the Diocese of Montreal, was there more need of his firmness, prudence, and zeal. Billows of trouble roll around him—troubles canonical, monastic and political. But like the skilful pilot who guides his craft through the lake of the thousand islands or glides through the rocks at the rapids of Lachine, our venerable chief bravely guides his portion of the church through the narrow of heretical injustice and opposition. Under the whitened locks of an octogenarian, under the weight of a mitre that has pressed unusually heavy during thirty-six years, we find a mind vigorous and intrepid for the defence and protection of Catholic interests. The reminiscences of the last few years, in reminding us of his unflinching and uncompromising denunciation of false and dangerous journalism, of distorted liberalism and of the civil usurpation of unalienable ecclesiastical rights, present to us a fair reflection of the career of the immortal Pius IX. In his defence of Catholic principles, in his withering disclaimers against the anti-Catholic policy of some of our statesmen and in his prompt apprehension and warning of danger we have in Mr. Bourget the reflex of those sainted prelates who guided the church in the troublesome days of the religious wars of centuries past.

The pastoral read in the churches last Sunday is of more than passing importance. Our readers are cognizant of the fact that recently some attempts have been made in a public institution of this city, to tamper with the religious convictions of the inmates. Notwithstanding the sworn statement of reliable clergymen and others, who bore testimony to undue influence in one particular case, the directors and governors of the institution, not only endorsed the spirit of proselytism, but framed a rule in which the Catholic priest is precluded from the free and unrestricted attendance of the patient, whilst in cases of emergency the medical superintendent may or may not send for a priest. Our good bishop warns the people of the danger of exposing themselves in their last illness to the mercies of such management.

It has long been a matter of surprise to us that a Catholic who has hospitals, directed by holy

sisters and attended by zealous chaplains, where every want is attended to, and where the spirit of religion bands over the departing soul, should in preference commit himself in his last illness to an institution, where Catholicity is merely tolerated, and where the presence of the priest may be refused at the whim of the medical superintendent.

Our Contemporaries in this city endeavor to cloak over the narrow-minded bigotry that has been unmasked by reminding us that most of the support of the hospital comes from Protestant sources. Irrespective of the charter of a free institution, will any amount of money purchase the privilege of tampering with the religious convictions of a dying man? They seem however to claim this right when they plead such a vindication of unwarranted interference.

His Lordship having alluded to the important injunctions given to the faithful relative to preparation for death, continues thus:—

APPLICATION OF THESE RULES TO THOSE WHO DIE AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Such are, most dear brethren, the rules full of wisdom and charity drawn out by the Church to assist her children in dying well. Such are the marvelous precautions taken by her that none should perish! Such are the efficacious means employed by her for the salvation of souls made to the image of God, and redeemed with the precious blood of His Son!

Do you now, my most dear brethren, do you think it is possible to apply these rules, to take these precautions, to employ these means with Catholics who go for attendance to the Protestant General-Hospital? You will easily perceive that such a thing is impossible unless a change be made in the regulations lately drawn up by the Council of Directors and the Committee of Managers, concerning the admission of Catholic priests into the aforesaid Hospital. You may judge of this by the following facts which are both public and well known.

A priest, in every way respectable by his piety and zeal, was refused admittance, although asked for by a patient, who, in consequence of such refusal, died without the comforting help to which he had right; and who was not able to receive Baptism, which, as you know, is of necessity for salvation. This event revolting alike to faith and reason, undoubtedly calls for your very serious consideration.

This refusal is a precedent deliberately calculated and firmly adhered to. For the Congregation of St. Patrick's, headed by its pastor and parish priests, had raised its voice in vain against this act of oppression, so clearly against catholic liberty of conscience and which can proceed only from a spirit of proselytism as blameworthy as it is deplorable. We may easily conclude from this that such a course has been determined upon. We must therefore expect that what was done in this circumstance may happen in another. Alas then, for those imprudent persons who for the sake of their bodies would expose their souls to so imminent a danger of loss!

This denial of justice was accompanied with affected contempt, most insulting to the gentlemen who have made this protest, backed, as it was, by manseverable proofs. For no trouble was taken even to try to refute these solid reasons; and the point was carried against all reason and by violent measures which are unheard of.

To justify this supposed right to exclude priests at will from the aforesaid Hospital, the committee of Management declared officially without a protest from the council of Directors, that they were under no obligation of admitting priests; that if they had thought fit to do so, it is only for tolerance sake, and through a simple motive of respect and civility. Upon such a principle we may expect that the doors of the Hospital will often be closed against Catholic priests.

It is true that he may come there himself at the hour of general admission like any other visitor. But then how is he to hear confessions, bring the Holy Viaticum, administer Extreme-Uction, and carry out the instructions, prayers, ceremonies spoken of above, while people are coming and going, talking, ridiculing, standing around the priest and the patient to hear and see all he says and does? What irreverence then would there not be in performing religious functions requiring the greatest attention and deepest veneration, at those hours when the Hospital takes the appearance of a "Babel" where every tongue is spoken and every creed followed; and when all present are acting according to the circumstances of such a place at such a time?

But what is to be done if a patient suddenly falls into a state of imminent danger? If, as it seems settled, occasion be taken from the rule not to call priests, must not the sick person die without the help of religion, because the priest has to wait for the hour of regular admittance? Such will no doubt be the case when there will be danger of his becoming delirious, or unconscious.

Therefore, most dear brethren, it is evident there would be for you serious inconveniences in being attended at the Protestant General Hospital. You clearly perceive that in such a case it were impossible for us to acquiesce to the rules of the Church mentioned above. You would thus be deprived of the spiritual assistance so much needed in those days of suffering infirmity sent by divine Providence to bring you to better thoughts.

CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN.

But all these great and precious advantages are fortunately to be found in the catholic Hospital which is open to you with every assistance corporal and spiritual your case may require. It is large and spacious, and worthy of the faith to which it owes its foundation amid many a sacrifice. It is agreeably situated, far from the bustle and noise generally so irksome to the sick. Situated on an elevated spot at the foot of our beautiful mountain surrounded with gardens well cultivated and stocked with flowers; it presents no obstacle to air pure and fresh.

These exterior advantages are even surpassed by the exquisite cleanliness, perfect order, tranquillity and calm, which are ever there day and night, making it a place of peace even in the midst of sufferings.

On entering, one is consigned to the care of a number of kind physicians who apply themselves indefatigably to remedy every evil, relieve every suffering and dispel the sorrows and afflictions of life.

In this favored retreat charitable sisters are engaged day and night lavishing upon the sick who are their dearest treasure, their youth, beauty, talents and strength, and when at last worn out by labor and watching, they go down to their graves, others replace them, who have inherited their charitable devotion. Their whole life is passed in serving the sick, in distributing remedies, binding their wounds, in relieving their sufferings, in watching them by night and feeding them by day, in comforting them in their sorrow, and in praying that they may sanctify themselves by the practice of patience and the other virtues which open heaven to those who die in the grace of God.

It is needless to state that in the holy house, all rules made by the Church for obtaining a good death are religiously followed. The sick are exhorted in time to make due preparation for appearing before God. Regular instructions are given together with pious readings, the holy Viaticum is administered with pomp and solemnity, the sacrament of Extreme-Uction is given to the sick as far as

possible while they have yet their full consciousness, that they may draw from it greater spiritual profit. The indulgences at the time of death are applied to them to help them in satisfying God's justice. They die embracing with reverence the sacred images of Jesus crucified, of his immaculate Mother, of the angels and saints, in whose society they hope soon to enter. Lastly they die, pronouncing the sweet names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, and amid the prayers uttered at their bedside by the chaste spouses of Jesus Christ, in union with their poor sick friends. Their solicitude does not stop here; for, with their pious assistance, they accompany the souls of those just departed even to the throne of the Sovereign Judge, to obtain for them a favorable verdict.

Such are the precious favors reserved for those destined by divine goodness to die in the house of benediction. Our illustrious and beloved predecessor died there thirty-six years ago; and it was indeed a touching sight to see his remains on their way to the church having to stop at every hall through which they passed to receive the prayers of the faithful sick. Such a spectacle brought to mind the times of the Abbots St. Malachy, who, sometime before his death, manifested a desire to end his life in a house of holiness. His wish was granted; for soon after, on All Soul's day, he died at the monastery of his friend, St. Bernard, where a number of saintly monks were then living.

