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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

JUBILEE BOOK,

CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES;

To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX.,

For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIIS GRAUE ARCHBISHOP

For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

For the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the

DUHAMEL containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP

For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

BISHOP SWEENY.

For the DIOCESE of MONTHEAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET.

EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street,

A HYMN TO THE SACRED HEART.

BY ELEANOR C. BONNELLY.

Sacred heart! in accents burning. Pour we forth our love of thee: Here our hopes, and here our yearnings, Meet and mingle tenderly. Heart of mercy! ever eager All our woes and wounds to heal: Heart most potent, Heart most pure, To our souls thy depths reveal! Sacred Heart of our Redeemer ! Pierced with love on Calvary, Heart of Jesus! ever loving, Make us burn with love of thee! Praise to thee, Sacred Heart!

Heart of beauty! thou art bringing All thy thirsting children here, Whore the living waters springing, Tell of hope and comfort near. O, thou source of every blessing! Sweetest, strongest, holiest, best, Be our treasure here on earth, And in heaven be thou our rest! Sacred Heart of our Redeemer! Pierced with love on Calvary. Heart of Jesus! ever loving,
Make us burn with love of Thee! Praise to thee, Sacred Heart!

(From the Dublin Irishman.)

RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD.

A TRADITION IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

By Dr. J. T. Campion.

CHAPTER V .- SAILING DOWN THE NORE.

It was a lovely autumn morning on the Nore. The clm trees were beginning to fall down in showers, and the beauteous ash to contribute an occasional golden offering. The sunbeams danced upon the waters, and myriads of jet-black flies swarmed under their influence, like evil spirits in the distant scenes of a holiday pantomime.

The meadow sweet incensed the rivers' borders. whilst clouds of graceful willow-wreaths gambolled away on the running currents, giving shelter to the timid water-bird, and toying with the curling eddies which the fresh morning breezes provoked on the wavy surface. The linnet was just beginning to venture down from the gorse covered mountains, and the solitary corncrake, bereft long ago of the glory of the meadow-lands, to lurk within the bowery sedges, reeds, and flaggers of the winding river, waiting for the tempting moon and the favouring gale to waft him from the gloom and darkness of the approaching winter to some pleasant land of sunbeams and glowing zephyrs.

Although the hour was carly-not yet six of the clock of the Chinese tower on the top of the marble pillared tholsel at the market-cross-that stirring hour when the importunate city bell clamours furiously at the sunrise, as a favourite hound before a blooded charger, summoning life back into the slumbering township, causing iron portals to be everywhere flung open, and the civil guardians of the night to forsake their posts and seek their noon-

day slumbers. Even at that very early hour, a boat was already launched upon the bosom of the quiet river. It was the Subbath morning, too, and the occupants of the little craft were on their willing way to early

morning worship.

The family of the O'Kellys freighted the carly barge, consisting of Old Dermod, carpenter and builder to the ancient burgesses-a burly, tall, fresh grey-headed old man, straight as a rush, healthy as an apple-tree, hearty as a lambkin, and fearless as

His wife, a sturdy buxom dame of the good old times, with a well-to-do appearance, and a genuine one of those sandy reaches so frequent on the Nore,

benevolence.

Their son, young Dermod, sat to the oars, whilst in the stern was comfortably stowed away a young female, whom at first sight one would take for an humble handmaiden of the family from her dowdy bonnet, gaudy shawl, short kirtle, green petticoat, and buckeless shoes. Her pretty little cap, to be sure, was quilled about her face like a fresh summer May-wreath, and her wrists with the same snowy care and effect. Nobody could see her face so well as Dermod, for he sat midship, and bowed into her eyes every time he lifted his oars.

The old woman filled the seat of the stern, and told her great large beads, with its long oval silver decades and massive silver cross, whilst the paterfamilias sate erect with folded arms and fixed meditative stare, showing that his thoughts were far away and of a serious complexion.

But neither parent seemed in the least to heed the furtive whisperings, suppressed laughter, and happy companionship of the two young people. PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP Surely, the stern old burgess and the shrewd wife of his bosom should be possessed of some worldly wisdom. How could they look on coldly and see For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, that fine, promising, handsome young fellow—their containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP only son and child—expend his warmest attentions on a lump of a mere humble servant-a poor country wench, without wit or education. They must have noted the scene passing before their eyes, for the boy gently guided the little boat under the overhanging boughs of the tall elms, ashes, and sycamores that adorned the banks of the broad brown river, until it glided within reath of the groups of gardens that extended to the water's edge on either side, and as the rich, red, and white currant bushes hung out their fruit in tempting clusters, young Dermot caught them in his mouth Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 \$5 | ion to do the same, which she attempted again and again, with pearly teeth and parting lips, and when she missed, staining her fingers with the crimson juices-fingers very fair-tar too fair, one should think, to have much indulged in common servile labour. Then she picked the pink strawberry from the bank, with the golden-eyed forget-me not that grew beside it. The large rosy apple then answered the summons of the raised oar, and fell into her lap-the rich, heavy pear sharing the same fate, whilst the boat sailed on down the broad bosom of the Nore, with the two young faces peering into each other, radiant with joy, and love, and pleasure But what kind of a face had the servant girl?" What kind! Beauteous bright blue eyes, cheeks like the ivory chalice of the poet, ready to gleam with the reseate wine of her blushes at the least excitement, lips barely coloured, like the innermost tint of the sea shell, and teeth white and lus trous as the morning sun upon a virgin snow-

Ah, she was not a dowdy servant girl at all, gentle reader, not at all. She was the German woman's daughter, the pretty Angela Dullard, dabbed up in the exterior attire of O'Kelly's maid-of-all-work, And for this very sufficient reason, that she stole a ather and mother, the O'Kelly's to the little old chapel near the Lacken, where the old faith still flourished, despite of ban and bloodshed, as the sun commands the day and the pale moon rules the night, by the order of a power that nothing can gainsay.

Angela clung to her early teaching, which she found it impossible to unlearn, and in which alone her young heart was anchored. And knowing well that neither parent would permit her to follow the bent of her pious inclinations, particularly at such a crisis, when they were almost entirely dependent upon the bounty of the evangelical Bishop Whammond, she adopted the present ruse in order to be able, without interruption or strife, to tell her beads, attend the holy sacrifice, and shrive her conscious soul as she was wont to do since she came to the years of reason. The O'Kelly's, of course, seconded her pious aspirations, and young Dermod stood abashed at the carnestness of the devotion of his lovely companion, which contrasted so forcibly with his own want of zeal and lukewarmness.

Now the boat glided way out of the shadows of the trees and crowded gardens, and took the circuit in the centre of the broadening river. It approached the spanning arches of the old bridge of St. John, the great thoroughway between the divided city.

Here the young people were obliged to be very silent and demure, for many an eye marked the sailing craft, and commented upon it and its living freight, as its oarsman prepared to shoot the middle arch, where the current was strongest and swiftest in order to appear in good triumphaut trim at the other side, which the spectators always seemed to expect, as they rushed from one side of the bridge to

Young Dermot, as might be expected, acquitted himself in a most seamanlike manner, and brought his boat through the arch and beyond it with a swiftness, a security, and a dash which quite took the taste of the spectators.

Angela clapped her little hands with pleasure and excitement as her young lover poised his two oars, and held them at case and aslant, as the seabird, after a wild flight, re-ts on its extended wings and floats on through the upper firmament. The old man still sat with bent head and folded arms, and the good wife counted her beads more sedulously than ever.

They had yet a long space of water to explore; but the current was with them, and there was enough of time to spare.

The battlements of the castle of the Ormonds frowned down on their secret journey, but the olden hills and woody heights and towering trees of better days and purer faith sheltered and watched over them, as they approached the sloping lands of Lacken, at whose wave-washed feet the little humble chapel stood whose altar held that precious treasure which lifts earth up to heaven when the

priest offers the shining Chalice to the Lord.

No bell summoned the faithful to the House of God, for the false "Defender of the Faith" was busy with the devil, and though he had not entirely thrown off all allegiance to the church, yet he attempted to check her ordinances, and altogether uproot all discipline and order.

After a short time the boat touched the shore at

verted into a cosy wharf for landing and fastening his boat during the morning prayers. The stem of the fragile bark padded itself into the sand with a loving force, as a lamb would playfully butt at its mother, and the gentle thud against the bank was the signal for a general rising. The old people methodically made their way to terra firma, whilst the young lovers made their landing an occasion for very many fanciful alarms and difficulties which were overcome without any great exertion, at last. Then all four walked up to the holy edifice, solemnly and quietly, as the occasion required.

The house of God was very tew feet high, and looked ill-cared and dilapidated enough. The walls were covered with ivy, and the sides of the doorway with golden moss.

The graves of the poor surrounded it, and there were no places of distinction in its interior—no place but the altar, and that was very plain, indeed, and unpretending and unornamented—but so was the stable at Bethlehem, and yet the Creator of heaven and earth was in the Chapel on the Lucken in the same glory and power as he possessed in the humble retreat of the cast.

The wise men were there, and so were the angels. The building did not accommodate the congregation, and many knelt outside the blessed precincts catching the words of the venerable ecclesiastic who offered the holy sacrifice, as well as they could, and learning from their neighbors within, both by quiet word and sign, how the solemn worship proceeded, and how they were to pray. The O'Kelly's were always early and were always, in consequence, very favorably situated.

It was near this little chapel, in the after days of the reign of Elizabeth, that two priests were discovered and executed, and their remains stolen from the gibbet by some of the faithful, and buried almost at the chapel threshold.

Henry attempted to extripate the Irish race from Ireland, and Elizabeth the Irish faith-but the power that existed within the humble hill-side edifice, on the banks of the Nore, forbade all their machin ations. Both died horrid deaths, whilst the Irish people still exist in their native land, and the faith is stronger, and purer, and more flourishing than

But time tells its own story, and so we leave our happy family at their morning prayers, and proceed to look after the less amiable personages of our traditional history.

CHAPTER VI.-THE RAPAREES.

About a mile and a half from the Marble City, as we noticed in our opening chapter, was a great and dense wood-almost worthy the name of a forest. It was known by several names, as time shifted and generations supervened—"Glory's Wood," "Dullard's Wood," "Troy's Wood." With the first appellation we have now to do. "Gloire, in Irish, means babbling, sounding, noisy, as applied to rivers and streams. Here it meant echoing and reverberating, and was corrupted with the English tongue into the word glory—hence "Glory's Wood." It overhung the Nore, was richly umbrageous, and furnished with a velvet and flowery sward, and nooks, and alleys, and recesses, vistas, valleys, and retreats-solitules, secresies, and nymphic bowers enough to engender romance, captivate a poet or entapture a brigand. Accordingly, tradition steps in, and informs us that a band of desperadoes, whom the king's satellite's had driven from their houses. homes, and possessions in his experimental essays to extripate the Irish, had taken up their abodes therein. Those men were a great trouble to the new settlers-as great, indeed, as the Rapparees were in ofter years, when William won the battle of the Boyne, and Sarsfield sacrificed Ireland's welfare to Ireland's hone ur.

The men of "Glory's Wood" were a trouble and terror to bluff King Harry's nominees, as well as to those of his successors. Indeed, they had the hardihood to call those loyal men atrocious robbers and plunderers, and on all occasions, when chance or design offered, to treat them as such. Their captain was an Irish gentleman of many broad acres and old ancestral line, whom Harry's myrmidoms in Ireland attainted of high treason, and plundered of his estate, and would have finished with hanging him up out of the way if he had not evaded their sinister designs by turning to the profession of an outlaw, and taking the vow of vengeance against everything and everyone savouring of the name and nature of Saxon in the land; and he sharpened his sparthe accordingly, on the rude stone in the forest, in furtherance of his dire and dark resolve. Twenty stern and resolute men swore allegiance to the self-constituted avengershared the same cave in winter, the same couch of leaves and moss in the summer, and the same dangers and daring at all times and at all seasons.

The burgesses of the old town knew them as The captain and his men," and as, whenever they were secret visitors, and ventured into the streets to purchase ammunition and provisions, they always paid down hard cash, and looked for no abatement; and, moreover, as they very frequently took the part of the poor against the oppressor, and often felt with swift fury on the Saxon settler when he shelt-ored himself under his ready-made laws in his deeds of cruelty and presumption, the burgesses, in good truth, rather liked and favored and welcomed the men of the wood."

The yeomen and English satellites and civic forces never cared to pursue those during freebooters and moss-troopers after any of their repeated onslaughts upon their creatures, much less did they ever dare to venture within their secret haunts, or even skirt the borders of the sounding wood where they knew their enemy was comfortably esconced and most securely quartered. That wood was an eye-sore and an agony to the lovers of law and order and other meu's goods, chattels and freeholds, in those days of the old English satyr and of the model English virgin in Ireland.

Affairs were at this pass amongst the king's loyal men and civil and military settlers in Ireland, when, one fine morning in summer, "The Rap parees of Glory's Wood" bestirred themselves earlier than usual, and might be seen in the breaking sun-dawn furnishing their arms, loosening their skenes in their scabbards, carefully loading their

·Joyce.

some important forav

George's armies, and his hybrid yeomanry, in the after years of '98 and afterwards-leaned contemplatively against a forest oak and watched the proceedings of his merry men, in their several occupations, with a bitter smile and a heavy heart; for he felt that all his earthly hopes for the future of settling in his native land depended barely upon their endurance, the cowardice of their enemies, and the chance of the native septs making good their footing against the fury and fanaticism of Henry, his successors, and all Saxon marauders. Dwyer was listened long, and began to understand, as it were, the beau ideal of a woodman and a soldier; above the margin of their migute mineterless. the ordinary stature, his frame was herculean, his shoulders broad as Atlas, his figure muscular, symmetrical, and commanding. He had the fiery eye and genial expression of his race, the long, powerful arm, the lithe, sinewy limb, the loose, careless gait, the round, well-set head, the sudden and stein pose of decision. His time Milesian features were bronzed by the sun and storm, and his long jet-black hair and close-fitting jerkin and hose, short foreign boots, long rapier, and broad black belt furnished with pistols and sparthe, presented such a grand specimen of Irish humanity, grace, and chivalry as Michael Angelo might love to paint, and Mother Erin delight in contemplating.

The delicious light of morning was streaming down through the trees, blighting the camp fires of the early repast of the woodsmen. The blue lilics opened their delicate petals at the tip of the genial mys, and the moss glistened, and the birds sang, and the long vistas of the several paths leading to as many familiar haunts in every direction of the shaded sanctuary glowed again in the bright effulgence of the sudden bath of light.

The wood-dove sang her love-song, jarred by the harsh notes of the beautiful jay-and the owl was still hooting from the hollow tree, drowning the delicious purling of the lonely robin, whilst the rude base of the industrious rook made up a morn orchestra which, like the pibroc on the Caledonian hills, or the rans de vauche of the Swiss valleys, though not according to human rules, lines and cadences, suited the scenes of its hauntings-chimed in with the order of nature, and was applauded on all sides by the rippling streams, the rapturous echoes, and the freshening winds.

The shadows of the burly cake and elms barred all the forest ways, for where the sunlight was brightest the shadows were deepest, streaking the soft floor of the wooded recesses like the sides of a wild zebra, or distant dark clouds in a beauteous noon-day firmament.

All the Rapparees imitated their captain as close as they could in their garb, their arms, and their bearing, and on the whole presented an appearance so resolute, so heroic, and so daring that it was very little wonder that they had become so formidable to the King's Own, and enjoyed a perfect freedom and security within the precincts of their native

forest.

But although the civic military power feared them, and the burgesses aided them in all their requirements, as long as they promptly laid down cash for the accommo ations, still there was another party in the "Marble City" who proclaimed himself a most determined enemy to the woodsmen the moment he assumed power and position within its ancient walls. And this man was no other than the royal-appointed, enthroned, and missioned-the Lord Bishop Whammond, the new denizen of the palace adjoining the ancient cathedral of St. Canice Bishop Whammond hated, and denounced, and

brought English dominion down upon the heads and ears of the lawless Rapparees as often as he was able. Indeed, he could hardily have been blamed for his hostilities, for those men interfered with him and his plans and designs in a thousand differ-

They upheld the people on critical occasions, they laguhed at the laws of the realm, and broke them like biscuits, they were Papiets and protectors of Popery, and though they had not the grace to in-vite any Papal ministers to be their directors or advisers, still they were shrewdly suspected of being their escort on very many occasions when the burgesses or the people sought their assistance for such a purpose. In fact, and in fine, the bran-new bishop found those reckless men to thwart him in a thousand ways, as well as to neutralise the despotic power which he could otherwise exercise with the executive at his back, and its myrmidons by his

No, wonder, then, that the Reverend Doctor Whammond denounced the audacious rebels, put spies upon their movements, shut them out from the city as much as he was able, and often intercepted their supplies before they could make good their way outside the English barriers.

The energetic churchman had been a soldier in his youth, and, as he only very lately took to the church and to his mitre, the former calling had more charms for him by far than the mere preaching of homilies, and the spiritual ruling of a hybrid congregation, who required very often more of the brand to govern and guide them than the crook or

Matters stood in this uncomfortable guise between, the parties, at the moment that his reverend lordship was hotting forth from his pulpit, in a minute angle of Saint Canice's church, in warning and con-demnation of all wandering brigands, offering high rewards for their capture and vowing vengeance on all who harboured, encouraged, assisted, or held any commerce with them, or any of them.

At the same moment, too, Captain Dwyer and his men, in a solid, soldierly, and compact body, marched out of "Glory's Wood," armed to the teeth, and took to the highway, as if it was not the king's highway, but independently and entirely their own and for their own, use and benefit.

CHAPTER VII .- THE MASS TREE.

In the angle of a solitary by-road, seldom used except in extreme emergencies, and nearly covered brutal yell broke in upon the placid and holy scene with grass and wild weeds and those sweet and retiring flowers that fly the common gaze: the violet, the primrose, the wild geranium, the deeply-crimson attire, and carrying an arquelous in his hand. strawberry, and the beautiful briar-rose, stood a "Here they are!" he roared. "By Crispin! S broad and stately linden tree. It was covered with ho! so ho! I was born to be a Popish pointer!"

Irish countenance beaming with kindness and and which young Dermod had scooped out, and con- ar quebuses, furbishing their provision pouches, and one mass of efflorescence, and the song-birds of the making other and many preparations evidently for very early morning were priding in its branches, and singing their sweetests melodies in the depths Their captain, O'Dwyer—probably an ancestor of its deepest foliage. There was a rude rustic seat that glorious king of Wicklow who bearded old at its foot, up and over which the moss and mottled ivy had made their way, and about which, on every side, grew patches of rich trefoil, and honey-suckles, and cowslips beyond counting.

The ground was in a valley, and from some high rocky ridges in the background, a sturdy little stream came pushing its bustling way until it dropped down some few feet into a shallow brook beneath, forming a brilliant miniature, musical cascade, a dulcimer of sweet sounds that only seemed to vary their richness and mellowness when you the magic of their minute minstrelsy.

All the wild flowers stood there in raptures, and the birds seemed to cohance the thrilling of their grace-notes by the sipping of all the bright sparkling. There was an echo, too, in the tranquil place, which, at any land invasion, sprang forth like a spirit from the solitude, as if provoked to resent the profanity of the intrusion. Groups of graceful tir-trees appeared in the greater distance, wet and shining in the dew of the morning, and looking like the solemn, silent palm trees of the east, when the Lord came preaching in some selected solitude away from the bustle of a restless world. Nor is this simile out of time and place, gentle reader, for on that eventful day-dawn a crowd of peasants had assembled and taken possession of the lovely scene. They piled up bows and faggots under the towering linden tree, covering them with lenfy wreaths, and crowning them with snowy scantlings, and at last with a broad flowing garb of spotless home-made linen. They were building a primitive altar for the honor and worship of God, as the shepherds were went to do of old. A daring act that day in Ire-land, when the priest and the teacher were under the death-ban of the new laws of the land, and it was treason to follow the old faith any longer.-Nevertheless, in the face of death and danger, the priest and his people were there assembled, confiding in a higher King for safety and protection .-A tall erect figure approached the simple altar, a man in the prime of life, but with streaks of grey through his thick brown hair, and heavy beard upon his lip and chin, speaking of a sojourn away in other lands, or the life of a fugitive or a martyr in his own. The fire of love and zeal was in his large open eyes, and although his garb was soiled and wayworn there was a majesty, a solemnity in his mien and bearing, that carried awe to the heart, and deeply impressed the anxious souls who watched his every action with national pride, reverence, and devotion. They blessed him, too, in their heart of hearts for the danger he was daring for their sakes; and above all for the inestimable favor he was about to confer upon them in bringing them into glorious union with himself in offering acceptable sacrifice to the God of Heaven. A boy attended the footsteps of the priest, carrying the sacred vessels, and ready to make the necessary responses at the sacred ceremony. And so the candles were soon lighted, beaming silvery brightness in the opening day-break.

A large rude Cross was nailed to the linden tree, and whilst the priest was vesting, a robin lingered on the bough above, dropping liquid snatches of sweet and melancholy melody over the holy preparation.

" Introibo ad alture Dei!"

The people fell on their knees in wrapt attention and devotion-men, women and little childrendinting the green soft sward, and lifting their eyes, alternately, from the Altar of Sacrifice to the symbol of Redemption above it.

