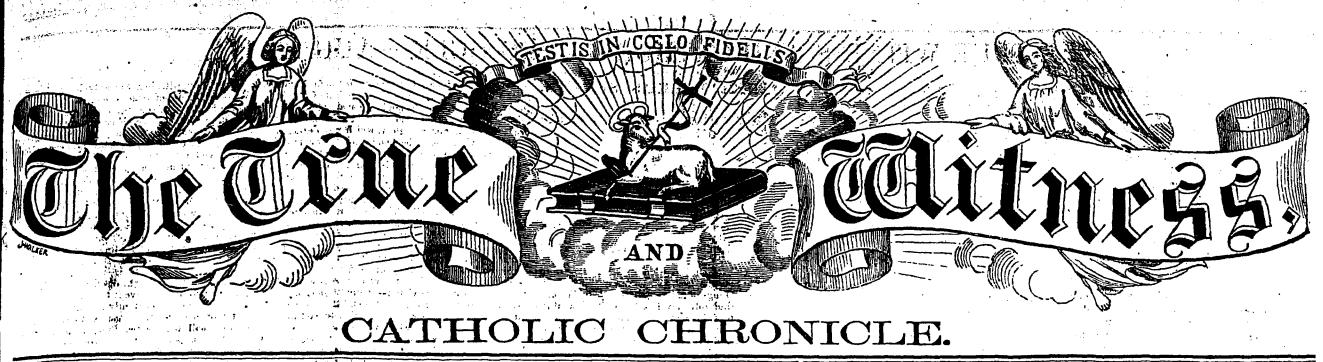
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# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1872.

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# THE LAST OF THE CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

A TALE. BY M. TAUNTON.

### CHAPTER XIII.-(Continued.)

This was a cousin who lived on a wee farm on the island of Achill (not such as it has been made of late years); it was then but a poor side inn. place, with only one or two homesteads on it. Oh, what a weary walk they had across that O'Birn, and owned one of these small farms.

bo the wiser for when we start, as you can put the horse in. Now Katey, acushla ! mind, not a word, or they'll be preventing us going, to 75 have the rent, and I have not enough for that and the journey." She said this to quiet Katey's tongue, for, indeed, she had plenty of money - being, paid well for poor little Teddie.

Next morning-strange anomaly that she was --unknown to Katey, she left the amount of the rent on the table, wrapped up in paper, as she knew that her landlord would be the first to open the door, after it was found they did not come back.

I have often observed this in the Irishalthough they will be revenged, and their revenge will overcome every feeling of humanity ! causing them to murder in the most cruel way -yet they will be honest!

Untold gold may be under their hands, and without any fear of detection if they took ityet it is as safe as in the bank! But mind; they are given to pilfering - especially the servants. I think that pilfering is taught them by keeping them always on board wages, even when the family are all domesticated at home. It is the custom; but a custom I do not approve of, and I am sure leads to their stealing food.

#### OHAPTER XIV.

Everything turned out as arranged, in fact, as Nurse O'Birn said. When they borrowed the cart for the day, it was supposed that it was to go to Mrs. Edward O'Donnell's, so it caused no remark their doing so,

A little contretemps awaited them in Galway, as they had to wait two or three hours before the public car for Castlebar started ; and Nurse feared that she might come across some one who knew them, as the morning was well advanced by the time they were to start; but they were lucky, for they saw no one to recognize them. It was so late when they reached Castlebar,

that had not Nurse been afraid that some one might be coming after her, she would have preferred staying the night there, or have hired

a car to take them part of the way on; but she so feared being, traced that on they trudged, after taking some refreshment at a road-

Mrs. Dwyer was a cousin by marriage of Nurse | barren and boggy road, lugging not only the bundle of clothes, but the restless babies each "Bless us, and save us!" cried Nurse had to carry! and then, when they could do no ed, and, no delay occurring, they reached in O'Birn, "Sure read that again, Katey." She more, they sat against a stack of bog-turf that the evening Lock Ina. stood by the road-side, or rather in the middle of a field by the road-side, fed the children, and carefully covering the babies with their own "Katey," she said, "we will go! Sure what shawls, they lay down by them overcome with

in and be off before daybreak. Nobody need | every one knew was not a healthy place. Nurse | Nurse need not keep you long waiting. I do, could not help chuckling at the idea of the fright indeed, long to have him here. she was giving Mrs. Edward when she found them gone off.

"Serve her right, the silly fool; as if I could not care for him wherever he was." You would think that she would care for the

she did not want money now, and she had and so got through the day.

plenty of her previous savings. You see that she was at no expense for board 'or lodging; she and Katey did the work of the house bcwas thankful to have them there to work for her in her present bad state of health, "for they kept things straight and tidy, they did." As to Katey, she more than once returned to the subject of letting Mrs. Edward know where they were; but each time she touched on the point, her mother got into such a passion, threatening to turn her and her child out if she said anything more, or mentioned the subject to any one. So at last Katey gave up meddling in the affair at all, though her heart was not easy on the matter; whenever she was caressing her own boy, she felt sorry for the mother that was deprived of her darling.

On the spur of the moment, one day, she could not help saying, "I wonder, mother, when Mrs. O'Donnell will be coming or writing for Master Teddie ?"

The mother's dark frown warned Katey that she had better not talk on the forbidden subject, when all of a sudden Nurse O'Birn turned to her daughter, and said-

"And how do you know but that it is her own wish that we took the boy away? Sure, if she is after marrying again, she won't want the man to see that she has a child to bring him."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" replied Katey. "Oh, then," kissing her own babe, "I would not have the best man living who would not have you, too, gramacree ! Oh, that's it, is it, Mrs. Edward? I don't like you for it, I can tell vou."

And from that moment all Katey's interest ia poor Grace ceased. Her mother, in her cunning, had hit upon the best manner of silencing her. I must leave them now, and rcturn to my poor heroine.

## CHAPTER XV.

Grace resolutely set herself to letter writ-

ing which was in arrear, in order not to let the time hang heavily on her hands; she even volunteered to row Mrs. O'Donnell on the lake for an hour or two whilst she fished (for the payment she received with the child; but really ladies were as fond of this sport as the men),

I cannot say that next morning Grace was so successful in passing away the time. She began a dozen things without continuing ten minutes tween them; minded the pigs and the fowls, or at the same thing, but when three o'clock came whatever was to be attended to; and her cousin she flung down the book she had in her hand (for she was not really reading it), put on her bonnet and went down to the Cove, taking a glass with her in order to see the boat as soon as it should leave the opposite side of the lake. But four o'clock came, and no sign of the boat. "And yet he said four at the latest," thought Grace as she restlessly walked up and down; " perhaps I misunderstood him : I will run and ask Mary (Mrs. O'Donnell) if she knows when he is expected; but perhaps they may come whilst I am away. What shall I do? Oh! there you girl, Judy, Judy, come herc." Judy, a servant girl who happened to be passing, came to her call.

"Just go in Judy, like a good girl, and ask Mrs. O'Donnell if she knows when Brady is expected ?"

Mrs. O'Donnell came out to answer herself Grace's inquiry. "You are thinking the time is!" very long, Gracey, before Teddie comes; but never fear, they must soon be here, though, to tell you the truth, I do not know at what time James expects Brady home; but surely that is the boat?

"Where, where?" cried Grace; "oh! do you mean that one ?" following with her glass the lirection in which Mrs. O'Donnell was pointing. 'Oh! no, that is James; they must come opposite to where we are standing."

"Ah ! yes, I was mistaken, for now I see that that is James, and he is rowing towards us. I suppose he sees us, so he will be able to tell you all about Brady."

"I thought," said Grace, with a disappointed tone, " that Brady told me three or four at the latest-it is now nearly five."

James, in reply to the query, eagerly put to him by both ladies, said,----"That he had not fixed any hour: but as Brady had spoken about so anxious to hear all about the end! at least. Grace joined the family party as was arrang- not keeping Teddie out too late on the previous not that I know the end; but please let me

"Oh! James, I see that something has happened to Teddie |"

"Well, Gracey, something is wrong ; but I cannot explain it; so, Brady, you had better tell Mrs. Edward all about it; it, will be best that she should know all that you can tellbegin."

"Well, mam, when I had seen to what the master gave me commission to do in Galwaywhich was as quiet as could be"-

"Never mind about Galway," put in Mr. O'Donnell : "go straight to the point ; don't you see the state she's in ? the poor thing !"

"Well, sir, I will then. When I had done all as I had to do in Galway"-

" My dear James," said his wife, "why cannot you let him tell it his own way, instead of interrupting him?" (This was said in an-swer to a gesture of impatience on Mr. O'Donnell's part.)

"Well, Mary, I believe you're right ; so get on, Brady; only be as short about it as you can."

"Well, mam, where was I? Oh! leaving Galway. Well, as I said, I took a car, thinking, maybe, to save time, rather than walk the short distance, which another time I should not have minded, being a good walker-saving your presence, ladies; and then it was best for bringing nurse and Master Teddie back in good time; but otherwise I could have carried Mastor Teddie all the way, and glad to do itbless him and save him this day, wherever he

Grace became paler, and started as she heard this last word, but was so anxious to hear the end that, wisely, she made no remark.

"Well, when I arrived at Seeley's Lane, as the village is called, you know, mam, I asked at the first house, your ladyship knows," (Brady always ladyshipped them when he was nervous,) " there are about eight or ten near each other, but at least they are not close together, but only a stone's throw apart. 'Well,' I said says I, 'which is the Widdie O'Birn's cottage?' says I, to 2 bit of a girl who stood at the door of the nearest house.

" Do you see that one with a bit of a garden before it ?' says she,

"' Why then, I do,' says I"---"Oh! Brady, do go ou," put in poor Grace, her patience sorely tried.

"Yes, mam, I will; for sure you must be

complied; and then the mother sat pondering. At last she turned round quite fiercely-with such a malignant expression on her face.

have we to keep us here? Your John won't be home these three years good, as the ship only sailed a year ago, you know, when you came back to me-

" Mother, but-"

a word to any one, do you hear now? But we'll borrow Mike's car, put up our things, and be off to-morrow morning in the dark, or to-morrow evening perhaps, more likely."

"But, mother, how can we take the bits of furniture?"

"And what need then have we for them?" Sure Mary Dwyer has enough and to spare; what would make us bother ourselves with them? No, we'll just put our clothes up, and the childers', and be off the morrow."

"The boy, mother; what shall we do with him? Will the mother of him like your taking him with us so far from Galway?"

"There now, hold your tongue; I knew that you'd bother about something. You'll plaze to leave me alone to manago my own business; and you do as I bid you; go to Mike, and say, | going off with little Teddie. Will he lend us the cart to take us-to take us -yes, say to Galway ?"

"Why, mother, you said we were going to Achill."

"You're a born fool! Didn't I tell you that no one was to know where we was gone-that's just the thing? No, no, when we gets to Galway, we must go on the car to Castlebar, and then we must walk the rest of the way to Achill, unless we get a lift, until we comes to the boats | fiery-tempered woman ; but that was the offence | to take us across-then see if they can find us," added Nurse, with a loud laugh. "Sure don't I remember going there before-just after you her own boy turn agin her, for he sided with was born? I knows the way fast enough."

as soon as we get to Achill, mother-for think him until he was ten years, the motherless lad of the fright she'd be in if she came here, and as he was, and then she had to give him up to found us gone"-for Katey had a liking for a girl who had brought him niver a penny when Grace, whose child she was nursing, and never could understand the dislike her mother evinced for her-therefore she could not help considering Mrs. O'Donnell's feeling in their plan.

"Leave me alone, I say to manage, and be where we are going. Borrow the horse and the right time; not she, indeed ! Cart for Galway. They'll think we're gone to And then she persuaded herself

fatigue, and soon fell asleep. The sun awoke Nurse O'Birn next morning, and she started up, fearing that she had overslept herself, and that it was later than it really

was, for it was but five o'clock. However, they "Whist, I say, and listen; don't stop me | fed the babies, and resumed their walk, reachwhen I'm a telling you. You must not breathe | ing their destination, opposite Achill, about eleven.

There were two or three small boats lying about, and they soon secured one to row across for few a pence. It was only now that Nurse breathed freely, feeling secure from detection. As she landed, she turned to her daughter, saying:

"Now mind, Kitty, you must let Mary Dwyer think both the childers is yours."

"Both mine! And why, sure?"

"Never you mind. I have my reasons. I'll tell you later; but now mind what I say."

I need not detail their welcome, nor Mary Dwyer's joke at Katey's twins, so unlike each other, and yet both boys; but look a little into that she had succeeded in her undertaking of breakfast, she would broach the subject.

She did not very clearly define to herself what she meant to do as regarded Teddie. She knew that she wanted to keep him longer with her, partly out of love for the child, and partly to be revenged and to thwart the mother.

To be revenged for funcied affronts; for except on the occasion we have mentioned during her husband's illuess, Grace had never had a which could not be forgiven! "The wisp of a girl," as she rudely designated Grace, "made her, and told nurse that his wife did not want "I suppose you'll be writing to Mrs. Edward her help just then; and she, who had 'reared he married her !"

Nurse never meant to keep the boy always from his mother. No, indeed ! When she thought it time to give up the care of him, why thought it time to give up the care of and, "y day. then she would ; but she would not be said by day. "Well, mam, I should think about three to sure you don't say a word to any one about "a wisp of a girl" what was or what was not

And then she persuaded herself that it was Mrs. Edward's for the day. Go for the cart much better for the boy himself to remain in I know that you're wanting to have him." now, and when its dark we'll pack our things the country than to go into Galway, which "Do. Brady ; come as quickly as you can. worried. Grace started up, saying- $(2, \dots, n)$ 

and the second for a second

This fishing-box Mr. O'Donnell rented from the proprietor of the lake, as had his father before him; so that it was the custom of the he added :---- 'How do you know but that Brady family to spend one to two months there every year. Although they had already paid their annual visit, yet no one made any remark on [ther; he such a smart bachelor of seventy-five; this second excursion, the season being unusually fice.

The house was very pretty, but very plainly furnished, such as a rural home, might be expected to be; but it was the scenery about it that was so lovely, also the grounds immediately round the house.

Two or three boats were lying in a little cove, where ladies could manage to start them, when inclined to enjoy the exercise of rowing, so that Grace would have enjoyed the dolce-fur-niente sort of life she was expected to lead on thisbeautiful spot, had she had her 'Teddie with her, as Mr. O'Donnell had promised she should have.

But the first and second day passed without any mention of buby, which she attributed to the unsettled state they all felt in. However, when the third day passed without Mr. O'Donnell's alluding to his promise of sending for the Nurse O'Birn's thoughts and intentions, now | child, she determined that next morning, after

Accordingly, when they stood up after that meal to go and seek their own amusements and won't Grace said,---

"James, you were kind enough to say that Brady should go for Teddie-

"Öh, dear yes," said Mr. O'Donnell, interrupting her, and reddening at the thought that he ought to have remembered his promise, and

old man (with whom both Grace and Teddie were especial favorites); "but I should not, may be, be able to be back in good time tonight; for Nurse would, may be, want an hour or two to ready herself and the young gentle-man; so if you please, sir, I had better sleep in Galway, and come on to-morrow in good time." And so it was arranged.

Before Brady left, Grace slipped out to ask him at what hour she might expect him next

four at the soonest. You may be sure that I | brother-in-law. will bring Master Teddie as soon as possible, as

a color angen

day, it was odd that he had not arrived before

this; but you know that Brady is so safe and steady, not to speak of nurse, that it will be all right depend on it." And to make Grace laugh, and nurse may have waited to be married, before they were so indiscreet as to travel togeand she a widdle! always dangerous individuals."

"You must have your joke, James," replied Grace; "nevertheless I am uneasy."

However they went into dinner, or rather supper. No Teddie, even after they had left the supper table; nny, they had to go to bed without any news.

You may be sure that Grace did not sleep well; and yet she thought herself unreasonable, because what harm could come to the boy, with such steady servants as were Brady and Nurse O'Birn.