The reason of our addressing you this letter, most dear brethren, is solely the desire of your eternal salvation, as you perceive by our showing you the way to die a good death. Far be from us any spirit of fanaticism, which we abhor, as you may have seen on every occasion, and quite lately when there was question of burying the unfortunate Guikbord. You have not forgotten what we said, did and wrote to beg of you to remain in peace while many of you were preparing open resistance to the violence with which the sacred ground was threatened.

On that remarkable occasion, most dear brethren, we enjoined upon you to live a holy life and thus deserve to be buried in consecrated ground. To day we speak to you to show you the means to be taken if you wish to die a good death and thus deserve admittance to the land of the living, that lovely and sweet paradise promised to all who have been so happy as to die in the Lord, and with the death of the just.

For that purpose you will take care to die in your own house, or in your own hospital, where you will assuredly find every means hoped for from the divine goodness to end worthily your career in this place of pilgrimage on your way to heaven.

In writing you this Pastoral Letter, we have given ourselves up to inspirations from the glorious Virgin Mary, Mother of God, whom we, this 25th of April, honour under the title of our Lady of Good Counsel. Since she is, as the Church repeats so often in the Litanies, the Seat of Wisdom, Sedes Sapientie, we humbly begged of her to direct us in a matter so delicate on which depends the salvation of many souls that in so important an affair we might follow the rules of prudence. At the same time we implored her assistance for you all, that, enlightened from above, you might conform exactly to the holy rules of the Church manifested to you in this letter and that thus you may save your souls by leading a good life and dying a good death. Ad calcem patriam feliciter perducamur.

Oh Mary Mother of grace, Mother of Mercy protect us against the attacks and snares of the enemy; and receive yourself our soul at the hour of death, and present it to your divine Son Who will be our Judge. Tu nos ab hoste protege, et hora mortis suscipe.

The present Pastoral Letter to be read and commented upon in all the Churches of the town and municipality where divine office is publicly said, either on one or more readings the first Sunday after reception of the same.

Given at Montreal on the Feast of our Lady of Good Counsel, the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy six under our signature and seal and counter signed by our Secretary.

† J. BISHOP OF MONTREAL. J. O. PARE, Can. Sec.

CHRISTIANITY BEFORE ANCIENT AND MODERN SENATES.

There is an old tradition that the Emperor Tiberius, who ruled the Roman Empire during the lifetime of our Blessed Lord, heard of his wonderful doings and sent ambassadors to Judea to have the great prophet brought to his presence. The Emperor was attacked with leprosy, hence sought lonely places like the beautiful Misenum, leaving the affairs of the Empire to the administration of worthless favorites like Sejanus. He was in hopes the miraculous cures imported to so many by the wonderful prophet whose fame was borne on a thousand zephyrs, might be secured for himself. The ambassadors arrived in Jerusalem; but late; Calvary had witnessed the decide, and the risen Saviour had bade farewell to his disciples from the heights of Olivet.

Whilst in Jerusalem they heard of the extraordinary towel of Veronica; wishing to bring to their imperial master some memento of the crucified Saviour, they forced her to bring her treasure with them to Rome. They came and Tiberius held the strange relic for some time in his hands. Shadows of sympathy passed over the tyrant face, and a sigh from a heart touched, perhaps with grace, betrayed an inward struggle; a beam of light was reflected from the sacred image—Tiberius was cured. Handing the towel back to the kneeling Veronica, he ordered her a maintenance from the imperial treasury. Soon after he summoned the Senate to enroll Christ amongst the gods of the Empire.

Whether the circumstances of this tradition were the causes that induced Tiberius to favor Christianity, we will not venture to assert; but certain it is, as testified by Eusebius (2nd book, 2 chap), and Tertullian in his apology he cited the Senate to get their sanction to make Christ a God for they alone could confer divine honors on sublunary mortals. The Senate refused and the same historians give some of the reasons. First, because he was already invoked in the Provinces without their permission (Specie quidem eo quod Senatus auctoritas ad id non expectata fuit. Euseb.) Secondly, because he was a jealous God and would not hold fellowship with the other gods of the empire; and thirdly, it was unbecoming the great Roman Senate to recognise as a god a malefactor put to death in one of the provinces.

Solomon once said it is nothing new under the sun. It requires little stretch of imagination to follow the analogy between the prejudices of the Pagan Senate rejecting the divinity of Christ and the arguments of bigotry, with which the members of modern Parliaments reject his law. It has been asked in the Senates of London, Berlin, and Turin, shall we make the law of Christ the rule of our guidance? And the answer with a large majority is negative. 1st, because his followers preach his

doctrines (infallibility for instance) without asking our permission. 2nd, because he is a jealous God, and will not allow his followers have fellowship with free-thinkers and Sectaries; 3rd, because his law is one of humiliation, it is not popular in the eyes of the world, and suits the poor rather than the rich.

The same spirit of pride which caused the rulers of the past to fancy they could make and unmake gods, prevails in the cabinets of upstart ministers, who vainly imagine they can dictate to Catholics what they may, and may not believe. Regardless of their own professed principles of free judgment and free will—regardless of civil rights, and the overwhelming numbers that form the sinew and wealth of the nation, they persecute, they make their penal statutes, and, in the blindness of their fanaticism, if public opinion would allow it, the fatal and bloody edicts of old would be hung on the portals of the Reichstag, to announce the crown of martyrdom to thousands of the followers of the God "who was crucified as a malefactor in one of the Provinces."

But the prophecy of historical analogy is as true as the return of the eclipse. What has been shall be again, in the oft-told tale of triumph and retribution. The Senators, who spoke against the divinity of Christ in the Roman Senate, were hung, by orders of the tyrant, on the following day, from the parapets of the Sublician bridge into the waters of the Tiber. Laborers are now removing the debris that has lain for centuries over the ruins of the Forum, where, in the pride of their power, the Senate opposed the introduction of Christianity; the wall of fallen pride, and the retribution of the persecutors of the Church of God, ring out through the pages of history, from the fate of the emperor Valerian, who was excoriated by the Persians, and whose skin, stuffed with straw, hung in one of their temples for the scorn of generations, to the downfall of the greatest monarch of the 19th century, who poured forth the sighs of his blasted dream of ambition on the wild rock of St. Helena!

SOLDIER PRIESTS IN ITALY.

An act of intolerance, sanctioned by a Government nominally Catholic, but irreligious to a fanatic degree, has been perpetrated in the Italian Parliament. The military conscription is to be extended to all classes of the clergy, we believe, not even exempting the higher grades of the hierarchy. This blow is said to have drawn tears from the aged Pius IX. In the midst of all his privations he has encouraged and cherished the faithful pastors of his flock. Nothing he seems to deprecate so much as the efforts made by the Italian Government to demoralize and bribe the Italian clergy. That they have failed is an egregious fact. Not one in a thousand have taken the golden bait held out for them. Although suffering from privation and poverty brought on by their oppressors, they prefer to die rather than yield. The ecclesiastical military law has been for some time in vogue, but now it has received a still more remarkable extension and endorsement from the Italian Parliament. It has been not an unusual thing in latter times to see a poor soldier enter a vestry, take off his sword and blue coat, put on a soutane, and proceed to the Altar to celebrate Mass. Whatever privileges of exemption made this sad scene but rare in occurrence, are now swept away; if the intolerant spirit so rapidly increasing gain full sway, we may not be surprised to find Bishops obliged to serve in the ranks with the common soldiers!

So deeply has this law affected the Holy Father, he descended to address a most touching appeal to Victor Emmanuel; in a recent allocution he used these words:—

"I beseech and conjure you, in the name of your august ancestors, in the name of the saints sprung from your family, in the name of the Virgin of Consolation, and in the name of the interests dearest to you, not to give your sanction to a law which must prove the destruction of the priesthood, and if such a thing were possible to the Catholic Church. Ah! in pity, sire, to yourself, to your subjects, to society generally, do not increase the debts contracted against God, do not charge your conscience with new designs against the Church. Stop, and do not press one foot further on the way that must lead you to the deepest abyss."

The appeal to a hardened heart was in vain. The law was voted by the Senate and the king signed and promulgated it, and the evil it has produced is crying for redress. England in all the phases of religious fanaticism never went so far as to enforce a clerical conscription. It seems to be a desperate measure instigated by the spirit of infidelity which would despise alike the teachings of the Bible and the traditions of Christianity. The eloquent Bishop of Orleans has issued a powerful protest against the law, addressed to the late minister, Minghetti. Mgr. Dupanlopp has just returned from Rome, and in feelings of heartfelt sympathy he wrote of the Holy Father:—"In the midst of the sorrows that afflict the heart of His Holiness, this law is the greatest personal affliction, the unspeakable sorrow of his life. Had the design been to have crushed his heart, you have accomplished it. No doubt the present moment demands my pastoral care in my own land, but I have my conscience to consider and I must utter its sorrows. The law which compels the clergy to military service is a violation of the conscience of Catholic Italy. Is it impossible to sanction its fulfilment? Yes; and I pray you to heed this appeal to good sense, to conscience, to justice, and to honor. Persecutors cannot but listen to the voice of their victims, who, whilst they fall, have at least the means of uttering their protest against their oppressors."