The music of the tiny cascade arose upon the silence, and the brook and the stream lisped away in whispering prayer, whilst the priest pour dover the Passion of the Saviour, walked after His footprints, recalled His living lessons, and invoked and adored His awful presence, 'mid the incense of the breathing air, the delicious thin harmonious tingle of the slight silver bell, the under uttered syllables of the bead-women, the bare-beaten breasts of the hardy mankind, and the alarmed and attentive looks of boyhood, childhood, and infancy. It was, as if, in the primitive times, when His people stood in the presence of their God and of His holy pro-phets. The bright chalice blazed in the beams of the rising sun, and the beauteous and rosy smilings of the opening dawn glowed all over the scene like the light in Jacob's dream that streamed down from the opened heavens.

for he prayed to God for a persecuted people; and offered the tremendous sucrifice for a land beautiful as Eden, blessed by the footprints of the saints, hallowed by the ruited shrines of patriarchs and martyrs, and sucred to the graves and to the memories of a faithful race, whom holy Patrick purified, and whom Providence, I trust, will some day deliver from the incubus of evil that lies like a coiled snake, upon her troubled breast.

The voice of the priest was solemn and tremulous

"Ite missa est." Yes, Mass was over, and the boy took from the large bag a number of small, clean napkins. These he distributed amongst the kneeling people, who held them in their hands and leant their heads or buried their faces in them. The sweet, musical, silver bell again rang its cleartinkling peal, and the priest stood, facing his pious congregation, with the chalice in his hand and tho. wealth of prayer upon his lips. A sound of awacame from the prostrate people, and then he walked amongst them, administering the Holy Sacrament, and begging of the Lord to be their guardian and protector forever.

Then there was a long pause, during which the murmur of prayer alone was heard, and the gentle sound of the sacred vessels which were being again removed from the rustic altar.

Now the sun shone forth in gorgeous splendour, deluging the simple place of sacrifice with a flood of light, and making the huge linders tree blaze like a column of fire.

The people prayed on, and the priest, unrobed knelt at the foot of the cross. At this moment a and a man came bounding along the old, unused and unfrequented road, dressed in rough burghio

"Here they are !" he roared. "By Crispin! So-

He was followed by a posse of civil yeomen, in the He was followed by a posse or unit from the all man-kings livery, and armed to the teeth with all manner of offensive weapons, not omitting several coils an article which the parental Government of the day thought both cogent and beneficial in adapting their new convictions to the tastes of the mere Irish.

mere Irish.

The people sprang to their feet, and the priest, suddenly thrusting this hand into his breast, produced a small box, which he hurriedly transferred to the boy's saferkeeping, who knell as he received it and stowed it away in an instant; then feeling the bog in his hand, shot over a high boundry ditch and disappeared.

and disappeared.

A shout of disappointment from the king's men followed this agile feat, and the brutal first-comer rushed to the spot, and, planting his weapon upon the ditch, coolly and truculently awaited the re-appearance of the young fugitive on the other side to

fire upon him without mercy.

The civic forces surrounded the frowning priest, whose stalwarth frame, unblenching eye, and dignified demeanor made them hesitate for a moment in their meditated attack, and the more so, too, as the people also gathered around, although unarmed, and formed an inner circle about their venerated pastor. The leader of the yeos, however, soon put an end to the suspense by demanding the surrender of the Popish priest in the king's name, and waraing all abettors and defenders of their intended victim that they incurred heavy penalties if they resisted seizure or favored his escape. An ominous silence followed, and the people closed their circle hermetically, as it were, around their silent pastor A military order was given,

There was a clatter of arms, but the voice of the priest at once rang loudly above every preparation.

My people! I command you, in the name of God, make no resistance. These men, led here by that vile spy, act by the orders of their superiors. I will surrender myself to them, never doubting but that God will protect both you and me, whenever it is His holy will."

The people would not break their circle.

In the name of the God who is with ye, I say, let me pass! I will have no blood shed at this altar! Give way, in the name of the Lord-give way !" and the priest strode into the midst of his re-

lentless enemies. In the meantime the brute who watched the boy waited and wondered that he did not appear.

He had the humane intention of murdering him as soon as possible, and of plundering him of whatever he carried away. Most of the booty he intended for his own use, and as small a portion as possible for his master, Bishop Whammond-indeed, only as much as would prove his zeal to that great prelate, and lay the foundation of further exorbitant demands for himself.

Our readers will readily guess who the worthy soul was who entertained such high and laudable intentions. However, he was doomed to disap-pointment, for the lad knew his foul foes too well to show a full front to them, so he quietly dropped into the dyke of the great ditch and ran along its trench, crouched almost all-fours, until he reached a gap into another field, which he rounded adroitly, and so escaped all other surveillance. A shallow sand quarry was his next refugium, and a fir grove afforded him a last place of concealment.

From this point he ventured to make a general reconnaisance. It was a commanding height, and looked down on the plain of the linden tree and the altar. The scene that presented itself to his view caused him to place his hand over his heart where lay enshrined the sacred box entrusted to him by the priest, and to fall upon knees and face, and cry out audibly in vocal prayer-

" Let God arise! and let His enemies be scattered! and let them that hate Him flee from before His face!"

What did the boy see to provoke the attitude and the prayer?

He saw, as he looked wonderingly on, the priest in the act of leaving the protection of his flock, and deliberately walking into the ranks of his enemies -and at the same instant, a tall commanding figure suddenly appear from behind the great tree, followed

closely by a band of well-armed men. The civic force drew back as if by the effect of an electric shock, leaving their captain mid-way

between the two military parties. The Rannarces of Glou soldiers of the king; and sorry figures the said soldiers presented before the true owners of the soil. The fugitive poor boy drank in the whole scene with thanksg'v ng and ams z ment.

Captain Dwyer advanced a few steps impetuously, sparthe in hand, and his men presented arms. The priest flung himself before the levelled guns in a prayerful and imploring attitude—but the captain only pointed with his weapon, whilst, with his free hand he waived his hat and plume. The holy father turned round and seemed to look with utter surprise at the king's troops, fleeing in a rabble rout, their arms abandoned, and themselves in the utterest state of terror and confusion.

The only villain of them all who still retained an arquebus being he who had lain so long in wait to slay the poor boy who was now a witness to his ignominious discomfiture.

The captain prepared to send a bullet after the cowardly rascal, but the priest again interfered, placing one hand on the deadly weapon, and with the other pointing to the large cross crowning the simple altar.

This sudden and unexpected state of affairs at once decided the poor lad to retrace his steps, and join again the good father and his flock, who received him with great satisfaction : and all with one accord knelt down at the altar, and gave God thanks for their happy deliverance from the murderous fangs of the new enemies of Ireland.

The Rapparce captain folded his arms and looked on for a moment seriously and hesitatingly, but, at last, yielding to the impulse of his early training, and all his better nature swelling up within his heart, he flung himself down amongst the crowd, and his men as readily followed his example.

It was a strange sight that early autumn morning under the huge linden mass-tree, the altar, the cross, the two groups of men, and the grey priest giving thanks to God.

It was a group for Salvator Rosa. The grim woodsmen, with their unkempt hair and beards and pistoled belts and jaunty head-gear-the peaceful peasants in their rude attire, and their earnest devotion—the abandoned arms in the background—the cascade-the grassy road, and the flowering lime trec.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

The Hon. Mrs. Norton, who is now sixty-seven years old, is about to be married to the Hon. George Sterling Maxwell. She is a grand daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. A volume of her. juvenile poems was published when she was only twelve years old. She was alike remarkable for beauty and talent, and has written poetry and fiction that have won for her considerable fame. Her first marriage, with the Hon. Mr. Norton, a London police magistrate, not having been felicitous, she now ventures upon a second experiment, with a gentleman of mature years and steady as a church.

A \$500,000 Fire -HASTINGS, N. Y., Dec. 27 -The Hudson River Sugar Refinery, an extensive establishment owned by Rotterhorn, Hopkesafferman & Doscher, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss about \$500,000. The insurance is less than \$300,000. About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

THE SOUL'S FAREWELL TO EARTH. From dusky clouds the western sun is flinging His shadow beams across the brow of day, And evening hours their weary flight are winging To Lethean realms, unknown and far away; Unknown and far away—still seeming near us

For angels hold the links of tears and sighs That hind us to the past, and strive to cheer us With hopes of bliss above these evening skies. The dove's night-coo floats out upon the ether, And to the loving sound their beaklets meet, And poor and rich, and friend and foe together, "Lie down to pleasant dreams" and slumbers

The fragrant breeze a mournful dirge is sighing-Earth weeps above the flowers upon her breast; The sobbing waves in ocean's arms are lying, And nature strives to lull them all to rest.

Then come, O, soul of mine, while all are sleeping When warblers sweet fold each flight-weary wing; When angel guards their voice watch are keeping Around the prison of their Captive-King-Come, let us think on death, while night is wreath-

ing
Bright dewy blooms round Mary's earthly shrine For as these flowers shall fade that now are breath-

So round our tomb the ivy soon shall twine.

Ah, yes! my soul, at no far distant dawning A sad and forced farewell we fain must say; To all of earth, then with what tearful moaning, Dear soul, wilt thou desert thy frame of clay, A sad farewell to all of Nature's beauties— To all the friends we love so dear, alas! To all our gladsome tasks and pleasant duties, Which soon into another hand must pass!

A sad farewell to all the golden gleamings That tinge the paths where we were wont to roam

A sad farewell to all the twilight gleamings From angel eyes that gem the azure dome. Farewell to life, to gladness, and to sorrow— To want and woe, to self, to strife and pride, To all the thoughts which we were wont to borrow From purling rill and blooming mountain side.

Farewell to all! Sad tears our eyes are shedding, Which, as they fall upon earth's bosom, sound Like footsteps of sad mourners, softly treading The dewy turf that wreaths some grave around. My soul, we weep, yet why this sombre feeling? Is it because we leave our all on earth? But list! as round these evening shades are steal-

Bright angels whisper of our heavenly birth. And can a child of heaven be sad when leaving This vale of tears where she a while must roam To gather merit-leaves and blossoms, for weaving The crown which she will wear in her true home No, no, my soul; and these thoughts to us given By Jesus' love and grace, will show at last The way to tread the path that leads to heaven,

Without a tear or sigh for pleasures past. Oh, Jesus! grant that there may be no weeping When we thy creatures, speechless and alone, Yielding to Thee the fruits of our life-reading, Shall kneel before Thine awful judgment throne

Oh then accept the pleadings of the living— Say not unto our soul, "Thou cursed, depart!" But listen to our sighs-our sins forgiven-And take us to Thy meek and loving heart.

Oh! take us where Thy face its light revealing Fills souls with joy which they can never say; Where through an endless day bright angels kneel-

Waft to Thy glorious throne their praising lay Where their bright wings shall hover o'er us, shield

Our happy souls from earth's forgotten pain-Where farewells breathed on time's sad breeze are yielding

To an eternal "Welcome home again!"

THE "LIBERAL" CATHOLIC.

A POOR BASS-WOOD SPECIES OF A CATHOLIC HE IS. Dr. John Henry Newman, in his writings, draws the following gentle but graphic picture of that kind of Catholic who calls himself "liberal," claiming a greater degree of liberality than the Church of Christ, and whose weakness must appear to the thinking mind as the result of ignorance or selfishness, generally the former. Dr. Newman says :-

We are like others in this, that we are men; that we are members of the same state with them, subjects, contented subjects, of the same Sovereign: that we have a dependence on them, and have them dependent on us; that, like them we feel pain when ill-used, and are grateful when well treated, We need not be ashamed of a fellowship like this, and those who recognize it in us are generous in doing so. But we have much cause to be ashamed. and much cause to be anxious what God thinks of us, if we gain their support by giving them a false impression in our persons of what Catholics are bound to be, what bound to believe and to do; and is not this the case often, and the world takes up your interests, because you share its sins?

Nature is one with nature, grace with grace; the world then witnesses against you by being good friends with you, you could not have got on with the world so well, without surrendering something which was precious and sacred. The world likes you, and all but your professed creed, distinguishes you from your creed in its judgment of you, and would fain separate you from it in fact. Men say, "These persons are better than their Church; we have not a word to say to their Church; but Catholics are not what they were; they are very much like other men now. Their creed certainly is bigoted and cruel, but what would you have of them? You cannot expect them to confess this; let them change quietly, no one changes in public, be satisfied that they are changed. They are as fond of the world as we are; they take up political objects as warmly; they like their own way just as well; they do not like strictness a whit better; they hate spiritual thraldom, and they are half ashamed of the Pope and his Councils. They hardly believe any miracles now, and are annoyed when their own brethren officiously proclaim them; they never speak of purgatory; they are sore about images; they avoid the subject of Indulgences; and they will not commit themselves to the doctrine of exclusive salvation. The Catholic doctrines are now mere badges of party. Catholics think of themselves and judge for themselves, just as we do; they are kept in their Church by a point of honor, and a reluctance at seeming to abandon a fallen

Such is the judgment of the world, and you, my brethren, are shocked to hear it :- but may it not be that the world knows more about you than you know about yourself? "If ye had been of the world," says Christ, "the world would love it own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have not chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hatch you." So speaks Christ of His Apostles. How run His words when applied to you? "If ye be of the world, the world will love its own: therefore ye are of the world, and I have not chosen you out of the wor'd because the world loveth you." Do not complain of the world's imputing to you more than is true; those who live as the world give color to those who think them of the world, and seem to form but one party with them. In proportion as but, also, as he thought, of despising and ignoring you put off the yoke of Christ, so does the world by the language of his fathers. From this view rea sort of instinct recognize you, and think well of sulted the following barbarous practice:—It was you accordingly. Its highest compliment is to tell usual until recently for parents living in the counyou that you disbelieve. Oh, my brethren, there is try districts to have what were called scores or a an eternal enmity between the world and the small tablet tied to a string and suspended from

Apostle, "Whosoever will be a friend of the world, parents were in the habit of cutting a notch or mark, stinate and gallant resistance as any one could have becomes an enemy of God." and the world retorts, each time growing boy or girl spoke rish at home. made in my circumstances. and calls the Church apostate, Belzebub, and Antichrist. She is the image and the mother of the predestinate, and if you would be found among her children when you die, you must have part in her reproach while you lives. Does not the world scoff reproach white you lives to the work as on at all that is glerious, all that is majestic, in our holy religion? Does it not speak against the special creations of God's grace? Does it not disbelieve the possibility of purity and chastity? Does it not slander the profession of cellbacy? Does it not deny the virginity of Mary? Does it not cast ful? Does it not ridicule the Saints? Does it not of the native tongue is scarcely looked on with any make light of their relics? Does it not despise the Sacraments? Does it not blaspheme the awful Presence which dwells upon our altars, and mock bitterly and flercely at our believing that what it calls bread and wine is that very same Body and Blood of the Lamb which lay in Mary's womb and hung on the Cross? What are we that we should be better treated than our Lord and His Mother, and His servants, and His works? Nay, what are we, if we be better treated, but the friends of those who treat us well, and who ill-treat Him?

THE ARYAN OIRGIN OF THE GAELIC RACE AND LANGUAGE. BY THE REV. U. J. BOURKE, M. R. I. A.

There is scarcely one of our readers to whom the name of the erudite President of St. Jarlath's College is not familiar as a household word. His varied attainments, profound knowledge, and passionate devotion to the language of the Gael have won for him honor and esteem at home, appreciative recognition and respect in other lands. From his earliest youth, Canon Bourke has devoted himself with a missionary zeal, in the brief hours he could snatch from his many and engrossing avocations,

to the study and investigation of the history and language of a race which was mature in all the noblest arts of civilization long ages before the desecrating footsteps of the Danish invader first polluted our shores. The early works of Canon Bourke, his "College Grammer" and "Easy Irish Lessons," have found a permanent place among the indispensible guides to the student of the Celtic tongue; and many Irishmen whom social prejudice, or the ill-conceived spirit of gentility of narrowminded parents, prevented from acquiring, in their earlier years, a knowledge of the language of their forefathers, have been enabled, by the aid of these admirable hand-books, to repair a deficiency which is, alas! we regret to write, becoming each day more common.

The discredit into which the study of the Irish language has gradually fallen amongst 1rishmen forms the subject of the opening chapters of this most recent and greatest work of Canon Bourke The philological value of the Celtic tongue has been honourably recognized on the Continent: the universities of Germany and Sweden have special chairs instituted for its study; Frenchmen and Italians are familiarised with its eminent usefulness as a key to the proper pronunciation of Latin, and the elucidation of a number of intricate problems connected with the transmigration of races, and the relative antiquity of the great families of spoken languages. Scotland is using every endeavor to perpetuate the language of the Gael in her mountains by the teachings of her divines in the Celtic vernacular, and amongst her students by the institution of a professional chair in one of her universities; Wales has clasped to her heart, with unutterable affection, the speech of her bards and chiefs even in England unmistakable signs have been manifest of late years that the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge are not insensible to the inestimable treasure which the knowledge of the Celtic tongue affords. In Ireland the ancient tongue is dyingdying fast. As Father Mullen,of Clonfert, so beautifully expressed it :-

"It is fading, it is fading! like the leaves upon the trees:

It is dying, it is dying! like the western ocean

It is swiftly disappearing as footsteps on the shore, Where the Barrow and the Erne, and Lough Swilly's waters roar. Where the parting sunbeam kisses the Corrib in

the West. And the ocean, like a mother, clasps the Shannon to its breast, The language of old Erin, of her history and

name, Of her monarchs, and her heroes, of her glory and her fame, The sacred shrine where rested, through her sun-

shine and her gloom, The spirit of her martyrs as their bodies in the tomb! The time-wrought shell where murmured through

centuries of wrong The secret voice of freedom, in annal and in song, Is surely, swiftly sinking into silent death at

last, To live but in the memories and relics of the

past."

This strange decadence of a beautiful and ancier t language, Canon Bourke attributes to manifold causes. The first and most important, after the burning of the Irish manuscripts by the Danes, was, in the opinion of the late Professor O'Curry, the occurrences of the Anglo- Norman invasion :-"The protracted conflicts between the natives

and their invaders were fatal not only to the vigorous resumption of the study of our language, but also to the very existence of a great part of our ancient literature. The old practice of reproducing our ancient books and adding to them a record of such events as had occurred from the period of their first compilation, as well as the composition of new and independent works, was almost altogether suspended.

According to the same authority, the discovery of printing, at a subsequent period, made works in other languages much more easy of access than those transcribed by hand in the Irish tongue. In addition to these causes, quoted from O'Curry, Canon Bourke believes that the proscriptive enactments of Edward III. and Henry VIII., and the Penal Laws against Catholics were mainly instrumental in discouraging the use and study of Irish. In the reign of Edward III., a statute passed at Kilkenny, forbade every person of English descent, or even of Angle Norman extraction, from using the Irish language, under pain of forfeiture of his lands. In the reign of the "monarch of the many wives," the spirit of the statute of Edward was revived. But it was by the Penal Laws against Catholics that the most deadly blow was levelled at the Celtic tongue. Every Catholic was at that time an Irish speaker, and the fury of the soldiery and yeomen was indiscriminately directed against persons speaking the Irish language, and those professing the Catholic religion. "Though slowly, yet surely," says Canon Bourke, "the prohibition against the Irish language the contempt, the deterrent action of the yeomen, the knowledge that no one step could be taken upwards in the social scale without a knowledge of the tongue of those in power, made the Irish peasant feel the necessity not only of learning English, but, also, as he thought, of despising and ignoring

so that the heartless anti-Irish pedagogue should

Schools. The system of primary education, which provails in Ireland, is of foreign institution, and we need scarcely be surprised that the conquerors should out her very name, as evil? Does it not scorn her need scarcely be surprised that the conquerors should as a dead woman, whom you know to be the Mother have used every exertion to extinguish the language of all living, and the great Intercessor of the faith! of the conqueror area. Even at Maynoth the study. degree of interest. There is, it is true, an Irish class just as these is a Hebrew or a French class; but the language is not taught to the students as if it formed an essential portion of their education second only in Timpertance to that of the proportion of possessors now to be, on exact theology. The Irish universities are equally bar-computation, one to sixty-three and a fraction. ren in results, so far as producing Trish scholars extends. There is a chair of Gaelic in each univeralty, but the lectures attract but few students, and knowledge of Irish is not deemed necessary for the passing of any examination. There is not we believe, a single appointment in Ireland to the obtainment of which a thorough acquaintance with Irish would prove the slightest assistance. French, German, Italian, Spanish—any and all of these foreign tongues figure on the list either of test or voluntary subjects for public examination; but we have never seen a knowledge of Irish quoted on an examination paper, at even a minimum value. The territorial area in which Irish continues to be snoken is growing each year narrower and more restricted. In many counties where persons of forty or fifty years of age still use Irish as their language, their children have been taught to despise the tongue spoken by their parents. The scope of Canon Bourke's erudite book is confined to the province of Connaught-

"Where the parting sunbeam kisses the Corrib in the West,

And the ocean, like a mother, clasps the Shannon to her breast."