Once she started up in bed,-the thought of the French had come to frighten her. "Oh ! perhaps they had all been taken prisoners;" and yet she soon laughed at herself for such an idea-"What would they want with an old man, and old woman and baby? Besides, James had been talking at supper-time about the French, and had said that as yet nothing had been heard of them: so, indeed, she was silly to let such a thought enter her head." She lay down again, but not to sleep. She occupations until dinner time, as was their found that was impossible after the foolish fright she had given herself, and which had

completely roused her.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

Grace was very glad when it was light enough to get up and dress, and to go out into the word with Nurse that could have annoyed the not have required the reminder; "Oh, dear fresh air after her restless and anxious night. fiery-tempered woman; but that was the offence yes, Brady," turning to the butler, "do you She waited about until called into breakfast, which could not be forgiven! "The wisp of a think that you could go to day?" "Why, yes sir," replied the good-natural had not concluded that meal before one of the maids rushed in with-" Please, sir, the boat has just come in sight."

Grace was on her feet directly, when the maid Brady seems to be alone !"

"Oh, no, that cannot be; nurse and baby must be with him ! . so, perhaps, it is not Brady," said Mrs. O'Donnell.

"You wait here, Grace, and I will go and see who it is," said Mr. O'Donnell.

tell vou all I did?'

"Yes, Brady; yes, please," ejaculated the poor mother.

"Well, then, mam, milady, I went up to the door, but it was shut-shut fast; I shook it, but sorrow a person came. I knocked at the window-a liberty, considering Master Teddie lived there, that I did not like to take, it went against me to do it; but, saving your presence. I did do it: no more answer than if the dead lived there. So I said out loud, through the keyhole, 'if you're all asleep or dead'---'

" Dead, did you say ?" asked Grace.

"No, no, I did not say that they was dead ; I said only that they was as silent as the dead." Grace breathed again.

"" Well, then,' says I to myself, says I, 'I had better go to the next house, and ask what it means.' So I says to the man, whose name I found was Mike Doolan, (and how I knew that was because it was written over the door, it being the post-office; and I suppose they put it up there so that you may get redress if you don't get your letters in proper time)--'

"Never mind that, Brady; do go on !"

"Yes, mam. 'Well,' says this man-a very civil-spoken man, indeed- well, then, sir, I can't tell you where they'se gone to; they borrowed my cart, they did, two or three nights ago; and, before any one was stirring in the morning, they was gone; but my cart was sent back next morning all right.'

"And have they not been home since, nor sent a messenger ?' says I. 'No, sir,' says he ; and, what's more, I don't think they is coming; for the house is mine, you see; they rinted it from me.'

"'And a very nice little house it is, sir," says I; 'and makes a nest little property,' says I. 'You may say that,' says he; 'but why I thinks they are not coming back is this--'

"' You're right, sir,' says I, ' to come to the point; for that's what I came to you to hear. and am wanting to hear when they will return.

"Sir,' says he, 'they will not return, I was going to tell you; for when I made sure of it went up to her and said-"Please, num, in my own mind, I just thought I'd go and see that all was right in the house. I won't be against owning to you, sir, that I felt a little bit squeamish about the rint that was due; so, as I said, the door being unlocked, only latched, I walked in. I tell you this in confidence; but I should not like any one else to know that Poor thing, she sat down, feeling ready to Mike Doolan would go into anybody's house, cry, and certainly not liking to disobey her and he not asked in. I trust you, because you look a real gentleman, and have come a dis-He was absent a good quarter of an hour, tance, as I see. by your looks, seeing I don't and when he returned, looked anxious and know you, and I thinks I does know every man, woman, and child--' 

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - AUG. 30, 1872

"'But, sir,' says I, 'if I'm not a gentle man, I belongs to a real gentleman, but please to tell me what you did see when you opened the door. For likes yourself, dear milady I was impatient to hear what it was he saw, and

rint that was owing, and up to the end of the week, too, which was handsome of Widow O'Birn, and I shall always speak well of ther for it; not but that it would have been more kind face, but did not speak. neighborly, and I living next door, and lending my cart and horse to her, to have bid me good morrow. But I suppose she had her reasons, sir,' says he.

"'And, sir, says 1, 'can you' tell me her reasons?

"'No, then, I can't ; otherwise I would have the greatest pleasure in life to tell you them if I could, just to case your mind, for I see that you takes on about it. But, you see, she never opened her mind to me, never at all at all. She was a close woman, was Widow O'Birn, and mostly kept dark-

"Well,' I says, ' for the matter of that.'. "Oh, Brady, do tell me what you did next ?" said Grace. and a of I of dir action Mall

"Why, I said to him that I had better go away; there was no use staying longer; but that I'd come back next day, and perhaps he'd be kind enough to be on the look out for her. And that was the reason, that. I did not come home yesterday, mam."

"But did you do nothing in Galway to try and trace them ? broke in Mr. O'Donnell, who, during this tedious conversation, was impatiently walking up and down, with great difficulty preventing himself from reproving the old man's garrulity. However, each time his wife's warning finger reminding him that he would do more harm than good if he inter-

"Well, then, I did, sir, what little' I could. When I went back to Galway I took the liberty, mam, of going to your house, and as no one answered the knock, I went to the next door house, and asked was there no one of the family of Mrs. Edward O'Donnell in the way? and, says I, would you kindly tell me, and I'll be obliged to you, if the nurse and baby-the same being Master Edward-I did not like to say Master Teddie to one who had nothing to do with the family-so I said Master Edward. Didn't I do well, mam ?"

"Quite right, Brady; and what then ?"

"'Please can you tell me,' says I, 'has Master Edward been here yesterday or today ?' 'No,' says she, 'I am sure he's not. No one has been since Mrs. Edward went away in the carriage that came for her, and that was Mr. James Ö'Donnell's, of Waterdale, who is her brother-in-law-brother to the poor gentleman as died,' says she. . . . . .

"I did not let on at first who I was, to bear what she'd say, you see, mam, to get more out of her if it was in her, and I asked her, ' Could nurse have come and you was not looking? "' No, indeed, then, for the truth is I'm

always looking, and should have heard the knock.' So I says to her at last, says I, ' Did you happen to see her about the town? But maybe you don't know her when you see her ?' your sister, please to send a message to me-

the stronger-minded a woman is, the more is FATHER BERKE'S SERMON. be saved First of all it was necessary to find some of the mountain, with her womanly hand slew the victim whose yay act was of such infinite value in energy of listed and of Israel's Ged, Holofenes, and the sight of God, that he might be available for the retaining in triamph, the ancients of the oily came substitute, and capable for the standard eried out. Blessed be the Lord Come the creaking of shoes, or, indeed, any noise. I was frightened to think what he dip see." ""Well, sir,' says he, 'you need not look so scared, for it was good and for me. It was a paper on the fibble; and I took it up, and just opened it for sure I said, I thave the right, it being my own house. Well, to be sure, I, was surplused and glad, for it was the right at being my own house. Well, to be sure, I, was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad, for it was the right hat was surplused and glad.

to decide what is best." Grace turned her aching eyes upon Mary's

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

Oh! if women would but know how to hold their peace when they have asked advice, and learn to wait until the person they have appealed to has well considered the pros and cons of the difficulty that has been placed before them, instead of breaking the chain of thought by telling "" what they think," " what they would do," &o.

"At length Mr. O'Donnell said,-."Grace do you know where any of nurse's relations live? for it seems to me that the best thing 1 can do is at once to seek them out, and perhaps find her with them.

"I do know that one sister lives close to Lock Corrib, and that is the only one I ever heard of, however I have also heard that they were not friends."

"Never mind, they might have made up, so I will go there directly."

"Oh, let me go with you ! Indeed, indeed ! I could not remain quietly here, doing nothing--"

"But Grace, I could go much quicker without you."

"James, I cannot rémain here; I must be doing something."

"James," said his wife, "she is right; it would be better that she should go with you; nay, I must not be left behind, so we will all go. Cheer up, dear Gracey; we may find that we are disturbing ourselves for nothing, for to be reasonable, where can she have gone away but to her relations? and why should she have gone away with any bad motive? There is little sense in frightening ourselves in this way; however, come, we will start at once."

An hour after their determination they started for Lock Corrib, but after making out Mrs. Flynn's abode, they found that she knew: nothing about her sister, Mrs. O'Birn. Indeed, she was half offended to be asked about her.

"What should she know about Judy O'Birn ? Sure she was no real sister to her ! and what did they want her for ?"

To the query-" Did she know anywhere that she might have gone, some relations or friends where she might be staying ?"-" How should she know, since she had not clapped cycs upon Judy O'Birn come Christmas five years; and sure the last time they, had met, was it not herself who had called her Mary Flynn all to pieces, and was she likely to let her come near her again? Not she, indeed; nor did she want her, indeed !"

"Well, we cannot remain to listen to your story now, Mrs. Flynn; but if you should by chance hear through any friend anything about 'Mr. O'Donnell, of Waterdale Park, Sligo.'"

The Position and Dignity of the Mother of God."

(From the N. Y. Irish American

The annexed beautiful discourse the second of his "Month of May Sermons" - was delivered by Father Burke, in the church of St. Wincent Ferrers, New York, in continuation of that which we published in our last issue. The Very Rev. Preacher gave as his text :---

"And to the disciple Jesus said :- Son, behold thy mother."

Dearly beloved, on last evening I endeavored to describe to you the beautiful harmony and analogy between the things of nature and the spiritual things of grace, so admirably developed and illustrated in the position which the mother of our divine Lord. holds in the plan of man's redemption. Now, there are two great classes that to cupy, the world to day, two classes of men who differ in their apprehension of the design of God as revealed in the redemption of man. The first are those who say, or seem to say, that we did not stand in need of redemption at all. They deny the fall of man; they deny the in-herent sinfulness of man; - consequently, they deny the necessity of the Incarnation of Almighty God: They deny the necessity of the Sacraments or their efficacy, and they say that man has it within himself in the very elements of his naturethat by the mere development of his natural powers he may attain to all the purposes of God, and to the full perfection of his being for the

Such, for instance, is, the doctrine of the widespread sect of Socianians. Such, in a great measure, are the ideas of a number, of other sects; the Uni-tarians, the Humanitarians, believers in human nature alone; the Progressists, men who look to this world and to its scientific attainments, and to its great developments as effected by man, and reflected in the spirit and in the intelligence of man, for all the perfection of humanity and of society. This class takes in all those who reject any definite form of religion at all ; who put away from them all idea of the necessity of any fixed faith. This idea repro-sents the vast multitude of mankind, found to be everywhere and nowhere more numerous than here. in this very land-(the men who, with the most accurate ideas on business, on commercial transactions, on law, on politics, are only found to be following an inaccurate comprehension'; careless, indefinite, and not only ignorant of, but willing to be ignorant of every specific form of defined faith, or belief in revelation at all. They do not give enough to God in their thoughts, in their minds, in the acknowledgements of their souls upon this question of man's redemption.

There are, on the other hand, a vast number who profess Christianity, who; if you will, give too much to God in this matter of redemption ; who say that when the Son of God, became man, He effected the redemption of mankind so completely,-that He wiped away the world's sin so utterly, that all we have to do is to lean upon Him, to govern ourselves by faith, together with His-justification, His merits, and that; without any concurrent labor of our own; without any work on our part, but only the casy operation of "believing in Christ," as they put itthat we can be saved. Hence we hear so much about justification by faith, and we hear so much ribald abuse of the Catholic Sacraments, of fasting, of the Holy Mass; of all the exterior usages and sacramental appliances of the Holy Catholic Church; all mocked at, all detided as contrary to the spirit of true religion, which simply is, according to them to believe with all your soul in Jesus Christ, in His redemption, in His atonement and all your sins are cleansed! A man may have a thousand deeds of murder upon his soul; a man may have loaded him-self with every most hideous form of impurity; a man may have injured his neighbor on the right hand and on the left, and may have enriched himself upon the spoils, of his dishonesty-there is no law either of the relations of God to man, or man to his fellow-man-but only " believe in God and you are saved !"

Hence, we hear of so many who go out to "campmeetings" and "prayer-meetings," and there work themselves into a state of excitement, and say, " Oh, I have found the Lord Jesus! I have found Him !" There is no more question about that; they are confirmed; they are the "perfect;" the are the " re-act of contrition; they need not mortify their bodies, but only believe in the Lord. It is a smooth and a very, a remarkably easy doctrine, and, if it only led way, by which we could enjoy, ourselves here as long as we liked, in the indulgence of every vile passion, and afterwards turn and "lean upon the Lord," and thus go into Heaven. Between these two extremes,--the extreme of unbelief and the mistaken view and zeal of what apnears to be an overtervent faith. but which in reality is not faith at all -because faith means the appreheusion of the truth, and not a distorted view of this text or that, of Scripture - between these two extremes stands the Holy Catholic Church of God; and she tells us as against the first class,-the "Humanitarians,"-that we are a fallen race; that sin is in our blood; that sin is in our nature; that that nature is deformed, disfigured by sin ; that the very fountain-head of our humanity was corrupted in Adam; and just as, if you disturb the fountain-head of the stream,-if you poison it,-the whole current that flows from it is muddy and disturbed, or poisonous; so the whole stream of our humanity that flows from the sin of Adam is tainted and disfigured and poisoned by sin; consequently that we stood in need of a Redeemer, who would atone for our sins, and would, by sacrificing Himself, and making Himself a victim, wipe away the sins of mankind. On the other hand, the Holy Catholic Church teaches us, as against the second class, that two wills, two actions are necessary for man's salvation, namely, the will of God and the will of the man who is to be saved; that we must unite our will with God. and determine to be saved : otherwise that will of God, which is never wanting, will not alone avail for the sanctification or salvation of any man. That we must not only, with God, will our salvation, but that we must work with God in the work of our salvation, according to the words of St. Paul : " In fear and trembling we must work out our salvation."-That although the gift of salvation comes from God, and is His, yet that He will not give it except to the man who strains himself to lay hold of it according to that other word of the Apostle : " Lay hold of etertime for bed. But let us all try to take a nal life," God is amply sufficient to save us; God cheerful view of the case. It is, doubtless, an is willing to save us. We can only be saved by His insolent thing of her to take Teddie anywhere graces. But if we do not lay hold of these graces, and correspond with them, there is no salvation for foster-mothers do take a great deal on themselves, and fancy that they have as great a hold of it, you can take him into your boat, or draw right to their foster-children as the children's him on to the land. You are willing to save him; you are anxious to save him; you have put actually into his hads the means by which he may be saved but if he refuses to lay hold of that means of salvation, if he refuses the gift of life that you offer him, you cannot force him; and so he is lost by his own fault. 🔅 Now, as it requires for the salvation of every man amongst us, two wills, two distinct actions, the will and the action of Ged, our will and our action corresponding with His, so also, in the Redemption, I two things are necessary in order that man might coming forth from the city upon the rocky summit. To him they came with all their cares, sorrows, and

a victim,-be found? If we demand the first conthe dedication of this month of May to the Blessed dition namely, the payer of restoring to God that Virgin Mary; and I told you then that on this even infinite honor and glory which was outraged by sin; ing I should endeavor to unfold to you the place and if we demand this, we may seek in vain throughout all the ranks of God's creatures; we may mount to. the heaven of heavens and seek throughout the choir of God's holy angels; we shall never find him because such a one is seated upon the throne of God himself. God alone is infinite in His sanctity, in His graces; and, if He will consent to be a victim, in His power of atonement, God alone can do it --Man could place the cause there-man could commit the sin; the hand of God alone can take that sin awdy by atonement.

And yet, strange to say, dearly beloved brethren, God alone cannot do it; because God alone cannot furnish us with the second privilege of the atonernamely, the character of a victim. How can God How car. God be moved ? How can God suffer? bleed and die? He is happiness, glory, honor and greatness itself; how can He be humble who is above all things-infinitely glorious in His own essence. How can He be grieved who is the essen-tial happiness of Heaven? He must come down from Heaven; and He must take a nature capable of Suffering and pain and of the shedding of blod; He must take a nature capable of being abused and crushed and victimized, or else the world can never find its Redeemer. Yet He must take that nature so that everything that He does as a victim, in that nature, must be attributed to God. It must be the action of God; it must be the suffering of God, or else it never can be endowed with the infinite value which is necessary for the atonement of man's sin.