The Holy Father has addressed to the Bishop of Orleans a brief congratulating him on his letter to Signor Minghetti respecting the application of the law of conscription to the clergy. The Bishop, writes his Holiness, has so completely sifted this "criminal law," he has "exhibited so completely the outrage on civil as well as religious society which it involves," and has "so firmly established its antagonism, not only to general sentiment, but to the true interests of its authors," that he was quite right in saying that his opinion ought to be shared by all. But some persons are, judicially blinded, and "none can put in the right way those whom the Almighty has visited with His lightning." Thus the Revolutionists of the last century, after having undertaken "to abolish the name of God

from off the face of the earth, only hurried one another to swift destruction, like rival currents of a snaring sea. But the labor of the Bishop will not be lost; let the effect of his writing be what it may. The faithful will be strengthened by this example in their strife against evil, and history, which accords to virtues and to crimes the praise and the blame which they merit, will record the noble indignation and the fortitude, wherewith those who were faithful to their heaven-sent mission, feared not to resist their oppressors face to face.

CHINIQUEY AS AN AUTHOR.

A few weeks ago a wretched man named Devlin, who had been for some time appearing on the platform as an anti-Catholic lecturer, was cast into prison in Boston, for circulating obscene literature. If we are to judge from the tone of some of the ultra bigoted journals, the individual should be allowed loose rein for his impetivities, because they say he is but revealing the abominations of popery.

It is from this feeling, the immoral publications, and even worse immoral insinuations of the renegade Chiniquey, are here received with evident applause? Honest Protestantism would scorn such disgraceful efforts to forward the supposed welfare of humanity, under the obscenity and immoral slanders of renegades who pretend to have learned from Catholic nuns, and priests, the purient and filthy literature they present to their depraved and gullible audience. From the past encouragement given to anti-Catholic lecturers, be they ever so vile or inconsistent, we believe, if the wretch from Boston, incarcerated for his immoralities, were to stand on the platform in Montreal together with Chiniquey and Edith O'Gorman, the trio would be cheered to the echo, and ovated for their shameless tirades against the supposed abominations of the Catholic Church.

However, there are honest men around who would not encourage such impostors, and there are journals that fearlessly proclaim their honest indignation at the circulation of the bad and immoral works, cast into the hands of the young by fallen men of the Chiniquey stamp. One of these journals has dropped on our desk in the garb of a May-Flower, published at Halifax, N.S. It makes the following truthful review:—

FATHER CHINIQUEY AS AN AUTHOR.—How an intelligent man can read Father Chiniquey's book and not turn his back upon him with loathing and disgust, is more than we can understand. We thought we were pretty well hardened, but we feel feverish and sick after reading this work of a renegade priest. The man's logic is absurd. He starts off with the proposition that there are some things no decent woman can speak or will speak of even to her mother, and after expatiating on the necessity of such things being scrupulously avoided, even in the remotest manner, between the priest and the penitent, he (Chiniquey) actually discusses, with all the revolting details a puritan imagination can suggest, the very subjects he contends should be ignored. That is, that which is crime in the spiritual adviser to refer to, is the correct thing for Father Chiniquey to trot out as a delectable delicacy for boys and girls and the masses to gloat over in his book. The man's mind seems to be one mass of corruption and grovelling lust. He would impute sinister and impure motives to the very mother of his Saviour—nothing is too holy or sacred for his slime to cover or his impious hand to clutch. His personal appearance, as we saw him at the Halifax Hotel, was not particularly prepossessing, and now that we have read his book, we can quite understand the very deformity of soul that is stamped upon those repulsive features. We ask any man who has any soul, who has the slightest deference or respect for women, who loves his wife and little ones, who almost worships the name of mother, to read Chiniquey's book, and then ask himself if it can be possible if such a viper as this can be received with open arms into the bosom of any church—not only received but actually ordained as a minister of Christ, and allowed to preach salvation to anything that is made in the image of God. We defy any man, we care not how devilish his ingenuity or low his cunning, to devise or write or hint at anything half so disgusting, so sickening, so horrible in all its details, as this clergyman's work on the lust of that Church of which he was for twenty-five years, according to his own account, a devoted follower. We would not have it on our soul—it would stain it like blood—to publish even in this professedly worldly paper an extract of this vile work in English—we could not look into the eyes of our wife and children and do it; but educated and matured men may duly ponder over a few tidbits from this renowned clergyman's table of delicacies, if they can muster up courage enough to wade through the book. We would not read it again for its weight in gold. There is something simply indescribably horrible about it. We are no saint, or are we Roman Catholic; we have read the works of Geo. Sand, Eugene Sue, and Paul de Kock; we are not at all thin-skinned, and know what life in large cities is; but we have to thank Pere Chiniquey for one particularly poisonous, sickening sensation that stifles us like a blast from the lowest depths of hell; and all we have to say in conclusion of these painful lines is that God knows we pity from the bottom of our heart any man or woman in the possession of their rational faculties who can take this human monster by the hand, who can sit under his teachings, and listen to his impious voice ascend in very mockery to the throne of God, and call it prayer.

AN INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society opened their new Hall in St. Joseph street on the evening of Wednesday the 10th inst. The occasion was celebrated by a very appropriate entertainment of music, songs and addresses. The hall, which was beautifully lit up with gas, will hold about two or three hundred persons; it was filled with a most respectable and appreciative audience. On the platform amongst the invited guests were the clergymen of St. Ann's, Dr. O'Reilly, Mr. S. J. Meany, Mr. Devlin, M. P., and the officers of other kindred associations. In artistic merit the entertainment was one of the most successful of the season and it is no small credit to the enterprising members of this promising society to know the performers were all members of the association. The efforts of those young men to organize an educated and practical union, were complimented in the most glowing terms, in the speeches of Father Hogan, Mr. Meany, and Mr. Devlin. Out of the many Societies in the city, these alone have their reading room and billiard and concert hall, where the young men may meet in the evenings, for innocent and useful amusement. They have adopted "onward" for their motto, and promise by united effort to raise their association to the higher scale of social and literary

development. We tender our young friends our warmest encouragement, and under commencement so auspicious we may draw an augury of future success.

The following statistics of the Society give a fair estimate of the work done:— It was established in April 1874. Incorporated in Dec. 1875. It has 150 members. Receipts have amounted to \$2,300. Qualification of membership, Irish Catholics over 18 and under 30. Initiation fee \$2, and monthly contribution 40 cents.

THE "WITNESS" GIVES EVIDENCE AGAINST ITSELF.

As another instance of the recklessly untruthful statements of the Witness, we copy two short extracts from different issues of the religious daily, which we leave him to recede as best he can; the first extract is copied from the Weekly Witness of 4th May, 1876, forming part of an editorial headed "The consumption of Intoxicating Liquors:—

"In the consumption of wine it is noteworthy that the Province of Quebec is far ahead of all the others, its people consuming per capita about five times as much as Ontario. As the French Canadian habitants are generally too poor to afford wine, the consumption must be almost entirely in the wealthy cities of Montreal and Quebec, and among the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Province, who furnish very few cases of total abstinence." The second extract is copied from the Tri-Weekly Witness of the 6th May, under the editorial head of "A Great Temperance Victory":—

"The County of Missisquoi by a popular vote has passed the Dunkia Act by a majority of 721 votes. . . . We are especially gratified to be able to state that the Roman Catholic Clergy gave the weight of their great influence in favour of the by-law. In West Farnham, where the population is almost entirely French and Roman Catholic the by-law obtained a majority owing to the counsels of the Cure. It is well known that Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, is a pronounced friend of prohibition, and this fact has doubtless contributed in no small degree to render the French Canadian people of that Diocese friendly to the cause."

Thus does the "only religious daily" contradict its own wicked libels on the Catholic Clergy to be repeated again when falsehood will serve its purpose.—Com.

REVIEWS.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, for May, Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia. The Origin of the Religious Military Orders is a very interesting article in this number of the Record. Before the Dawn is a very good story with a good moral. The Republic of San Marino reproduced from the Month will repay the perusal as it contains many valuable historical gleanings.—Mrs. Badgery is a very amusing sketch of an old bachelor pestered with the visits of a widow who haunts the house her husband died in.