"The Irish language," says the author, "is fading fast in Sligo, Leitrim and Roscommon; fading in Mayo and Galway, but not with that rapidity with which it is being swept away from the face of the three counties bordering on Leinster and Ulster. In each of the two counties beaten by the waves of the Atlantic, the language of their fathers is still spoken by nine out of every ten of the inhabitants dwelling in the rural districts." To arrest the fatal progress of decay, to rescue from complete neglect and possible eventual oblivion, the noble mother-tongue of ancient Eire should be the aim and endeavor of every true Irish patriot. Canon Bourke gives, as his opinion, that the hierarchy of Ireland alone, including bishops and priests, can make Irish Gaelic a success in Ireland. He adds that a slight encouragement to the teachers of the National Schools, who are most auxious to help the cause, would do much good; and he suggests that burses should be founded in different colleges "to give free places to those students who, to the qualifications of respectable scholarship, still add a scientific knowledge of the Innguage of the Gael. To build up the edifice of the nation's language much is required. The people must be taught to cultivate it. The scholar must bestow his loving care on it. All must be in earnest. The causes which have led to its decay must be removed and adequate means adopted for its restoration. If Government fail, as it will, to effect any permanent benefit for the living speech, it devolves on the great mass of

the Irish people to come to the rescue." We feel we have done but very inadequate instice to a small portion of Canon Bourke's admirable book. We have been obliged, most rejuctantly, to refrain from an elaborate review of the very many interesting chapters it contains. A weekly provincial paper is so limited as regards space and range of subject matter, that we have thought it better to confine ourselves to a brief sketch of that portion of the work treating of the decadence of the Irish language, and of the most efficient means to be adopted for its revival and preservation. We heartreaders. It is written in a style at once clear and forcible, logical and cloquent. Is there a question to be proved, a doubt to be solved, the author invariably arrays his arguments in the convincing form of a syllogism. Is the imagination to be impressed? are the feelings to be appealed to Canon Bourke rises at once to the lofty height of descriptive eloquence, and his glowing words reproduce to the mind of the reader the ancient glories of Carnac and Luxor. The classical scholar will see, with pleasure, long-existing doubts as to the proper pronunciation of the Roman tongue satisfactorily settled; and the true Irish patriot will rejoice that a literary monument of such unquestioned value has been raised to commemorate the glories of the Celtic race and their Aryan tongue. The publication of Canon Bourke's latest and most successful effort ought to stimulate Irishmen to a proper appreciation of the value of the language of their fathers.—Connaught Telegraph.

HEROES AND HEROINES.

BY J. F. L , D.D.

How important it is to look well before you lead! If I had done so, I should not now be under the painful and humiliating obligation of making a public recantation. Recant! No dictionary cortains a word which grates so hashly upon an author's ears. Starve him, stone him, hiss him, hoot him, he will bear it like a martyr; but would you make him furious, you have merely to whisper that terrible word. Rather than retract one iota of his assertions, he will grasp at a straw, and hold out talking nonsense for years. Your humble servant. reader mine, confesses that he is no less obstinate than the rest of his clan, but one week's struggle with evident truth and notorious facts, has thoroughly convinced him that he must surrender unconditionally, and trust to your clemency. . I had the hardihood to assert in the very noonday of civil-

ization, that the Lives of the Saints were interesting. That proposition I do now most sincerely and heartily retract; moreover, deferring to the infallibility of modern ideas, I do declare it to be false, antiquated, and unsufferably reflective on the manners of the present age; and finally, upon the ruins thereof, I do establish the contradictory proposition, -that the Lives of the Saints have long since become, and are likely long to remain, dry, unpala-table, unintelligible, uninteresting.

Oh, if the compassionate public had but seen how

it panged my heart to be brought to sing this mournful recantation-how often I threw my pen aside, and cried that I would die sooner-how anxiously I looked around from my corner to see if I could not, at any point, force my way through the bristling array of facts and arguments which compassed me—and how artfully, when I perceived that escape was impossible, I framed a score of compromising propositions, all of which I was compelled to reject-if the public, whose principal virtues are charity and compassion, had seen this, I am sure they would have admired the heroism both of the contest and of the surrender.

But now that I have retracted, see what a strange thing human nature is! My pride of authorship, which was the sole obstacle to my acknowledging the truth hitherto, is become just as urgent and jealous in defending it; for I must prove to my brethren, the authors, that if I have departed from church. The church declares by the mouth of an the necks of their children. On this tablet the traditions of our tribe, it was only after as ob- vout and heroic pilgrim, with a staff in his hand,

mide in my circumstances.
The first blow that staggered my stubbornness solthat the heartless anti-Irish, pedagogue snound inflict an equal number of stripes next day at school came from a more stubborn fact. If the Lives of on the innocent delinquent.—His Grace the Archive shop has several times assured the writer that he had in the days of his youth, suffered from speaking for all are agreed that said, enlightened public are the supreme indees of the heartiful from whose delinguistics. his mother tongile."

Perhaps the most effective of the many causes of the supreme judges of the beautiful, from whose decisions the most effective of the many causes of the supreme judges of the beautiful, from whose decisions we may not appeal. Now that said enlighting the first hanging its the fact public consider the Lives of the Estimate to be exclusion of Gaello from the consider the Lives of the fishing to be extended. The system of primary education which extremely, dry, is an underlable fact, as may be proved—if proof be needed—(1). By the testimony of our booksellers, who veryagenerally complain that they cannot find purchasers for the insignificant number of volumes of that kind which are printed, once every decade of years, in this country. It may be proved (2) by observing how small a proportion of our Catholic families possess a single Life of a Saint. A friend of mine, who enjoys excellent opportunities for the research, and has employed much time and diligence upon it, reports-

" Now leaving out the fraction, we must conclude either that this class of books are insipid, or elsewhich is incredible—that thirteen to one of our all devouring generation have not read all that is readable. I shall have cause to remember till my latest breath how sore I felt, while being tossed from one horn to the other of this dilemma. But observe (3) that not all who possess a book read it. I may buy a book because it is beautifully bound, and may serve as well to ornament my table as any other curiosity; or I may buy it because the bookseller is my friend; or I may buy it that people may think me religiously inclined; or, what is more to the purpose, I may not have bought it at all, but received it as a gift. The bare fact, then, of my possessing a book does not justify your concluding that I esteem it to be of any value. The true standard to judge by is not possession, but use. A volume which outlives its fellows for many a generation. which (after you dust it) appears as spotless and glossy as when it left the printer's hands, years ago -such a volume has escaped the fate of the popular books, which generally become jaded after six months' handling.

And now, gentle render, tell the truth. Have you ever seen a Life of a Saint word out at the elbows? or jagged at the corners (unless the children have got hold of it)? or showing any other sign of dilapidation? How peacefully does Alban Butler of. happy memory, sleep in our libraries! Books on the right of him and books on the left of him are hurrying restlessly from house to house, while he. good, easy man, from the first day of January to the last of December, may slumber on in undisturbed majesty! Morcover (4) suppose some one, in company, were so very impertinent, as to draw the conversation upon the lives of the saints-a topic which should be most carefully excluded from modern conversation, unless there is absolutely nothing else to talk about, and suppose he were to ask those of our people who bear Christian names, in what ages or climes their patrons lived, what wonders they had wrought, for what virtues distinguished-how many, think you, could answer correctly? Try the experiment and you will be persuaded, as I have been, that the saints, and consequently the Lives of the Saints are, in the present position of society extremely dry and uninteresting.

The foregoing facts staggered me, but the following argument from reason, while it explained the facts, vanquished me completely. Here it is in proof. Mankind fashion their heroes and heroines as the Greeks and Romans did their gods and goddesses, to suit their several tastes and inclinations. You will find the idea developed by all the poets, pasim. From this I infer that no one can be a popular hero or heroine whose tastes are directly op-posed to those of the multitude—who invariably hates what they love, and loves what they hate; and, moreover, whose highest ambition is to be despised by the multitude. Now this is, in a nutshell, the character of the saints. It would not be a great exaggeration to say that every thought, word and action of ours, if not the precise contrary of that which a saint would think proper, would still be judged by him, for one reason or other, sadly defective. How unpleasant it would be to have a St. Bernard in our midst, who would reproach us as bitterly by his silence, as by the highest flights of ily commend the "Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race his elequence. How often a St. Stanislaus would and Language" to the attention and perusal of our have shuddered and fainted before he had been an hour in our company It would soon dent to both parties that there can be no true com-panionship between the world and the saints of God. I have used the world designedly for, though we all protest we are not of the world, we shall find ourselves bound to it by more ties than we imagine. Do we not love its amusements? seek its favor? fear to be despised by it?

We have before our eyes two sets of heroes those of the world, whom we know to be fools in the sight of God, and those of God, whom we hear the world call fools. Now which of these have our sympathies? Whose deeds form the subject of our thoughts and our conversation? I am not preaching a sermon. I am simply stating why we find the Lives of the Saints so uninteresting. The saints were heroes, undoubtedly, but their beroism was not of that kind which is now in vogue. If the world should ever so far change, as to take the gospel into its every day life—its admits the gosnel already on Sundays and other stated occasions-in other words if the world should ever cease to be that old "enemy of the Cross of Christ," why, then, naturally, enough, the people, instead of drawing their heroes and heroines from the imagination of novel writers would turn to seek them in the annals of the Church. But until that far distant day the Lives of the Saints must remain insipid and uninteresting.

I have retracted my rash proposition and have amply refuted it. I shall now advance another, which I hope will approve itself to the minds of the readers. It is true that to a vitiated taste the Lives of the Saints are not interesting, but at least they ought to be and they are not, simply because the public taste is vitiated.

Those who complain that the Lives of the Saints are dry, that the sermons are dry, that the Churchservices are dry, that in fact everything is dry which pertains to God and His Holy Religion.

Now, if the readers would throw away those remances, which have been chiefly instrumental in corrupting their taste, and apply themselves earnes!ly to reading the glorious exploits of the marty is and confessors, they would soon imbibe that spirit of Christian virtue which is there seen brought to its highest degree of perfection, and before long they would derive a truer relish and a purer joy from these unremembered tales, than they had derived formerly from the most " cunningly devised fubles!" - Catholic Standard.

ERECTION OF A ROUND TOWER CAM-PANILE AT KILLAGHTEE, CO. DONEGAL, IRELAND.

That " history repeats itself" is a trite phrase, but not the less true for all that. The history of the middle ages abounds with records of pilgrimages to the Holy Land, to Rome, to the shrines of celebrated saints, or to the scenes of extraordinary miracles in different parts of Europe. Amid the crass materialism of the nineteenth century, so much celebrated for discoveries in physical science,. we also witness pilgrimages to Lourdes, to Paray-le-Monial, the Tyrol, &c., to do homage to the visible manifestation of God's presence amongst men. Yes, history repeats itself. Under what different circumstances, however! In those bygone ages which witnessed the vitality of the Christian faith, the de-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 7, 1875.

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sallop shell in his bat, and scrip thrown over his shoulder, trod his way on foot over mountain, or marsh, or arid plain, toiling through protracted and weary months in the effort to reach his happy gaol stopping at holy hospices on his way to rest his weary limbs, or temper his burning fever, or perhaps to leave his bones with those of the good brothers of the community, in the consecrated soil of "God's Acre." . All this mode and manner of pilgrimage is gone, never to return. Now the steamhorse, or the iron-bowelled leviathan of the deep, hurries the ardent pilgrim along on his pious mission. "Matter," directed and controlled by science, obeys the solemn behests of God's call to the inspired soul, or to the zealous missionary. "Matter," in a manner etherialised, and whose real nature, save in its wonderful effects, is absolutely unknown to science, conveys the blessing of Christ's Vicar on earth, to the most humble and devout supporters of His Church and of His law; and thus materialism, in its best sense, pays nature's homage to religion. Society is becoming learned; materialism is passing through the alembic of modern thought; and its grosser part, which spurns religion, passes out and is thrown aside as worthless dross or undisguised poison, hideous and horrible. Yes, history repeats itself. The asthetic taste of the age is being renovated. Everywhere around us rise stately temples, oratories, convents, and schools, fitted out and fashioned to symbolise the national faith, and to rival, if not surpass, the magnificent structures raised by our heroic and sainted forefathers in the earlier ages of the Christian church. Celtic crosses are to be met with everywhere by the wayside, symbolising as did those of Iona, Sean Gleann (Glen-Columbkille), and Na h-Umhaile aig g Cill-Leacht-Oidhe (the "Oyleys" and Killaghtee), the triune Deity, the Redemption of Man, the perpetuation of the sacrifice once offered up on the Hill of Calvary, and the Mission of the Holy Spirit. Music, painting, poetry, and oratory, once more offer their services to the greater glory of God, are extending His Empires on all sides, and diffusing everywhere the spirit and practice of true religion. Yes, his. tory repeats itself. The asthetic and archeologic taste of our own

times is about to undergo a new development in the crection of Campanili, constructed after the model of the ancient Round Towers of Ireland. The Clog-Teach, or Round Tower of ancient Ireland. was, as is pretty generally well known, tall and marrow, typering gradually from the base to the summit. Round Towers are also occasionally met with in Scotland. The origin of the Round Towers of Ireland has been the subject of endless conjecture and speculation among antiquaries. Some have connected them with Pagan times and Pagan rites; but the controversies regarding them have. to a certain extent, been set at rest by the investigations of Dr. Petrie; and there can be now no doubt that they are the work of Christian architects, and built for religious purposes. They seem to have been in all cases attached to the immediate neighborhood of a church or monastery, and like other early church towers (an earlier invention than hells), they served as symbols of dignity and power, while they were also capable of being used as strongholds, into which, in times of danger, the ecclesiastics, and, perhaps the inhabitants of the country around, could retreat with their valuables. After the introduction of bells, they were also employed as bell-towers. About 118 of this description are yet to be seen in Ireland-20 of which are entire, or nearly so; and Scotland possesses three similar towers, at Brechin, Abernethy, and Eglio-hay, in Orkney. They are usually capped by a conical roof, and divided into storeys, sometimes by yet existing floors of masonry, though oftener the floors have been of wood. Ladders were the means of communication from story to story. There is generally a small window in each story, and four windows immediately below the conical roof, the latter being intended to permit the passage of the sound from the bell to the external air. The door, or lowest opening, is in nearly all cases at a considerable height from the ground. The tower on Devenish (Unimbinis) in Lough Erne (the model of that which is to be raised at Killaghtee) may be considered as a typical example of the Round Tow-ers of Ireland. It is 82 feet in height, and furnished with a conical cap. A battlemented crown occasionally supplies the place of the conical roof, and in one instance the base of the tower is octagonal. Dr. Petrie is inclined to think that a few of these remarkable structures may be as old as the sixth century; but this great antiquity has been questioned by later writers, particularly Dr. Daniel Wilson, who considers it not borne out by the character of the architectural details, and would assign them all to a period ranging from the ninth to the twelfth centuries. The source whence this form of tower was derived, and the cause why it was so long persisted in by the Irish architects, are points which have not been cleared up. Two round towers, similar to the Irish type, are to be seen in the yet extant plun of the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, of the first half of the ninth century; and in the Latin description attached to the plan they are said to be ad universa superspicienda. The church and towers as rebuilt at that date are no longer in existence; but the latter were probably introduced in honor of St. Gall, the founder of the monastery, who was the leader of a colony of Irish monks that early in the sixth century carried civilization and religion into the fastnesses of the Alps. The form thus introduced became traditional in West Germany in the succeeding Romanesque style, where we have it reproduced with but little modifications at Worms Cathedral and elsewhere. In a lovely, half secluded spot in southwestern

Donegal, on the mail-car road leading from Donegal (Dun-na-ngall) to Killybegs (na-Cealla Benga), and about a mile and a half to the west of the village of Dunkincely (Dun Chianfacolaidh), stands the Catholicschapel of Killaghtee. On a beautifui circular mound in front of the sacred edifice, a new Clog-Teach, or Campanile, modelled after the Round Tower on Devenish Island, in Lough Erne, will soon be observed to raise its stately proportions. It will almost overshadow the ancient Rilig-na-h-Umhaile (the Oyleys) which marks the spot where St. Couali Caol, afterwards Abbott of Inniskeel (Inis Cuoil), passed the earlier part of his manhood's years, and where two beautiful incised crosses symbolise the faith professed in the sixth century by the people of the Ancient Eirc. It will be visible at the old Oratory at Ballysaggart (Baile na Sogairt) in St. John's Point, where repose the ashes of the heroic Niall Mor, whose monument in basso relievo forms so conspicuous an object in the church of St. Mary's, Killybegs. The sonorous tones of its massive bell will awaken the echoes at the heary ruins of the Castle of McSwine of the battle axes (Mac-Suibane na d tuadh) at the head of McSwyne's Bay ; and the symphonics thereof will lovingly linger round the ancient cross called the Leacht-Oidhe, "the night monumental stone," which tradition declares to have been miraculously placed there during the night to mark the site of a new religious edifice now the old church at Killaghtee. The same silvery tones, cmanating from the Round Tower, will arrest the attention and awaken the devotion of the poor fishermen at sea, who will respond with a fervent "Ave Sanctissma," as the call of " Benedicile, omnia opera Domini, Domini" is borne on the breeze. The traveller in passing the way will raise his eyes to the heavenward pointing column, third oscaped. will recall to his mind the ages of faith and Irish art, and aspire to be united with the Infinite. The bygone glories of Ireland will pass in review be-

THE SCHOLAR AND THE WORLD. In medicival Rome, I know not where, There stood an image with its arm in air, And on its lifted finger, shining clear, A golden ring with the device, "Strike here!" Greatly the people wondered, though none guessed The meaning that these words but half expressed, Until a learned clerk, who at noonday With downcast eyes was passing on his way, Paused, and observed the spot, and marked it well, Whereon the shadow of the finger fell; And, coming back at midnight, delved, and found A secret stairway leading under ground Down this he passed into a spacious hall, Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall; And opposite a brazen statue stood With bow and shaft in threatening attitude. Upon its forehead, like a coronet, Were these mysterious words of menace set : That which I am, I am; my fatal aim None can lescape, not even you luminous flame!" Midway the hall was a fair table placed, With cloth of gold, and golden cups enchased With rubies, and the plates and knives were gold, And gold the bread and viands manifold. Around it, silent, motionless, and sad, Were seated gallant knights in armor clad, And ladies beautiful with plume and zone, But they were stone, their hearts within were stone And the vast ball was filled in every part With silent crowds, stony in face and heart. Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed, The trembling clerk in speechless wonder gazed; Then from the table, by his greed made bold, He seized a goblet and a knife of gold, And suddenly from their seats the guests upsprang, The vaulted ceiling with loud clamors rang, The archer sped his arrow, at their call, Shattering the lambent jewel on the wall, And all was dark around and overhead; Stark on the fi or the luckless clerk lay dead! The writer of this legend then records Its ghostly application in these words: The image is the Adversary old, Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold Our lusts and passions are the downward stair That leads the soul from a diviner air; The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life; Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife. The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone By avarice have been hardened into stone; The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf Tempts from his books and from his nobler self. The scholar and the world! The endless strife, The discord in the harmonies of life! The love of learning, the sequestered nooks, And all the sweet serenity of books;

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The market-place the eager love of gain,

Whose aim is vanity, and whose end is pain!

Tobias P. Rossiter, for many years a well known and honored resident of the county Wexford, died at Newbawn, on the 3rd ult.

There is a fund in course of collection for the establishment of a brass band in Rathkeale. Mr. J. B. Moylan has undertaken the office of Treasurer, and £50 have been already subscribed.

The Roman Catholic parishioners of Bohr and Ballina (near Killaloe) intend presenting an address and substantial test monial to their late curate, the Rev. J. O'Sullivan, on his removal to the curacy of

An influential meeting of the inhabitants of Newmarket-on-Fergus has been held, and a determination arrived at to establish two annual fairs, which has met the approval of the owners of the soil and the local traders.

Mrs. O'Gorman, relict of the late Mr. Patrick O'Gorman, and mother of the Rev. Father O'Gorman, C.C., Lordship, died at her residence, Bornamoe, Ardee, on the 3d ult, after an illness of about ten days.

The Confraternity of the Holy Family, which was established in Lurgan in August last by Father Pacificus, of the Order of Passionists, now numbers 900 members, and has a string band, under the direction of Mr. Dornan, Belfast, attached to it.

Mr. Thomas Elcock, P.L.G., of Dowth, ceunty Meath, a tenant-at will for fifty years and over, on the Netterville Trust Estate, was cited to appear at | were in a very critical condition, and it was feared the Navan Quarter Sessions, on the 28th ult., by they would succumb to the shock and the necesthe truestees, to give up possession of his holding sarily painful operations, but they are progressing at Dowth. The case is causing much disquietude favorably. and vexation.

The sale of houses, the property of Patrick Bobbett, Esq., came off at Newbridge, on the 6th ult.; the attendance was large, the bidding brisk and spirited, and the prices realized satisfactory. The licensed premises brought £400; the profit rent of £5 per year on adjoining premises sold for £85, and the five small cottages for £205.

Mr. Daniel McEvoy, auctioneer, Urlingford, has sold by public auction, the interest in a farm of land, the property of Mrs. Purcell, of Leigh, about five miles from Thurles, for the very high figure of £700. The farm is held from Lord Norbury at £17 10s. per annum, and contains 24 Irish acres. Mr. Daniel Hayes was purchaser.

The Irish Times of the 6th ult. says :- "During the entire of the past week Lurgan and the neighborhood have been visited by an extremely severe storm of frost and snow. Latterly the frost has become so intense that skating and sliding are being freely indulged in, to the great delight of the youthful portion of the community."

There were two fatal accidents in a pool at Derrygrath, a few miles from Clonmel, on the 6th uit. Two brothers named Engan, aged respectively seventeen and twelve, the sons of a widow, ventured upon the ice, when the elder fell through, and the rounger one, in a gallant attempt to rescue him, fell through also. Both were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

The Very Rev. Patrick Canon Murphy, parish priest of the Ovens, died at his residence Killumney after a short illness, on the 6th ult. The usual office was solemnized on the 8th, in the parish church of the Ovens, at half-past ten o'clock, after which there was a High Mass of Requiem, and the remains of the much-regretted pastor were interred in the parish church.

Patrick White, Esq., Mus. Doc., died in his lodging, in Enniscorthy, on the 6th ult, his death being caused by the bursting of an abscess in the brain. He was between 80 and 90 years of age. Dr. White had a large pension from Government for his literary compositions, the principal of which were "The Illustrations of National Poetry," "Commin," and "Echoes of Many Lands." He was also the composer of many pleasing pieces.