Behold then the two great things that we must find, that God found in the plan of His redemption. God furnished one: the carth furnished the other, God furnished the infinite merit, the infinite grace the infinite value of the atonement in His own divine and uncreated Word, the Second Person of the Holy Trinity; but when it was a question of finding a victim-of finding a nature in which this Word should operate, in finding the nature in which this Word was to be grieved, and to be bruised, and to bleed, and to weep, and to pray for man-God was obliged to look down from Heaven and find that nature upon the earth.

Therefore, my dearly beloved brethren, Heaven and Earth united in producing Jesus Christ, and it is as necessary for us to believe in the reality of the divinity that, coming down from Heaven, dwelt in Him, as it is for us to believe in the reality of the humanity which was assumed and absorbed by Him in His Divine person." A man may exalt the divinity at the expense of the humanity, and may say : "He was divine, this man, Jesus Christ; but romember He was not a true man; He only took a human body for a certain purpose, and then, casting it from Him, went up into the high heaven of God.' The man who says this is not a Christian ; because he does not believe in the reality of the human nature of Jesus Christ. Heretics have said this: and the Church cut them off with an anathema. Or we may exalt His humanity at the expense of His divinity, and say : "He was a true man, but he was not united to God by personal union; He was not a divine person but a human person; He was a true man, this man who was crucified for our sins-true and holy and perfect—but not God." Heretics have suid this, and say it to-day. Even Mahomet, acknowledged that the Lord Jesus Christ was the most perfect of men, but He was not God. The man who says this is not a Christian; because he does not believe in the Divinity of Jesus Christ. id. you I think that, from NOW must at once conclude that, in the plan of man's redemption, the divinity was as necessary as the humanity; that the humanity was as necessary as the divinity : that the world could never be redeemed without the divinity; that man alone could not do it; that the world could never be redeemed without the humanity, for God alone could never suffer. What follows from all this?" It follows, my dearly beloved, in logic and in truth, that for the world's redemption, Mary on earth was as necessary as the Eternal Father in heaven. That in the decrees and councils of God-in the plan of God,-the Mother of His humanity was as necessary as the Father of His divinity, and that she rises at once, in the designs of God, to the magnificent part that was assigned her in the plan of redemption, namely: that the world could not be redeemed without her, because she gave the human nature of Jesus Christ, without which there was no redemption for man. Who died upon the Cross? The Son of God. Whose hands were these that were nailed to the hard wood? The hands of the Son of God. What person is this that I behold, all covered with wounds, and bleeding and crowned with thorns? Who is this sorrowstricken person? That is, the Second Person of the adorable Trinity; the same God, begotten in Him, consubstantial to the Father, who was from the be ginning, and by whom all things were made. And, if this be the Son of God, what right has that woman to look up to Him with a mother's eves? What right have these dying lips to address her as mother? Ah | because, dearly beloved, He was as. truly the Son of Mary as He was the Son of God. And now, as I wish to take my own time, and to enter fully into all these things in successive meditations, let me conclude with only one remark. Since I came to the use of reason and learned my Catechism and mastered the idea that was taught me of how God in heaven planned and designed the redemption of mankind,---the greatest puzzle in my life---a thing that I never could understand-has been, how any one, believing what I have said, could refuse their veneration, their honor and their love to the Blessed Virgin, Mother of Jesus Christ. For it seems to me that nothing is more natural to the heart of man than to be grateful; and that in proportion to the gift which is received from any one, in the same proportion do we find our hearts springing with of this brief notice was born about the middle of the gratitude within us, and a strange craving, and a strange, dissatisfied feeling to find out how we can express that gratitude that we feel. And is this a sacred feeling? Most sacred ; natural, but most sacred. We find in the Scriptures the loud tone Patrick Canivan, the then pastor of the united of proise, honor and veneration, and the gratitude which the inspired writers poured forth towards at the proper age he entered the Diocesan College of those who were great benefactors of mankind, and especially to the women of the Old Testament. How loud, for instance, are the praises the Scriptures give to the daughter of Jephtha, because she sacrificed herself, according to her father's vow, for the people. How lond the praises which celebrated the glorious woman ! Deborah, who, in the day of distress and danger, headed the army of Israel, drew the sword; and the Scriptures say that they sang, "Blessed be God, because a mother has arisen in Israel." How loud are the praises of Esther, of whom the Scrip-tures, tell us, that the Jews celebrated an enumal fided to his care but his sume control to display that zeal, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people, which makes many form and dignified presence aided him in as-serting his right to rule for their good the flock con-tures, tell us, that the Jews celebrated an enumal tures tell us, that, the Jews celebrated an annual fided to his care, but his sway was gentle to all, save. festival in her honor, because she interceded with the wrongdoer, who in him found no ordinary enemy the King Ahastierus, and saved the people from or temporizing foe. The best interests of the people destruction. How load the praises of Judith, who, were his, and he lived in their "heart of hearts."

be Baved: billed on Buy it has necessary to margone of the submark of largels ded, Holofenes, and rictim whose yay act was of such infinite value in the sight of God, that he might be available for the salvation of manifiled, and capable of atoming to God's infinite honor and glory, which was outneed by sin. A victim must be found whose very act is the thou and cred out, "Blessed be the Lord-God of by sin. A victim must be found whose very act is the thou art the glory of Jerusalem : infinite values And why to Because the atomisment which he comest to make is lifelinite ; because no which he comest to make is lifelinite ; because no which he comest to make is lifelinite ; because no which he comest to make is lifelinite ; because no creature of God, acting as a creature, with finite merit and power and the given margone of the carting do for us com-pared with what Mary did any of the sector margone of the is an infinite evil. The first thing, therefore, sin. The second thing that is necessary for redomp-tiof is a willingness and capability on the part of the atomer to suffer, and by his atomement wash away the his sacrifices, and by his atomement wash away the his sacrifices, and by his atonement wash away the gave her life; Mary brought down " the Life," in-sin. Where shall this victim-of infinite merit, yet deed, from Heaven, and gave it to us. Yet, strange to say, those who are constantly talking about " the Bible, the open Bible ; the Bible free to every man;" those who call themselves Bible men; those in whose oily mouths this Bible is always,-every text of it coming forth asif you taught a parrot in its cage to recite it,-understanding it. as much as the bird would,-these are the very people who tell us that we may join with the Jews of old in the praises of Esther and of Deborah; we may cry out in tones of admiration for Mary, the sister of Moses, or for Ra-chel; but we must not say a word to express our gratitude, our love, our veneration, and our honor for the woman, the woman amongst I women, the spiritual mother of all our race, because her child was our first-born brother; the woman that gave us Jesus Christ, the woman that gave to Him the blood that flowed from His veins upon Oalvary, and saved the world ! . For this woman no word, save a word of reproach, an .ccho. of the hisses . of hell, an echo of the sibilation of the infernal serpent that was crushed by God! Christ honored her ;'yet we must not unite with Him in her honor! Christ obeyed her; yet we must not unite with 'Him' in' obeying her; Christ loved her; yet we must not let one emotion of love for her into our hearts.

Who are the men that say this? I have heard words from their lips which they would not permit any man to say of their own mothers; and yet they had the infernal hardihood to say these words of the Mother of Jesus Christ, of the Mether of the Son of 'God!

And, now, my friends, I believe we can in nowise better employ this month of May, and its devotions, than in making reparation to our Lord and Saviour and to His holy Mother for the insults that fall upon Him when they are put upon her. The deepest insult that you could offer to any nian would be to insult his mother ; and the more perfect the child is, and the more loving, the more keenly will he feel that insult. He, with His dying, lips provided for Mary, His mother, a second son, the purest and the most loving amongst men. It shows how He thought of her at His last moments; how she was the dearest object that He left upon this earth. And that which is dear to the heart of Jesus Christ should always be dear to your hearts and minds. Next to the love, eternal, infinite, essential, that bound Him in His divinity to His eternal father,-next to that in strength, in intensity, in tenderness, was the love that bound Him to the mother who came into closest relation with Him. And, Oh ! Lord Jesus Christ, teach us to love what thou lovedst, and to revere and honor that which thou didst condescend to D. A. STIMBAR ... & .C honor.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- DIOCESE OF TUAM .- The Rev. Thomas O'Malley has been presented to t's parish of Islandeady by His Grace the Archbishop. The following changes have also taken place :- Rev. Edmoud Thomas, C. A., Tuam, presented to the parish of Carnacon; Rev. T. M'Donagh, C.C., Claremorris, to the parish of Cummer; Rev. H. Cahill, C. C., Ballinrobe, presented to the parish of Abbey; Rev. P. Ryan, C.C., Louisburgh, presented to the parish of Headford; Rev. B. MacAndrew, C.C., Clifden, transferred to Claremorris; Rev. W. Joyce, C.C., Cummer, to Dunmore; Rev. J. D. Mullarkey, C.C., Dunmore, to Carnacon ; Rev. T. Keville, C.C., Abbey, to Ballinrobe, Rev. P. Kilkenny, C.C., Spiddal to Tuam; Rev. J. Moloney, C.C., Kiltulla, to the Administratorship of Roundstone; Rev. John Flatly, C.C., Killeen, to Cummer; Rev. Thos. Brennan, C.C., Carnacon, to Killeen ; Rev. M. Heaney, Maynooth College, appointed to the curacy of Spiddal; Rev. P. Levingstone, Maynooth College, appointed to the curacy of Ross; Rev. M. Curran, C.C., to Clifden .--Mayo Examiner. THE MOST REV. DR. DUGGAN .- Amongst the names prominently noticed in the famous "Judgment" is that of Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert. Perhaps in all the honours paid him in the course of his benevolent and useful life, there is not one which he should prize as much. Some men are unwillingly made the instruments of good by bringing prominently forward others in whom the virtue of humility and native unostentatious goodness resulted in making them "kcep the even tenor of their way," seeking not the world's praise, but content in doing all the good in their power in whatever sphere Providence has placed them. Such a man is the Most Rev. Patrick Duggan, whose name is a household word with his people, amongst whom he has lived and laboured from his youth. Had he neglected to discharge his duties, been disloyal to his country and his God, abetted the hereditary enemies of his race and nation to trample on the rights and privileges of the people, his name would be classified in the long catalogue of those who have been besmeared with adulation as fulsome as it was undeserved. Look upon this picture and upon that-the dignified and venerable Christian prelate and his accuser. Who, with a spark of honour in his nature, docs not envy the Bishop and pity the Judge? The one is too well, known to need any allusion being made to his chequered, sinuous, and eventful life, the other few knew, save the poor amongst whom he ministered with kind and parental care, the clergy with whom he had been so long and so intimately associated in the sacred ministry, and the gentry of the county in which he resided, who highly esteemed him for the amiability of his manner, for his refined tastes and varied knowledge, and, before and above all, for the virtues which adorn a Christian and a gentleman. Proud of his race and country, he has boasted that "he was peasant born," or, in other words, that he was of the people. His father was a highly respectable farmer, as honest as he was independent, and a tine type of the Irishman in head and heart. The honoured subject year 1814. At an early age his piety and love of knowledge induced him to prepare himself for the sacred ministry. . In this resolution he was seconded by his parents and his maternal uncle, the Rev. parishes of Belclare and Cummer. When he arrived St. Jarlath's, Tuam, where he progressed rapidly in his studios, and when sufficiently advanced he entered Maynooth as a student, and distinguised himself highly during his academic course. After his ordination he was appointed curate in his uncle's parish, and, in his new sphere of active usefulness he soon began to display that zeal, for the spiritual

says I at a venture. "'I begs your pardon,' says she, 'but I do.

Isn't it herself that always brings in the baby; the darling, for me to see how it grows, she does."

"So, mam, that was all I could find out from her; but I went then to all the places that lets out cars, but no one could tell anything. So, then, I went back to Seeley's Lane ; but I need not have gone, for, saving your presence, neither inside nor outside, neither top nor bottom of her had been seen. Then I thanked Mr. Rooney, the civil boy, for he would have told me if he knew himself; and he was sorry for my disappointment. So then I thought that I had better comie: back and let the master and you know, though it is sorry this day I am that I have to bring you this news; and I'd rather bite out my tongue than tell it to you, mam."

"Well, Brady," said the master; "you have done your best, go and get some breakfast, and then I'll send for you when I have decided what had best be done. However, you had better not say anything to any one else."

"You're right your honor. It is best to keep our troubles to ourselves; but it is right that our joys should be shared, for we should be poor mean things to begrudge dividing them -there are so few to be got in this world." Saying this, to the great relief of the unhappy trio, he went away, shutting the door.

CHAPTER XVII.

At last the poor mother spoke : "James, what does it mean ?"

"I really am at a loss to know; but after all, dear girl, we are distressing ourselves unnecessarily. She may have gone to see some relative, taking advantage of your leaving home to do so."

"But, then, I told her that in a day or two we should send for her and Teddic, and that she was to be quite ready to start.'

"That makes it strange that she should go out. Then she may have fancied that a day or two was rather vague, and that she should have time to spare to pay her visit and be back before you wanted her."

"True; but," remarked Mrs. O'Donnell, "why need she have left the rent, and then, too, to have taken all their clothes away ?"

"That is puzzling," answered her husband " but give me a little time to think about it ?" and he began to walk up and down the room."

Do tell me, reader, why do we seek wisdom by walking up and down ? especially, why does! particularly unpleasant and presuming; she man do so, as a help to lure the coy maiden Wisdom to his assistance? If a man is sitting when he is presented with some puzzling enigma to solve, he rises immediately and begins that and take the care of your child into your own pacing up and down ; and the more masculine hands." a woman is, or, rather, I ought to have said,

"Sure, an I will, sir, to be sure; but its little likely that I am to know anything about her or her belongings, bad luck to her!'

They went down to Seeley's Lane, only to hear the same as Brady had heard, and no generated;" and there is an end to all their previous more. Then they returned to Galway, and sins. They need not shed, a tear of sorrow; but went to the magistrate, and asked his advice. He could only advise their having placards posted on the walls, offering a reward for learning the whereabouts of Julia O'Birn, late of to Heaven it would be, indeed, a sweet, and an casy Scelcy's Lane; and also recommended their distributing hand-bills about the town and the neighborhood, in hopes that they might fall into the hands of some of her friends, who probably would come forward and give information.

"I must go to my own home, James, come what may; for I must be on the spot; and where, if she ever comes back, she will be sure to find me. I could not return to Ina."

"But we cannot leave you alone, my dear girl;" and the good brother-in-law looked perplexed.

"I am sure that it would be better for me to be alone, James. I will send for Maruth, my servant, and will wait here as patiently as I can until nurse thinks proper to bring back my darling; but I shall discharge her instantly, for daring to play me such a trick as to take Teddie anywhere without my leave."

"That will be quite right; for it is outrageous," said Mary, "to presume to take such a liberty; especially as you told her to be ready whenever you sent for her."

"I did do so; and now dear friends, if you would drive me to Maruth's mother's, I could tell her to go at once to my house; and you will go back with me and take some refreshment as soon as she can get it ready.'

"No, I will tell you what we will do; we shall have to sleep at the hotel to night, as it will be too late to get down to Ina. So we will all go and dine there whilst your girl gets ready for you, and we will take you home in without leave; but you must remember, these own parents,"

"Besides," added Grace, "Nurse O'Birn is always treated me as if I was too young to be able to give a word of advice about baby."

"Well, do as I say-discharge her at once,

(To be Continued.)

# TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUG. 30, 1872. THE

disagreements, and he did more to make the laws disagreements, and the dist more to make the laws obeyed and respected than all the magistrates and police in a most extensive district. Amongst the gentry of every persuasion he was a most welcome superior. Though he lived in charlty and frienda priest. But his it to greaters was stricken with plague guage of a Judge who characterised the oldest Preand pestilence, soon after he became pastor of the and pessilence, soon and he been so long curate. clergy as a rabble-rout? The Irish people are not Who will place on record his labours and his sacrithat the sines invest on horaconca, going non has, by its recent action, forfeited, and justly, the one place to another to feed the famishing, to attend confidence of the great bedy of the Irish people.— the sick and the dying, and to bury the dead. He Freeman. sold all he possessed to procure food for his starving people ; he slaved, toiled, and begged for them ; and through his advocaty well-timed relief came for his stricken flock. Amidst the desolation which sur- are not more of them; for here we have pleasant rounded him he was equal to the occasion and he set about repairing, as far as possible, the terrible sultry, as it is said to be in England; and why such evil. His intimate knowledge of agriculture enabled him to give most salutary counsel, and he showed ed him to give most antanti contact, and energy, and a most praiseworthy example of courage, energy, and at a loss to account. But true it is, that while in a most planet working his precepts into practice. England the air is hot and close, disturbed by seit-sachus die instrumentality a most practical thunderstorms, &c., here we have seasonable and system of greencrop growing was introduced into district with the most salutary results, and emigration, gradually recovering from as and emigration, graduary recovering from as terrible a scourge as ever afflicted a people. In the sad years of oppression which followed the famine, in the efforts made to induce the Government to legislate for the remedy of the great injustice and oppression under which the masses of the agricultural population loboured Father Duggan took an active and prominent part. Straightforward, manly, and clearsighted, he at once perceived that the Sadlier and Keogh party were trafficing on the credulity of the country. He was amongst the very first to sound the alarm, and to make no secret of the cause of his fears. A comparison of the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Duggan on that occasion and those of Mr. (new Justice) Keogh in the Court-house of Galway will prove instructive and eminently suggestive ; but on, this subject we cannot now dwell. At the close of last year, Father Duggan was appointed by the Holy Father to succeed the lamented Dr. Derry in the see of Clonfert. When this first became known, the satisfaction which was felt and expressed was most cordial and general, and in January last the prelate clect was consecrated in the chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Galway by the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, the Metropolitan of the diocese. In every place where the newly-consecrated Bishop was known persons of every creed and in every station of life expressed their anxiety to present him with a testimonial expressive of their veneration and affection, and of their joy at his elevation. In a few weeks a sum approaching one thousand pounds wss collected. The Galway election agitation commenced at the time he assumed his duties in his diocese. The rest is known too well to require repetition here. The good prelate has been returned for trial, but who is he that would not prefer in this case to be the accused rather than the accuser, and to be able to look back, as the Bishop of Cloufert can, on a blameless and an honoured career, unsullied by a single blemish, or the slightest departure from the paths of rectitude and truth ?- Freeman.

The Cabinet after prolonged consideration have sanctioned, not merely the finding of Judge Keogh, but his entire conduct and language. They have stamped it with their approval, and adopted it as their own. The issue, therefore, lies no longer between the Irish people and Mr. Justice Keogh, but between the Irish people and the English Government. Never, we believe, since the treachery of '52 broke up the Tenant League and plunged Ireland into ten years' political apathy which eventuated in the Fenian outbreak, has such a blow been dealt to of that duty. The one idea necessarily involves the the Constitutional party of progress in Ireland as other. that now dealt by the Government. It was the de- There is just a distinction but no difference ; and all sertion of those on whom they had relied, the treachery of those whom they had placed in power, fury signifying nothing .- Irishman. which broke the faith of the people in Parliamentary action, and caused them to regard all but the re volutionist as mere place-hunters and traitors in disguise. We believe that a similar danger threatens at this moment. The open enmity of an avowed foe, even though successful, does not work half the evil to an individual, to a party, or to a country that is effected by the descrition at a critical moment of a professing friend. The more that friend has been trusted the deeper the wound it is in his power to inflict. For this reason, we say that the course taken by the Government in the case of the Galway Judgment is likely to be frought with the gravest constitutional consequences to Ireland. For our part, we fail to imagine, far less to comprehend, or to fathom, the motives which have prompted their present course of action. We could understand that Mr. Gladstone might have found himself in an embarrassing position ; that he might have dreaded Nonconformist hostility and English bigotry, and that, even did he in his heart sympathise with the outraged feelings of the Irish people, he might, as a party leader, have hesitated openly to express his convictions. Had he left the whole question to the decision of the House of Commons, and declared his readiness to be guided by its wishes, we could have understood, though not respected, such a course .--It would not have been dignified : it might have been prudent. Had the Government accepted, and acted upon, the decision of the Judge, and said in effect-Mr. Justice Keogh has scheduled thirty-five individuals as guilty of certain offences; we will, therefore, without expressing an opinion or prejudging their case in any way, put them upon their trial -such a course would have been intelligible. But they have not done this. They have adopted a course calculated, beyond all others, not only to sti-fle a fair discussion in the House of Commons, but actually to prejudice the trial of the accused, and, so far as in them lies, to ensure conviction. They have revised and confirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Reogh. Judging Mr. Gladstone's Government by its action in this matter, we say that its policy has been Machiavellian and treacherous, calculated beyond any other it could possibly have. adopted to prejudice and to injure the cause of justice. Let us now consider the effect likely to be produced upon the country by the course of the Ministry. We apprehend that this is likely to be most disastrous, and disastrous exactly in proportion to the former confidence reposed by the people of Ireland in Mr. Gladstone personally. A few years ago the name of William Ewart Gladstone was a passport to every Liberal constituency in Ireland.— At this moment no supporter of his dara stand out rate of progress, no limit can eventually be placed judge most fit and most worthy of the episcopal a popular hustings. To what is the change to be attributed ? In whom has it occurred-in the Irish people or in their fprmer idol? We say unhesitatingly in the latter. Is it that the Irish people have forgotten the great, the signal services rendered them by Mr. Gladstone; or is it that Mr. Gladstone has forgotten the policy to carry out which he was placed in power amid the acclamations of the people? We say the latter. The Irish people have the year. Lister has 2012 schools in connection not forgotten, are not ungrateful. At this, the very | with the Board. , Munster 1848, Leinster 1542, and moment of his relapse, it is our desire to record our sense of the services rendered Ireland by the Prime that is, of schools in which Protestant and Catholic

great principle. So far Mr. Gladstone fulfilled his 39 per cent. Of the total number of children on pledges, and so far he earned the gratitude of the the rolls, 822,016 are Catholics, 78,789 are Protectpledges, and so far he earned the gratitude of the Irish race: But a nation has other duties besides gratitude-self-respect and self-preservation. . Are late in the Church as an arch-conspirator, and his slaves, and if they can be grateful for benefits, they

The weather and the crops are most encouraging. The weather has been delightful here lately, such as tourists wish for, and the only wonder is there warmth (warm sun) and bracing air, not too het or numbers seck in the Scotch mountain districts what can be had in the West of Ireland here we are enjoyable weather. The crops are in a very fair way. Turf has every chance of being extensively promise of long straw, so useful and so necessary. As for the potatoes, who has not heard of flying reports as to discase or blight at this time of the year, but on coming to inquire into it, the extent of harm done would not be much to speak of. At present this crop looks very well, and with a few more weeks of continued fine weather there will not be much room for complaints. Our correspondent, when writing from Achill last autumn, pointed out how good potatoes were there and along the seacoast to round to enjoy this part of Ireland .- Mayo Examiner.

Judge Fitzgerald's definition of undue clerical inthe Pall Mall Gazette, such influence is not undue influence at all. Says Judge Fitzgerald :---

In the proper exercise of his influence upon electors the priest may counsel, advice recommend, entreat, and point out the true line of duty, and explain why one candidate should be preferred to another ; and may, if he thinks fit, throw the whole weight of his character into the scale; but he may not appeal to the fears, or terrors, or superstitions of those he addresses. He must not hold out hopes of reward here or hereafter, and he must not use threats of temporal injury, or of disadvantage, or punishment hereafter.

Which amounts to just this, says the correspondent of the Gazette :---

A priest says to an elector, "It is your moral duty to vote for my candidate." The priest, says Judge Fitzgerald, is within "the proper exercise of his influence."

"But," answers the elector, "if I disregard what you call my moral duty, what then ?"

"Then," replies the priest, " you will suffer for it hareafter

If the priest says this, the law, according to the same judge, considers him "guilty of undue influence.

And therefrom he makes this very reasonable and very obvious deduction :

Now, I ask, in all seriousness, can anything be more childish than such a distinction ? Surely when any man-priest or layman-tells another that to take a certain political line is his "moral duty," the advisor implies, if both parties to the conversation are believers, that the recipient of the advice is in danger of of "suffering hereafter" for the breach

Keogh's fiery fustian is, therefore, mere sound and ORANGE LOYALTY.-It is only the poor benighted

ent Episcopalians, 113,227 Presbyterians, and 7,668 belong to " other persuasions." "The following facts compromising upmonder of his optimolity is posterile grateful to the Government for playing the game of exclusively by Protestant teachers. There were 15, and religion; and none knew better how to exercise grateful to the Government for playing the game of exclusively by Protestant teachers. There were 15, and religion, and none anon bouch now to various a single covernment for playing the game of exclusively by Protestant teachers. There were 15,-his rights as a citizen and discharge his duties as Ireland's enemies far better than they could play it 397 Protestant children mixing with 12,119 Catho-priest. But his true greatness was reserved for themselves, for defending and endorsing the lan- lie children, taught conjointly by Protestant and lie children, taught conjointly by Protestant and Catholic teachers, and 26,863 Protestant children mixing with 364,347 Catholic children, were taught exclusively by Catholic teachers. The total amount of salaries, premiums and assistants were £300,795. Who will place on action and assistants were £300,795. fees during that terrible period? It is said of him can also resent unmerited insults. The Government The Board trained during the year, and supported that "he almost lived on horseback," going from has by its recent action, forfeited, and justly, the at the public expense, 251 Teachers, of whom 116 at the public expense, 251 Teachers, of whom 116 were males and 135 females. The Commissioners express a confident hope that the Government will grant a sum of £104,681 for the purpole of increas-ing the salaries of Tcachers on the principle of payment by results. There are 165 school farms under the control of the Commissioners-namely, 56 in Ulster, 34 in Munster, 26 in Leinster and 48 in Connaught.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY .- A proclamation in the Dublin Gazette places the number of the Irish constabulary at 10,006. The largest number are in the West Riding of Cork, which has 745, and in the South Riding of Tipperary, which has 770 .- Tublet. .

WHAT CROMWELL DID IN WEXFORD .- A little over the distinct what had his reward in see-and the good priest had his reward in see-ing his flock, now sadly reduced by death late, but will give a heavy return in general. The the inhabitants that he would "do no violance and 200 years ago Oliver Cromwell and his forces entered grain has every chance to fill now, with an unusual that he would protect the town from plunder." Did he keep his word? Hear what the bishop, Dr. French, in writing to the Internuncio at Brussels of that direful day, snid-"There, before God's altar, fell many sacred victims, holy priests of the Lord ; others who were seized outside the precincts of the church were scourged with whips; others hanged; and others put to death by various most cruel torture. The best blood of the citizens was shed; the very squares were inundated with it, and there was not scarcely a house that was not defiled with carnage Louisburgh; and although unusual, such was the and full of wailing. In my own palace, a youth case. We would be glad to see more tourists come hardly sixteen years of age, an amiable boy, as also my gardener and sacristan, were cruelly butchered ; and the chaplain, whom I caused to remain behind fluence has been largely quoted by the backers of me at home, was transpierced with six mortal Keogh; but, as pointed out by a correspondent of wounds. These things were perpetrated in open day by the impious assassins; and from that moment (this it is that renders me a most unhappy man), I have never seen my city, or my flock, or my native land, or my kindred." In another letter of the same time he says-"In that excessive bitterness of my soul, a thousand times I wished to be dissolved, and to be with Christ, that thus I might not witness the sufferings of my country. For that period, I have never seen my city or my people. As an outcast I sought refuge in the wilderness. I wandered through the woods and mountains, generally taking my rest and repose exposed to the hoarfrost, sometimes lying hid in caves and thickets. In the woods I passed more than five months, that thus I might administer some consolation to the few sur- help as an active brother visiting the homes of the vivors of my flock who had escaped from the universal massacre and dwelt there with the herds of cattle." Doctor Lynch (another Wexford man) stated that shortly afterwards there was through the country " an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, by whom no less than four thousand souls, young and old, were atrociously butchered."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER FROM THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF TO "THE LABLE"."-His Holiness the Pope has deigned to address the following Letter to the Proprietor and Editor of The Tablet :-

#### PIUS PP. IX.

Beloved Sons, health and the Apostolic Benediction. In the conflict which We have to wage, it is a great consolation to Us that Our sons, contending together with Us, are firmly united to Us, and cagerly interested in that cause which concerns the defence of what is best and most precious in the world. In their ranks you, Beloved Sons, occupy a noble place, whose task it is by means of your journal courageously to defend truth and justice, to tear asunder the cunning arts of the enemies of religion, and to expose the results of that kind of liberty, which have wrought the misery of so large a portion of the world. To you, therefore, Our praise is justly due, and We desire that you should be well assured of the entire affection with which Wo regard the zeal which you perseveringly, resolutely, and skilfully display in the service of the good cause. And, further, We cannot omit to acknowledge with the most grateful sentiments of Our paternal heart the dutiful acts of the faithful of that your illustrious country, who constantly loyal to Us, have sent to Us through you the gifts of their picty in honor of Blessed Peter. We well know indeed with what high spirit they there defend and support by their contributions so many kinds of good works, and We therefore cannot but feel a strong admiration for the power and excellence of their love and faith, which is the cause that they cease not to come to Our assistance also out of their bounty. Wherefore We ask for them from the depths of Our heart of the Divine Clemency, that It may pour forth upon them abundantly all the riches of Its loving kindness, and make that land fruitful with those fruits of faith and religion for which it was of old so wonderfully conspicuous; while for you, Beloved Sons, We pray that It may confirm your strength and direct your minds, that so, carrying on your noble work with fruit and with alacrity, you may increase the merits of your zeal before the Church and before God,-Meanwhile, Beloved Sons, receive, as the sincere pledge of Our especial good will, and as the augury of all heavenly gifts, the Apostolic Benediction which We impart most lovingly in the Lord, to you, to all the pions offerers whose gifts We have received, and to all the Faithful of England. Given at Rome at S. Peter's the 17th day of July in the year 1872, of Our Pontificate the Twentyseventh. PIUS PP. IX. ADDRESS FROM THE VICAR-CAPITULAR OF SALFORD .-The Vicar Capitular has issued a letter to the various churches in the diocese, in which he addresses them on their common sorrow, arising from the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Turner, and adverts to the importtorrent of Irish 'Billingsgate,' took it all in good ant business, now pending, of electing a new bishop part, and good-humoredly gave Mr. Justice Reogh's for the Diocese of Salford. Of the modus operandi denouncers as much rope as they cared to have, the Very Rev. Vicar Capitular says: "The Archbishop of the Province of Westminister will assemble the Canons at the Cathedral in Salford in the sioners of National Education in Ireland had under. course of next month. On the day of the meeting, their control at the close of last year, 6,914 schools the Mass of the Holy Ghost will be offered up. The Chapter in the presence of the Archbishop, will if schools continue to be increased at the present then proceed to nominate three priests whom they to their number. The number of the children on dignity. The Archbishop will afterwards assemble the rolls is set down at 1,021,709, or one in five of all the Bishops of England, and submit to their judgthe ontire population. The average daily attendance ment the three names chosen by the Canons. His of children was 363,850, which appears to be a dofi-Grace will forward the names to Rome, where after Grace will forward the names to Rome, where after further scrutiny and enquiries, one of the three, in all probability will be chosen and finally appointed by our Most Holy Father the Pope. You see, dear erection, and 42 " rated" schools were opened during | brethren, the wisdom of the Church in this mode of election. The deliberate and well-considered choice of the very reverend members of the Chapter is weighed, first by the bishops, and is finally decided by our Most Holy Father in Rome in the exercise Minister. The Irial people were grateful, and are children receive instruction together has been steadi- of his supreme authority, and at a distance from all grateful, for the abolition of the Church Establish. Iy but very slowly declining. Thus in Ulster in '67, local prejudice or partiality. Still it is our duty, ment, which was the act of a statesman—great in 83 per cent of the Northern schools were mixed, and dear brethren, to pray earnestly that a wise and

Acts we read :-- 'And they,' the eleven apostles, 'appointed two, Joseph, called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus and Mathias.' And praying they said : . ! Thou Lord, who knowest the hearts of all men shew whother of these two Thou, hast chosen. Acts i. 23. 24. It ought, therefore, to be the endeayour of us all, both clergy and laity, to humble ourselves at this time before God, and by daily earnest prayer to supplicate the special light and direction of the Holy Ghost."-Catholic Opinion.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON CHARITY.-The Archbishop of Westminster preached last Sundayin aid of the funds of the Kensington Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Having chosen for his text the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, on the greatness of charity, the Archbishop proceeded to point out the mutual dependence of the members of society on each other. He compared it to the mutual dependence of the members of the body, and then proceeded to show the difference between the gifts of the Holy Ghost and the graces which sanctify those gifts. The gifts alone do not give grace; Judas and Solomon had these gifts, but not the grace of perseverance. On the subject of charity the preacher pointed out that it is the love of God and of our neighbour for God's sake, and was far higher than mere benevolence of disposition. Faith and hope were imperfect till they were made perfect by charity. Some men prided themselves on having no faith, and were like a man who wished it to be known to all that he was blind. The telescope gave increased powers to sight, and thus revulation gave a new horizon and expanse to man's thoughts .-Those who love the earth are earthly, but those who love God become like unto Him. Faith was like twilight, caused by the refracted rays of light from the other world. It was enough for us to walk by, but hereafter faith would be swallowed up in vision, and the full enjoyment of God would begin. As. charity was God in the soul, it was plain that where charity is in the soul there must be life in it. St. John said that the proof of having passed from death to life was loving the brethren. The salva-tion of that man was certain who died in charity with God and his neighbour; and where this charity was not there was eternal death. To be without charity was to begin in this world the dreary career of being without God. Charity did not consist merely of giving alms. They must be given for the pure love of God. The preacher then pointed out the great importance of assisting the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. No man ever had more love for his neighbour than St. Vincent de Paul, who was indeed an apostle of charity. He filled France, and France filled the world, with illustrations of practi-cal charity. Although he began life as a shepherd he became a power in the world. The members of the society which bore his name were some of them poor, though removed from want. They met every week and sanctified their work by prayer. Their conferences now existed in many countries in the world, even in most distant lands. He had to ask the congregation that day to assist their own conforence. The smallest gift given for God's sake had value in His eyes; the largest given for a low motive had none. The best gifts would be personal poor. Be to them (said the Archbishop) friends and comforters, and in conveying consolation to them you will be sanctifying yourselves. Some in business or in professions may find this impossible; but let all give some aid, and the Eternal Father will reward them with full measure pressel down and running over .- Catholic Times, Aug. 3.