O'NEILL'S IRISH AMERICAN COLONY IN NEBRASKA. This pamphlet has been sent us, probably by the publisher John K. Scully of Chicago. We have looked over it and must say we deem the little work the very primer of an emigrant. Every question or doubt regarding this new colony is satisfactorily put and solved. If all be true the reader will join in the cry of "Go West." There are fortunes waiting out there for men who are now hanging around our corners in idleness. If Mr. O'Neill would send his agent along here he might find stalwart men who have felt the folly of waiting for work during the very long dull Canadian winter.

LOUISE LETAU.—Her Stigmas and ecstasies. Hickey and Co. New York. We are indebted to the enterprising editors of the Catholic Review for this valuable treatise on one of the most remarkable "miracles" of our time. The ecstasies of Bois d'Haime is still alive and is at this very time passing through some of those marvellous phases which resemble the stigmata of our Blessed Lord. No science, no inquiry can explain her strange condition and unless we cast ourselves on the supernatural, her ecstasies her fastings and her blood marks, become the most unaccountable of modern mysteries. We have here a collection of scientific inquiries made on the condition of Louise Letau; the most eminent and trust worthy physicians have given their testimony to the miraculous character of her ecstasies and stigmata. We recommend this little work to our non Catholic readers who have trained their minds in an absurd manner to reject everything strange as imposition or priestcraft.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for April.—The LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Montreal: Dawson Bros. The Contents of present number are as follows.—The Dilemma.—Part XII., Mountaineering in the Himalayas, 1895.—Chapters I.—IX; Mr. Ashley's Life of Lord Palmerston; Brown's Peccadillo.—An Idyll of the Temple; Norman Macleod.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of Gaspe, held on the 16th ult, the following resolutions were proposed by A. Painchaud, seconded by C. S. LeBoutillier, unanimously Resolved:—That, it was with the greatest pleasure this society was informed a resolution had been passed by the Municipal Council of the Village of Gaspe, prohibiting the issue of Tavern Licenses within the limits of its jurisdiction.

That this society takes the liberty to hope the Council, having in view the greater good of society, the preserving of public tranquility, the maintaining of public morals, will abolish all Licenses directly permitting the sale of spirituous liquors. That a copy of the above resolutions, be forwarded to the Secretary of the Municipal Council of Gaspe Village.

That a copy be also addressed to the True Witness, Morning Chronicle, and Canadian newspapers.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE HIGH WATER.—Another of the disastrous effects of the prevailing high water is experienced by contractors on all classes of the city and public works. At the inland cut on Sunday and yesterday the utmost difficulty was experienced in keeping the water out and strengthening the position of the same kind was had at the Colborne Avenue outlet of the Craig street tunnel. But by far the greatest inconvenience which any of the contractors have yet encountered has been experienced by Messrs. James Worthington & Co., in prosecuting the work on locks Nos. 1 and 2 of the Lachine Canal and also upon the Wellington Basin. During the past winter these gentlemen have employed 250 men in procuring stones from their quarries at Terrebonne, and although they have at present as much stone as they can use during the entire summer, it is impossible to ship it to Montreal, owing to the high water while the high water in Montreal would also prevent them from landing it. Added to this drawback the locks Nos. 1 and 2 are submerged, and as they will probably remain so until June, a very short season will intervene in which to carry on necessary operations. All things considered, Messrs. Worthington & Co. will be placed at considerable disadvantage as will be easily noticed on the perusal of the difficulties we have mentioned. It is reported that the water in the

harbour rose three inches yesterday, but this is probably exaggerated; it is, however, merely a matter of conjecture as to whether it has attained its maximum height.—Gazette of Tuesday.

ST. ANN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:—President, Mr. D. Phelan; Vice-President, Mr. M. Crowe; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. T. J. Quinlan; Trustees, Messrs. T. Buchanan, P. Kennedy and M. Feroo; Directors, Messrs. P. O'Neil, J. Dallan, P. Flannery, P. J. Coyle, J. Duggan, J. Griffin, A. Finn, J. H. Timmis, M. O'Connell and W. J. Rafferty; Auditors, Messrs. James O'Farrell, John Sullivan and Robert Warren; Notaries, Mr. William H. Hodson. The receipts during the year were \$22,574.89, and the payments, \$18,936.62, leaving a balance in bank of \$3,638.27.

HEALTH STATISTICS.—Dr. Larocque has laid before the Health Committee a scheme for the better collection of statistics of deaths, by means of which the death rate in the several wards of the city and outside the limits, the nationality of deceased persons and causes of death are fully shown. In this way the localities in which the death rate is greatest can be readily ascertained and the work of the health officers be directed to those particular districts. In his report to the committee Dr. Larocque gives the following statistics of deaths in April, within the city limits:—

Table with 3 columns: Nationality, Children, Adults, Total. Rows include French Canadian, Irish, Protestant, and Outside of city limits.

Table with 3 columns: Nationality, Children, Adults, Total. Rows include French Canadian, Irish, Protestants, and Outside of city limits.

Died in Wards: 330; Hospitals: 42; Outside: 94. Total: 466.

The deaths from small-pox were 30, of which 28 were French Canadians; from Diphtheria 13, of which 11 were in St. Ann's Ward. Attention is directed to the necessity for providing a hearse for the burial of poor people who die of small-pox, as many are unable to bear the expense of interment and are obliged to keep the body for days at a time thus greatly increasing the danger of infection. Dr. Larocque also urges strongly the need of a thorough system of disinfection, and suggests means therefor. A number of medical men have been brought together through the instrumentality of Dr. Larocque, and are devoting their attention to the subject of the health of the city.

MR. MATTHEW RYAN AS A COMMISSIONER.—It will be gratifying to Mr. Ryan's many friends in this city, says the Herald, and especially to those who took an interest in his appointment to office, to know that his work, and that of his colleague in the Half-breed Commission in Manitoba, is referred to in high terms of commendation by the Minister of the Interior, in his annual report. The Minister's praise is founded upon the official communication of Colonel Denis, Surveyor General of the Dominion, who speaks thus of Messrs. Ryan and Macfar discharged their duties: "It is gratifying to know that the Commission has effected so much work within the time, and that the duties appear to have been administered well, and with great satisfaction to all classes in the Province; not a single complaint so far as I am aware, having been made of the manner in which the Commissioners have conducted their investigations."

Picton has a population of 2,667, and a total assessment of \$808,870. Authorized discount on American invoices 11 per cent.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 feet of square timber will be brought down the Ottawa River to market this ensuing season of navigation.

Father Brennan, of Picton, is about to start on a trip to Europe. He is expected to be absent about three months, and will visit Rome in his tour.

The authorities at Ottawa have granted Lt. Col. Fletcher the necessary authority to have a field day on the 24th instant, and a General Order has issued from the office of the Deputy Adjutant General ordering the civic corps to parade on that day.

GRAND TRUNK SUMMER FARES.—The Grand Trunk Railway is issuing tickets good for three months and for not less than thirty trips, to the ladies and servants of the family of season ticket holders, at the following rates:—Lachine, 10 cents; Dorval, 12 cents; Point Claire, 22 cents; St. Anne's, 29 cents; Vaudreuil, 34 cents.

A telegram from Belleville paints a rather doleful picture of the lumber business. It says: "The lumbering product of this section will be very small comparatively this year. Three large mills are idle, and a fourth is closing. This season's cut will probably be less than that of last year.—British Whig.

POPULATIONS.—The assessors have been taking a census of the people this year nearly all over the province and the result is gratifying to those who feel a joy in Canada's progress. Guelph shows a roll of 10,176; Windsor 6,189; London 18,196; Guelph 9,017, an increase of 439 in one year; Stratford, 7,722, an increase of 400, and double that of 1870.

REWARD.—The \$5,000 reward offered by the Ontario Government for the apprehension of the murderer of Thos. Scott, in the Manitoba trouble in 1868, has been allocated as follows: Wm. A. Farmer, \$2,000; Francis E. Cornish, \$400; W. B. Thibadeau, \$400; Leon Dupont, \$300; John S. Ingram, \$300; Edward Armstrong (Sheriff), \$300; John A. Kerr \$300; Geo. M. Young, \$300; Thos. Hughes, \$290; H. W. Smith, \$290.—Free Press.