The destruction of sheep by dogs recommenced in the vicinity of Mullingar, on the 4th ult., a ewe the property of Captain Thomas Symth, of Ballinegall, having been worried on that night. On the next night four additional ewes belonging to the same gentleman were killed. The following night the gamekeeper remained up on watch, and detected three dogs in the act of worrying the sheep. One: dog he shot dead, another he wounded, while the him. Mrs. McConnell brought her husband a stick

An occurrence which is enveloped in mystery, took place in the townland of Harristown, on the 8th ult. The police, acting on information received, went to the house of a farmer named McDonald, fore his eyes, and he will rejoice and be glad and the door of which was locked. Having effected an ask if St. Patrick has not again come amongst us. entiance, they found the unfortunate man lying dead ember by joetling up against him and asking him of torture has diminished; according to a careful magnineers, and the other control of his manufacture has diminished; according to a careful magnineers, and the other control of his manufacture has diminished; according to a careful magnineers, and the other control of his manufacture. The only persons to land Brocklyn were also beautifully decorated.

Yea history repeats itself.—Derry Journal.

Yea history repeats itself.—Derry Journal. ilotory repeats itself.—Derry Journas, and the angular angular angular and the angular angular

any visible marks of violence on his person. In fined 2s 6d, which was increased to £1 1s to enable whom this information is likely to be unwelcome another part of of the house the sister of the de- him to appeal. ceased was found lying in bed in an insensible

Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, an extensive farmer, died at his residence, Ballysimon, near Limerick, on the gerald, for the plaintiffs, moved for an order to at-2d ult., aged 62, years. The deceased personified the best characteristics of his race, name and station, and, was not only held in affection by numerous kindred and large county connections, but favored with the confidence and regard of all classes of the population. He was father of the Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, of Garrison, Fermanagh, and uncle of Rev. Thomas Nolan, C.C., St. Mary's Limerick. He had been ailing some months.

Mr. Roger D. Greene, Newcastle West, only brother of the Rev. John Greene, D.D., C.C., died on November 21st, after a briefiliness, at his residence Rathcabill, Newcastle West. The funeral cortege was the largest and most respectable seen for many years in Rathcabill. Over twenty priests attended, including the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, D.D., who spoke at considerable length in the highest terms of the deceased, whom he intimately knew, and highly esteemed for his rare virtues and good

At a special meeting of the Lurgan Town Commissioners on the 6th ult., the question of the water supply of that town was fully brought under consideration. The Government having expressed their willingness to lend the sum of £10,000 at 5 per cent, payable upon terms within fifty years, for the carrying out of the objects contemplated, it was resolved that the Government be applied to for the loan. The motion was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. John Handcock, J.P.

At the Limerick Petty Sessions on the 14th ult., David Nash, carpenter, was brought up by Constable Murphy. On the previous night he made a furious attack on the house of Mr. Nash, T.C., alleging that that gentleman owed him wages, &c. He also made at the Constable with a hammer, but was secured before any mischief was done, and taken to the Police Barrack. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, City High Sheriff, said his attention was called to the prisoner some days previously. He had threatened the lives of his wife and family, and it was unsafe to let him go loose on society. The magistrates agreed to send Nash to jail for six months, in default of bail; a medical certificate to be obtained in the meantime for his transference to the Lunatic Asylum

A grand fancy ball in aid of the local charities was given on the 6th ult., in the Theatre Royal, Limerick, and as regards the attendance and the eclat which attended the proceedings was one of the most successful that, perhaps, has ever been held in mare, said that on the part of his lordship he would the South of Ireland. The elite of the counties of give £25, and in addition, he would give about 300 Tipperary, Clare, Limerick and Kerry attended in rails of turi, which had been cut near the town, or their hundreds, and the spectacle presented by the gay costumes of the gentlemen and ladies was very brilliant. The theatre was tastefully decorated in the most artistic manner, and to the strains of the splendid string band of the 46th Regiment dancing was kept up to a late hour next morning. The costumes of the ladies and gentlemen were of all nations and of all times.

The following sale was recently made in the Landed Estate Court, Dublin :- Estate of William Henry Hoey, under liquidation in the London Court of Bankruptcy, owner; the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company, petitioners. An annual rent charge of £185 17s. 4d., issuing out of the lands known on the Ordnance survey as Askeaton, containing 635a 1r 30p, and the Askeaton River Fishery, in the barony of Connell, created by fee-farm grant of August, 1865, and also consisting of the lands of Cragmore, containing 623a or 20p, held under fee-farm grant of September 11, 1866, producing a net annual rental of £215 4s 11d; tenement valuation £1,027. Sold at £5,150 to Mr. Wm.

An accident of a rather serious nature, and which imperriled the lives of two persons, took place on Nov. 29th, at the Northern Counties Railway Station, Belfast. It appears that two men named Patrick Bateson and David Magee, who were in the employment of the company, were engaged in the shunting of certain wagens laden with iron ore, near the station, when the engine approached and knocked them down, the wheel passing over them. Both sufferers were at once conveyed to the Royal Hospital, when it was found necessary to amputate the lower part of of the left leg of each. Both men

On the 9th ult., in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Barry, the case of Eliza Hauley v. Joseph Keely, was tried, being an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Miss Hanley, is the daughter of a shopkcoper, in the town of Athlone, and the defendant was of the same rank of life in that town. From the statement of Mr. McDermott, counsel for the plaintiff, it appeared that the plaintiff and the defendant had known each other from childhood. They were of the same religious persuasion, both being Protestants. In 1872 they engaged themselves to each other, the plaintiff being then about twenty four years of age. Eventually the defendant married another girl. The jury found for the plaintiff damages £50 and costs.

A singular case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an the 27th ult. Thomas Wallace Russell, a temperance advocate and lecturer and Secretary of the Dublin Total Abstinence Association, brought an action for £1,000 damages against Henry Deignan, a shopkeeper in Sligo, for slander, in having represented at a Sunday closing meeting in that town that the plaintiff had drunk whiskey in a public house in the town. The plaintiff denied the imputation when made, and again on oath at the trial. For the defence a witness was produced, who swore that to the best of his belief he saw the plaintiff drink some whiskey in a public house in Sligo. The jury awarded the plaintiff £200 damages.

The December Fair of Carlow was held on the 6th ult., but owing to the severity of the weather the supply in every department was not at all up to the average, and the attendance of buyers was also limited. There was a sharp look out for three year old bullocks and heifers for stall feeding purposes, which realized from £16 to £18, but beef and mutton were very scarce, and all bought up at an early hour. First c ass beet wat quoted at 70s. per cwt., and second quality 58s. to 634 Store cattle were much neglected, but such as offered sold at from £11 to £13 for two year olds, and yearlings £6 to £8 according to quality. Mutton was quoted from 8d. to 8½d. per lb., and lambs 30s. each. The pig fair was well supplied, and pork realized from 38s.

to 60s, and slips 28s. to 36s. each. At the Derry Petty Sessions, on the 1st ult Subconstables Benjamin T. Cullen and William Irwin were convicted of having assaulted Thomas Mc-Conneil, a merchant of the city. The circumstances were extraordinary. Mr. McConnell was raised out of his bed by the two men, demanding his assistance, for a gentleman, they said, then dying on the street. When Mr. McConnell came down he found both policemen drunk. One of them seized him by the throat, while the other held his arms and heat with which he freed himself, and the men were suosequently removed by a patrol constable. The bench fined Cullen £5, or two months with hard labor, and Irwin £2 or a month. Another sub-con-stable named Matthew McLaughlin was convicted

On the 7th ult., in the Consolidated Chamber, before Judge Lawson, in the case of the Guardians of Rathdown Union v. Anne Jane Ball, Mr. D. Fitztach a sum of £250, to which it was alleged the defendant was entitled out of certain funds in the Court of Chancery. The defendant is an old woman, and has been a pauper inmate of the Loughlinstown Union for nine years. After eight years the guardians discovered that their guest had money coming to her, and when she refused to leave the house or pay for her maintenance they sued her for £129. No defence was taken, and judgment having been marked for the fall sum claimed with costs, it was now sought to attach the dividends payable upon the money the defendant was entitled to, in order that her debt to the union may be paid off. His lordship granted a conditional order.

The tenantry on the Waterford estates, and the members of the Curraghmore hunt, on Tuesday, presented Lord and Lady Waterford with pieces of plate, in commemoration of the birth of an heir to the Waterford estates. The presentation took place in Curraghmore House, in the presence of upwards of one hundred and fifty subscribers. The Rev. Mr. Dowley, P. P., Clones, introduced the deputation from the tenant farmers, after which Mr. Walsh read the address. His lordship replied on that she took the most lively interest in everything connected with the prosperity of Ireland, and especially their tenantry. Lord Bessborough read the address on behalf of the Curraghmore hunt, testifying to the excellence of Lord Waterford as a sportsman. Lord Water ord replied, assuring them that his object in maintaining a pack of hounds was not so much the mere love of the sport as a desire to keep the gentry of the country as much in Ireland as possible. (Great cheers.) The company were afterwards entertained at luncheon, at which the health of the Marquis was proposed in highly laudatory terms by the Rev. Mr. Dowley, P. P.

A meeting convened by the Chairman of the Killarney Town Commissioners was held in the courthouse on the 7th ult., for the purpose of taking prompt steps to alleviate the fuel distress which exists amongst the poor of the town since the present severe weather has set in. There was a large attendance. The Chairman read a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, stating that indisposition prevented him taking part in the undertaking in which they were engaged, but that he would heartily co-operate with them in the movement. Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, J.P., agent to the Earl of Kenif they wished, he would give them £25 in lieu of the turf. He (Mr. Hussey) himself would give them £5. Mr. Daniel Brennan, J.P., gave £10. The Rev. G. De Courcey Meade, Protestant curate suggested that a house to house collection be made, which was unanimously adopted. The hon, secretary announced that a sum of £120 had been collected on the spot.

On the 26th July last an accident occurred on the Wind Mill Road crossing of the Irish North-Western Railway, by which two persons viz., Mrs. Marshall and Mr. O'Brien, both of Blackrock, were injured. Mr. O'Brien was returning from town with Mrs. Marshall and two other passangers in a car, when, the railway gates being open and no warning of danger being observed, an engine, without any notice from the driver being given rushed against The car, upsetting it and flinging the passanger off. Mrs. Marshall was severely cut in the head and was rendered unconscious for some time. Mr. O'Brien was not much injured, and is long since quite well. Mrs. Marshall, it is said, is still suffering from the effects of the fall, and it will, it is expected, be some time before her health is permanently restored. An action was instituted by the two injured parties against the Railway Company, but both actions have been compromised. Mrs. Marshall accepting £225 and costs, which amounted to upwards of £90; and Mr. O'Brion £100 and costs, amounting to about £50, as compensation for the injuries they sustained.

Provision is about being made for a large number of the young women lately employed in the Army Clothing Factory of Sir Peter Tait, the closing of which was notified a short time since. The Messrs Gardiner & Co., Army Clothiers, of London, who have lately entered into several large contracts are making arrangements to take over two hundred of Sir Peter Tait's hands to the metropolis. In connection with this subject there was a meeting of Catholic clergymen in the Northumberland Buildings, Cecil street to take steps to provide suitable residences for the young women on reaching London, and also to provide for urgent cases arising out of the closing of the factory. But a brighter prospect seems clearing up for the young women nearer home. The eminent firm of Messrs. Tillie & Henderson, shirt, stay, and underclothing manufacturers, Londonderry, advertise for one hundred hands, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. There is a general feeling that there is now an excellent opportunity for some of the Derry Shirt Factories to open a branch in Limerick where they would at once secure the services of good workers at reasonably low rates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A vote of £10,000 is to be asked for next session in the British Parliament for the defensive works at Bermuda. These works when completed will have cost £1,975,000.

The London World is informed on good authority that Lord Northbrook has resigned, and that on the return of the Prince the new Viceroy will proceed

Earl Fitzwilliam has informed his colliers, who struck for higher wages nine months ago, that his Rotherham pits will not be reopened during his lifetime. He is 60 years of age.

A Scotchman has invented India-rubber platforms for railway cars, and instead of a smash passengers will bounce up, come down, and pursue the journey with unbroken shins. Tenders are invited by the Lords of the British

Admiralty for raising the Vanguard. The ship is to by raised whole, not in pieces, and the payment is to be a lump sum, not a percentage on the value of

At last the English Government has determined to consider the removal of Temple Bar. Lord H. Lennox has undertaken to give the project his attention, and also to consider the widening of Fleet street east and west of the gate.

Augustin Mayhew, a contributor to Punch. is dead. He was a brother of Henry Mayhew, who was also connected with Punch These two, in connection with another brother, published a number of well known fairy tales and farces, and several works of humorous fiction. 🚗

The ancient burial ground, of the Chapel Royal Savoy, has been acquired by the London Metropoliten Board of Works for the purpose of forming a new approach from the Strand to the Victoria Embankment, and the parish authorities have taken preliminary steps for the removal of the bodies in terred there.

Since the publication of Mr. Flowers', pamphlet. on "Bits and Bearings-reins," and the agitation of an assault upon Wm. Patterson on the 5th Nov. consequent thereupon, the use of those implements

are the horse dealing fraternity, who have a direct interest in the lavish employment of the cruel bear-·iug rein.

Mr. Plimsoll has secured immortality already, whether he ever has a monument or not. A short yellow band, painted smidships, about six inches below that which has always been regarded as the ships' water-line, which is being put upon British vessels by order of the Board of Admiralty, is called by the sailors "Plimsoll's mark." It will make a considerable difference in the amount of cargo which it will be lawful for the ships to carry.

Cardinal Manning has been lecturing on national greatness. In the course of his address he said that he believed that in no country in the world was the administration of justice more unimpeachable than in England; in international justice, also, the nation held a foremost place. The Cardinal expressed his firm conviction that one way to prevent bloodshed was to be powerfully armed.

Some time ago, says "Atlas," of the World, M. de Lesseps informed a friend of mine that in his opinion the Sucz Canal shareholders were to be classified as follows:-The Khedive held the 176,000 odd shares we have now bought, and the remainder were about equally divided between French and English owners. If this be so-and M. de Lesseps ought to know-it is evident that the Canal is practically in behalf of Lady Waterford, assuring the company English hands. I have heard that Liverpool merchants are large holders of "Suez."

Lord Fitzwalter died on Monday, 6th ult., at his seat, Goodnestone Park, near Canterbury- His lordship was born in 1801, and had held his peerage only seven years, having been created first Lord Fitzwalter in 1868. The eldest son of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart : he succeeded his father in that title in 1829. He sat for East Kent for nearly twenty years, and was all his life a steady supporter of the Conscrative party. Lord Fitzwalter was highly esteemed as a neighbour, beloved as a landlord, and respected as an upright magistrate. He has died at a good old age, and with him the title of Baron Fitzwalter becomes extinct; but his step brother succeeds to his title of baronet.

Col. Francis Cunningham died on Friday midnight, 10th ult. This distinguished man of letters was born in 1820. His father was Allan Cunningham, the poet; his brothers were Major-General Cunningham, C.S.I., Director of the Archæological Survey of India; Cap. Jos. Cunningham author of the History of the Sikh War, and Peter Cunningham the editor of Horace Walpole's "letters." The deceased officer was distinguished in arms particularly at the defence of Jellalabad; in literature as a brilliant writer in its columns during the best period of the Saturday Review; in society as a modest gentleman with a singularly well stored memory. Ever genial, kindly, and bright Colonel Cunningham will leave a gap in his own personal circle of friends not easily to be filled up.

RITUALISTIC PROSECUTION .- The first case under the Public Worship Regulation Act, against the Rev. C J Ridsdale incumbent of St. Peter's, Folkestone, will be heard by Lord Penzance, the judge of the new Court, at Lambeth, on Jan. 4. The promoters of the suit were required to deposit £300 as security for the costs, and this has been done. The charge against Mr. Ridsdale are for using lighted candles on the communion table, for mixing water with the sacramental wine, for using wafer bread, for adopting the eastward position, for wearing illegal vestments, and for indulging in illegal processions.

The official returns of the strength and efficiency of the Volunteer force, which were called for by the Government on the 31st of October last, have now been rendered to the War Office. They show conclusively that the movement which was originated seventeen years since has lost little, if any, of its spirit, and that though there has been a decrease occasionally in numbers, it is fully compensasated for by increased efficiency. 'The last returns showed an enrolled strength of 175,387, of whom, 161,000 were efficient. Of the later total no fewer than 139,850 were present at the annual Government inspection, and 14,152 officers and sergeants earned the special Government grant for proficiency in their duties. The returns now being made up show the force to be in an equally healthy state.

UNITED STATES.

The total exports of specie from the port of New York from January 1st, 1875, to date, was \$67,768,060.

The United States Government have succeeded in reducing the expenses of collecting internal revenue by \$250,000 a year.

The St Alban's (Vt.) Advertiser understands that Rev. W. H. Hoyt, formerly of the Episcopal Church, is soon to be ordained as a priest in the Catholic Church.

The police authorities at San Francisco have made their first raid on the opium-smokers, and will continue the crusade till they have broken up all dens frequented by white people. In Providence the other day a boy pulled away a

chair that his sister was about to sit upon. She fell to the floor, hurt her spine, went into convulsions, and is likely to die as a consequence. That's the joke of practical joking. The late Mr. Pick, of Schleisingerville, Wis., died, and his friends collected \$5,000 of the \$15,000 for which he had assured his life. It has now come to

light that the corpse has turned into a coffin full of brick, and that the soul of the deceased is keeping bar in Canada, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Shannhan, of Harrisburg, Pa., has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese, amouncing that by the authority of

the Holy Sec, the time of the Jubilee is extended to the close of the year 1876. The pastoral also calls for the co-operation of priests and people in catablishing a Diocesan Semidary. The richest man in Boston is said to be Weld, of Weld & Co, East India merchants, worth \$18,000,-

000. Joshua Scare, who died several years ago, left to a young son property estimated now to be worth \$30,000,000. There are ordinary militonaires without number in Boston. They all live unpretontiously in fine mansions.

THUNDER-STORM AND PLOODS .- A severe thunderstorm, wind, rain and lightning, visited the country north and north-west of this city yesterday. At Hamilton, Ohio, the Miami River swelled rapidly, flooding cellars on the west side of the river. At Carthage, Ohio, the Hamilton County Infirmary was partly unroofed.

WHISKEY FRAUDS IN CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 22. -The Times has information that District Attorney Bangs has received instructions from Washington to allow parties under indictment here, for defrauding the revenue to plead guilty, and to insure them immunity from sentence to the penitentiary.

His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey celebrated the grand Pontifical Mass in St. Patrick's Cuthedral, N.Y., on Christmas Day, Reverend Fathers, O'Grady and Crosby officiated as Deacon and Subdeacon, with Fathers Kane and Hogan as Descons of Honor and Father? Farley, the Cardinal's Secretary, and Father Kearney, Musters of Ceremonies. The aser-i mon was preached by Roy. Father F. Troanor, S.J., one of the most eloquent preachers of the Jesuit Order. The decorations of the Cathedral were ember, by, joetling up, against, him and asking him | of torture bas diminished, according to a careful | magnificent, and the other columns of New New North

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1876.

Friday, 7-Of the Octave. Saturday, 8—Of the Octave. Sunday, 9-SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF THE EPIPHANY.
Monday, 10—Of the Octave.

Tuesday, 11-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 12-Of the Octave, Thursday, 13-Octave of the Epiphauy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It has seemed good to the Holy Father to extend the period for gaining the Great Jubilee to the Sunday after Easter, Low Sunday 1876. That is to say any bishop in the world can have this privilege accorded to his diocese by applying for it to the Penitentiary. In a recent debate one of the members of the Italian Parliament used a queer expres sion—the Papal occupation of Rome and spoke of the present state of things as "Rome emancipated from the Papal occupation!" it is thus that they describe a dominion which has lasted at least twelve centuries. They are not quite delivered from the " Papal occupation" even now as the same debate made manifest: for an other orator spoke of the inconvenience of having to receive the visits of sovereigns in other cities and wanted to know how the evil was to be remedied. The Turkish Grand Vizier recently requested the Pope to use his good offices with the Catholic insurgents in the Herzegovina, with a view to peace. The Pope has accordingly instructed Cardinal Franchi to enquire into the condition of affairs there. The Vatican will take no action until the reports of the Catholic prelates of the Herzegovina are received.

The London Post's special telegram from Berlin says that Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment terminates on the 3rd of February next. Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner; deputations from the Reichstag and Landtag will wait upon the Archbishop, and tender their congratulations. Archbishop Ledochowski persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the new Ecclesiastical Court, or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that Government will intern him, as it did the Bishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers quitting the country. The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Cologne is still a secret. The Volks Zeitung invites diocesans desiring to present him with their felicitations, to leave their cards at its publishing office for transmission.

A royal decree has been promulgated convening the Spanish Cortes for February the 16th. Deputies and Senators are to be elected by universal suffrage on this occasion only. The elections will comon the 20th of January. The decree further provides that towns in Biscay and Navarre which are free from the presence of hostile factions shall elect Deputies and Senators for parts of those provinces occupied by the enemy. The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent writes as follows on the subject of Spain, Cuba and the United States:"I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct, though I do not pretend to give the exact language. It recites that the general interest of humanity and commerce demands the cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great sufferers but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other Powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of a restoration of peace; nevertheless, Onba belongs to Spain, and a great part of the population is opposed to separation. Under these circumstances, a solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies resembling the Canadian one. Cuba and Perto Rico might be constituted a confederation, with local independent rights, and a Governor-General appointed by Spain. The Powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such a confederation, and aiding Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought as would make the insurgents cease warfare. This would be difficult, but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the United States desire the acquisition of Cuba; they only wish peace restored, slavery abolished, and commerce allowed to resume ifs course. The Powers are asked to express their opinion upon the proposed means of accomplishing these ends." The Diario de la Marina, in a leading editorial, says :- "The Spanish Government should proceed with dignity, preserving its independence and giving Secretary Fish the check he merits if he pretends to meddle with our internal affairs."