MGR. CAPEL ON THE EIGHT BEATITUDES .- We (Cuthelie Opinion) take the following brief report of the Right Rev. Mgr. Capel, at the Church of our Lady, S. John's Wood, from the Weekly Register :-- " Dwelling on the words, 'Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall have their fill,' the preacher pointed out with force and eloquence the meaning of this spiritual hunger and thirst. At the present time many made a great effort to serve God and Mammon. They strove to comply with the world as much as they could without endangering their salvation. This was not the full bloom of a truly Christian life. Hence came the cold Communions and that spirit of indifference which was so prevalent. Do we (said the preacher) really hunger and thirst, in the meaning of the Gospel ?-Let us not deceive ourselves, but weigh well our position. If we are are absorbed by pleasure or intellectual enjoyments, it is placing the world before

false pretences. The gentleman passed with honours.

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DEBADFOL TRAGEDY IN LANCEHURE -On Saturday, uly 27th about half past ten o'clock, a fearful tragedy was enacted in Barrow-in-Furness, a young man named Edward Ward, joiner, residing m Raglanstreet. Barrow, cutting the throat of a young woman named Helen Brockband, and afterwards making a desperate attempt to commit suicide. Up to within a few months ago they had been very intimate, but the young woman had engaged to be married shortly to another man. Ward appears to have been in a depressed condition for some time, and to have premeditated the affair. He waylaid the girl as she cturned from her work on Saturday evening, seized her near Abbey-road, and inflicted a severe wound from ear to car with a razor. She was immediately conveyed to her home, where she died early on Sunday morning. Ward was found some time after lying in proximity with his throat fearfully cut. He was conveyed home, and every possible assistance rendered that medical skill could devise, but he died on Sunday afternoon. Before dying the girl wrote on a piece of paper the words "Ned Ward." The tragedy has cast quite a gloom over the town.

#### UNITED STATES.

Just as we had gone to press with the number or the week ending August 17, wo received from Europe the news of Most Rev. Bishop Bayley's translation to the Primatial Sec, and of Most Rev. Bishop Gibbon's translation to Richmond Va., from the Vacariate Apostolic of North Carolina. Whether a prelate of the Church is ever to be congratulated on his promotion to a more arduous field of duty depends entirely on whether the honor, or the burden is considered. There is too intimate a connection between the trials and honors of such a high position to make it other than an object of dread to those who are worthiest of it. But we may freely congratulate the widowed Sees of Baltimore and Richmond that now the period of their mourning is over and that henceforward they are to be sustained by so firm and affectionate hands as those of their new guides and spouses .- Brooklin Catholic Review.

FATHER BURKE .-- The admirers of the great Dominican Preacher will be glad to learn that he has returned to New York, his health being perfectly recuperated, though for some time he was confined to his bed by severe illness. On Tuesday, the 3rd of September, Father Burke will lecture for the benefit of the Church of St. Jerome, North New York (Morrissania), his subject being "The Three Great Evils of Ireland, and Their Remedy." On Thursday, September" 5th, he will lecture in the Academy of Music, New York, for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy. He will also lecture on or about the 19th of September for the Foundling Asylum ; and on the 22nd he will speak in the Coliseum, in Boston. On Thursday, September 20th. Father Burko will lecture in this city, in aid of the Catholic Female Protectory, lately destroyed by fire. His subject will be a glorious one-"The Velunteers of '82 ;" and we are sure he will have an overflowing audience. As soon as he has finished his lectures in New York, Father Burke will proceed west as far as St. Louis; from whence he will go to the Novitiate of his Order, in Springfield, Ky .- Irish Ametican.

"CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETIES .- STATE CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.-A Convention of Catholic Beneficial Societies, of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday, August 7th and 8th. Sixty-two representatives were present from 29 So-cieties, numbering 5,150 members. The object of the State meeting was to form a State Union to be connected with the "Irish Catholic Benevolent Union." A Constitution, similar to that of the National Union, was adopted. Mr. Jas. D. Dougherty, of Harrisburg, was elected President ; J. D. Buckley, of Fittsburg, Vice-President; Thomas F. Molony, of Harrisburg, Secretary; and T. Johnston, of Kellyville, Treasurer. George McVay, of Philadelphia, was elected State Delegate to the National Convention which is to meet at Philadelphia, October 16th, 17th. and 18th.-16.

Some shrewd but not very sportsmanlike fishers on Lake Erie have adopted a very effectual way of catching fish by exploding nitro-glycerine under the surface of the lake, and thereby murdering their game in large quantities. The expedient, expressly for this purpose, may be a new one, but somo years ago when Diamond Reef, between New York and Governor's Island was removed, nitro-glycerine was used, and so many fish were stunned or killed by the concussion that the workmen were abundantly supplied with them, and many were allowed to go to waste.

Papists who are expected to be loyal, even if they be subject to persecution. To Protestants, particularly if they be of the Orange hue, more liberty is to be accorded. They must have a "Protestant assendancy," not only over their Catholic fellow-citizens but also over their Sovereign, as may be seen by the utterances of the chairman of the Orange demonstration at the Rotunda, Dublin, when he said :-What they wanted, and what they would yet have, was Protestant ascendancy (cheers); not an ascendancy over the bodies and souls of men, but the principles of God's blessed Word spread abroad (hear.) They were devoted to the Throne so long as the occupier of that Throne was Protestant, and no longer (hear, hear.)-Catholic Times.

It is rather amusing to read the various estimates of the Londou journals as to the effect of Mr. Butt's speech the other night. The Daily Telegraph con-tradicts itself; in a descriptive article praising the orntor, in the leading columns characterising it as a dead failure. The Daily News says the same; but concedes that the interest was sustained all the time. The Times says nothing as to style. The Morning Post is adverse ; and the Globe-a Tory of Torics-with Mr. Butt's style, which is that of a practised advocate, and one skilled in all the technicalitios of the orator's art. In impassioned accents the member for Limerick stignatised Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment as everything that is bad, and poured forth a flood of denunciatory eloquence, to the uncontrolled delight of his fellow-countrymen, who look up to him as a Triton among the minnows. Mr. Butt usually speaks so swiftly that the best practised stenographer or phonographer fails to record his ipsissima verba, delivered oft-times at the terrible speed of 389 words a minute. On Thursday night he was moderately slow. He had studied his speech carefully, and made his "points" with unerring accuracy. Powerful advocate as all acknowledge him to be, Mr. Butt was listened to with comparative indifference by the Opposition, who, prepared for a torrent of Irish 'Billingsgate,' took it all in good which was a good deal,"-Freeman.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- The Commis--an increase of 108 on the preceeding year. Indeed: cient proportion although an increase of 4,651 on the average of 1870. There are 104 school-houses containing 153 separate school-rooms, in process of Connaught 1,137. The proportion of mixed schools,

God, and is worse than useless. If, on the contrary, we are absorbed by the love of God all is well. We are only expected to do our best. The words are not "those who have this justice," but who hunger and thirst for it. God accepts the desire if it be true, earnest, and sincere, Let us not be discouraged.-If we perseveringly give God the first place in the soul we shall have much happiness even in this world, and full and complete happiness in that which is to come."

THE POSTMANTER-GENERAL AND THE LETTER-CARRIERS. -A deputation of London letter-carriers waited upon the Postmaster-General on Wednesday to support the memorial recently presented for an advance of 10 per cent, in their wages and the removal of various grievances. Mr. Monsell acknowledged the fairness and ability with which the spokesmen of the men had urged their views, and entered at some length into a discussion of their pay and position, with a view to show that they were really better off than most men of their class. Mr. Monsell promised, however, to reduce the period of service required to entitle men to an advance of wages. As the scale now stands, they would have to remain at 25s. for a period of seven years ; he proposed to reduce this period to four years, and they would then reach the maximum pay of 30s, after a total service of 14 years. By this alteration a considerable number of men will at once be benefitted. Mr. Monsell also proposes to confer a distinguishing stripe for good conduct. The largest number of stripes any one man can wear will be three, and each stripe will carry with it a small increase of pay. Other matters mentioned in the memorial Mr. Monsell promised should be enquired into .--- Tablet.

LUNACY IN ENGLAND -According to the Blue Book there are 58,640 lunatics in England. Their proportion to the population has been steadily increasng year by year for 12 years.

OBITUARY NOTICES IN THE "TIMES." - Complaints have frequently been made of the refusal of the Times to add the letters R. I. P. to the notices of deaths advertised in that paper. We are glad to observe that on Monday and Tuesday in this week there appeared in the Times obituary notices with R. I.P. added. "Sacerdos," who wrote to us the other day to complain of the Times practice, writes now to say that, enquiries having been made at the office, the chief clerk of the Advertising Department replied that it had been a rule of the office for inany years not to insert the letters R.I.P.; that he did not know the grounds upon which the rule was based; that there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for enforcing it now, and that therefore the notice could appear intact. It will, therefore, be the fault of Catholics if their mourning notices do not appear in proper form in the Times as well as in other papers.—Tablet.

A LEGAL EXAMINATION .- The Civilian relates that gentleman who, some two years since, left the War Office, and is at present studying for the bar, was, at his last examination, asked to state the circumstances upon which migh be framed an action for breach of contract, writ, or a criminal proceeding. He replied that if Mr. Cardwell sold a converted Enfield for a Snider, and if, on explosion, it injured the purchaser,

An inquiring citizen of Madison, Indiana, thrust his fingers into a horse's month to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his month to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

The Pittsburg Commercial tells the singular history of a man named Peter Hazelbaker, who was one of the Hessians sold to service in America by King George III., in 1776-that service being the putting down of the American rebellion. He was taken prisoner in New Jersey, preferred not to be exchanged, and remained loyal to the United States. He married a New Jersey woman and reared a family of five children, finally dying in Ohio. One of his sons has hunted up the various proofs of his father's identity, and the family have secured property valued at \$500,000 in real estate, and \$1,000,000 in ready money.

A SNAKE STORY .--- The Weekly Western Star, Lebanon, Ohio, tells the following pretty tough story : -For many years two batrachian reptiles of the genus bufo vulgaris, or, in other words, two large gray toads, having made the garden of Mr. Ritchey, their habitation, where they made themselves generally useful in destroying obnoxious insects. They have become in the fullest sense domesticated, and Mr. Ritchey facetiously calls them his pets. Some days ago one of them was noticed to approach the house and take a position near the door, evidently terrified. The reason soon became manifest. His toadship had scarcely quieted himself before a large blacksnake, between three and four feet in length came slowly up, and after getting within a suitable distance for this purpose, stopped and began to crected, it commenced to draw near the toad by imperceptible degrees, all the time exerting the fascination of its eyes on its intended victim. Mr. R. says the toad was much charmed, and that its minutes were minbered unless an effort was made to destroy the charmer. Scizing a hoe, he boldly approached the snake, which instead of running, transferred its attention to him, and for a moment Mr. R. realized what it was to be under the influence of a serpent's eye. The attempt to chaim him, however, was futile, and, getting within striking distance, he gave a vigorous blow and missed his aim. The snake never moved, but stood with half length perfectly The next blow was unerring, and it severed crect. the body midway between the bead and the ground, the part to which the head was attached falling while the other part remained in the attitude it was in before the blow was given. It was now Mr. R.'s turn to stand aghast. But presently recovering himself he pushed it with the hoe, and it fell over like a stick or any piece of wood. The spell now being broken, the toad was relieved, whereupon it made one tremendous bound of fully fifteen feet against, the house, and rebounding fell upon the walk, where it lay quivering and panting.

"Wouldn't you call this the calf of a leg ?", asked ment, which was the act of a statesman-great in so per cent of the Northern schools were mixed, and the product of the Northern schools were mixed, and the province are similar. The changes of proportion happy choice may be made. In this we have the happy choice may be made. In the provinces are similar. In Munster the example of the Apostles and the provinces are similar. In Munster the example of the Apostles and the recognition of a percentage of mixed schools is smallest, being only of Christianity. In the quent damage, and (3) for obtaining money under, a calf. All of the percentage of mixed schools is mallest, being only of the percentage of mixed schools is smallest, being only of the percentage of mixed schools is smallest. The percentage of mixed schools is smallest, being only of the percentage of mixed schools is smallest. The percentage of mixed schools is smallest, being only of the percentage of mixed schools is smallest, being only of the percentage of mixed or der hody oglio f the Conventy and the trees rounds and ogting shears or all a ransition and history be streeder to

en har vingeninge til sinder och gemändet binnen det bert ertige som bort met

#### AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-AUG. 30, 1872. THE TRUE WITNESS

Hitness The True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts. The figures after cach Subscriber's Address

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1972. Friday, 30-St. Rose of Lima, V. Saturday, 31-St. Raymond Nonnatus, C. SEPTEMBER-1872. Sunday, 1-Fiftcenth after Pentecost. Monday, 2-St. Stephen, C. Tuesday, 3-St. Louis, C. (Aug. 25). Wednesday, 4-Of the Foria. Thursday, 5-St. Laurence Justinian, B. C. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GENEVA, Aug. 23 .- The report which has gained credit that the Board of Arbitration has awarded a lump sum of four millions sterling damages to the United States is pronounced premature, and the strictest secrecy will be maintained until the decision of the Board is officially promulgated.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-Great excitement exists in Drogheda; an outbreak is momentarily feared there. The military are confined to their barracks.

Quiet continues in Belfast. The Mayor has ordered that all public houses remain closed until Tuesday. The value of the property destroyed by the mobs is estimated at fifty thousand pounds.

Private telegrams from Belfast this morning reports that rioting has been renewed in that city, and several severe encounters between opposing parties have occurred. These reports however, are not confirmed by despatches to the press.

MADRID, Aug. 24 .- Fears are entertained by the Government of another insurrection in the provinces bordering on France, and preparations are being made to promptly repress any disorder which may occur.

BOMBAY, August 24, morning, via London,

nations, and of all men of all degrees. But this be Rationalism we are all Rationalists; there is no such body except the Roman Cathjust as if he were to accept and submit to the teachings of the Church without being able to assign a reason for so doing, we should be tensions.