TRADE IN TORONTO.—The reporters of the Evening Telegram have been interviewing all the bankers and leading merchants in town as to the state of trade and the prospects. The result of their labors is a most exhaustive report. They find the feeling is one of extreme caution everywhere, and though business has not yet materially improved, with a good harvest things must look up by fall. A decided tendency to do away with the credit system is visible, and the best class customers on any other than a cash basis.

BUSINESS.—The cheese factories in Hastings County are all in full operation. Several new ones have been opened and old ones enlarged. The first butter factory in that part of the country will shortly be opened in the township of Hungerford. It is intimated that dairymen look more carefully to the quality of their butter and cheese, and thereby sustain and improve the reputation these Canada products bear in the English markets.—Journal of Commerce.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—Those persons deeply interested in the forwarding trade of Kingston who felt anxious about the announcement that the Vanderbilt combination was carrying grain from Chicago to New York at a through freight rate that would stagger all competition may slumber serenely. Over 1,000,000 bushels of grain are now on the lakes en route here, at freights ranging from 7/4c to 9c per bushel. The bottom has also been knocked out of the Vanderbilt kettle by the ocean lines increasing their rates from New York on grain, and the railroads are not begging for orders.—Whig.

Mr. Thornton, Postmaster of Dundas, has placed himself in a most unenviable position. It appears that he has been in the habit of receiving moneys from depositors to be placed in the P. O. bank and giving receipts therefor in his own name instead of in his official capacity, and has not accounted for these moneys to the head of the department. A suspicion was first aroused against him by his refusal to give any satisfactory account to depositors, when a representation was made to the Government, first by mailing a letter in Dundas, which never reached Ottawa, and secondly by mailing one in Hamilton, which reached its destination, which resulted in the investigation being made. The defaulter, who has left for parts unknown, constituted himself a private banker in connection with several other duties, using the depositors' money for his own benefit.

SHIP NEPTUNE WRECKED ON SABLE ISLAND.—HALIFAX, May 8.—The Gloucester schooner Vanilla arrived to-day from Sable Island, with the captain and crew of the New York ship Neptune, recently wrecked at the Island. The captain reports variable weather was experienced up to the evening of April 12th, when in a dense fog the ship went ashore. A heavy sea was running and the ship commenced rolling very much soon after striking. In three hours she was full of water. Two boats were then launched with provisions and nautical instruments, but they stove alongside as soon as they reached the water. Three other boats were then got out, the first mate in charge of one, the second mate in charge of another, the captain taking the third; the crew being equally divided among them, and the captain's wife and children in his boat. They remained close by the vessel till daylight, when the mates boats were beached. The captain endeavored to pull round to the north side of the island for a better landing, but was driven out to sea for three days and nights they drifted about, having no nourishment but a piece of raw ham and a little water. They also suffered from the cold weather, and it is remarkable the children lived through. The youngest is nine months old, and the eldest seven years. In the forenoon of the sixth day, the boat reached the north side of the island, and a landing was effected. All hands were stiff and sore from the exposure. They crawled along the sand carrying the children with them for several miles, when they came in sight of the light house. Messengers were despatched to the light-house keeper, who at once sent an ox cart, when the party was conveyed to the light house; but before the team arrived. A sailor named Bennett died on the sands from exposure. The captain speaks well of the treatment received on the Island, but provisions are scarce. There has been no communication with the outside world for five months. The governor of the island chartered the schooner Vanilla to bring the ship wrecked here. Nothing was saved from the Neptune. The barque John Black, previously reported ashore near Shelburne, has been got off without serious damage.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the True Witness, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be considered unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JONAS GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

Married.

McESTYRE—MULLARKY.—On the 10th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, John McEstyre, Esq., to Miss Mollo Mullarky, second daughter of M. C. Mullarky, Esq., all of this city. No Cards.

Died.

MANFIELD.—On the 13th inst., Bridget, sister of Messrs Patrick and Martin Mansfield, of this city, aged 65 years.—R.I.P.

DOUGAN.—On the 10th inst., at Lennoxville, Sarah L. Dougan, beloved wife of M. L. Connolly, Esq., J. P., after a short but painful illness which she bore up with Christian fortitude, aged 36 years, 10 months and 10 days. She leaves three fond children a loving husband, father and sisters, and a large circle of true friends to mourn the loss of one, whom we trust is happy with her God. Of your charity pray for the repose of her soul.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE".)

Table with 3 columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various locations like Montreal, British North America, Ontario, City, People's, Molson's, Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Merchants, Hochelaga, Eastern Townships, Quebec, St. Lawrence, Nationale, St. Hyacinthe, Union, Villa Maria, Mechanics, Royal Canadian, Commerce, Metropolitan, Dominion, Hamilton, Exchange.

Greenbacks bought at 1 1/2 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 0 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists flour, fancy, spring extra, superfine, extra superfine, fine, strong bakers, middlings, U.C. bag flour, city bags, wheat, white winter, oatmeal.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists corn, oats, peas, barley, lard, cheese, pork, dressed hogs, beef, ashes, firsts, pearls, seeds, clover, butter.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists wheat, spring, barley, oats, peas, rye, dressed hogs, beef, mutton, butter, eggs, apples, geese, turkeys, cabbage, onions, turnips, potatoes, hay, straw.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists flour, grain, rye, peas, oats, wheat, fall wheat, meat, mutton, ham, veal, bacon, pork, hides, calf skins, dekin skins, lambskins, tallow, poultry, geese, ducks, fowls, butter, eggs, cheese, hay, wood, coal, wool.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

WANTED immediately, for School Section No. 15, St. Raphael's, a SECOND or THIRD CLASS MALE TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address either of the Trustees, ALEX. BAIN, or ANGUS McRAE, St. Raphael's, P.O., Glengarry, Ont.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS; OR, Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection.

By a PRIEST of the DIOCESE of MONTREAL.

Price, One Dollar. For sale at the Seminary.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of ALPHONSE PILETTE, of Montreal, said District, Grocer,

Insolvent. On Thursday, the twenty-second day of June next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for his discharge under said Act.

Montreal, 15th May, 1876. ALPHONSE PILETTE, per A. HOULE, His Attorney ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal.—Lucy L. Marsh, Plaintiff, vs. John T. Lee, Defendant.—Will be sold by public auction, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1876, at the place of business of the Defendant, Mayor Street, in the City of Montreal, his goods and chattels, consisting of Carriages and Sleighs. Terms Cash. Sale at 9 o'clock, forenoon. Montreal, May, 16th, 1876. M. E. MERCIER, B. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal.—Lucy L. Marsh, Plaintiff, vs. John T. Lee, Defendant.—Will be sold by public auction, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1876, at the domicile of the defendant, 56 City Councillor street, in the City of Montreal, his goods and chattels, consisting of household furniture. Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock, forenoon. Montreal, 16th May, 1876. M. E. MERCIER, B. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal.—Lucy L. Marsh, Plaintiff, vs. John T. Lee, Defendant.—Will be sold by public auction, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1876, at the place of business of the Defendant, No. 560 Dorchester street, in the City of Montreal, his goods and chattels, consisting of Carriages and Sleighs. Terms Cash. Sale at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Montreal, 16th May, 1876. M. E. MERCIER, B. S. C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Majorities are oftentimes said to be tyrannous and overbearing, but what are we to say of infinitesimal minorities presuming to crush large majorities by the most shameful and barefaced abuse of unwarrantable powers placed in their hands? Last year the Prussian Government, seeing that the "Old Catholic" movement was quiet at a standstill, tried to give it a "lift" by passing a law for the encouragement of apostasy, by which these sectarians were to share in the use of churches and cemeteries with Catholics in all those places in which a "considerable" number of Catholics had joined the secession movement and the congregation been organized and recognized by the governor of the province. Now there could not be a more elastic word than "considerable." The law does not say where the line is to be drawn, and had there been the merest attempt at showing fair-play to the Church, the proportion between the number of seceders and of faithful Catholics must have been specified, which was not done. A case illustrating the iniquity of this law has come to light within the last few days. At Wiesbaden, in Nassau, there are 271 so-called Old Catholics, whilst the Catholic community numbers upwards of 12,000. The Church of St. Boniface which was built out of contributions from all Catholics of Europe, has just been made over for joint use to the small conventicle of renegades, and in this way the Catholic congregation have been practically excluded from the sacred building. Now we put it to Dr. Wordsworth, of Lincoln, and to the host of English persons who have applauded the "Old Catholic" movement from the very beginning. What would they think if Mr. Voysey and his flock of a "chosen few" were allowed the use of Westminster Abbey half the time each Sunday, and Dean Stanley and his admirers left to shift the best they might in the chapel royal, St. James's? The case of the Catholics of Wiesbaden is an exact parallel to this, and ought to be looked upon in the same light.—London Universe.