The Moniteur pulishes a letter from M. Buffet to the Prefect of the Department of Lot. The Minister says the Government deem it their duty to take up Marshal Canrobert as a candidate for the Senate. because of his patriotic conduct in declining any nomination which might appear hostile to President MacMahon. This letter is regarded in some quarters with dissatisfaction, as open to the construction of designating Caprobert as MacMahon's successor. M. Ollivier has issued an address to the electors of the Department of the Var. He advises submission to President MacMahon and the Republic, but Teserves the right of appeal to the people..

A Vienna despatch to the Times says in answer to a request made by the Prince of Montenegro, to be allowed to enter into action, Russia has advised

him on no account to depart from the policy of neutrality. The Prince has given assurances that he will follow this advice. The report that Montenegro had raised a loan is contradicted. A Vienna despatch says that the Archduke Rudolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, will be crowned King of Hungary in July. A special from Vienna to the Standard reports that the resignation of Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Austrian Cabinet, is feared in consequence of a difference with Hungary on currency questions. The note drawn up by Count Andrassy, Austrian Premier, relative to reforms in Turkey, has received the approval of Russia, and is understood to have been despatched to the Guaranteeing Powers. The note proposes the equality of all religious denominations and the introduction of provincial and communal selfgovernment, and that the first results of their changes in the insurgent Provinces shall be the imposition of taxation by the Provinces themselves and the abolition of serfdom.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Another atom of time, short and rapid like the earthquake, has rolled into the gulf of the past, leaving the traces of its transit in blighted homes, in fallen oaks of wealth and literature and fissured hearts of suffering humanity. Through storm and calm, on the restless ocean of time, our barks have moved nearer the great unknown land. Many a sad memory floats over the departed year; many a sigh, many a regret hangs over its vicissitudes of disappointment.

Seventy-five is a cloud in the history or the world. In vain have we sought the silver lining and the brighter side; in vain have we cast its records into the kaleidoscope of thought, hoping the calm reflection of retrospect might brighten their saddest events or equalize them with the memories of great and glorious achievements; but each turn of the magic tube brings dark opaque masses into the field of view: now it is ecclesiastical persecution, then financial depression, declining trade, all surrounded by the sad list of inevitable casualities from war, fire and wreck.

Whilst endeavoring to lift ourselves from the threadbare practice of gloomy rehearsal of the woes of the defunct year, for

> Joy's recollection is no longer joy, But sorrow's memory is sorrow still:

our muse led us to contemplate a series of events full of consolation, but yet dimly wrapt in the probable | contingencies of the unknown future. -Whilst dozing in our editorial chair, with thought as free as light roving through space, we suddenly found ourselves standing on a lone rock in the boundless deep. It was the ocean of time spread before us, and the troubled waters of Seventy-six rolled by with murmurs low and strong-with ripples and created billows. Hard by stood a tallweird figure of majestic mein—it was the Virgil of Dante, as we remember to have seen him in the Dore Gallery. In the solemn prophecy of Dante's poetic guide, he seemed to address us, changing the distich to suit the circumstances of the moment:

Mine be the task when thou shalt ask cach mystery to solve, Anon for us Swift Eolus back shall his clouds revolve:

Then shall disclose thy future woes, events of joy and pang,

Saint hath revealed or eye beheld or flame tongued prophet sang.

He pointed with his wiry finger towards the there passed before our enraptured gaze a series of tableaux, grand and impressive, imparting encouragement and consolation in the possible realization of a future sighed for from the heart of nations now in the crucible of trouble.

Lot as the brilliant orb of day is emerging from a flitting cloud, we see underneath a field of battle; the distorted dead, the broken helmet, the torn uniform, the wounded horse, and the dismantled cannon lie on crimson grass; the heroes of the faded blue and the tricolor flag are lifting the venerable form of an aged Pontiff; they quickly adjust a broken tiara, and placing in his feeble hands the reins of panting steeds, they start him once more for the goal of union and liberty in the mudcovered chariot of Italy.

"When I how I by whom?" involuntarily started to our lips, but the shadow pointed again to the moving clouds where another startling tableau

had begun to evolve from the fleecy vapours. A pyramid-towering to higher clouds like a peak of the Andes. In the full blaze of the sun it seemed a rock of crystal-but a cloud came, the light waned and the pyramid stood out in its frail existence, it was made of snow; on the immense blocks on which the superstructure was raised, we could read distinctly the national emblems of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Saxony, Alsace and Lorraine, and other forced adjuncts to the pyramid of German Unity. Whilst yet gazing on the beautiful structure, the chariot bearing the aged Pius dashed by; the breath of the holy man swept like a whirlwind over the short-lived empire; block after block rolled over in fragments on which we could read the names of natious that ruled the world in the giddy hour of their prosperity, and melting under the sun of time left their glory to the dull records

Then came the most touching, beautiful tableau. The Maid of Erin was weeping over the harp : she the far off West in the uniform of the Stars and Stripes: whilst trimming her harp with flowers she swept its chords with the soul-stirring Marsellaise clouds of the sunset, we saw rising in the siry castles of a transformation scene, the round towers and Gothic Abbeys of other days; leaving permanent to the view the Old House of Parliament of Stephen's Green, with its own flag and its own King ruling a regenerated people.

The scene is changed. A storm broods over the ocean; the lightning flashes through lurid clouds then on the stupendous vault of space, in letters of molten fire, we saw the figures 2,000. The next out first having taken earnest and prayerful counmoment we seemed to hear the trumpet of the last | cil with a cobbler or a tailor; and yet on the exday—the Universe was shaken with the agonies of tremely important matter of Catholic doctrine you

immense balls of fire larger than our sun rolled, their stupendous masses through darkened space the concentrated shock, of millions of thunders stunned us; our guide was gone, we felt alone in the universe surviving the crash of matter, and the wreck of worlds-a sea of fire raged around us; it blazed in blue light as if it had suddenly turned into an ocean of alcohol; the forked flames leaped towards us; they come nearer; the heat is unbearable-oh God !- a convulsive scream-and-

We awoke: the employees of the office gathered round to assist; they thought some fit had seized us, or some flagellated contemporary had intruded into our editorial sanctuary, but we brushed the burning drops from our feverish brow, and thankfally bade them retire.

In the moments of serious thought that followed our dreamy flight through airy castles, we sighed over the tableau of reality presented to us in the history of our persecuted country; of the persecuted church in Germany, and the plundered and manacled church of Italy. "How long, O Lord, wilt Thou not have mercy on Jerusalem?" Would we could realize the sublime and cheering restorations of our dream.

Let the world go to wreck and ruin as shown us in the terrific tableau of "2,000." Would that the last terrible scene in the grand drama of creation would close in one hundred and twenty-five years more !

We remember several of the Fathers held this reckoning of the awful consummation of time to be probable. Lactantius, Justin Martyr, St. Jerome, and St. Augustine were of this opinion. At the end of every 2,000 years something great and terrible happened in the history of the world. As the Deluge and the mystery of the Incarnation mark the great epochs of the past, it is supposed the Judgment shall be the closing scene of the third.

Be this as it may, certain it is that when that moment has arrived in which the Almighty has decreed time thall be no more, he shall send His angel to make the dread sentence resound through the universe, and ere the echoes of the shrill blast of the angel's trumpet shall cease to roll through the myriad worlds of the firmament, the mighty fiat of the Omnipotent shall hurl all material creation into the dread chaos of original nothingness; then to Him who has neither past nor future, the judgment of the angels, the creation of the universe, the Redemption of man, all the stupendous mysteries of the past-all shall have commenced and ended in the twinkling of an eye!

(Continued from our last.)

TO THE REVEREND, PIOUS AND LEARNED-THE PROFES-SORS OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY, THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT, SENEX, SENDS HEALTH AND GREETING.

The Extract we gave from your French Class Book we said contained four falsehoods. Leo's indulgences (your Class Books to the contrary notwithstanding) were not pardons for sins committed -were not pardons for sins yet to be committedwere not pardons for sin at all-were not obtainable for the paying for.

Your learned body will doubtless admit that the part is not equal to the whole; that a receipt in full is not granted on payment of a part only of a debt; and that consequently if indulgences pay only a part of the penalty of sin and that the least important; and if the money paid in indulgences is only a part of the conditions by which they are obtainable, it must be jalse to call them pardons for West where amidst the golden clouds of the sunset | sin, and must be equally false to assert that Leo's | sage." indulgences were attainable for the paving for

Let us look at the Catholic doctrine, not indeed as laid down in your Class Book, but as taught by lie church have not long before now shown their Catholic Theologians and held by the Catholic

Mortal sins, that is to say, all such sins as are not included in that class of sins into which the Scripture asserts the just man falls seven times a day, are according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church punished with eternal death; in other words the sinner committing them is condemned by Almighty God to Hell for all eternity. Nevertheless as long as the sinner lives there is hope and possibility of repentance which through the Sacrament of Penance (commonly called Confession), washes out this condemnation to eternal damnation. But here the Sacrament of Penance ends, and Indulgences, your learned body will please take notice begin. The Sacrament of Penance has forgiven the sin as to its eternal punishment, but not as to that temporal punishment which is yet due to the justice of God. Now this temporal punishment the Catholic Church holds must either be undergone in this world in the form of sufferings borne patiently for the love of God: or in the next world in the flames of purgatory; or it must be condoned for through good works done in connection with indul-

gences. From this short statement of Catholic doctrine, which your learned body can at any time verify by a reference to our Catholic Theologians, it will be seen at a glance how extremely (it it he not maliciously) erioneous your Class Book is. For if indulgences are only the condoning the temporal punishment after (and not until after) the eternal punishment has been already pardoned in the Sacrament of Penance, and if that temporal punishment is only a thousandth part of the punishment of sin, how can they possibly be called "pardons for sin"? and if they are not "pardons for sin" at had tuned for the music of sorrow. She is roused all, how can they be pardons for "sins committed" by the call of a long-absent son, who comes from or for "sins about to be committed" as your Class Book so erroneously states? The most that can with any accuracy be asserted of Indulgences is that they are pardons of the temporal punishment of a coming struggle; then through the crimson due to sin, but as the temporal punishment is only a hundred thousandth part of the punishment due to sin, it must evidently be very much besides the mark to call them "pardons for sin."

It is astonishing, most reverend, pious and learned Sirs, how inconsistently you have acted in the matter of instructing your students in Catholic doctrine we take it for granted that not one of your learned body would presume to teach how to vamp a pair of boots or seat a pair of breeches with_ consulted a Catholic catechism Nay I you absolutely appear to have proferred that peculiar, and need I say, erroneous theology which the Catholic Church has in all ages had manufactured for her so copiously by her enemies. Should your teachings in all the other departments of a liberal education be drawn from similar sources the students of Toronto University can hardly be expected to shine for acouracy of attainments.

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The fourth error of your Class Book is the assertion that Leo's indulgences were to be had for the paying for. This is as inaccurate as it would be to assert that the fifth part is equal to the whole, a proposition which your mathematical Professor would hardly tolerate as far as numbers are concerned, however willingly you accept it in a statement meant to be disparaging of Catholic doctrine. The payment of money in Leo's indulgences was only one out of five conditions equally important and ne. cessary for the gaining of these indulgences. That money was to be given as one of the conditions for the gaining of Leo's indulgences, we admit; but before that payment could aught avail four other very necessary conditions would have to be fulfilled, viz: 1st, sincere sorrow for all sins committed: 2nd, a full and firm determination never to commit sin any more; 3rd, a full and due confession of sins to a Priest duly authorized to receive it; and 4th, the devout reception of Holy Communion. Here then are four other conditions for the obtaining of Leo's indulgences, and yet your Class Book affirms they were to be had by all who would pay for them! Is not this most culpable inaccuracy? if it be not worse; for is it not to assert that the fifth part is equal to the whole?

PERSECUTION IN THE U. STATES.

The following strange paragraph has appeared in the columns of a Protestant contemporary :-

" THE ANTI-CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN THE U. S.

"A letter addressed to Hon. J. G. Blaine, a prominent republican politician of Maine, and recently speaker of the House of Representatives, written by Mr. John Foster, editor of the Newark Courier, has found its way into print. This letter, of course, was not intended for the public, but by some means was sccured by the Maine Standard. Its publication is exciting much comment on the other side. It contains the following significant passage, among other similar remarks: 'A potent faction in our next conven tion will be the secret Anti-Catholic order.' This was said with reference to the next Republican National Convention to nominate a President, before which Mr. Blaine expects to be a candidate. Further, Mr. Foster says that President Grant is a member of this organization, and that it has considerable strength in Congress. He urges Mr. Blaine to become a member, and says he can be initiated anywhere by one person. 'The order,' to use Mr. Foster's words, 'is spreading widely. My obligations do not permit me to say more than this, except that Grant no doubt relies upon it to promote his aims.' A reporter of the New York Times called on Mr. Foster the other day for an explanation of this remarkable letter. Mr. Foster, in further explanation, says that his attention was first called to the Anti-Catholic movement during the controversy that prevailed in New Jersey in 1874 and 1875 relative to a proposed amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the granting of public money for sectarian purposes. He soon discovered that the most effective support of this amendment came from the United American Mechanics, a term which he appears to use as the synonym of the secret Anti-Catholic order. The strength of this organization was so great that in the City of Newark, which had always been Democratic, a majority of 1,400 was given on the Republican or Anti-Catholic side. If Mr. Foster's statements are to be taken as evidence, they throw considerable light on the sectarian move in politics, which cropped out in the President's Des Moines speech, and more recently in his mes-

secret associations for the persecution of the Cathoteeth and growled aloud in their diabolical purposes. The prosperity and progress of the Church in the States is but a prolonged calm in a region of storms: an arrangement of Providence to allow the young tree strike its roots deeply into the soil; but sooner or later the American church must prove her divinity in the crucible of trial. To the four marks by which God has made his church manifest and incontestible in the midst of a host of contending sects, he has added a fifth which has rendered her like himself when clothed in the garment of derision, and crucified in the agonies of his passion Her unity in time and place, is a troublesome fact to the hapless victim of heresy tossed about by every wind of doctrine; her sanctity in members and teaching, is a marvel to the callous who eschew morality and declare it impossible; her Catholicity, increasing in development, acknowleged by prescription, and giving her alone the palm of the constitution of society and the civilization of the aborigines, wrings from her very enemies a recognition of an overshadowing providence and reads its telling warning to those who have trusted their Catholicity to civil power and gold; and her Apostolicity grand, unbroken, unyielding, would fain be smashed or claimed by the alien hierarchy that got its consecration and commission from a Queen! These notes are dazzling: they place the city of God on the mountain where she can be seen by the weakest sight breaking in the sunlight of cternal truth, but judging from the history of the past, to these we must add another sign which will be hers alone and will let the world know the disciples of

thorn crowned king. 'Tis persecution. The glories of Thabor, was but a moment of consolation to carry the disciples through the long dark night of sorrow that commenced on Calvary. The Church has had to wade her way along the gory path of her martyred children's blood; for the first three centuries only two of her Pontiffs died in their beds; the catacombs of the eternal city hold the crimson tombs of over two millions of martyrs. Their blood was the seed of triumph. The Christians increased in a marvelous manner during the persecution: we read in an ancient MS. that Pope Marcellus in the time of Diocletion, in the darkest hour of the persecution, had to erect twenty-five new neophytes who were multiplying under the very sword that was recking with christian blood.

Persecution has been the normal state of the church since the days of Nero, Decius and Diocledissolution; the earth trembled from pole to pole; appear to have entered without even having once one time in open hostility trying to crush by cruel Huntington, speaking as a member of the Cana-

and bloody edicts; at another attacking under the cover of secrecy, as in the midnight machinations of the masonic fraternity, in the petty bigotry of a school board, or in the contemptible organization just ventilated, which threatens to influence the politics of the Union, to warp the administration of justice and inflict an injury on millions of American citizens. "A potent faction in our next convention willbe the secret anti-Catholic order."

When this diabolical plot shall have come to maturity to the sorrow of deserving members of society and to the dishonor of the Protestant manhood of America, it will find in the Catholic church the endurance and the defiance of the old spirit of martyrdom which will abundantly prove her union with the persecuted church of the past. Her triumph over secret as well as open enemies is as certain as the sunrise: we have no fear but she will survive to see the dust bitten by the petty discomfitted clique that proposes to make the "no popery" cry a stepping stone to political ascendancy.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SPEECH.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are well aware that it has been the fixed rule of this journal toabstain from all discussions of a purely party political nature. To us the Canadian Conservatives or Liberals have always been alike, and so long as the interests of our Holy Religion have not been attacked, so long as no question arose in which the most sacred of all rights were involved, we have carefully abstained from interfering in mere party squabbles between the Ins and the Outs. The recent atter ances of the Honorable Lucius Seth Huntington in an outrageous speech delivered by him, compel us to take an unequivocal stand in defence of our Church which he has so grossly imsulted and maligned. It was our intention to have criticized that speech, but we deem it more expedient to reproduce it as it appeared in the columns of the Montreal Herald :-

"He said that Mr. White, having every right to

exercise his religious views, like all electors, was

allied in Lower Canada to a party which did not re-

cognize this principle. The time had come when

the English Protestants were allying themselves with the French Liberals of Lower Canada. This was the only reasonable alliance in the interest of free thought and free speech (Hear, hear). Twenty years of British Protestant Toryism in Lower Canada had given birth to Ultramontanism through which might be worked serious trouble in the future. Whatever might be Mr. White's personal views the party with which he acted and which would control him, was regulated by a power with whom free thought without censorship was a cardinal sin. (Hear, hear.) Mr. White was really the tool of those who were fighting in Lower Canada to make the State subservient to the Church and to declare that the only duties of the former were to allow the domination of the latter. It was useless for Mr. White to attempt to wriggle out of this position. The English members of the Dominion Parliament supported the Liberal party, the majority of those in Quebec were also being brought to the same view (cheers,) and all the people in Lower Canada were declaring against the Ultramontanism of which Mr. White was the ally. (Hear, hear.) The great battle was imminent; it undoubtedly would be fought and fought soon. There was nothing for it but that the English speaking people of Lower Canada must ally themselves with the French Liberals who were and had always been the friends of free institutions. (Cheers.) No more powerful aid could be afforded to the Ultramontanism of Lower Canada, the object of which was to unite Church and State and to subordinate the latter to the former-than the election of such men as Mr. White. The struggle must come, victory would not be very difficult. (Applause.) The intolerance displayed by the Conservatives of Lower Canada during the last few years was the result of the fealty to them of the English-speaking people, which had strengthened the Ultramontanists. Once let it has montanists. Once let it be known that the English-speaking people were not the tools of Ultramontanism, and the question would be settled, as it must be settled, soon. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that the whole difficulty had grown out of the negligence of the English population to maintain the British idea of free thought and free speech. Let Mr. White stand forth in his true colours, and let the English speaking people of Argenteuil, if they desired, send him to Parliament as the ally of the programme and the apostle of Ultramontanism, and let them declare that the English speaking people of this Province were no longer British-that tolerance and fair play had no charms for them, and that their highest pleasure and duty was to make the State the mere machinery for registering the decrees of the Church. He appealed to the people at this critical hour to maintain their traditions, and to send Mr. White back to Montreal (loud cheers) to take fresh counsel from the reactionary statesmen who were dominant at Quebec, and the policy of whose masters was to plunge Lower Canada back into the darkness of the middle ages. It only required action on the part of the English speaking people, and all would be well. (A voice, "That's so.") They had encouraged by their carelessness the pretensions which we dreaded. Once let them assert themselves as the friends of British freedom and justice and the enemies's guns would be silenced, and the Reactionists or their Masters would return to the European countrice, where their opinions were dominant, or elsewhere, to seek more hopeful grounds for their operations. For his own part he desired to compromise no one; he had always preached these doctrines, and would be at once prepared to resign his position if he believed the party with whom he acted were not equal to their maintenance. (Prolonged cheering)."

Every line of the above speech contains a slanderous attack on our Ecclesiastical authorities, and anything better calculated, to arouse a spirit of religious warfa:e in our heretofore happy and peaceful community, can hardly be imagined. We vainly ask ourselves, removed as we are from the political arena, what could have induced the Hon. Post Master General of this Dominion to give utterance to sentiments so wide of the truth. The Province of Quebec is the only one in the Dominion where the Catholics are in a majority, yet, on what occasion have they attempted in any way to interfere with the rights of their fellow subjects who differ from them in religious views. Are not all these rights secured and held sacred by their Catholic brethren? Have they not their separate schools, and are not all their privileges hedged in not only by statistory enactments but guaranteed by the generous sentiments of toleration which animate the majorparishes in Rome to meet the exigencies of the lity of the people of this Province as well? Can we say the same of our unfortunate Catholic fellow subjects in the Province of New Brunswick? We have no desire however in these remarks to do more than our simple duty. It is a duty which we tion, sweeping over countries, provinces and na believe no Catholic journalist in the Dominion, protions, not in apt compared to storms which are fessing to speak on behalf of his co-religionists. can raging in the East, whilst it is calm in the West, at overlook, much less shirk. The Honorable Mr. 12.

dian Government, has stated that "he had always preached these doctrines and would be at once prepared to resign his position if he believed the party with whom he acted were not equal to their maintenance." We have four Catholic representatives in the Dominion Cabinet. They have before them the utterances of their colleague, are they prepared to endorse these utterances or casting aside all other considerations, will they be equal to the emergency by tendering their own resignation if Mr. Huntington is still to remain a member of the administration which he claims to speak on behalf of when he insults and slanders our Church and its Hierarchy.

TRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

We have much pleasure in making the subjoined extract from a report in the Dublin Nation of a large and influential meeting of the Irish Home Rule League, held in Dublin on the 14th ult. We beg to congratulate the members of the Montreal Branch on the compliment paid them in electing their President a member of the Council of the Parent

The following resolution, was moved by Mr-Butt, M.P., who, in an able and complimentary speech, moved its adoption which was seconded by our friend Captain Kirwan and passed unanimous

"That Mr. Edward Murphy, president of the Home Rule Association of Montreal, Canada, be elected a member of the council of the League, in accordance with the recommendation of the council

ot the 13th inst." The resolution he had to move carried the meeting to another portion of the Irish race -to those who dwelt beyond the Atlantic. Mr. Edward Murphy, who was proposed as a member of the council of the League, in addition to being the President of the Home Rule Association of Montreal, was the most influential Irishman of Home Rule opinions in Canada; and when he (Mr. Butt) told the meeting that the Home Rule Association of Montreal had within the last year sent a little more than £200 to the Irish League, and has given it a hundred members, they would say that any compliment that could be paid to the president of that association was well deserved .-(Applause.) It was the desire of the council, and no doubt would be that of the meeting also, that Mr. Murphy's election should be accepted as a pledge of brotherhood between the Home Rulers in Ireland and their brethren beyond the Atlantic. Another association in Toronto had also largely contributed. and it was significant that they had now as members of the Home Rule League no less than seven members of the Canadian Parliament. Now, Canada was a very remarkable word in the History of Home Rule. Canada consisted of two provincesone peopled by English, Scotch, and, to some extent, Irish, and the other by Frenchmen, speaking the Freuch language, and holding the Roman Catholic faith-separated, in fact, by race, creed, and language from those of the other province. Many present recollected, se well as himself, when Canada was in open rebellion against the British Crown, and when the British Minister almost despaired of being able to hold it: but Canada had since got Home Rule (applause), and those men of different languages, races, and creeds now meet in one common assembly under the system of Home Rule. What was the result? Canada was now one of the most loyally attached of the dependencies of the British Crown, and even her close neighbourhood to the attractions of the great Republic of the United States could not affect her determination to maintain her union with England. Why not try the same plan with Ireland? The difference between the northerners and southerners in Ireland were not so marked as the differences among the people of Canada. (Hear) Let northerners and southerners be brought together in an Irish Parliament, with a sense of the responsibility which would thereby attach to them in managing the internal affairs of their own country, and he would venture to say that Ireland would become, like Canada, well-disposed towards England on the only terms upon which a manly nation could be at peace with another nation -namely, perfect equality and perfect independence in the management of her own affairs. The time was come when the Home Bulers should rally their strength in one great effort to carry by peaceful means that settlement which was now offered to England, and which England was unwise, if she rejected. It was not improbable that, if not during the session of 1876 at least before the end of the

prepared for that. (Hear, hear.)
Captain Kirwan, secretary to the Home Rule Con federation of Great Britain, in seconding the resolution, explained the Federal Constitution of the Dominion of Canada as it bore on the question of Home Rule, and said the Irish people both in Ganada and England were ready to follow the lead fof the Irish people at home. (Cheers.)

session 1877, there would be an appeal to the con-

stituencies, and the Home Rule League should be

THE SEMINARY AND ITS CHARITIES.

INTERVIEW WITH THE REV. MR. LENGIR. Much has recently been said with reference to

the charities of the Seminary, and at a meeting held at St. Joseph street lately, it was stated by one of the speakers that only \$25 had been given by the Seminary towards alleviating the distress in that particular vicinity. With a view to elucidate this seemingly strange statement, we called at the Seminary this morning and were courtcously received by the Rev. Mr.: Lenoir, who kindly gave us ill the information we desired.

The rev. gentleman remarked upon our explainng the nature of our visit that the Seminary had istributed a sum of about \$25,000 last year bedes a sum of \$6,000 in peculiar cases. It should so be understood that this amount is quite stinct from the other charities dispensed by the rey Nans in the western portion of the city. fom what we understood the rev. gentleman to state, no deserving person should want a good meal even money upon his presenting himself at he depot instituted by the Seminary in St Joseph roet.

THE OKA INDIAN QUESTION.

We are informed that a most complete, searchng and laborious statement of the whole facts of the case have been compiled, and will, in the course of a few days, be ready for publication.

TTY TAXATION PAID BY THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE. The popular idea has been that the large proprty of the Seminary has had an immunity from axation in this city. After an interview with Mr. farler, the Treasurer of the Fabrique, we called pon the City Treasurer, Mr. Black, who very endily showed us his books, in which the account or the year 1875 was made up, and, as will be seen, dispels the popular illusion most effectually, as he taxation of the Seminary property is placed on ne same basis as all other property in the city. he following is the return : (15 33 W. E. 504)

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St. Louis Ward.... 31 85 St. James Ward. 147 00 St. Mary's Ward. 118 09 76 44 Personal Taxes, Centre Ward.....

\$13,622 50 Interest from 15th Oct. to date 92 67

\$13,774 57 The above does not include \$800, the annual water tax, which makes an aggregate of \$14,514.57, which this ecclesiastical corporation contributes to the revenue of the city. The tax assessments of 1875 exceed those of 1874 by the sum of \$4,000. The only property of the Seminary that is exempt from taxation is the Church of Notre Dame, the office on St. Sulpice street and the land or gardens in the rear.—Star.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND SO FORTH."

We should very much desire to be informed upon what authority—no rule being existent justifying such a course—the medical officer of a public hospital can dare to direct the religious inclinations of his patients. His individual convictions may make him strong and earnest in his creed, but he has no right as a public servant to use his official position to the interests of proselytism. We hold this principle to be as true in its application to an attempt to prevent a conscientious change in profession of faith as it would be in relation to the subversion of a belief already fixed. We dislike proselytism because we have no confidence in its results-proselytism, that is, as reduced to a system in the interests of sectarianism; it makes no part of the armory of the Catholic Church: but when of the free will of a postulant admission is sought to the Fold-when no pressure of inducement is held out to effect the conversion-no Catholic priest in false delicacy can shrink from the obligations of the occasion; and no one-Doctor or Doubter-should be permitted to interpose bigotry to the prevention of his ministrations-or render unhappy the death-bed of a patient by standing between him and his ideal of salvation.

The facts on which we write are simple. A respected Catholic clergyman of our city was earnestly appealed to on behalf of a patient in the General Hospital, who had signified his desire to become a member of the One Church; delicately the clergyman inquired into the circumstances; delicately he approached the sick man; from the prostrate patient with eternity before him, and his immortal salvation his highest consideration, the good priest heard that not only was it his desire now to become a Catholic, but that his inclinations had been long time in that direction: and thereupon, in furtherance of a duty which no one will dispute, the preliminary instructions necessary to the final solemn step were commenced. With the earnest request of the patient in his ears, that he should soon return, the priest departed, Meanwhile the realots of the establishment, in the public pay, took upon themselves to raise up barriers between the dying man's desires, and the accomplishment thereof. On the priest's next visit he was first impeded by the nurse and then by the doctor : neither could produce authority for the interference, but they acted on arbitrary "discretion"—the minister of the poor man's former creed, who had paid no attention to him theretofore, must now be consulted, and after repeated calls and applications by the priest the decision was at length notified, that the sick man had determined to remain as he was! Now this may have been so or not, for all we care in that particular regard; but surely the priest should have had opportunity of hearing this important fact from the party most concorned; and he made application to that effect: he asked to be permitted to see his penitent in the presence of the Doctor, but even this privilege the Doctor of his own authority, and without, as we have said, any rule or justification, refused with a decision amounting to discourtesy.

We are aware that the cry of proselytism will be raised in this matter, and that all the stereotyped clamor about Popish aggression, &c., will be raised. But let the simple circumstances we have stated be taken into account. The Priest did not seek, he was sought for ; he did not consent to receive until satisfied of the sincerity: and then when his ministrations preparatory to baptism had been proceeded with, in steps irresponsible and unauthorized zeal to frustrate the good work. But if unauthorized we hope there shall not be irresponsibility. The sick man was virtually a Catholic from the moment he had signified his long-cherished desire and accepted the services of the priest and we have yet to learn the right of a doctor of medicine to become the physician of souls—the propriety of one simply hired to heal the body, undertaking to coerce the conscience, and use an accidental position to the promotion of hypocrisy. Perhaps Dr. Cameron will enlighten the public on these important points.—

(FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

IN MEMORIAM. SISTER DE LA NATIVITE.

The great God of Light was in glory descending So grandly and calm, to his soft Western bed, The sweet Queen of Evening, was gracefully bend-

To whisper to Earth, "one more day is dead."

All nature seems bright, yet Death's fatal finger, Had marked the dearest and best as his own, And long will the echo of heart-wailings ling, r, 'Round Villa-Maria's once happy home.

Sister Nativity is dead," and a loud cry of sorrow, Bursts true and sincere, from each clinging heart, Ah why must the dawn of the drewled to morrow, A Mother so loved from her fond children part.

For forty long years, she had lived for her Maker, Had fought the good fight, and crushed every foe, And now from her labors, her dear spouse will take

To "follow the Lamb whithersoever he go." Ah Sister! full many a came has been lauded By a mad giddy throng for a life far less great

And many a one has the whole world applauded Whose deeds would be naught, were we thine to relate. But no! 'twould be wronging thy memory sainted To publish to ears, too unworthy to hear

Thy many bright virtues, thy great soul untainted By all that, that would holds precious and dear, Such themes are too pure for a sphere cold and

hollow. Their frail tender life, in the "Villa" we'll leave, Let her sisters and pupils as her great path they follow.

Still speak of the loved one they've laid in her grave. Still ponder on words her friendship dictated,

Or daily those thoughts in their mem'ry renew, Admiring her strength, e'er staunch unabated, From the moment she vowed to her God to be true.

And sister, as we toss o'er Life's billowy ocean, We'll thank God for giving Earth souls like thine, And we'll oherish thy name with the tenderest

emotion,

And our hearts will off linger round thy dear hallowed shrine.

OTTAWA, Dec., 27th 1875. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-In this age of enlightenment and pro-

gress when great minds are busily employed in devising schemes for the civil and social advancement of the state of mankind, there is one thing which seems to engross, more attention than any thing else, or perhaps than all put together. The eyes of the world are turned towards Rome. It is not strange that the eyes and hearts of Catholics, be constantly directed that way: but when we see those various sects who have separated from us and are no longer of us, yea, even the infidel and the athiest, so much concerned about the affairs which are daily transpiring in the Eternal City, we may conclude, that they expect something from that quarter which will startle the world. True they have long expected what they call "the downfall of Rome;" it was long ago foretold by their prophets and rages and eagerly have they awaited the fulfilment of their predictions. Never could they have said with such assurance of truth, as at present, that their long expectations and weary watchings, were about to be brought to a final termination, Everything would seem to forbode the final dissolution of the Papacy. With a frown they scoff at the sainted successor of Peter, and say like the deicide Jews to our Saviour, "if thou art the head of Christs' Church save thyself." With pleasure they see the Holy Father imprisoned in his own palace, surrounded by the perjured minions of an excommunicated usurper, despoiled of his patrimony, and the holy city, the city of martyrs, the civilizer and enlightener of the world the repository of all that is sacred and dear to the true Christian, and the preserver and encourager of the arts, science and literature, at the mercy of a despoiler, who takes his rank in history with such scourges of the hum in race as Alaric and Attila. Surely they can now say that King Victor is their long expected, in whose person their prophecies will be fulfilled. He is truly a destroyer, and were he ruthless as the Goth and the Hun, we could surely forgive him. But no, unlike his predecessors, who never feigned mercy when their motto was destruction, this modern scourge, as if to keep pace with the times, has introduced an entirely new system. Under the disguise of public improvements, the devoted monuments of the Eternal City are fast disappearing. Those works of art which so often gave the lie to the prejudiced historian or wilful maliguer, are not in keeping with the taste of this new school and so must be demolished. The convents too, those peaceful abodes of modesty, and sanctuaries of learning, so much extolled, even by the enemies of our faith, are too old an institution for this modern civilizer, and the beautiful chapel with its marble altar and frescoed ceiling, its paintings of rare beauty and statuary of exquisite skill, no longer resounds with the sisters' holy hymn or the maiden's song of praise. Hushed are those angelic voices now, and in their stead is heard oaths of the royal troopers. Yes, well indeed may the enemies of the Church of Christ, chuckle over their victory; well indeed may they say, long have we waited; but with a terrible vengeance are our hopes to be realized. Alas, what blindness! Alas for the man who will not open his eyes to the truth! By persecutions and trials is the Church of God ever known. These are her distinguishing characteristics. These were the sacred inheritance bequeathed to her by her Divine Founder. These are the marks by which she was known in all ages and in all nations. She has withstood for eighteen hundred years the attacks of fierce and savage enemies and she has outlived them all; for eighteen hundred years she has withstood the united efforts of earth and hell and both have hopelessly failed, for it is written, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." She had too, at times to battle with enemies from within, with those who were or at least should be of her own household; but they too have failed. Upon what grounds then do the modern reformers expect her dissolution? Surely not from the barbarous attacks of Victor Emanuel or William of Prussia. More mighty were the Cæsars than they and more fierce were the Goths, the Huns and the Vandals; but where are they now? The limits of their conquests can no longer be pointed out by the historian and their persecutions but gave innumerable martyrs to the Church, whose immediate intercession strengthened her in the fulfilment of her divine mission and at the same time broke the arm of those who shed their blood. To-day the wily emissaries of Satan are working hard for the overthrow of the Church-how hard it is, thus to speak even though in suppositionbut boldly and fearlessly she confronts them. In her right hand she holds the promises of Christ and in her heart she cherishes the firm confidence of their fulfilment even to the letter, and thus calm and tranquil, immoveable upon the rock, she placidly looks on at the angry waves that are beating around her. At times they dash against her with a flendish howl and again they steal a march, as if to overcome her by stratagem; but all in vain. Julian attempted to bring to nought the prophecy of Christ, respecting the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem; but read, Oh Modern reformer, how he fared! Never was the Church of Christ more united than at present. More than two hundred millions of Catholics in all parts of the world, attest the supremacy of the successor of St. Peter, the illustrious and infallible Pius IX. Their eyes and their hearts are turned towards Rome. Their fervent supplications daily ascend like incense before the throne of God for her final triumph. This triumph will come. We have no fear for that. The storm may rave wildly for a time; but sooner or later its force will be spent, and then will succeed the glorious calm. As Catholics we look forward to that day with unsullied confidence; but while waiting we must not forget to pray most fervently. Our prayers will hasten the day of triumph, and while we pray with earnestness and confidence for that happy time, we should never forget to remember those who are separated from us and who are vainly trying like Julian to bring to nought the words of Christ himself. J. A.C.

THE MONTREAL "SUN."

We have to congratulate our able daily contemporary on the evidences of success afforded by an enlargement of size from 28 to 32 columns. The Sun well says this increase after only seven months existence is unexampled in the history of journalism; but then we must remember that the Sun has an unexampled field to work on and almost an unexampled labourer in talent and journalistic efficiency in the person of its editor Mr. Stephen J. Meany. We cordially wish the Sun" many happy increases" with each increasing year, and with enlargement of size an enlarged sphere of usefulness.

TAKING THE VEIL.

On Monday morning, at half past seven o'clock, very interesting ceremony took place in the chapel of L'Hotel Dieu, being the taking the black veil by three young ladies, who have passed through their novitiate. Their names were Miss Welsh, from Loughboro, Miss. Doran, from Perth, and Miss La-Rose, from Quebec. The chapel was crowded by spectators. The ceremony began by the Sisters and Novices entering the chapel singing, with lighted. tapers in their hands, those carried by the novices being trimmed with flowers. The novices were kneel-14

The sermon was preached by Father Corbett, and was an able one on Religious Vows, dwelling on the reward given to those who were faithful in the service of the Lord. He at the close, paid a high tribute to the Bishop, whose festival it was—St. John's Day—and trusted that the Saint would take his Lordship under his protection. The choir then sang the Veni Creator, after which the Bishop began Mass. He then asked the usual questions of the novices, which were answered satisfactorily. The choir next sang the "Litany of the Saints," during which the three novices lay prostrate under funeral pall, the corners of which were held by four professed sisters. After this the celebration of Mass was continued until Communion, when each novice partook of the sacrement, and then made a solemn vow, which the community of the Black Nuns binds her for life. The choir then sang Suscipe me, Domine, and the newly made nuns returned to their places until Mass was finished. The Bishop and priests then advanced to the grating, and placed on the Sisters the veil, the ring, and a bridal wreath of white roses on the head of each. The Veni Sponsi Christi was then sung, and all returned to their places. The choir then sang the Te Deum. The new organ supplied by Mr. Black was much admired, and was well played by Msss Cicolari, as it so happened that the three young ladies who made their vows were the organists of the Hotel Dieu .- Kingston News, 28th ult.

LITERATURE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December, 1876, New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros. The following are the contents:

The Dilemma. Part VIII; Sunday Subjects .-Statistics: In a Studio.-Conversation IV; Lefthanded Eisa; Notes from the Crimea; Elizabeth; The Scot at Home; Index.

Owing to the presence of the Index, there is rather less reading matter than usual. What is lacking in quantity is, however, made up in

quality.

The climax of "The Dilemma" has not yet arrived, but, although this serial has reached Part VIII., the interest of the story does not diminish. There is also part of a new story in this number called " Left-handed Elsa," in which a mysterious looking-klass takes an important share.

It is difficult to see at a glance that a morked in fluence can be "exercised on the outbreaks of yellow fever in Rio Janeiro, by the variations in the state of paving-stones on the streets of Europe, but this is explained in the article on Statistics, which contains a good deal of curious information on "Sundry Subjects" to which figures are applicable. "It is by statistics that we become aware that German theologians are longer lived than any other sorts of Germans; that life is shorter under the bright sky of Italy and longer in the damp the champing of the royal chargers or the hideous chill of Scotland, than in any other parts of the world; that the average rate of mortality is diminishing throughout Europe: and that suicides, carriage recidents, and bankrupteies eccur so regularly and with such similarity of annual numbers and conditions that they almost seem to be governed by unvarying laws."

The Conversation, "In a Studio," turns this month upon poems and poets, making special mention of Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, and Moore; also of a "curious book published in 1837, and written by Mr. John Bellenden Ker, in which the author seeks to prove that many of the phrases now in common use, as well as the English nursery rhymes and nonsense verzes we learn as children, are merely corruptions of Low Dutch poems epigrams and proverbs."

"Notes from the Crimeat is an account af that peninsula hy one who visited it as an ordinary traveller. Sevastopol is, of course, the first stopping place, and a dreary and desolate one it must those who do not care to rough it can find accommodations at Yalta, a beautiful place, sixty miles distant, which they can reach either by steamer or by a hard ride of eleven hours' duration, in a Russian post-cart, a conveyence "without any attempt at springs," and with a seat made of plaited cords crossed from side to

Is "The Scot at Home" misnamed? Are we to conclude that the chief object of a Scotchman's life is to play golf? After reading the article, we have come to the conclusion that " the Scot at home" is alwaysout.

The periodicals reprinted by The LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Co, (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westmin-ster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publish-

THE IRISH-AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1876, New York: Lynch, Cole and Meehan. We have to thank the enteprising proprietors of the New York Irish-American, for a copy of their Annual for 1876; it reflects the highest credit on them for the variety of interesting subjects therein treated. The following table of contents will give our readers an idea of its merits:—Rates of Postage; Eclipses, Church Days and Cycles of Time; Tide Tables; Calendars and Notable Anniversaries; Dear Old Ireland; Daniel O'Connell (Illustrated); "The Liberator"; Great Cathedrals; The "Treaty Stone" (Illustrated); The Blacksmith of Limerick; John Mitchel (Illustrated); The Irish Exiles; Catherine Hayes; John Martin (Illustrated); Irish Melodies (Words and Music); The Music of Ireland, The American Centenary (Illustrated); The Battles of the Revolution; Public Lands; The Settlement of the United States; Theobald Wolfe Tone (Illustrated); The Surrender of Cornwallis; Emigration from Ireland; The Rock of Cashel (Illustrated); An Episode of the Revolution; A Plucky Irish-American; Emigrants' Bemittances; Rights of Alien Property-Holders; The Colonial and Revo-lutionary Flags; Lord Edward Fitzgerald (Illustrated); The Geraldines; The O'Gorman Mahon (Illustrated); Myles "the Slasher." Price, 25

THE CATHOLIC WERLD, January 1876, Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Contents: 'The President's Speech at Des Moines; Sonnets in Memory of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart ; A Message ; The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress: Yule Raps: Christmas Chimes (Poetry); Anglicans, Old Catholics, and the Conference at Bonn; Midnight Mass in a Convent; St. Louis, Bell (Poetry); From Cairo to Jerusalem; A Christmas Vigil; The Apostolic Mission to Chili; Free Will (Poetry); Nellie's Dream on Christmas Eve; Allegri's Miserere To-day and Yesterday (Poetry); The Year of Our Lord 1875; New Publications. The Messrs. Sadlier will send the Catholic World, free of charge, to any address for 45 conts.