"Irrationalists," and, therefore, below the natural plane or order. For man is a reasonable being, and cannot abnegate his reason without degradation. This of course we admit.

But Rationalism, in the usual acceptance of the word, implies, not merely the subjecting to the verdict of the natural reason the question of the divine authority of the Church to teach. and therefore of man's duty to submit himself humbly and without further question to that authority : but the submitting to the examination of the reason the teachings of the Church themselves. Thus: the Catholic, before he can accept as a reasonable being the doctrine of the Trinity, must have a reasonable assurance that the body propounding that doctrine is infallible, because commissioned to teach by God; and in this sense the writer in the house betwixt Romanism and Infidelity. If according to the ordinary acceptance of the term, is one who, assuming authority, attempts to determine the truth or falsity of the doctrine authority to teach the highest exercise of our itself, say the doctrine of the Trinity, by the reason or Rationalism, no matter how marvelexercise of his human reason on the dogma or lous, how startling to human reason may be thing propounded. This man is a fool, because he imposes on reason, a natural faculty, functions for which it is inadequate-to wit.

the revelation of questions in the supernatural order. . The Catholic believes all that the Church teaches, simply because she so teaches; and because, by the exercise of his reason on questions within the natural order, he has come to

the conclusion that she has received authority from God Himself to teach; and because the same reason assures him that God, Who is truth, cannot permit the teaching of a lie in His name. But why does the Catholic believe that the Church has authority from God to teach? For this he must be able to assign a reason.

From credible history he knows that there was once on earth a person called Christ, Who professed to be an envoy from God to man: that this Person was put to death upon the cross, and was buried: that on the third day He appeared again to many, and gave to them

clearest proof of His having risen from the dead. From these premisses, furnished by history, the Catholic, by the exercise of his reason. comes to the conclusion that the Person called Christ Who so died, and so rose again from the dead, must indeed have been what He professed to be-to wit, a divinely commissioned, and, therefore, infallible teacher; for, as from the miracle of the resurrection we conclude to the divine commission, so from the divine com-

mission we conclude to the truth of the doctrines taught, and we accept them, as if from the mouth of God Himself.

olic Church that puts forward any such pre-2. Or, there is no such body, or organised Christ is present; none that is illuminated and guided by the Holy Ghost, and therefore au-

whenever he renounces the Catholic Church, becomes, and no matter what he may pretend to the contrary, must become, a renouncer of all Christianity. For the intelligent and educated Catholic there is no possible half way men; and if His promises to her be true, then is our submission to her as one having divine her teachings.

In this sense we admit the justice of the imputation to us of Rationalism. We are Caththe means, and the only means, by Christ Himself appointed for diffusing and preserving the knowledge of supernatural truth amongst men; and we so believe on purely reasonable or rational grounds. We disclaim all pretensions to any interior illumination, or special revelation on the subject. By the light of reason we examine into the claims to credibility in the natural and historical order of these books which profess to give an account of the life of

Christ and circumstances attending the establishment of the Christian religion, and of the Catholic Church. By our reason we determine that the writers of these records, arc fully worthy of all credit in all matters that came within the cognisance of their natural faculties; that they were honest men, honestly relating the things which they themselves had seen and heard ; that their story of Christ's resurrection is as well established, at least as any fact recorded in history; that Christ was therefore a divinely commissioned teacher, and therefore as worthy of credit as God; that Christ ap. pointed a body of men, or a Church, to continue His work on earth after His ascension into heaven giving to that body all that was requisite for the carrying out of its divine commission; that that body must therefore be in existence somewhere to-day, loudly and constantly asserting its divine commission, and its claims to universal obedience; that the Roman Catholic Church must be that body, since none other can be, since none other so much as professes to be; and that therefore all that the Roman Catholic Church has taught, teaches, or may at any time teach is just as much entitled to our respectful obcdience as it would have been if propounded to us by God Himdefy anyone to find a flaw in it. Admit the divine commission of Christ, and you must the commission and you must admit the infallimissioned. Admit the existence of such a body, and you must admit that the Roman Catholic Church is that body, since none other so much as pretends to be so. Deny the conclusion and virtually you assert that Christ was an impostor.

The Declaration of Rights enumerates in its Macauley knew it) the front of James' offendpreamble the alleged unconstitutional acts of James. The first it mentions is his exercise of the dispensing power. It is a remarkable fact, that William after mature deliberation with his society to day on earth; no body with which advisers deemed it prudent to rest the justification of his invasion of England upon the single point of James' delay in summoning a Parliathorised to teach in God's name, and to which ment, thus narrowing down materially the issues therefore all are bound humbly to submit. But between James and his people, and giving rise if such be the case, then were Christ's last to the suspicion, that the other points as re- first been suggested to James in the reign of words a lie, His promises a snare, and a delu- counted in the Declaration were deemed un- his brother by a high law authority (Herbert sion, and He Himself nothing but a silly en- tenable. If William had any color of a right chief justice of Chester) who waited on the thusiast, if not a self-convicted impostor. From to interfere, it could only be on the supposition duke on his return from Scotland and informed this alternative there is no possible escape; and of grave acts of injustice on James' part. In therefore is it that the educated Catholic defonding his interference he would naturally then recapitulate all the unconstitutional acts complained of. He mentions only one. The inference is obvious. That one was the only Herbert's opinion was confirmed by Jeffreys. one deemed tenable.

It may safely be affirmed that if the exercise of this dispensing power, had not been exercised bert now lord chief justice, supported by nine Northern Journal may call the Catholic a Ra- on the other hand, the Church be the means in behalf of Catholics; if instead of relieving other judges, and opposed only by two, delitionalist, if he so pleases. But the Rationalist, by Christ Himself appointed for teaching all | English Papists, it had given fuller religious liberty to French Huguenots, we should never King of England was a sovereign prince: the have heard a word about it; a Dutch King laws were his laws; whence it followed that it would never have been called upon to usurp the British throne :- the exercise of the dispensing power would never have been declared unconstitutional. There is something supremely disgraceful in this one-sidedness, whilst there is something supremely inolics, that is to say we believe all that the tolerant in objecting to an act, which Catholic Church teaches, has taught, or ever gave a freer religious freedom to Catholics and Kings of this realm" . may teach, simply because we believe her to be removed practically, if not in fact, those disgraceful penal laws from our statute books, which will be a reproach to our nationality as long as that nationality is known to have existed.

The exercise of the dispensing power complained of, was as follows. James had admitted certain Catholics to commands in the army. This through the intolerance of the age, was illegal. One would think, that the fact itself of such an intolerance existing, was a sufficient excuse for sweeping it off the statute books constitutionally or unconstitutionally. James seems to have thought so, and though he did not, because he could not, blot it out entirely, he yet rendered it in these particular cases nugatory by suspending its operation. Patents under the great scal were issued, discharging these officers from the penalties to which they were liable by the iniquitous statute of the 25th Charles II., and enabling them to hold their commission "any clause in any act of parliament notwithstanding." This is the dispensing power complained of. That every true lover of religious freedom now-a-days will applaud rather than condemn James' conduct in thus suspending that iniquitous law, we feel certain. All true Englishmen have long ago learnt to despise the fanaticism, that made those laws, and the bigotry that supported their execution. But that is not the question. Was James unconstitutional as the law then stood, in thus using the dispensing power? We think not. In the first place James was " Head of the Church." The same power, that enabled Elizabeth to change the religion of England, was vested in James, and must have enabled him to modify that religion. Elizabeth by the aid of an illegal and unconstitutional tribunal-the Ecclesiastical Commissioners-sent hundreds to a cruel death for denying her supremacy. This same power, as it existed in Elizabeth had been handed down to James. If Elizabeth could condemn by virtue of that power, James could certainly pardon by the same power. Either Elizabeth's power was unconstitutional or James' was constitutional. Protectant writers even of our own age, to their shame be it spoken, have endeavored to prove, that James did not possess the same ecclesiastical prerogative as Elizabeth. Macauley says-" The ecclesiastical supremacy which had devolved on James, was by no means the same great and terrible prerogative which Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First had possessed / The enactment which annexed to the crown an almost boundless visitatorial authority over the Church though it had never been formally repealed had really lost a great part of its force. The substantive law remained; but it remained unaccompanied by any formidable sanction (what does this mean ?) or by any efficient system of procedure,

ing consisted not in the unconstitutionality of the exercise of the dispensing power, but in its application to Catholicity and universal toleration. We have a superstitious reverence for the enactment that what is sauce for the goose shall be sauce for the gander. Macauley and Protestant historians seem unable to understand this aphorism.

The expedient of the dispensing power had him, that if he sought to resume the office of lord high admiral the test act could oppose no effectual bar to his desire because it was in the power of the King to dispense with that statute. When the case against Sir Edward Hales was afterwards brought up as a test question, Hervered judgment in favor of the accused. The was part of his prerogative to dispense with penal laws in particular cases and upon necessary reasons, of which necessary reasons he was ? the sole judge; and "that this was not a trust committed to him by the people, but the ancient remains of the sovereign prerogative which never yet was taken, nor can be taken from the

That Protestant historians, and notably Macauley, should deny this power to James, shews how much religious bigotry can overcome their calmer judgment, and how little their opinions as historians are to be valued, whenever the great Protestant tradition is at stake. The lawyers of James' time admitted the principle, though they differed in opinion as to the particular cases in which it ought to be exerciscd; each being biassed therein by his own particular political or religious leanings. Had James been a staunch Protestant, or had the dispensing power regarded any other matter than religion, James' claim would never have been disputed. It is exercised yearly unchallenged by Our Gracious Queen Victoria when she extends her royal clemency to unfortunates condemned for murder, or for political crimes. It is a remarkable fact that should not be lost sight of, that even the Declaration of Rights which the two Houses made at the time, when? they tendered the crown to William and Mary did not deny the power of the sovereign to dispense, but more cautiously declared it illegal as it had been assumed and exercised of late. This is conclusive; the grumblers-in-chief, who would naturally make the most of their grievances, did not deny the power but objected merely to the mode of its exercise.

Macauler's attempt to throw discredit upon

August 26, 10 p.m.-The cholera has appeared in the valley of the Cashmere and is reported to be raging with great violence.

Havana advices say the insurgents are massing all their forces to make a fresh movement on the Aucovillas. Havana is overrun with scoundrels of every description. Constant murbeing seemingly powerless.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.-The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic. Admiral Alden with several officers came here to-day and took up quarters at the Royal Hotel. They will remain until the return of the Emperor William.

To the Editor of The True Witness.

Sir,-1 noticed in an article that appeared, now several months ago, in one of your Montreal papers, the Northern Journal, some remarks upon the grounds of faith, common to Protestants and to Catholics .-I expected at the time that you would have commented on this article ; but as it seems to have escaped your notice, I take the liberty of sending you the extract from the paper to which I refer, leaving it to you to deal with it as you may think fit.

OBSERVER

The subjoined paragraph contains the extract to which our correspondent alludes, and to which he directs our attention :---

"Just as the Orthodox Protestant, refusing to receive his Bible from an infallinble Church, must base its authority upon a verdict of his individual reason, so the Catholic, removing the difficulty only one step farther by accepting the Bible from the Church, must base the authority of the Church upon a verdict of this same reason. He believes in the Holy Catholic Church, not merely because his father did, or with an hereditary faith, but either because his reason tells him it is the true Church, which is Rationalism, or because he has had a special Divine Revelation of that fact, which is Mysticism. No matter what creed is adopted, it must ultimately rest upon a verdict of the reason -There is no escape from Rationalism but Mysticism, and Mysticism is the highest form of Rationalism." -Northern Journal.

We are enjoined to be ever ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us, because the Christian revelation is addressed, and could only have been addressed, to a rational being. Reason, therefore, has its part to play, and it is our duty in matters of religion to exercise our reason, provided that we exercise the faculty within its proper limits-that is to say, within the natural order.

Certainly the Catholic can fairly be called upon to assign a reason for accepting, and unreservedly submitting himself to, the teachings of the body called the Catholic Church; and if these grounds challenging the submission of all accusation can with justice be sustained.

From history again, the Catholic learns that, as the one means of promulgating amongst all nations, and of perpetuating His divine teachings, the same Person called Christ appointed a body of men to teach in His name; promising to abide ever with them all days, so that ders and robberics are committed, the police they might be preserved from error by His supernatural assistance, and by the illumination of the Holy Spirit with which He also promised | self. This is the chain of reasoning, and we to endow them. From this historical fact, by the exercise of his natural reason, the Catholic draws two conclusions. First, that since admit the divine commission of the body by Christ had a divine commission, so the body by | Him appointed to teach in His name. Admit Him commissioned is also divinely commissioned, and entitled to the same respect, the bility and continual existence of the body comsame obedience, as would be Christ Himself were He again to appear on earth, and to address us directly. Secondly, that, since Christ promised to be with that body all days to the end of time, it-the body with which He was to be present-nust be in existence to-day, or else He could not be present with it, and His word would be a lie.

From the first fact then, that Christ, Himself divinely commissioned, appointed a body of men to teach in His name, promising to be in a peculiar manner ever present with them, thus assuring to them infallibility in their teachings; and from the second fact that unless Christ's promises have failed, and His work perished that body must be in existence to-day, teaching in His name as having authority, challenging universal, unquestioning submission to all its teachings. Catholics, by the exercise of their reason, come to the conclusion that the body known in history as the Roman Catholie Church, is, and must be, the body so appointed to teach; and if that so appointed body, then that all its teachings must be true, and as much entitled to our respect as if they came to us direct from God Himself.

For, if the Roman Catholic Church be not that body, be not the divinely commissioned, things, one.

body or organised society, calling itself par ex- | Regency became the lawful sovereign. cellence the Church, claiming to be infallible, because divinely commissioned to teach, and on stitutional conduct, in order to see how far the

LESSONS IN OBANGE HISTORY. Respectfully dedicated to the Orange Orator, be he Pro-fessor McLaren or James A. McLellan, Esq., LL.B., and Government Inspector of High Schools.

"Did King James II., violate the British Constitution in such a manner as to forfeit his right to the British throne ?"

This is an important question. Professor McLaren (Mail) and Ogle R. Gowan appear to make it the turning point of the transfer of their allegiance from James to William. James, they assert, acted unconstitutionally, and therefore lost his right to the British throne. We have already shewn, that if James acted unconstitutionally William did so too; and that therefore, if James, the rightful sovereign, lost his right to the British throne thereby; William, the Usurper, could a fortiori never acquire one. What logical connection there can be between James' misdeeds and William's right to the throne, it is difficult to conceive; the more so especially as James had a lawful son and successor, who in the event of his and therefore infallible teacher, then of two father's death (political or physical) immediately became England's rightful monarch. 1. Either there must be on earth some other | If James was politically dead his son under a

But let us examine James' alleged uncon-

ter." This is disgraceful. Such arguments will convince no one; and can only serve to cover with ridicule and contempt a writer who lays true also alas! of girls. Love of dress, vaniclaim to no mean literary fame. If used on | ties and flirtations which formerly never enthe side of Catholicity its hollowness would be | tered the heads of the young, are now indulged detected immediately. The ecclesiastical su- in long before the girl has arrived at womanpremacy existed; it was the law of the land- hood. And how is all this? Depend upon a disgraceful and foul law, if you like-but it it, Catholic parents, it was not strangers that existed, and it is the merest nonsense and first taught your children these lessons in wicktwaddle in the world to say, that the use of an |edness. It was you-their parents. The faexisting law is unconstitutional. As well say ther, who ought to have raised up his son acthat a slumbering lion is no lion. The most | cording to the maxims of the gospel, was alas ! that the people of England had a right to do the first to scandalize him. From his lips the was to abrogate the law; they could never de- son first heard oaths and cursing and lewd disclare that the exercise of it, whilst it was yet | courses; from him he first learnt to look upon law, was unconstitutional. The fact is (and dishonesty, as a mark of smartness and ad

and was therefore little more than a dead let-

the decision of the judges would do credit to an old Bailey lawyer, is disgraceful and dangerous. The whole he would have us infer is a plot-the judges rascals-the decision a sham. This proves too much for his cause, since if it be a true picture of the times, Protestantism had indeed done little for the morals of England and less for her justiciary. At a time when "that glorious Reformation" had had full sway over the minds of men during six reigns at least, England's lawyers were scoundrels ! and her judges fools ! or what is worse venal! Well! we never had much faith in "that glorious Reformation." We have said that Macauley's conduct is dangerous. It is always a practice of doubtful expediency, though a tempting one withal for party bigotry, to try to asperse the character of one's adversaries. If the decisions of judges have to be set aside by accusations of sycophancy, &c. &c., no judicial decision will be safe for one moment. SACERDOS,7

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XI.