The demoralization of the German Empire is keeping pace with the insane persecution against the Catholic Church. The following facts which come from the correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times are characteristic of what is passing in the whole empire.—

"Not a day," says the Zeitung, "passes without murder and manslaughter; the demoralization of the lower classes has reached such a depth that there is no longer any security for life and property, that the son murders his father, that the intoxicated father stabs his son, and that man kills his master at the slightest provocation." The evils cannot be cured by means of repression and imprisonment, and therefore, the man of blood and iron, whatever new legislation he may devise, will never succeed in healing them; religion alone can heal the wounds which irreligion has inflicted.

Bad as the social state in Prussia is, it is worse still in Belgium, where the Social leaders openly incite the masses to murder and incendiarism. At the risk of again horrifying your readers, I beg leave to translate a few passages from a book published at Verviers, and circulating in the country without the least molestation on the part of the pseudo-Catholic government. It is really abominable, and shows that Belgium stands on a volcano. "Let Freethinkers, Protestants, Anglicans, heretics, infidels of every country be warned and know what fate awaits them if the satanic Pope should triumph. In the face of the common danger let them join together, form themselves into legions, and attack the monster. To the sword we must oppose the sword, the fire we must answer with fire. The strongholds of superstition and fanaticism are called convents, monasteries, seminaries, presbyteries, chapels, sanctuaries, cathedral churches. All these dens of theocracy, all the Catholic pagodas must disappear. Let us burn the emblems of Romish idolatry, confessionals, crosses, banners, statues and images, missals, scapulars, and relics; let us destroy, to their very foundations, convents, monasteries, seminaries, churches, and cathedrals. This is the way, ye people, how to proceed in order to destroy the strongholds of superstition. In the interior of the edifices you shall place a layer of straw, beams and sticks of wood; on these materials you will carefully dispose at intervals of five or six yards casks of petroleum, oil, tar, alcohol, or anything you can lay hold of to feed the conflagration. A spark will suffice to kindle the fire." What to your readers say to that?

Appropos of the above we find the following statement in one of our English Exchanges:—THE END OF DOLLINGERISM.—A correspondent writes to the Journal des Debats, from Geneva, as follows:—The new "Catholic national religion," invented and pampered by Germany, appears not likely to live very long. In Germany in spite of the denials on the point of the National Press, the movement remains absolutely stationary; in Switzerland, it visibly dwindles away. The churches are empty, and if a congregation does perchance assemble it is only to hear some newcomer. At Berne, money is wanting for neophytes; in the Jura, they trouble themselves no more about the new pastors than as if they never existed; in Geneva, each year demands new sacrifices; in short, all this movement provoked for political purposes is perishing with the policy which called it into being, and it will not be long before the whole affair will be nothing but a souvenir of the past.

The distress of the Catholics of Wiesbaden has been relieved in a most generous manner by their former sovereign, the Duke Adolphus of Nassau, who is himself a Protestant. His Highness not only offered them a piece of ground for building a new church, but in his generosity went so far as to place his own castle at their disposal, for the purpose of converting its largest room into a chapel. Independently of this noble offer, the Catholic Church Board hired a hall capable of holding 1500 persons, so that for the present sufficient church accommodation is provided for the whole congregation. The large parish of Gross-Strehlitz was formerly administered by three or four priests; now it is left without a single duly qualified pastor. On the 11th of this month, the two younger priests, had to appear before the tribunal, on the charge of having performed ecclesiastical functions in the parish since the installation of the State-priest, Mucke, who appeared as a witness against them. Both were condemned to a fine of 50 thalers, or in default to one month's imprisonment. As they appealed to a higher court, they were at once taken into custody by the Burgomaster, and escorted like common thieves to the nearest province frontier, with the order not to return before their appeal should be definitely tried.

Following the example of two other parishes, the inhabitants of Murzuno, in Posen, have addressed a letter to the State-priest, Kolany, in which they entreat him not to come among them, that he might not draw upon himself the curse of excommunication, and make them still more miserable than they already are. They concluded by saying that, if he nevertheless assumed the functions of their parish priest, they would neither attend his Masses, nor receive the sacraments from his hands, not even at the hour of death.

Whilst in this parish Catholics must, for conscience sake, forego all spiritual consolations, even on their death-beds, in other localities Government forbids the dying to receive the Viaticum, unless it is administered by a priest recognized by the State. Such distressing cases occur in every part of the country, and will soon be the general rule. How brutally cruel Prussian officials can be, even when eternal salvation is at stake, will be seen by the following illustration. "In a place near Woesel in which the parish priest's functions are 'stopped,'

a man was dying, and pitifully asked for the last sacraments. His brother, although a "Liberal," touched to the quick by the heart-rending complaints of the dying man, ran out of the house to fetch a priest from a neighboring village. On his way he met the Burgomaster, who inquired after his brother's condition. "We are afraid he is dying," answered the young man, "and I am going to ask Father N. of N. to give him the last sacraments." "Oh!" replied the Burgomaster, "that won't do; I shall not suffer that; it is against the May Laws." But the young man scorned the May Laws, and Father N. brought the Viaticum to the dying, although he knew well that he would be prosecuted for it. To avoid becoming the cause of such a prosecution, a sick man of Pseudorf, whose death was hourly expected, had the heroic courage to order himself to be put in a cart and driven to the church of a neighboring village, where he received the last sacraments.

The number of so-called Old Catholics in Neisse having been declared to be "considerable" (a few hundreds against tens of thousands of Catholics) the Ober-President of Silesia has recognized the sect's right to use the Church of the Cross, with the Catholics, as joint property, and fixes the hours of worship for them on Sundays and weekdays, as if he were the bishop of the diocese. In case the Catholics resist the execution of the use measures of coercion. In Hirschberg the Dollingerites have received by virtue of a ministerial decree, the Church of St. Ann, after having for months desecrated the Church of the Holy Ghost.

An Havana letter of 22nd states that a battle took place at Naranjo lately in which the Spanish commander advanced to a considerable extent from the post with only 500 men and in traversing a ravine fell into an ambush of the insurgents treble their number, and after a spirited fusillade the Cubans charged sword in hand to close quarters and fled, endeavoring to gain the shelter of the fort, but the pursuers slew them right and left, that only fourteen were left. On the succeeding day the commander of the division visited the scene and found the dead and wounded stripped, the latter suffering acutely, when a pile of the dead was ordered made for burning them up, and as the incineration progressed and the surgeons pronounced upon the life chances of the wounded those beyond recovery were, by order of the said commander, picked up by four men and tossed upon the burning pyre.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN SCOTLAND.

THE STUARTS CATHOLIC TO THE LAST. PEEBLES, SCOTLAND.—The writer of the following sketches left New England two months since in quest of health, and a few weeks' release from incessant toil. He arrived lately at a village of Traquair on the Tweed, in the county of Peebles, about 28 miles south of Edinburgh. The locality has many attractions. Its historical details, natural beauties, St. Roman's well, with the brave old castle of the Stuarts, possess a thousand charms to the American, and which most travellers realize when brought into the presence of the hoary grandeur of a thousand years.

The last of the race of the illustrious Stuarts of Traquair passed on earth on the 6th of December 1875, in her hundredth year, having been born in Edinburgh on the 20th of March, 1776. The lady, Louisa Stuart, was the daughter of Charles, the seventh Earl of Traquair, her mother being Mary, daughter and co-heiress of George Ravenscroft, Wickham, Lincolnshire, England.

THE STUARTS OF TRAQUIR were lineal descendants of James First, King of Scotland, and like that monarch and all of his blood, the house, throughout the strange vicissitudes that befel the royal race, continued a faithful allegiance to the old church and its Catholic faith. The Earl of Buchan, whose son was the progenitor of the family, was half-brother of James Second; their mother being Joanna Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Somerset with whom James the First romantically fell in love while he was a prisoner in England. After his murder the Queen-Dowager married Sir James Stuart, and by him had children, one of whom was the Earl of Buchan, and therefore half-brother to James the Second. In the year 1491, the lands, castle and feudal privileges of Traquair were, by royal charter, granted to the progenitor of the family. The Lady Louisa Stuart, of Traquair, was therefore descended from the royal blood of England as well as that of Scotland, for the Queen Joanna Beaufort, was directly in the line of descent from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, ("time-honored Lancaster" of Shakespeare) fourth son of Edward III. and father of Henry IV. But, before going further into the details of the family history, an outline of the old baronial hall and its surroundings may be interesting.