A new Roman Catholic Church is expected to be erected at Guelph, at a cost of \$50,000.

The Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown recently entertained at dinner the workmen who had been engaged in building his residence, and presented a gold watch and chain to Mr. John Corbett as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in designing and superintending the work of the Palace and several church convent school houses, &c. Mdlle Marle Luce Marguerite Eliza Chauveau,

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

1876.

Scant verse to my patrons to-day I bring, And each brief line hath a mournful ring ; For despite the joy of the dawning year, With mirthful wishes and smiling cheer, Our sun-shine is clouded—our song's gay tone Has caught the sound of a dirge-like moan, And we seem to hear in each joyous bell The echo sad of a passing knell.

Death hath been merciless, calling to rest, Some of our noblest, most gifted, and best; In the glory of manhood, quenching the light Of their genius within the tomb's dark night; Snatching them sternly from labors of love, From the field they tilled for the Master above. Leaving thousands to tearful and vain regret For the stars that too soon in our skies have set.

Speak we first of him, type of Christian worth, He, unto whom the TRUE WITNESS, owes birth, Who arose in strength of intellects might, Champion undaunted of justice and right, And for twenty-five years, with scholarship rare Steered through pitfall, peril, and every snare That journal evoked the truth to befriend, And from slander vile our creed to defend.

But his crown was gained—he was called above From warring and strife to sunshine and love, And whilst grieving beside his form, cold-still-We sadly wondered who could his place fill: The answer quick came-in our midst appeared A gifted young priest soon to all endeared By his glorious talents-sweet silvery speech That the saddest or coldest heart could reach.

Fresh from his triumphs in grand old Maynooth, Home of fair science-learned, brilliant youth, Whose echoes his clear ringing voice oft stirred, Where his name is still cherished as household word Fresh from pulpit and platform triumphs wide, Lauded and honored on every side, By no toil disheartened-no trial dismayed-Ardent, brave-hearted, he came to our aid.

The pen that he wielded, quick, vigorous, clear, Was couched now at once without doubting or feat In glowing defence of his creed and race, The aims that alone in his heart had place, And each eloquent line, each telling word, The hearts of his readers most deeply stirred; Now thinking on all that he might have won, We tearfully murmur: God's will be done:

Enough of our strain, it is far too sad For the day, but friends, could we make it glad When we think of those priests beloved, and their doom.

Their sudden descent to a tiery tomb, The fierce paug of azguish-the woful amaze, But Hisarm close held them who shortened their days; Ah! we only find words, in our grief to say: God bless you and yours on this New-Year's Day!

The Dominion Parliment meets for despatch of business on the 10th proximo.

St. Bridger's Refuge.-Reports for the week ending 1st inst .- Night lodgings with breakfast, 744; males 623, females 121; Irish 530, English Scotch 15, French Canadian 149; Catholies 516, Protestants 228; extra meals 380.

Married.

At Miscouche, P. E Island, on the 23rd November, by Revd. R. B. McDonald, Mr. Henry A. Saunders, of Kensington, to Miss Mary A Gillis, Teacher, eldest daughter of D. J. Gillis, Esq. Miscouche.

J. H. SEMPLE, MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

37.52

53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,)

MONTREAL May 1st, 1874.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED

BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY.

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,' (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 15 cents.

For Sale at Taur Witness Office; J. & D. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleuw street,

GRAND BAZAAR.

TO be held on the 23rd JANUARY NEXT, for the benefit of the POOR of the INSTITUTE of the SISTERS OF MERCY, Montreal. Being their first Bazaar, they hope to meet with the same charity and sympathy, that they always met in their yearly

NOTICE TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS .--The Committee of St. Bridget's Church, Onslow, will receive Tenders for the dressing and cutting of the following description of stone :-600 yards of Broken Ashlar, at per yard, super.

350 feet Lineal of Base Rough Bouchard, 1 foot 6 in. high, at per foot, lineal. 159 feet Lineal of Rough Bouchard, window sills,

at per foot, lineal. 200 feet Lineal of Butress Slope and Caps, at per

Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 10th day of JANUARY next. Parties tendering to mention in their tender the description of work tendered for,

and tenders to be addressed to the REV. B. CASEY, P. P. Chairman, Ouslow, P.Q.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept. the lowest or any tender. Dated, Onslow, Dec. 16th, 1875.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

An old physician, relired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to remove huhouses, &c.

Molle Marie Luce Marguerite Eliza Chauveau, who desire it this recipe, with full directions for daughter of Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, a nun of the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal and known as Sister Ste. Florinne, died on the 36th ult.

Molle Marie Luce Marguerite Eliza Chauveau, who desire it this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR W C STEVENS

Dec. 31, 75 Munree Block, Syracuse, N.Y.

PORKIGN INTELLIGENCE. relative to the 1,000 france. He entered the woman's stored, and his physicians hope he may soon beable. YEARSON

FRANCESTEL

The Pays states that a considerable number of

an underground railway in their city. They began: the process soon after the establishment of the one in London, but now they think they must have it and accordingly plans are being prepared for submission to the authorities.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.—PARIS, Dec. 27.—The statue of Napoleon' was replaced on the newly finished Vendome column to-day. A large crowd assembled in the Place! Yendome and Rue de la Paix and other streets; adjacent to witness the proceedings. There was no ceremony.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES AND THE ASSEMBLY.—The Or leans princes have decided not to take seats in the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. Duc D'Aumale has written adletter declining nomination for either

By the will of the late Mgr. Ginouilhac, nearly all his property will be expended in charity-every cure in Lyons receiving 1,000 frs. for the poor. heart of the deceased Prelate, in conformity, to his desires, has been deposited in the sanctuary of Notre Dame de Fourviere.

Saint-Enfunce, has taken an action against, the Paris paper the IXth Century which, in an article from the pen of M. Sarcey, accused the Society of of misappropriation of funds in respect to its Chinese establishments. The Univers congratulates the Abbe on the bold step he has taken in bringing the assailants of a great Catholic charity before the courts.

M. THIERS .- PARIS, Dec. 28 .- Ex-President Thiers has written a letter reserving the right of choosing between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies if he should be elected to both Houses. He adds that all his wishes are for the establishment of a Conservative Republic

The Arsembly continues the consideration of the Press Bill in detail, and has adopted all as far as the fourth clause. An amendment has been carried depriving the Prefects of the power of summarily forbidding the sale of journals in the streets. The consequence will be to cancel the orders how in force, by which the sale of 75 journals in the streets is prohibited.

THE PRESS BILL AND STATE OF SIEGE.—PARIS, Dec. 29.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Press Bill in detail was continued. All clauses relating directly to the Press were adopted without modification. A long and animated debate followed on the Clause providing for the raising of the State of Siege. M Challemel Lacour, Radical deputy for Bouches du Rhine, urged that the Siege be ruised throughout the country; The Government, he said, desired to maintain it in great cities, because they were too strongly Republican. Minister Buffet de clared the Government did not hope to influence the elections. It simply wished to prevent manifestations in great towns which might disquiet and alarm the whole country during the elections. The proposal to raise the state of siege throughout the country was rejected by 377 to 329. The Government proposals to maintain the state of siege in Versailles, Lyons and Marseilles were voted on separately for each city, and were carried by large majorities, the continuance of the state of siege in Paris being voted by 381 yeas to 278 nays. The Government withdrew a similar proposal in regard to Algiers. Gambetta, on behalf of his friends declared that although the Bill was detestable, the Left would vote for it in order to secure the partial raising of the siege. The Press Bill finally passed by nearly a unanimous vote. The Assembly then proceeded to discuss the report of the Committee • Dissolution.

DEATH OF THE FOUNDER OF THE MARISTS .- A death has just occurred which must not be passed over in silence. It is not every day that the founder of a flourishing Religious Congregation is called to his reward. Few perhaps have ever heard of Pere Colin, who is now dead at the ripe age of eightyfive. Yet he was the founder of the Society of Mary, or Congregation of Marist Fathers, which, tirst established at Belley in 1825, numbers now whom four Bishops missions among the heathen, nine colleges, five tion, although there may be, and at the present seminaries, and twenty five houses of residence, of which two are in London. M. Colin, born in 1790, was ordained priest in 1816, and became the vicar of his elder brother, who was a parish priest, and who subsequently joined him, with other priests. after the young congregation had been first approved by Pius VII. Pere Colin governed it as Superior-General until 1854, after which he devoted himself in retirement to the completion of the constitutions of his Congregation, which received the final appro-

val of Pius IX, in 1873.

FRENCH GRIEVANCES AGAINST SPAIN .- L'Acenir Nqtional, French Government organ, says :-- Our press teems with accounts of the atrocitics committed upon French citizens in Cuba. Said victims are become so very numerous of late that a unanimous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Versailles Cabinet to take strong measures to abate the evil, in concert with the Washington Cabinet. The American press has recounted not only the unjustifiable murder of Monsieur Reigondant, but those of a dozen more French subjects by Valmaseda's regulars, though no mention has been made of similar outrages committed in Porto Rico. A letter from St. Thomas, dated Oct. 29, to Le NINe Siecle, cites the names of the Frenchmen who have been imprisoned arbitrarily and executed by the Spanish authorities. It is therefore evident that neither the lives nor the property of either Europeans or Americans are safe in the Spanish colonies. Both England and France are also as anxious as the United States to bring such a state of things to a close through their combined efforts. It is a matter in which every civilized country has a stake, because such a conflicting situation affects all alike. The only source of comfort Spain is sure to have in the pressure brought to bear upon her will be afforded by Germany, which power is known to be negotiating for the acquisition of St. Thomas from Denmark, in exchange for Schleswig, conquered by that power from the latter a few years since. This utes. is confirmed by recent revelations from authoritative high quarters, and the presence of a strong naval force kept at that point by Bismarck for some time past, evidently studying the coveted naval station in the West Indies. The German frigate Victoria arrived thither on Nov. 29th, to relieve her sister ship, the Augusta, ordered home. It is inti-mated in some quarters worthy of credit that said vitation of the Government. One Canon, Herr ambitious plans of Bismarck are likely to create. Kuenzer, stood alone in his opinion that the Govcomplications, perhaps unlooked for, should President Grant institute a vigorous (enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in solving both the Cuban question and forestalling Germany's prospects for the acquisition of territory in the New World.

How a would be Munderen was Thwarten—A

very strange occurrence lately took place near Bordeaux, an account of which comes in the most authentic form. It seems that a woman employed at the Chateau of London recently inherited 1,000 france by the death of a relative, and the money was paid over to her in gold. A peasant, employed as a gardener upon the grounds of the estate, hear-

room and locked the door rafter which he demand, to get about; ?

ed her money. This of course, she refused to give in Diocese or Brest Au.—The Government Council-him; but he threatened to kill her instantly unless lor, you Schuchmann, has been appointed by the workmen at Montmartre, have forwarded the Empress Eugenie a splendid bouquet of violets as a must murder her to keep her from bearing witness token of regret, faith, hope, and fidelity.

The Parisians are beginning to talk anew about by the knife out the prope, and summoned her to decide quickly The poor woman prayed for mercy, making all sorts of promises, but the man was inexorable, and peremptorily told her that her time had come—she must die by one of the means he had named. The woman at last choose the rope as the least horrible to her imagination. The man then tied her arms behind her and fasten. ed her to the bed-post securely, and, mounting a chair, fixed the rope he had brought with him over a beam, making a noose at the end assigned for the woman's neck. Having fastened the rope securely, he put his arm in the noose to try and see if it would slip properly, as he designed, and so choke her to death. The chair was near the bed and the woman suddenly kicked it with all her strength from under the would-be assassin, so the man remained securely suspended by the arm. They continued thus until morning, not being able to release themselves, and the robber being all the while in an agony of pain; At last their cries attracted some laborers, who came to the room and burst in the door. They heard the woman's story and tying the The Abbe de Giraradin, Director of l'Ocuvre de gardener, delivered him to the police. He was promptly tried and condemned to the galleys for a term of ten years. 3.50

SPAIN.

The Alphonsist general, Moriones, has arrived at San Sebastian.

Madrid, Dec. 29.—Generals Quesada and Compos are expected here.

CONCENTRATION OF THE ROYALIST TROOPS .- LONDON December 29.—A Madrid despatch reports that the Alphoneists have concentrated 80,000 men in Navarre and Alava.

GENERAL JOVELLAR. -A Madrid despatch to the Morning Standard appounces that General Jovellar left the Capital on Tuesday night for Cadiz to embark for Cuba.

The town of Hernani, a short distance toward the interior from San Sebastian, is now undergoing a vigorous siege at the hands of the Carlists. A body of Alphonsists, to relieve the besieged town, however, has arrived at San Sebastian, and forty thousand of the same force has reached Navarre on their way toward San Sebastian, from Catalonia, RETURN OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.—NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-A Madrid despatch says Alphonso is arranging for the return of ex-Queen Isabella to Spain. He defies the Cabinet, declaring that the Ministers may resign, but that she must have an asylum in Spain. Her residence is to be inValladolid, for the reason that Madrid is not considered a safe place for her. The correspondent predicts disastrous results to Alphonso from this action.

VALMASEDA'S RESIGNATION.—An Havana letter says Valmaseda resigned in a rage because Sepor Rubi, the Royal Commissioner, refused to honor Valmascda's demand for \$800,000 unless proper vouchers were forthcoming. Senor Rubi has also incurred the wrath of the Spanish Admiral at that station by demanding youchers from the Naval Bureau for its expenditures. The same letter details the destruction of sugar estates and the capture of Spanish stores and munitions almost under Valmaseda's nose, of which telegraphic mention was already made.

AMONGST THE PROPHETS .- It has been finally Jecided by M. le Baron Jules Reuter, by the "Liberal" Press of England, and by the Madrid Government, that Don Carlos is to be knocked into a cocked-hat -if we may use a very expressive military termbefore the New Year shall have entered upon its course. With a very distinct recollection of many precisely similar announcements, made any and every time since the Carlist banner was boldly mised the present edict gives us the smallest possible disquietude. Reuter is a Jew and the Jews have a large stake in Spanish Securities—hence their desire to see Don Carlos crushed, and returns coming home from Spanish investments. The "Liberal" Press, only liberal in the liberality of its hate to the Church, is very wide-awake to the fact that the cause of Don Carlos is the cause of religion, that the cause of Madrid is in effect the cause of Revolu time is, a puppet-King on a conjurors's throne. Don Carlos spells Catholicity: Don Alfonso spells trouble for the Church: so "Vive Don Alfonso! Away with Don Carlos!" The Madrid Government of course, desires that Madrid should rule-who is to rule Madrid herself when " the Pretender" is defeated, is left for future consideration. Well, we shall see how these prophecies prove as fallacious as former ones, and in the meantime we give our readers the following extract from a hostile source -the correspondent of the Times:-" Moreover, from information taken from a different but not less sure source, I may state that Carlism is not in as precarious a plight as people make out. The Carlists though in less numbers than in the summer, are well provided with arms and war munitions, and are animated with a spirit of resistance which nothing has hitherto daunted. Martinez Campos and Quesada were able to relieve Pampeluna and San Sebastian, but the successive abandonments of fortified places has not at all injured the Carlist forces ner diminished the extent of the Pretender's sway. His letter relative to the Cuban question, of which the exaggerated tone and impracticable proposals have been justly commented on, did not by any means express a feeling of apprehension, nor was it a step towards coming to some arrangement. It was simply a precautionary measure taken by Don Carlos, in order that one day Spain might not reproach him with being the cause of a disaster with which she may be threatened by her Colony. In such case Don Carlos would be able to answer by reminding the country of his proposal." Don Carlos is not quite snuffed out yet, and we shall be very much surprised if he undergoes the operation at all .- Catholic Times.

GERMANY.

It is reported that by the advice of Prince Bismarck the German Government has decided not to frame any further repressive ecclesiastical stat-

A new school has been started at Weimer, exclusively for men and women who wish to follow the profession of chorus singers. The students will also be taught French, German, Italian, and Eng-

lish. The Metropolitan Chapter of Breslau has refused ernment demand should be complied with, not withstanding that there is no ecclesiastical vacancy.

The Univers (28th ult.) tells us that Herr Kraemer editor of the Germania, has been condemned to two month's imprisonment "pour offenses envers M. de Bismarck," by the tribunal at Berlin. On the same day the tribunal at Essen condemned a young lady to eighteen months imprisonment for the same offence against Bismarck, and a similar one against Falck. VERY TOUCHING.—The High Chamberlain of the Court of the Emperor William has despatched seven

portraits of the Emperor, clegantly framed, to Rome for presentation to seven ladies in waiting at the

gename Zettinig and the Kolnitche Zettinig, the condi-tions of a possible compromise between the Bishops quarters most interested. But the Catholic newsalone.

Bealin, December 29 .- A meeting called last Monday by citizens of the the United States residing here, to give expression to their abhorrence of Thomas or Thomassen is in no respect a fruit of American civilization; it affects the honor of the human race, not that of a particular nationality and protesting against unjust aspersions on American character which have appeared in some Ger-

man newspapers in connection with the crime.

OLD CATROLIC PRETENSIONS.—The Schlesische Zeitung, a Liberal Organ, announces that, for some time past, the provincial government of Silesia has had under consideration how best to secure to the Old Catholics the joint use of one or more churches in Breslau. These sectaries have intimated to the government that they do not desire the exclusive possession of a church or chapel. What they want s to have the right of jointly using a church as well as the Catholics. The Government frankly avows its intention of securing to the Old Catholic Congregation all the rights guaranteed by recent legislation, and, therefore, that they shall be put on a position of perfect equality with Catholics. But here a difficulty arises. The joint use of churches which the Old Catholics profess to desire is an impossibility. So soon as they are introduced by the civil power into any church, and there authorized to hold public worship, the true Catholics must withdraw at once from a tem; le profaned by schismatic rites. Thus these pretensions of the Old Catholics may be the mean, under legal forms, of stripping the Catholics of their churches. At Hirschberg and Zobten (in Silesia) the Old Catholics have been officially recognized as constituting ecclesiastically (11) organized congregations," and an order has actually been issued by the provincial government to the local authorities to see that they shall have the joint use (Mitbenutzung) of the Catholic churches there.

BISHOP FORSTER -A letter from Vienna in the Kolnische Volks-Zeitung states that the Prince Bishop had arrived in that city, and was to be received in audience by the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is stated that the Bishop is most thoroughly opposed to the division of the diocese of Breslau by separating from it its Austrian districts, although the principle of this division has, it is said, been approved by the Holy Sec. The Bishop has secured the concurrence in his opposition of many influential persons, who are influenced in the matter by various reasons. It is not at all unlikely that this opposition will succeed, especially as it is powerfully aided by the conduct of the Prussian Government, whose narrow-minded greediness with respect to the rearrangement of the endowments of the divided Bishopric has placed serious obstacles in the way of any division at all. It has demanded that the greater portion of the property of the See, situate within Austrian territory, shall be assigned to the Prussian Bishopric. Independently of other objections this would make it impossible to endow a Bishopric of Teschen as the Austrian Government would desire. On the 24th November Dr. Forster celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. The Schlesische Volks- Zeitung publishes a letter from Dr. Forster, dated Johannisberg, 27th November, in which he refers to the fact that immediately upon the publication of the judgment of the court for ecclesiastical affairs against him a multitude of addresses were sent to him expressing sympathy, fidelity, obedience to him in a way which was most gratifying and consoling. Some of those addresses came from individuals, some from parishes, some from whole districts. Similar demonstrations of attachment have been made on the occasion of his birthday. The Bishop finds himself compelled, by the impossibility of replying separately to all these communications, to give public expression to his thanks to every por-tion of his "large and extensive diocesc." The letter is signed "HENRY, Prince Bishop."

ITALY.

The ex Marshal Bazaine is in Rome, and goes now and then to the Vatican.

The Italian expedition for exploring the interior of Africa will start in January, and be absent three

The Unita Cattolica announces the death of Mgr. Ranza, Bishop of Plaisance. He became bishop in ever as is implied, this armament is actually in pro-1849, but for a long time he has been exiled from gress, it must have been ordered long before anything his see by the revolution, and had taken refuge in

The Vossche Zeitung makes the extraordinary statement that the Italian Government is carrying on negotiations with England for the cession of the Island of St. Helena, on which it intends to establish a penal colony.

The truly illustrious Father Secchi, whose illness caused so much anxiety to Catholics everywhere, is quite recovered, and has gone out once or twice; but the dampness and uncertainty of the weather make

it advisable for him to be cautious. A new journal is just started in Rome with the old title Il Ficcanaso, a term for which it is hard to find an English equivalent; it means putting your nose into everyone's business, literally the "sticknose." It has nothing in common with the Turin paper of the same name, but contrariwise is conducted on entirely different principles, and will adhere strictly to the most rigorous rules of civil education and Christian morality. The Voce gives the new comer his good word, and hopes it will be "efficaciously sustained by public favor."

THE PRINCIPALITY OF THE LATE DUKE OF MODENA -The Decentralisation is inclined to think that story of a German journal, to the effect that the Duke of Modena has left his right over the principality to the Pope, has more in it than certain statesmen pretend to think. The Decentralisation does not believe that Italy can last, and it thinks that when the readjustment takes place the legacy of the Duke will be taken into serious consideration, and that the Pope will be placed in possession of a more ex tended sovereignty than he has as yet held.

SWITZERLAND.