" They have sacrificed their sons and their daughers to devils."-Psalm. 105.

You are well aware, Catholic parents, that the whole world laments at the present day, the precocious wickedness of children. I know not whether wickedness is more rife than formerly; but this is certain-it is earlier rife. Vices which hitherto were not learnt until the boy had at least nearly arrived at manhood—cursing, lewd discourses, and a thousand other sinful habits-are now common amongst boys of the tenderest years. And what is true of boys, is

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 30, 1872.

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praises of revenge and retaliation: from his must burn for ever. Didst thou not inhuman staggering gait he first learnt the horrid vice of drunkenness. And the daughter too. The speak to me only of that transitory world which or unample-hearted innocent girl-who first we have left and in which we gained so little? scandalized her? Was it not the mother, who Instead of shewing me the way to heaven as scanned of teaching her child bytimes to love became a loving parent, didst thou not teach me and reverence chastity as the brightest ornamers the crown of all christian virtues, taught honors and position? And not content with her in the contrary to love amusement and tery and admiration-to deck herself out as a second Jezabel and perhaps alas | whispered in her ear, that it was no great harm to tarnish her virtue provided it were done in order to secure a position in life. Oh ! cruel and inhuman parents it is your instructions and your example that has made the children what they are. It is your false maxime instilled into them whilst they were yet young-it is your had example more powerful than words which has destroyed their young and tender consciences. A brave English girl horsewhipped a young man only the other day because he dared to say lewd things to her-would that your children had horsewhipped you, nay more -would that they had tied a mill stone around your neck, and that they had cast you into the uttermost depths of the sea, before you had had the deviltry to do that thing. It is with a certain feeling of awe approaching to horror, that we contemplate Abraham leading his son Isaac towards the mountain to saorifice him to the true God. It is with unmitigated horror, that we contemplate the Israelites offering their sons and daughters to idols as complained of by the Psalmist : but you, Christian parents. with what horror must we not behold your crime as you thus immolate Christian children to the devil-the god of this world-and send down their souls to hell? If it appears almost barbarous to sacrifice Isaac to the true God -if it appears horrible to sacrifice the bodies of Jewish boys and girls to the idols of Canaan; your conduct must be indeed doubly horrible in thus teaching them to sin, since in doing so you send down not their bodies only to be burned upon the sacrificial pile of hell's avenging fire, but ther precious souls also redecide once from that consuming flame by the precious blood of the Lamb. Were you to behold , a stranger about to plunge the murderous knife deep to the hilt in the body of your child, you would cry out with horror and would be seized with mortal anguish. But, Catholic parents, it is no stranger's hand that deals the blow; it is your own inhuman and parental hands, that plunge the murderous steel; and yet we hear from you no cry of horror-we behold within you no emotions of anguish. Where is your faith? Catholic parents! Do you not know that the murderer's knife can only reach the body? and that the soul purified by baptism will still mount to

from his mouth he first heard the headlong into this abyss of flames, where I only to set my mind upon accursed riches and teaching me evil by thy words only didst thou not by thy own bad life, lead me even unconsciously into evil habits ? Didst thou not give thyself up to drunkenness, and dishonesty, and lewdness, and blasphemy in my presence, as though to stifle in me the last fears of offending God? Your inhuman love or supineness would not allow of my correction. And how could I know how to avoid evil, if you would not teach me? How could I know how to avoid this horrid hell, if you would not teach me the way to heaven? Thou hast been to me a murderer-not a parent. Barbarous mother ! cries out also the daughter transported with a fiendish anger, she could only have found in hell-mother more ferocious than the tigress ! you are the cause of all these torments, which I suffer amidst these scorching fires. As long as God is God, here must I "burn, because thou, instead of teaching me to keep myself from that horrid world of sin, which we have but now quitted for these flames-taught me on the contrary to love vanity, to adorn myself in all the braveries of sin, and to play the wanton in order to gain my own and your ends. Hellish woman ! I have had only a murderess for a mother. Thou gavest me my body only, that thou mightest destroy it, by plunging it into this hell." Christian parents! these are terrible reproaches to be made by a child to a parent, and

they will be doubly terrible if deserved. Let them never then be cast upon you justly. Instruct your children now so diligently-correct them so prudently, but above all invariably shew them such good example, here that they may never hereafter be able to address you in such terrible terms of reproach and execration. Let it never be said of you as of the Isrealites of Old-They have sacrificed their sons and their daughters to devils.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Montreal TRUE WITNESS has entered upon its 23rd volume. It is one of the very best of our Catholic weeklies. Long may it wave .-- Boston Pilot. PROGRESS .- The TRUE WITNESS comes to us this week with a new heading, which gives it quite a neat appearance. The paper is well filled with ex-cellently written editorials and choice selections.-With the present number, the TRUE WITNESS begins its twenty-third volume. Long may it live to edify its numerous readers .- Baltimore (Md.) Catholic Renister.

The Catholic Herald is the name of a new Westmoreland ..... paper published in Philadelphia, by M. F. Victoria, S. R.... Vallette, Esq., the prospectus of which we in welcoming it to our table and hope that it Annapolis ..... heaven? But your knife—the cruel knife of will have the success it merits. The articles Cape Breton.

	TOTIC	
Peel	Smith,	0
Pontiac	Wright.	1
Prince Edward	Ross.	ō
Russell	Dr. Grant.	1
Renfrew, N. R.	Findlay.	0
Simcoe, N. R Simcoe, S. R	Cook. W.C. Little.	0 1
Stormont	Archibald.	ō
Toronto East	Beaty.	ĩ
Toronto West	Crawford.	1
Toronto Centre	Wikes.	0
Wentworth, N. R Wentworth, S. R	Bain.	0 .
Welland	Rymal. Street.	9 1
Wellington, N. R	Higginbothan	-
Wellington, C. R	Ross.	0
Waterloo, N	Bowman.	0
Waterloo, S.	Jas. Young.	0
Wellington, S. R York, N.	Stirton. Dodge.	0 1
York, N York, E. R	Metcalfe.	ò
	EBEC.	-
Argenteuil	Abbott.	1
Bagot	Gendron	ī
Bellechasse	Fournier.	0
Brome	Carter.	1
Beauharnois Bonaventure	Robillard.	1
Champlain	Robitaille. Ross.	1
Chambly	Benott.	ĩ
Compton	Pope.	1
Charlevoix	Tremblay	0.
Dorchester	Langevin.	1
Gaspe Huntingdon	Fortin. Scriver.	1 1
Iberville	Bechard	ō
Jacques Cartier	Laflamme.	0
Joliette	Baby.	1
Kamouraska	Pelletier	0
L'Assomption Laval	Archambault Bellerose.	1
Levis	Blanchet.	i
L'Islet	Casgrain.	0
Lotbiniere	Joly.	0
Maskinonge Megantic	Boyer. Bichard.	1
Montcalm	Dugas.	ī
Montmagny	Taschereau	0
Montmorency	Langlois	1 1
Missisquoi	Baker. Ryan.	1
Nicolet	Gaudet.	î
Ottawa County	Wright.	1
Portneuf	St. Georges.	
Quebec East Quebec County	Tourangeau. Chauveau.	1
Quebec Centre	Cauchon	1.
Quebec West	McGreevy.	ī
Richelieu	Mathieu.	1
Rimouski	Fiset.	0
Rouville St. Johns	Mercier. Bourassa.	0
Shefford	Huntington.	ŏ
Soulanges	Lanthier.	1
St. Hyacinthe	Delorme.	0
St. Maurice	Dr. Lacerte,	1
Stanstead	C. C. Colby. Brooks.	1
Temiscouata	Mailloux.	î
Terrebonne	Masson.	1
Three Rivers	Macdougall.	1
Two Mountains Vaudreuil	Prevost. Harwood.	1
	BUNSWICK.	•
Carleton	Connell.	0
Charlotte	McAdam.	ĩ
Gloucester	Anglin.	0
Kent	Cutler.	1
Kings Northumberland	Domville. Mitchell.	1 1
Queen's	Ferris.	i
Restigouche	Moffatt.	1
St. John City	Tilley.	1
St. John, City and County.		1 1
Sunbury	C Burnee	1

ther Stafford, of Lindsay, Ontaire, Canada, has for-warded his mite to the Bishop of Galway, to aid Captain Nolan in his defence against the ruffian Keogh. San ACCIDENT.—A young man, by name John Reynolds, the eldest son of a man of the same name, who works for Mr. Ed. Byrne, Pittsburg, and who was employed as an extra laborer at Kingston Mill Locks, was unfortunately drowned yesterday. He went into the water at the dinner hour with a lot of young men, his fellow-laborers, to bathe, but not knowing how to swim got soon out of his depth, and sank in spite of the exertions of those who saw him sink. Mr. Dean, the Lock-Master, soon after-wards waited upon Dr. Barker, the Coroner, and made him acquainted with all the circumstances, and that gentleman seeing that it was a case of pure accident, forbore to summon a Coroner's Jury. -Kingston Whig, Aug. 19th. FURTHER PROGRESS OF OPS-NEW SCHOOLHOUSES .----The School-house in Section No. 4, Ops, which was destroyed by fire in January last, has been replaced by an elegant brick building which was opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 26th inst. The trustees have secured the services Mr. W. J. Carson, late of the Normal school, who obtained a first-olass certificate, Grade A, at the late examination. The Rev. Mr. Stafford, as usual, supplied maps and apparatus to the value of sixty dollars, and they were selected at the Department in Toronto by the Inspector of Public Schools. An additional quarter acre of land has been purchased by the trustees, who have shown themselves determined to do everything in their power to promote the interests of the school under their charge. Another brick schoolhouse similar in design to the above is in course of erection in Walker's section, Ops, two and a-half miles south of Lindsay, and will be finished in October. Mr. Wm. Duffus is architect and superintendent of both these schools; and the people of Ops will learn with pleasure that the sytem of ventilating and heating introduced in their townships three years ago by Mr. Duffus has been adopted in these buildings. This system has been warmly recommended by the Board of Health for the schools in Boston and Massachusetts and it is claimed to be the best in the world. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION .- The Provincial Exhibition for Ontario will be held this year in the city of Hamilton, opening on the 22nd and closing on the 27th of September. COUNTERFEIT COIN .--- We observe by a western contemporary that counterfeit, twenty-five cent (Canadian) pieces are in circulation, which are without doubt the best bogus coin in appearance that have yet been issued. It is thought they are plentiful, and our readers, merchants particularly, should preserve a continual sharp look-out for them.—Belleville Intelligencer. OTTAWA, Aug. 20.-A man named Andrew Howlett was found dead in a waggon on the Richmond road yesterday, with a bad wound near the left eye. A man named Burton, who was seen driving in the waggon with him, has been arrested on suspicion of murder. The Ottawa Shamrock Canoc Club has accepted a challenge of six Desert Indians to run them a canoe race fer \$100 a side. The match is to come off in September. THE CROPS .- We are pleased to notice from a snmmary prepared for the Montreal Gazette that the crops throughout the country will, on an average prove good. In this section the continued absence of rain has left us with short crops, but in no section can the people bear up under such a contingency with less effect. For the past few years our farmers have been highly successful, and their excellent management of what the drouth could not affect, and of resources, cause no depression of spirits .-British Whig. Anna Cooper, a married woman, was severely burned on the breast and neck, a year ago, and has since been under treatment in Bellevue Hospital. A new skin would not form over the burned spots, and the surgeons decided that her care demanded a desperate remedy. On June 10, a man's right leg was amputated and immediately after the operation had been performed Dr. Alexander B. Mott cut of

acted as British Commissioner for the settlement of Claims against the United States under the Oregon Treaty, and for some years had under his management the finance department of our Canadian dependence, is now engaged in commercial and financial pursuits in London.

A HAR STRACTOR

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Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt or withheld ?

Man thinks, studies, invents, tries the brain by every work, and loses his reason ; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes are sure to supersede all others because they are the most pliable -durable-do not rip or leak. Try them. All genuine goods are stamped.

PANSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS - Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

#### Died.

On the 6th inst., in the Montreal General Hospital, of Inflammation of the Lungs, Kate Hayes, of Stonefield, Q., aged 24 years.-R.I.P.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Thomas Hanley, aged 59 years, a native of Claremorris, County Mayo Ireland .-- R. I. P.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, 2nd of SEPTEMBER. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. By Order

D. GORMAN, Rec. Sec.

WANTED-By a Young Man (Ca-tholic), aged 23 years, situation as TEACHER in a School or Family; can teach French and English. Best of references. Apply to "J. L. B.," P.O., Lennoxville.

WANTED-A Male Teacher for a mixed School, near Montreal ; must be qualified to teach English and French, and must possess diploma and certificates as to character and ability to the satisfaction of the School Committee. Apply at once, stating qualifications, &c., and salary expected, by letter to W. H. ROSEVEAR, P. O., Montreal.

The Re-Opening of the Classes of ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, TANNERY WEST, will take place on the 2ND SEPTEMBER next.

The Day School of the Sacred HEART (MONTREAL), has been Removed from LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, to 776 ST. CA-THERINE STREET. CLASSES will be RESUMED ON SEPTEMBER 6TR.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCA-TION - Masson College - Terre-bonne-(Near Montreal.-The RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH of SEP-TEMBER. The parents are respectfully requested either to come themselves, or send their children on the appointed day. JOSEPH GRATON, Principal.

ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart. SAULT AU RECOLLET .- This Institution is benutifully and healthfully situated, about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS-Board and Tuition for the scholastic year, S150. Piano, Vocal Music, German, &c., are extras, For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother

scandal and bad example reaches past the heart are well written; and the general news it con of your poor victim even to the soul; and plunges it for all eternity into the terrible flames of hell. Well may the psalmist cry out against you with holy indignation-Ye have sacrificed your sons and your daughters to devils; you have shed innocent blood, the blood of your sons and your daughters which you sacrificed to the idols of Canaan.

It is difficult to believe that there can be parents so cruel as to act thus to their children. If any there be let them remember that as God will demand at the last day a strict account of all the evil example given to our neighbour, much more rigourous indeed will be the account which he will demand of those who have given a like bad example to their children. A strict acount and a terrible punishment will be their's at the last day, in the midst of which the reproaches of their children for having been their ruin, will not be the least. Listen to the plaints of these unfortunates as set forth by St. Cyprien. "We are lost," they cry out eternally lost. "But our damnation has not been so much our work as that of our parents. Their cruelty and perfidy has been the cause of our eternal misery. We have had only assassins and executioners and parricides for parents. O divine Justice ! it is not of thy sentence and condemnation that we complain; we have merited them, and you have but acted justly. Infernal monsters ! we do not complain of the rage and fury with which you assail us, for you are only the ministers of an infinitely just God! It is of our parents only that we complain. They it is who have caused our damnation-they it is who have been our executioners." (De lapsis.) Christian parents ! amidst the torments of hell-during the long, never ending night of eternity, whilst the forked flames play around your writhing bodies, it will indeed be little consolation amidst your sufferings to hear thus the upbraidings of your children. The roarings of the flames of hell will be terrible, but this incessant cry of your burning child will be still more terrible. Inhuman father ! who instead of teaching me to love and fear. God and to observe his law, taught me to offend his divine majesty and to slight his holy law, it is thou who hast cast me

tains will be found interesting to Catholics. We wish the Herald God speed.

St. Mary's College, Montreal, will re-oper on Wednesday, September 4th.