IT IS THE OLDEST INHABITED HOUSE IN SCOTLAND. This noble house, the seat of one of the oldest royal families, stands on the banks of the Tweed a venerable relic of the olden times. No older building is known in the border counties, and within its chartulary is contained documents at least 900 years of age, some of them bearing the signatures of Malcolm, Robert Bruce, David I., William the Lion, the two Alexanders, and the two first James. One of the old pieces of yellow vellum is dated in the year 1100, and states that the see of St. Kentigern, in Glasgow, had a right to, and had possessed a church and Curruate of land at Traquair since the days of the Culdees, our first Christian missionaries. The Church held many valuable estates near the royal demesne of Traquair where the gospel was preached, the people civilized and educated, the poor taken care of, and laws were consequently respected, and the best and highest interests of society systematically promoted.

GRANTS TO MELROSE ABBEY. One of the grants made by David the First bears that the King gifted to the Cistercian monks of St. Mary at Melrose (16 miles lower down the Tweed) the right of "pasture and pannage" of wood and timber, in the forests of Traquair, which grant was confirmed by several of his successors. The monks of the Abbey of New Battle, near Edinburgh, also held lands in the vale of the Leithen and the Quair, mountain streams running past the castle and domains of Traquair; and in 1265 these were held for the King by one Simon Fraser, for in those days they were a favorite resort of the monarch when he followed the pleasures of the chase. The vale of the Quair was richly wooded and abounded in deer and other game. Accordingly the castle, forest and adjacent domain were the resort of the Kings of Scotland for the purpose of hunting, or "chasing the deer with hound and horn."

A TOWER KNOWN TO KINGS The old tower is still entire where the merry monarchs of the old realm held their courts, and ruled their Kingdom; and as recorded of them also held high carnival and "wassailages" plenty. William the Lion held a court at the castle in 1209; it was visited by Edward the First of England in 1304 and by his son in 1310. The Second Edward made but short stay at it, as he retreated from the terrible defeat at Bannockburn. James the IV. resided in the castle for a considerable time, and there is a room in the tower still shown as the King's tower, and sundry relics of his presence are to be seen carefully preserved in the wall-presses of his room.

THE BED-ROOM OF MARY STUART. His beautiful but unfortunate grand-daughter made it her home occasionally. Her bed-chamber, also a small corridor adjoining, used as a dressing-room; and the cradle in which she rocked her infant son, the feeling came strongly upon us, that

destiny was a sad one, and her cousin the "Good Queen Bess," who murdered her, was a she tiger—a disgrace to Christian womanhood. The walls of the old palace were very thick, for they had to resist warlike forays and border raids. On measurement at the windows and loop-holes they were found to be from nine feet in some places to twelve and thirteen feet in others. The walls of the basement and lower story forming the passages and partitions are equally massive, and the windows being small a general gloomy light pervades all the rooms. Some fine portraits and other pictures adorn the walls of the best apartments.

THE FAMILY PORTRAITS. As may be supposed the family portraits are numerous, comprising one of each member of the families since the days of the First James. There is a portrait of the old Chevalier George and his lady, and of their son Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the "Pretender" of the Forty-five, whose star and blood in the fatal field of Culloden. Among others there are portraits of Bishop Burnet and of Dryden the poet in excellent preservation. In the north wing of the palace is the chapel consecrated to Catholic worship and all the succeeding centuries the church has never been without its priests, saints and martyrs. The Power which has preserved it through so many perils seem to have taken especial care to sustain it in this cold and frozen region of bleakest Calvinism.

A THOUSAND YEARS OF CATHOLIC FAITH.

In 1638, the house of Traquair was visited by a Protestant mob from Edinburgh, who, overjoyed at the downfall of King James the Seventh, and the overthrow of the old dynasty and government seemed bent upon the uprooting and destruction of every vestige of the faith and worship of Catholics in the parish. According to the records and family traditions of the old house, one Donald Ker, of Kerland in the South of Scotland, gathered together a motley crowd, went to the house in frost and snow, and subjected the inmates to insult, and all the furniture and furnishings were defaced and destroyed; they ransacked every room and wantonly desecrated the chapel, the altar and robes; and in their blind fanaticism destroyed the very pictures, images, finest sculptures and works of art that had been gathered together in that little church during nearly a thousand years. The crowd was headed by one Thomas Lewis, a Presbyterian Minister, who with the others ransacked the building in search of "Papists and Papists' mares," and returned to Peebles the Shiretown, with their plunder. They carried with them two trunks, broke them open, where they found a golden cradle, the Virgin and Babe, the vestments of the priests, with much valuable literature, sacred and secular, besides many other articles of great value, all of which were thrown into a huge bonfire and were burnt at the market cross of Peebles; the priest and earl barely escaping with their lives. Such are the tender mercies of what the world calls religious fanaticism. The ill-fated Marquis of Montrose halted in the castle on the day of the battle of Philipshaugh and took some refreshment, after his final defeat by Leslie. This was on the morning of the 13th of September, 1645. I will give you another sketch before long.—A WANDERER. Correspondence of Pilot.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.—Notwithstanding the new varieties introduced within a few years, we have not succeeded in supplanting the old Peach Blow with a better kind. Yet it has several faults, chief of which is its late period of ripening, and the amount of labor required to dig it. It is almost impossible to get it into market time enough for shipment in the fall. We want, very much, a potato that will keep as well as the Peach Blow, look as well, be as fine flavored, yet ripen from two weeks to a month earlier. The Harrison is abandoned; the Peersless grows large and hollow, but it is a good variety for feeding hogs (when cooked), and on new variety promises remarkably well. The Early Rose lends as an early variety, but it does not quite fill the place of the Peach Blow.—American Rural Home.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

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WANTED for the first of July next, a MALE TEACHER, able to teach English and French, for a Common School in the Township of Tiny, Ontario. A competent salary will be given—the applicant should forward his certificates and state his salary. Apply to REV. J. MICHEL, Lafontaine, P. O., Ont. 37

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W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S. Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 23

YOUNG FOLK—MERRY FOLK

My Mother. I love thee, Mary, as my Queen, My liege, my lady bright— I love thee as the "Ocean-Star" To guide my bark on high—

At a Sunday school at Ripon a teacher asked a little boy if he knew what the expression "sowing tares" meant? "Courth I does," said he, pulling the seat of his little trousers round in front: "there's a tare my ma sewed; I tared it sliding down a hill."

A certain colored deacon on occasions of missionary collections, was wont to shut his eyes and sing "Fly abroad, thou mighty gospel," with such earnestness and unctious that he would quite forget to see the plate as it came around. "Oh, yes!" said the plate bearer, "but you just give something to make it fly."

WAS IT A MIRACLE.—The mention of almsgiving recalls a somewhat ludicrous story of modern date, where a most inopportune miracle was wrought. The well-known French missionary, Father Bridaine, was always poor, for the simple reason that he gave away everything he had. One night he asked for a night's lodging of the curate of a village through which he had passed, and the worthy man, having only one bed, shared it with him. At day-break Father Bridaine rose, according to custom, and went to say his prayers at the neighboring church. Returning from his sacred duty, he met a beggar, who asked alms. "Alas, my friend, I have nothing!" said the good priest, mechanically putting his hand into his breeches pocket, where, to his astonishment, he found something hard wrapped up in paper, and seeing four crowns in it, cried out that it was a miracle! He gave the money to the beggar, and hastened into church to return thanks to God. The curate soon after arrived there, and Father Bridaine related the miracle with the greatest unctious. The curate turned pale, put his hand in his pocket, and in an instant perceived that Father Bridaine, in getting up in the dark, had taken the wrong pair of breeches. He had performed a miracle with the curate's money.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CHILDREN.—Some modern philosophers have asserted that the Christian religion makes its believers, sad, gloomy, and dejected. If they could have witnessed a scene that occurred lately in a sewing school of nearly two hundred children, they would leave Catholics out when they make this assertion. It was the custom of the teacher, after the work was begun, to ask some questions from the catechism, not following the book exactly, but varying the questions to see if the children understood what they had been taught. To the question, "When will Christ come again?" they replied: "At the last day to judge all men." To a second question; "What are the things he will judge?" they answered, "All our thoughts, words, works, and omissions." "Do you think," asked the teacher, "that you will be afraid when that great judgment-day comes?" "No," they replied, with one voice. With some little surprise at the promptness of the answer, the teacher asked: "Are you all agreed in this? All who think they will not be afraid, raise the right hand." Apparently every hand was raised. "Those who think differently—who think they will be afraid, raise their hand." Not a hand was seen. With a pleasant smile, the teacher looked over the school-room, and then added, as if thinking aloud—"Oh, happy children of the Church! It is through her teaching, that you are full of faith, confidence, and love. I do not wonder that our Lord has said, 'Unless you become as little children, you cannot enter into the kingdom of Heaven.'"