The new Bishop of Constance is the former Canon Germain, of the Cathedral church of Bayeux, in succession to Mgr. Bravard, who has resigned the high-office

THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH.-After twentyone months of exile the priests of the Jura have returned to their parishes; but it was necessary to restrain the joys which this event could not but cause, within the narrowest limits, in order not to arouse the susceptibilities of the police, always on the alert to denounce any Catholic manifestations. The intervention of the Federal Authority was required in order to obtain this tardy reparation and the accents of indignation, uttered by the Pro-

ministry anew, when the ceremony is of a private ed her money. This of course she refused to give in Diocess of Bessau.—The Government Council-character, and celebrated in localities of which they him; but he threatened to kill her instantly unless. Jor, you Schuchmann, has been appointed by the sare themselves the sole proprietors; or which belong she gave him the 1,000 frances; and to save her life. Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs to be commissary to private individuals who have placed them at for the administration of the episcopal property of their disposal. This requirement on the part of the discose of Breslau. The Pordeusche All- and the priests of the Jura have resolved to make an appeal against it to the Federal Authorities. Meantions of a possible compromise between the Bishops while, the Bernese Government keeps its foot on and the Government, are being discussed in the the fleck of the clergy, and, not satisfied with have quarters most interested. But the Catholic news ing condemned them to such a long exile, it will papers ask why is a compromise needed? All that not allow the Federal decision (which permits their is wanted is that the Bishops and clergy shall be let return) to be carried out without accompanying it with these unjust and absurd restrictions. But the Federal Assembly is about to meet, and it is to be hoped that it will soon put an end to scandals, which have placed Switzerland outside the pale of the Bremerhaven crime, and to protest against uncivilised nations. Nothing in such cases as these, just comments of the German press, was held to being so convincing as the exhibition of official night, and was attended by 200 Americans. A documents, it will be as well to place, before, your resolution was adopted declaring that the act of readers the exact text of the Bernese Decree that they may form their own opinion respecting its nature, and animus:—
"The Council of State having under date of the

TARE TO THE SECOND STATE OF THE SECOND SECON

6th Nov., abrogated the decision of the 30th January, 1874, whereby a certain number of Catholic ecclesiastics were prohibited, under fresh orders, from residing in the districts of the Jura, and the said ecclesiastics being consequently now able to return thither, we deem it fitting to impart to you, Messieurs les Prefets, the following instructions: 1st, we have been informed that in certain localities it has been proposed to organize manifestations on the occasion of the return of these ecclesiastics. Such manifestations, so long as they do not infringe upon public order and tranquility, need not be opposed; on the contrary case, resource must be had to the police. to the police. 2nd, according to Article 3rd of the Law on the perturbation of confessional harmony, the exercise of all ecclesiastical functions in presence of a religious community, and all interference in public and private schools, is still forbidden to to revoked Cures, and also to such ecclesiastics as signed the protestation of February, 1873, so long as they shall maintain an attitude hostile to the Government; that is to say, until they shall have signed a declaration to the effect that they desire to submit to the laws of the State and to the Civil authorities. All ecclesiastical functions whatever, whether celebrated in public churches or in private houses, are therefore forbidden until the priests in question shall have put forth a satisfactory declaration in the sense indicated above. Be pleased to give your serious attention to this clause, and to transmit it, without delay or subjecting it to any modification, to the head of the police, whenever any contravention of it on the part of the returned clergy shall be communicated to you. 3rd, as it may perhaps happen, that some of the ecclesiastics on their return to the Jura will attempt to establish their domiciles in the Presbyteries not yet occupied, we recommend you to be on the alert, and immediately to put a stop to any such proceedings, seeing that the Presbyteries, being public buildings, are reserved for the sole use of ecclesiastics recognised by the State. Finally, we refer you to the various clauses of the Law upon Worship, and that upon the disturbance of Religious Peace, and we expect that you will act with the greatest energy in carrying out the strict application of these instructions, seeing that the position of affairs in the Jura has been rendered increasingly difficult, on account of the return of these refractory ecclesiastics."

The above Circular is addressed to the Prefects of the Jura, forcibly imposed by the State upon the population, in place of those chosen by the electors. -Corr. of Catholic Times.

TURKEY.

REPORTED TURKISH VICTORY .- NEW YORK, Dec. 27. -A telegram from London says that despatches from the seat of war in the Herzegovina state that great battle took place on Thursday last, near troops were engaged. The Turkish forces claim a decisive victory. The fighting on both sides was desperate and the losses were severe.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S SCHEME.—BERLIN, December 29 -Austria's project for the pacification of the Turkish Provinces, recently drawn up by Count Andrasthe treaty Powers should have, negociations are | ing l'exclaimed the old man. pending between Austria and Russia as to in what manner it should be exercised.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY -The Porte appears to have seriously taken alarm-imagining perhaps that England is aware of some impending catastrophe-and according to a Vienna telegram in the Standard "the greatest consternation" prevails at Constantinople; the Sultan has ordered a committee to be named to inspect the army, and make preparations for war, and the forts on the Bosphorus and the forts and harbour butteries at Crete are being armed with Krupp guns. If, however, as is implied, this armament is actually in prowas known about England and the Suez Canal. It may be perfectly true, as the Vienna Presse implies, that there is no intention on the part of the Northern Powers to divide the spoils of Turkey, but who can tell how soon the insurrection may not spread from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bulgaria and even Roumelia, or whether Servia and Montenegro may not find themselves compelled to enter the lists? Montenegro has been lately so restless that Prince Nikita has had to be kept quiet by threats and warnings from Austria, and negotiations are going on between him and the Servian Government, conducted by M. Kristic, a former Servian Minisfer. No one can read the report, published on Tuesday by the Times, of the interview between its special correspondent and General Ignaticff, without seeing that the Russian Ambassador at least does not disguise his belief that the promised reforms of themselves will be quite ineffectual to save the Turkish rule in Europe. As we have said before, the least that can be reasonably proposed is self government for the two provinces under a protectorate, and if that arrangemen, cannot be realised—why, then, we have been more than ever right in making sure of our road to India .- Tablet.

DONATION FOR A BENEDICTINE COLLEGE -- MOSES Fowler, Esq, of Lafayette, Ind., although not a Catholic, has donated half a section of the finest land in the world, joining the town of Fowler, county seat of Benton county, for a Benedictine convent S25,000. The Abbry of St. Boniface, Munich, Bavaria, and St. Meinrad, Indiana, will unite in the days. Apply to M. J. GRAINGER, Sec.-Treasurer establishment of this new foundation.

R.C.S.S. Board, Belleville, Ont. \$25,000. The Abbey of St. Boniface, Munich, Ba-

CONFESSION IN TIME TO SAVE TWO INNOCENT PERSONS -Utica, N. Y., Dec. 27 .- A short time ago Laodicea Fredenbergh and Albert Fredenbergh, her son, were condemned to be executed at Herkimer, on Friday, Dec. 31, for the murder of Orton Davis, an aged cripple, in the town of Gray, Herkimer county, last summer. They were convicted on the evidence of Mary Davis, a young married daughter of Albert Fredenburgh. The Utica Herald of to morrow will contain the confession of the girl Mary Davis, that she testfied falsely on the trial; that she and her grandmother, Mrs. Fredenbergh, committed the murder, and that her father had nothing to do with it. It is believed that the old woman, Lao-

such cases, before exercising the functions of their. Wales, he laid him a wager that he would see more cats than the Prince in his walk, and that he might; take which side of the street he liked. When they reached the top it was found that Mr. For had seen thirteen cats, and the prince not one. The royal personage asked for an explanation of this apparent miracle. Mr. Fox said, "Your royal highness took, of course, the shady side of the way, as most agreeable; I knew that the sunny side would be left for me, and cats always prefer the sunshine. History to the history of all

Moody and Sankeyisus .- Have you heard how Sankey walked up to a grenadier, and, taking him af-fectionately by the belt, said, "Young man, I like-wise am a soldier—a soldier of heaven." "Old un" returned the grenadier, "you're a long way from your barracks, anyhow." Or what Moody said to the insurance agent, who wanted to insure his life? "My life is but a worthless thing. If you could insure my soul I would glady do business with you." "Thank you," replied the agent, "but we don't insure against fire." Well, there was a very rough young man, whom Sankey saw staring around at the close of the meetings, and kindly asked, "Young man, are you looking for salvation?" "No," was the reply, "I am looking for Sal Jackson." "Let us sing a hymn," said Sankey.

SLEEP UPSTAIRS .- If we had a house with a bedroom on the first floor we would at once abolish the use of that room as a sleeping apartment, because we are satisfied that it is a wrong custom, it being much healthler upstairs. Many a family of which the members were suffering and weak in general, have been restored to a vigorous and healthy condition by following our advice, which was to remove their bed rooms upstairs, to have their beds, summer and winter, exposed the whole day to the fresh air from open windows (except of course when there is rain or mist), and also to have during the whole night one window partially open, even in winter, so as always to inhale the fresh cool air from the outside, but using at the same time the precaution to have sufficient bed covering to secure warmth. - Professor Van der Weyde

No CAUSE OF ACTION.—" And the charge is drunkenness," said his honor, to Sarah Jane Doone.—
"Come up here," she said to three or four witnesses in attendance, and every one of them swore that she was perfectly sober .- "Where is the complaining witness in this case?" called the court, and Mrs. McNabb came forward and remarked. "I'm here and I'll send her to prison for fourteen years."-"You don't send my little finger for even a day, you old Wheelbarrow!" murmured Mrs. Doone.— "Shutright up, both of you, and let me talk. Now, then, Mrs. McNabb, what did Mrs. Doone do or say?"-" She called me names and shook her fist in my face."—" So far so good. And what did Mrs. McNabb do to you, Mrs. Doone?" "Spit in my face and scalded our dog."-" This case shouldn't have come here," resumed the court, "and I am going to let you both go. I could go on and give you both good advice, warning you that life is short and that it is better to live at peace and have memory reverenced after death, but I won't do it,-You are neighbors, both over forty years old, and if you have any fun spitting in each other's faces and

clawing round like two old cats, why claw away!"

CHEATING AN INNOCENT OLD MAN.—One day last month when trade was dull a Vicksburg grocery clerk procured a piece of sole leather from a shoemaker, painted it black, and laid it aside for future use. Within a few days, an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing tobacco. The piece of sole leather was tied up, paid for, and the purchaser started for home. At the end of six days he retured, looking down-cast and dejected, and walking into the store he inquired of the clerk:—"''Member that terbacker I got here the clerk:—"Memoer that terbacker 1 got nere the other day?" 'Yes?" 'Well, was that a new brand?' 'No—same old brand.' Regular plug terbacker, was it?" 'Yes.' 'Well, then, it's me; Nitchitza, lasting nearly all day. Fiteen thousand it's right here in my jaws,' sadly replied the man. I knowed I was getting purty, old, but I was allus handy on bitin plug. I never seed a plug afore this one that I couldn't tear to pieces at one chaw. I sot my teeth on to this one, and bit and pulled and twisted like a dog at a root, and I've kept biting and pulling for six days, and that she am now, the sy, has not yet been sent to the Powers, for some same as the day you sold her to me! 'Seems to be reason unknown. It is reported that while an good plug, remarked the clark as he careful as reason unknown. It is reported that while an agreement has been made with regard to the control the counterfeit. She's all right, it's me that's fail-'Pass me out some fine-cut, and I'll go home and deed the farm to the boys, and git ready for the grave!"—Vicksburg Herald.

THE LAWS OF DIGESTION .- The Sanitary Record says:-"1. Food for the supply of the daily wants of the system is most rapidly and thoroughly digested when taken early in the day, ere the nervous and secretive forces are exhausted by toil. 2. Rapid digestion in the early part of the day contributes to the immediate demands of motion and innervation. 3. Food for the repair of the continuous wear and tear of the tissues is in less immediate request; the completeness of its solution is of more importance than the rapidity, and it is best taken towards the evening, when an opportunity is afforded for its leisurely absorption during sleep. 4. The duration of digestion bears a proportion to the quantity of food eaten. 5. In youth the digestion is quicker and the stomach sooner emptied than in grown-up persons. 6. Rest before meals makes the digestion more complete. Exertion immediately before meals retards digestion, and exertion immediatety afterwards deranges it. 7. Sleep retards digestion, but makes it more complete. 8. Alcohol retards digestion and renders it also incomplete. 9. Earnest pre-occupation of mind retards digestion, and may even quite annul it. 10. Water quickens digestion, and encourages the absorption of fatty and saccharine matters; but its effect on the complete solution of albumen is doubtful."

MALE TEACHER WANTED immediately for School Section No. 10, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry, Ont., who is competent and qualified to conduct good Common School, to whom fair salary will be given. For further particulars apply to D. J. M'LACHLAN, or A. N. M'DONALD, Trustees. Glennevis, Dec. 27th, 1875. 21-3

TEACHERS WANTED-For the Roman Catholic Separate School, Belleville, Ont., a Male "Head" Teacher, holding a first class Provincial or Normal School Certificate. Also an Assistant Male Teacher, holding a second or third class Certificate. Also an Assistant Female Teacher, holding a second or and college. The lands donated are worth at least third class Certificate—to whom liberal salaries

PRESENT CONFLICT of SCIENCE with RELIGION (of a land) MODERN SKEPTICISM MET on the OWN GROUND.

The grandest theme and most vital duestion of the day. By the author of "Science The Tip Biene"

Every man, woman, and child waits to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertions, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It sells beyond all expectation. First agents old 33. second 17. third 25. first week. First agent 31 possess himself of the money. The woman filled tention during his recent visit to Milan.

The Cardinary were a short time state passing a few days in town, and had taken the house servents with or six weeks since, just first week them, leaving the housekeeper alone. This chance was seized upon by the gardener to effect his object.

The solution of the money. The woman filled tention during his recent visit to Milan.

The Cardinary of the commuted on the recommendation of the commuted

BALTIMORE, MD.

Potatoes, per bus..... 0 45 THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) FLOUR—XXX per bbl...... 5.00 to 6.00 " 100 lbs..... 2.75 to 3.05 Family " 100 " 2.50 to Grain—Barley per bushel 0.60 to " " 0.50 to 0.60 « « 9.30 to 0.35 Wheat " " 0.90 to 0.00 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.... 4.00 to per lb " 5.00 to 6.00 0.00 to 0.00 ... 0.05 to 0.07 Mutton per lb in store... 0.14 to 0.15 Ham " ... 0.00 to 0.00 Bacon 0.00 " 2 " 300 to pelts 0.25 to 3.25 Calf Skins..... 0.10 to 0.00 Dekin Skins 0.00 to Lambskins, 0.30 to " 0.50 to 0.60 Geese Ducks per pair 0.50 to 0.60 Fowls per pair..... 0.25 to 0.35 GENERAL-Potatoes, per bushel. 0.55 to 0.70 to Butter, tub, p do print 0.20 to 0.22
Eggs, per dozen 0.23 to 0.25
Cheese, home made 0.08 to 0.10
Hay, per ton, new 9.00 to 10.00

Buggins thinks that dynamite is a contraction for die any minute.

Hay, per ton, old..... 0.00 to 00.00

Straw, 4.00 to 4.50
Wood, Hard 3.50 to 4.00
Coal, per ton, delivered 0.00 to 7.50
Wool, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00

There's a woman in California 140 years old, who claims to be the oldest woman in the world. Queer claim for a woman to make.

No Chinese bank has failed for five hundred years. When the last failure took place the officers' heads were cut off and flung into a corner with the other assets.

A TOAST. Two Important Discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery: the one opened up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet, in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

A late number of the St. John Morning News thus concludes a lengthy article eulogizing Fellows
Syrup of Hypophosphites: "Mr. Fellows is certainly entitled to high credit for his energy and enterprise in working up his valuable discovery so successfully, and the presence of such gentlemen in

any community is a matter on which that community should congratulate itself."

The St. John Telegraph and Journal says: "The invention of Fellows' Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind, and a credit to the Dominion of Canada!

BURNETT'S COCOAINE -A PERFECT DRESSING FOR THE HAR.—The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-Nut, On, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit, the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff Montreal, 18th December, 1875. the various conditions of the fidunal pair. A sulgle application renders the hair (no matter how stiff
and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceled by all who have used it, to be the best and
cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

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| SOCIETY "
| Montreal 23rd, November 1875. |
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| Montreal 23rd, November 23r cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. 20-5

MANGESTER TALK—"Talkee talkee" would be an aptidescriptive; epithet; to inscribe under a caricature of Dr. Fraser in our, amusing contemporary Vanily Fair v The Bishop of Manchester is an able man in his way, but it is the way of the period—words, words, idle words. Men who are always stumping about making speeches are seldom endowed with solidity, depth, or breadth of thought They are the foam of the sea blown forward: the true power remains with the great silent irresistible strength of the waters underneath and behind. The Spectator told the good Bishop of that fact in very plain words, and his lordship replied in a let-ter whose sense was, "Please, sir, it is the other boy makes me do it!" The "other boy" is evidently still at his naughty work, for in the same copy of the Manchester Guardian containing the Prelate's letter to the Spectator, are no less than two addresses from his lordship, both decidedly of the Talkee-talkee class. In the one we are treated to more of the ignorant and vulgar twaddle about the "arrogant claims of the "Church of Rome," the Council of Nice," and the novel fact that the Establishment existed before the Reformation! The other discourse is a jumble of the Second Coming, the Eastern Question, the Book of Revelations Tennyson, the pleasantness of Ancoats as a residence, and the duty of making a comfortable home and then saying "there was Christ's Kingdom come!" Truly we think the Spectator was right, but we are very much delighted to observe that the "other boy's" influence is greater with the Bishop. There is nothing does the Catholic Church so much service as having men in high office talking nonsence about her "arrogant claims;" while, so long as the Bishop of Manchester persists in displaying his ludicrous ignorance about the Nicean Council, he is positively playing into our hands, and acting as one of our best missioners. We like Dr. Fraser's "Talkee-talkee"-it "makes good for us," as the little dressmaker says in Dickons' Our Mutual

Friend - Catholic Times. The value of the exports of timber from Canada to the United States during the past year has been \$965,926, against \$1,431,379 in 1874. During the year only 83,115,848 feet of lumber, valued at \$932,750; were exported, as compared with 103,654,501 feet, valued at \$1,332,867 during the year before.

Epp'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., Homoopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty. When it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful prepara-tion, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed-a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff,-New Berne (N. 1'.) Times.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared. and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the renced all aron Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twentyeight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. McINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER,

Edited by Rev. Wm. Byrne.

A Catholic Monthly Magazine of Forty Pages. Good Reading for Winter Evenings for Young and Old.

The first number for 1876 is now ready. A copy of The Catholic Family Almanac, for 1876, will be sent free to all who forward their annual subscription of \$1.50 before the 15th of January,

Special terms to Canvassers, who will please write to us.

Send for a specimen copy, giving club rates and club premiums.

Address, J. CASHMAN & CO., 15 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.



SUPERIOR COURT,) Montreal.

DAME HERMINIGILDE GAGNE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS MORAND alias MORIN alias MOREN, of the same place, Contractor, judicially authorized a ester en jus-

Plaintiff;

Defendant.

The said LOUIS MORAND, alias MORIN, alias MOREN,

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause. Montreal, 29th December, 1875

DOUTRE, L'OUTRE, ROBÍDOUX, & HUTCHISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, District of Montreal.

MARY MADDIGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM DANAHER, Laborer, of the same place, Plaintiff:

The said WILLIAM DANAHER,

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides." New and brilliant effects. Circulars free. Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM

Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-

CHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSANIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM

in the house. Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores. Prepared only by

KERRY, WATSON & CO. Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. May 28.



TEETH!

McGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

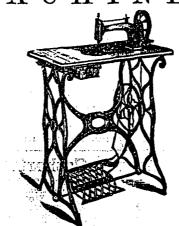
To my Patients and the Public:

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 clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums urm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums.
W. B. M'GOWAN, 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.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHIN



J. D. LAWLOR. MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces w ll

find this the NOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place: NO 9, OHABOILLEZ SQUABB

pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-

cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859)

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The City Fire Insurance Company.

Montreal, 30th November 1875. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicant 16. 2 m.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next ses sion for an Act to incorporate "THE CANADIAN WIDOW'S FUND (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY."

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. 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, NEW STYLES. LORNE, SWISS,

SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

TUNIC

beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and west so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sca-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



PLUMBER, GAS and SIEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. - [April 2, '75

Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street,

SOLE AGENT EOR

Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish

Street, James McShane, Jr, Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

242 Ó TO JOSEPH EELA Ŏ STREET, BOOT STORE, Montreal.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

MENEELY & CO. West Troy N. Y.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000

Province of Quebec Branch. 1943 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

> Directors: SIR FRANCIS HINCED, C.B., K.O.M.G.

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

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesters Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procurity advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNES-) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. (Feb.'7

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE,

12 St. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

COSTELLO BROTHERS GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

(Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal,

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Chunches, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO,

Aug. 27, 1875]

P. N. LECLAIR,

(Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 252 GUY STREET.

CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.-[

WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN.

61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

SCULPTOR. MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES. IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.:

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL.

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

Charges, only on cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Tindeay, Ont., Car Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS. (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.,)

Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every descriphouse finish. A large and well stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box [ly-Aug. 28, 1874 371 promptly executed.



BEST VALUE

IN WORKMEN'S

STRONG SILVER LEVER

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

WATCHES

IN MONTREAL,

(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) LIAM MURRAY'S

66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON No. 23 St. Antoine Street.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procure several new, elegant, and handsomely finishe 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.

ROYAL **INSURANCE COMPANY** OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE Capital.....\$10,006,000 Funds Invested.......... 12,000,600

Annual Income...... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks, Insured at favorable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
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