A SINGULAR OLD SONG.—This double-entendre was originally published in a Philadelphia newspaper a hundred years ago. It may be read three different ways; first let the whole be read in the order in which it is written; second, read the lines downward on the left of each comma in every line; third, in like manner on the right of each comma. In the first reading the Revolutionary cause is condemned, and by the others it is encouraged and lauded: "Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms, O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us to arms, Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon shall shine; Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join. The acts of Parliament, in them I much delight, I hate their cursed intent, who for the Congress fight; The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast, They soon will sneak away, who Independence boast; Who non-resistance hold, they have my hand and heart, May they for slaves be sold, who act a Whiggish part; On Mansfield, North and Bute, may daily blessings pour: Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore; To North and British lord, may honors still be done. I wish a block or cord, to General Washington.

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES. HARBLENVILLE, Columbia Co., N.Y. July 9, 1873. R. V. PRINCE, M.D. Buffalo, N.Y. Dear Sir—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use for a short time only. I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency

of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully; lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy, I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit. I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me. Very truly, Mrs. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

How to Advertise Successfully.—Let the article you advertise be sufficiently valuable, of public utility, and possessed of merit, then never recommend it beyond such merit. A good article will sustain a reputation and moderation inspires confidence. State facts only, or what you conscientiously believe to be true. Facts, like diamonds, are always valuable and difficult to mutilate. Give your story concisely and to the point. Advertisements at best are proxy, and short ones least expensive. However anxious to make money; let its acquisitions be secondary to the principle of doing good. The gratification of doing good, the greater reward. Never essay to build a reputation by attempting the ruin of another. Your foundation is too frail for a substantial structure, and you unwittingly assist your adversary. The above rules are those of the inventor of Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites, and their observance by an advertiser should insure a demand in the market for his merchandise, while business prudence only is necessary to complete the programme for success.

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BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL, (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875

GRAND LOTTERY. TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL. Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, G.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McGauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare, Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Rev. M. Bonnissant, P.S.S.

LOTTERY PRIZES. 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguy, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00. 2. 8 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$350. 3,300 00. 3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450. 2,250 00. 4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00. 5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00. 6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00. 7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00. 8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00. 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00. 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00. 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00. 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00. 13. 40 Lots from \$5 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00. 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00. 15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00. 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00. 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00. 600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00. 100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at:—The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 393; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street Montreal. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or TO MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LOBNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

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TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE. To My Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deleterious to the Teeth or Gums. W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

DECALCOMANIE. 243 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. BE Ours You Souvenir! GO TO HEBLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!!

HEARSE! HEARSE!! MICHAEL FERON No. 28 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. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. [Montreal, March, 1871.]

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 74 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HUNKS, O.B., K.O.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES S. BOWEN, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq.

Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal Feb 26 1875.

LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE, FOR THE SEASON OF LENT AND HOLY WEEK. Lenten Thoughts. By the Bishop of Northampton \$0 75. The Lenten Manual. By Rt. Rev. D. Walsh 50. The Lenten Monitor; or, Moral Reflections, etc. 60. Sermons for Lent. By Fr. Liguori, S.J. 1 50. Feasts and Fasts, and other annual observances of the Catholic Church. By the Rev. Alban Butler, D.D. 2 25. The Office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary; in Latin and English; containing Instructions when to kneel, stand, etc. 60. Easter in Heaven. By Rev. F. X. Wenninger, S.J. 75. The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. The Christian Directory, Guiding Men to their Eternal Salvation. Parsons. 1 75. Meditations for the use of the Clergy for every Day in the Year. 2 vols. 2 75. St. Anselm's Book of Meditations & Prayers The Day Sanctified; being Spiritual Reading for Daily use 1 10. Prayers and Reflections for Holy Communion, with a Preface. By Cardinal Manning 1 50. Think Well Ont. By Challoner. 20. St. Liguori's Way of Salvation 75. " " on the Commandments Sacraments 40. " " Spirit of 30. " " Moral Dissertations. 38. " " Life of 75. " " On the Love of Our Lord Jesus Christ. 30. " " Jesus Hath Loved Us; or Clock of the Passion of Jesus Christ. 75. " " Christian Virtues 1 25. " " Meditations on the Incarnation 1 50. The Science of the Saints in Practice. By Pagan; 4 vols. 4 50. Anima Devota; or, the Devout Soul. 60. Student of Jesus Crucified. 38. A Little Book on the Love God. 60. Spirit of St. Theresa. 60. The Words of Jesus. 60. The Spiritual Consolator. 60. The School of Jesus Crucified. 60. The Christian Armed. 38. Introduction to a Devout Life. 30. The Sinner's Conversion. cheap edition 45. Prayers of St. Gertrude. Cloth, 40, cloth red edge. 60. Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. 75. Light in Darkness. 75. Practical Piety, St. Francis de Sales. 1 25. Spiritual Retreat. David. 1 10. Christian Perfection. Rodrigue; 3 vols. 4 00. Sinner's Guide. 1 25. 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Gentilism, Religion previous to Christianity. By Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S.J. 3 00. Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin. By The Most Rev. Roger Bode Vaughan, O.S.B. 8 00. Sermons for every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation. by Rev. Wm. Gahan. 2 50. History of the Catholic Church in Scotland. By Walsh. 2 75. Lives of the Saints; Illustrated, 1 vol. 2 00. Mathilda of Canossa. By Anna T. Sadlier 1 50. Life and Letters of Paul Segneri. 1 50. Life of St. John The Evangelist. By M. L. Bannard. 2 00. The Child. By Dupanloup. 1 25. The Bible and the Rule of Faith. 1 09. The Flower of Heaven, or, The Examples of the Saints. By Abbe Orsini. 90. Life of St. John of the Cross. By Lewis. 1 25. Devout Communicant. 50. Lenten Thoughts. 75. In Heaven we know our Own. 75. FATHER FABER'S WORKS. All for Jesus; or, The Easy Way of Divine Love 1 30. The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God 1 30. Growth in Holiness; or, Progress of the Spiritual Life 1 30. The Foot of the Cross; or, The Sorrows of Mary. 1 30. Bethlehem. 1 30. Spiritual Conference. 1 30. The Precious Blood; or, The Price of Our Salvation. 1 30. Life and Letters of Father Faber 1 30. JUST PUBLISHED. Union with Our Lord Jesus Christ, in His Principal Mysteries, for all Seasons of the Year. By the Rev. Fr. John Baptist Saint Jure, S.J., Author of "Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ," etc. Translated from the French, and the translation revised by a Father of the same Society. Published with the approbation of His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York. 1 00. THE CEREMONIAL For the use of the Catholic Church in the United States. Fourth Edition, Approbation:— This edition of the Ceremonial, published by order of the First Council of Baltimore, for the use of the Catholic Church in the United States of America, having been carefully revised and corrected by the Right Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, is hereby approved of. Given at Baltimore this 4th day of November. J. ROOSEVART BAXLEY, Archbishop of Baltimore. Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, A.D. 1875. Paris, \$2 50 net. D. & J. SALLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET. PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.

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 usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz. English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages. TERMS. Full Boarders, per month, \$12.60. Half Boarders, do 7.50. Day Pupils, do 2.50. Washing and Mending, do 1.20. Complete Bedding, do 0.60. Stationery, do 0.30. Music, do 2.00. Painting and Drawing, do 1.20. Use of the Library, do 0.20. N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872.

THE LORETTO CONVENT: Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Jan. 8, '75. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME PHILOMENE FAVREAU, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of ANTOINE BERNARD, junior, coachman, of the same place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; vs. The said ANTOINE BERNARD, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 40-5. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. LUCY BISSONNETTE, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of EUSEBE MARTIN, carpenter, of the same place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; vs. The said EUSEBE MARTIN, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant. Montreal, 24th April, 1876. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 38-5. DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ABIGAIL E. HOLDEN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of HARLOW CHANDLER of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said HARLOW CHANDLER, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause this day: Montreal, 28th April, 1876. GILMAN & HOLTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 38-5. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME PAULINE DREYFUS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of ZACHARIAH AUERBACH, of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff. vs. The said ZACHARIAH AUERBACH, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause: Montreal, 12th April, 1876. KERR & CARTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 38-5.