THE ELECTIONS. Jostad to sit in the Second Parlia

Members elected to	sit in the Se	con	1 Pa	ar
ment of the Dominion	of Canada.			
M Ministerial; O Opposition; I Independent				
	ARIO.			
		М.	0.	1
Addington	Shibley.	1	0	
Algoma	Robinson.	1	0	1
Brant, N. R	Fleming.	0	1	1
Brant, S. R	Patterson.	0	1	
Brockville	Buell.	0	1	
Bruce, N. R	Gillies.	0 1	1	
Carleton	Rochester. Bergin.	0	õ	
Cornwall Dundas	Gibson.	ŏ	ĩ	i
Durham, W. R.	Blake.	Ō	ī	1
Elgin, E. R.	Harvey.	0	1	ł
Essox	O'Connor.	1	0	,
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick.	1	0	
Glengarry	Macdonald.	0	1	
Grenville, S	Brouse.	0	1	
Grey, S. R	Landerkin.	0	1	
Grey, N. R	Snider.	0	1	
Grey, E. R	Flesher.	1	0	
Hamilton	Chisholm. Witton.	î	ŏ	
	Brown.	î	ŏ	
Hastings, W. R.	Bowell.	ī	Ð	,
Hastings, N. R Hastings, E. R	White.	1	0	(
Huron N R.	Farrow.	1	0	1
Huron, S. R Huron, C. R	MC Cameron	0	1	
Huron, C. R	Horton.	0	1	
Haldimand	Thompson.	0	1	
Halton	White.	0	1	
$Kingston \dots$	Sir John A.	1	0	
	Macdonald. Stephenson.	1	0	
Kent	Haggart.	i	õ.	4
Lanark, S. R Lanark, N. R	Galbraith.	ō	1	-
Lanard, N. R	Cartwright.	õ	ī	1
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Jones.	1	0	
Lincoln	Merritt.	1	0	. (
London	Carling.	1	0	•
Leeds, S. R	Richards.	0	1	
Muskoka	Cockburn.	0	0	
Muskoka Middlosex, N. R	Scatcherd.	0	1	
Monck	Edgar.	0	î	
Norfolk, N. K.	Charlton. Cockburn.	ĭ	õ	-
Northimberland, W. R.	Morrison.	î	ŏ	
Niagara	Currier.	ĩ	ō	
Ottawa City	Lewis.	1	0	
Ontario, N. R.	Gibbs.	1	Ð	
Ontario S. R.	Gibbs.	1	0	1
Oxford, S. R.	Bodwell.	0	1	1
Oxford, N. K.	Oliver.	0	1	
Perth. N. R.	Daley.	1.	0	
Perth. S. R	Trow.	0.	1	. 1
Peterborough, E. R	Grover.	1.0,	0.	ł
Peterborough, W. R	Bertram,	1	Ō	
Prescott	Hagar.	-	-	

1- İ	cape Dielon,	McDonald	0	0	1
5.	Cumberland,	Tupper	1	0	0
•	Colchester	Pearson	1	0	0
	Digby	Savary	1.	0	0
	Guysborough	Campbell	ł	0	0
n	Hants	Howe	1	0	C
	Halifax	Almon .	1	0	0
	Hamax	Tobin	1	0	0
	ILverness	S. Macdonald	1	0	0
	Kings	Chapman	1	0	0
1-	Lunnenburg	Church	Ð	1	0
	- (	J. McDonald	1	0	0
	Pictou {	Doull	1	0	0
	Queen's	Forbes	1	0	0
	Richmond	Le Vesconte	1	0	0
	Shelburne	Coffin .	1	0	· 0
	Victoria	Ross	1	0	0
	Yarmouth	Killam	0	0	1
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Sunbury..... C. Burpee.

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A HANDSOME CHAPEL.-One of the handsomest sacred edifices this city of churches contains, is certainly the place of worship finished during the past year in connection with the B. C. blind asylum, St. Catherine street, opposite St. Philippe. The ornamentation is profuse and unusually well executed. The principal and two minor altars are diminutive compared with others that can be easily pointed out. but they have been built with great taste. Upon the ceiling are displayed to view three representations of the Saviour's life-his infancy in the stable of Bethlehem, his parents in their flight to Egypt, and as a child employed with the carpenter tools of St. Joseph. The walls are covered with portraits of saints, &c., and the central representation in the ceil-ing of the chancel is a life-size figure of Christ.--The paintings bear witness to no inconsiderable artistic merit.—Evening Star.

PRESENTATION -A few days since Mr. James Bruce on behalf of the Catholic gentlemen of Collingwood presented their zelous Pastor, Rev. M. McC. O'Reilly, with a splendid sct of Harness, beautifully mounted and costing the doners the sum of \$50. At the same time the Rev gentleman received at the hands of his lady friends, through Miss Annie McCormick, a costly watch guard, handsomely wrought in the finest gold. And the good folks of Stayner—a part of the Collingwood Mission, in which the Priest resides—also testified their high esteem by donating \$60. This sum was mainly made up by the contributions of the Protestant section of the community, and was presented by Miss Jennie Keane.

These valuable tokens of the people's regard must be gratifying to Father O'Reilly, while they do credit to the goodness of heart and liberality of all classes of the people amongst whom his lot is temporarily cast .- Irish Canadian.

NEW BAND .--- We see it stated that a new band. uuder the leadership of Mr. Larue, is being formed in the Quebec Suburbs, to consist of the members of the late Pontifical Zouaves. The cost of the instruments and uniforms is estimated at one thousand dollars.

The quantity of square timber already in the Quebec market is far in excess of the demand. tity of timber will lie over winter unsold, We see by our Irish exchanges that the Rev. Fa- appointed Solicitor-General in 1858. Sir John who . MONTRIAL, August 20th, 1872.

similar to that of grafting in tree culture. Of the pieces of flesh thus grafted, 80 adhered, and the Superior. woman's health rapidly improved. She left the hospital August 7 perfectly cured .- Cobourg Star.

from the stump 89 pieces of flesh of the size of a U.

S. three cent silver piece, and applied them to the

breast and neck of Mrs. Copper. The process was

A MAN MURDERED AND THROWN INTO THE CANAL-About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, J. Barrette, barge Cantain, arrived in haste at the Water Police Station and gave information that a short time previous one of his hands, named Pierre Serre, had been murdered by one David Lalonde, also master of a barge, at the Cote St. Paul Locks. On receipt of this intelligence, Chief McLaughlin and Sergeant O'Donohue at once left for the scene of the alleged crime, and were followed by Detective Mur-phy, Lafon and Bouchard, accompanied by a number of policemen who had also been notified of the circumstance. The detectives and police searched in vain for the assailant, who had, in the confusion, left the locks unrestrained, but were subsequently informed that Lalonde had proceeded to the Central Police Station and given himself up. The facts of the case are as follows :- Between one and two o'clock the barge to which the deceased belonged, named Jean Baptiste, was lightened of its cargo, passing up the canal, when it fell in with a wood barge passing downwards. Serre, who was at the time slightly intoxicated, and who is described as being as harmless as talkative, engaged in a conversa-tion with Lalonde, which ultimately assumed the appearance of an altercation, and sundry expressions of an uncomplimentary nature are said to have been bandied, which culminated in Lalonde shouting that if deceased came on his barge he would "fix him." The latter, nothing loth, stepped aboard and was at once felled by a blow from a cordwood stick held by Lalonde. It is said that Lalonde struck him upon the side of the head, about the ear, and that after falling he lay as if lifeless. Unsatisfied, according to one account, with this brutality, Lalonde seized deceased by the legs and flung him into the Canal, the body sinking like a stone. The prisoner himself states that he was attempting to place Serre back upon his own barge. The other bargemen see-ing this act, exerted themselves to recover the body, and in the excitement Lalonde passed over the barges to the shore, and was noticed to walk down the bank. The detectives found upon examination no blood upon the wood, and none upon any stick that might identify it as the one with which the murderous blow had been given. A few hairs were discovered by Detective Murphy upon the side of the barge, and it is presumed that if life was not extinct previously this additional violence must have caused death. Serre was married, and his wife resides at Lachine. Lalonde is also married, his family living on board of the barge. The names of se-veral witnesses to the dreadful deed have been obtained, and these, it is stated, combine in asserting that deceased was when senseless or dead, as the case may be, deliberately thrown overboard .- Evening Star, 23rd instant.

The London Times says .- Sir John Rose, of Mont real, Canada, and of Queen's-gate, Hydo Park, who has just been gazetted to a baronetcy, conferred on him by Her Majesty in recognition of his services as Finance Minister of Canada, is a member of an Aberdeenshire family, being a son of the late Mr. Wil-Quebec market is far in excess of the demand. Han Rose of that county and was born in the year Nevertheless the owners of rafts are holding out 1820. He received his education at King's College, high prices. The probability is that a large quan- Aberdeen, and was called to the Canadian .Bar in 1843; he was made a Queen's Counsel in '1850,' and

School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, SEPTEM-BER 3nd. Select School for Young Ladies. ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, the MISSES GRANT will OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau Square. The Course of Instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with French and Music. By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the

Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patron-

Terms made known on application at the premises.

Industrial and Commercial Col-LEGE-LONGUEUIL-The CLASSES of this In-stitution will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEM-BER 2ND.

To accelerate the classification of the pupils, the Boarders will enter on Saturday, 31st inst., at four o'clock P.M.

An additional Class has been prepared this year, so as to favor the progress of the students, who desire to acquire proficiency in the Commercial transactions.

Catholic Commercial Academy of MONTREAL-ON THE PLATEAU.-The CLASSES of this Institution will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2ND SEP'FEMBER next.

Three additional Professors having been added to the previous efficient staff of Tenchers of the Institution, the various branches composing the Commercial Course, (Book-keeping, Telegraphy, &c.,) will now attain their fullest development.

Numerous applications for admission having already been made, the parents of former pupils are requested to send their children, or retain their places, punctually, on the Opening Day, to avoid the possibility of having them refused, owing to want. of space.

The detailed Prospectus and full information may be obtained on application to the Principal, at the Academy, on the Plateau. Parents' Entranco-No. 699 St. Catherine Street.

Pupils' Entrance-Corner of Ontario and St. Urban. Streets.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. SUPERIOR COURT, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } No. 1889. Montreal. REBECCA LAMB, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife of JAMES MCLEA, of the same place, Clerk, and duly authorized en justice (to ester en justice), - (7.17 i Plaintiff; The said JAMES MoLEA,

Defendant. THE said Plaintiff; duly authorized en justice (to ester on justice) has, instituted an action for separation of property, en separation de biens, sgainst her husband, the said Defendant. J. & W. A. BATES, Main for Plainiff.

#### CATHOLIC CHRONICIE THE TRUE

#### INTELLIGENCE. FOREIGN ्यात्वत्र कृत्र च्यत्रेष्ठ व्यत् द्वेष्ठावेद्व्या श्र**ात्वे**त्री

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PARIS, Aug. 4 .-. The last sitting of the Assembly took place yesterday, and went off very calmly. The principal incident was the reso-- lution passed by the Chamber that public prayauton passed by the chamber that profit pray-ers should be said in all the churches for the necessary light and grace for its members in the onerous task which lies before them. The motion was made by M. de Belcastel, and was a Genuiti," "Abbasso le corporazioni religiose," passed with only one dissentient voice.

The dispersion of the deputies is the signal. according to many of the organs of the Paris and provincial press, of a compaign in favour of dissolution, and of a proclamation of the Republic. Although the Rouges have every desire to upset the statu quo, persons in every way qualified to judge are of opinion that the Left have modified their programme, and that there will be on the whole a period of calm during the Parliamentary holidays. The fabulous success of the loan has had the effect of allaying the general alarm, and inducing faith in the stability of the provisional regime so long as M. Thiers is at its head. There will of course be Republican banquets and speeches in several parts of France, Lyons and Marseilles in particular, where M. de Keratry has been obliged to resign his charge as prefect in consequence of the hostility of the Republicans. since his courageous participation in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

On the whole, although there is a profound uneasiness in the country as to the future, and nowhere more so than in Paris and the great centres, there is an idea that the vacation will be tided over without any violent interruption of the public tranquility. The Bureau de Permanence, or working committee of the Cham-ber, charged with aiding the Executive during the vacations is well composed, and principally taken from members of the Right.

The reconstruction of the Palais de Justice has been decided on, and the works will be begun almost immediately.

The Duc d'Aumale's retreat from public life is looked upon as certain. The death of the Duc de Guise will much facilitate the fusion to which the ambition of the Duc d'Aumale was known to have been the great obstacle. The Comte de Paris has been in constant and dutiful attendance on his uncle, and after the sad event he himself notified his cousin's death to the Pope, asking his prayers for his soul.

Mgr. de la Bouillerie, Bishop of Carcassonne, has been appointed coadjutor to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux. The Archbishop of Toulouse, Monsignor Desprez, is in Rome, and has been received by the Holy Father, to whom he presented an address and 47,000 francs from the fuithful of his diocese.

There is a national pilgrimage in France of Our Lady of Salette to implore the safety of France and the deliverance of the Holy Father. The Semaine Religiouse, writes: "Thirty-five years ago the Blessed Virgin appeared on the mountain of La Salette and announced the evils which should follow France if she did not repent.

" Repentance comes not, and the disasters have begun to follow the country, and we do not forsee their termination.

"In order to turn away the scourge of God's anger from our beloved France, we now unite our countrymen to make a grand amende honorable by a national pilgrimage to the mountain

on the people to meet in the Piazza Colonna and walk in procession to the Spanish Embassy, to show their sympathy with Spain. It was remarked, however, that the same people who got up the procession and demonstration in honour of Mazzini some months, ago, organized the present one in honoor, not of a regicide, but of a king. As soon as the procession reachdrowned by ories of "Morte ai preti," "Morte ai Genuiti," "Abbasso le corporazioni religiose," &c., &c. The Spanish Minister came out on the balcony and addressed a few words of thanks, upon which the mob again repeated the same cries, and retired as they had come. They stopped, however, under the windows of a Spanish Convent in the Via Condotti, and saluted the monks with " Morte ai frati !" Morte ai Carlisti !" &c., &c. As the police were in force they did not attempt any further annoyance to the five Religious who live in that house; but on one of them calling out "al Gesu," the mob proceeded down the Corso, and when they arrived under the windows of the Jesuit Fathers repeated their usual cries of death, and broke out with most fearful blasphemies and insults against religion. From the Gesu they proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior and cried out "Death to Lanza" "and to the ministry." At various points the mob was addressed by fervent orators whose usual theme consisted of imprecations against priests and Religious. The last who addressed them was an apostate priest who has become an evangelical minister. On his being arrested, however, by the police the demonstration came to an end. This is only another proof of the actual state of Rome and of the liberty and respect granted by the present authority to religion. The

liberal papers of course speak in the most glowing terms of the demonstration of sympathy in favour of the House of Savoy, but of course do not mention how the people expressed their sentimentz.

From letters which have lately been received from Florence, Naples, and some other large towns it appears that there has lately been a great emigration towards Rome of all the roughs and bad characters who are every now and then called upon by some secret agency to represent the Roman people. Their expenses are paid, and they receive a franc and a half a day as long as they are wanted. Last Sunday 40 people were wounded and taken to the Hospital of the Consolazione. The increase of assassination and murder in the kingdom of Italy is fearful, and not a day passes without a long list of offences of this nature. Another terrible murder of a police agent has taken place at Faenza in broad daylight, and the murderers have not been arrested. Immorality is quite on a par with more serious crimes, and houses of the worst character are multiplying to a fearful extent in Rome.

Not only the Bishops lately appointed by His Holiness do not receive a farthing from the Government, but they cannot get possession of their residences or palaces, and most of them live in private lodgings. More than this, the Government still refuses to acknowledge them and their acts, and nominations. The parish priests appointed by the Bishops are considered as common priests having accidentally cure of souls. Instead of their proper livings, they receive 11 lire a day in paper, worth about 10d. -Cor. of Tablet.

THE TOMB OF GREGORY VII.-The Pope

allowed to influence the decision, we cannot tell, but they were obviously true. The difficulties in the way of this kind of persecution are increased by the fact that excommunication is not peculiar to the Catholic Church, and that it is inflicted by the Protestant Consistories ; on women, for instance, who, having contracted marriages with Catholics, allow their children to be baptized, in accordance with the fundamental law of the land, in the religion of the father. We wish we could believe that the obvious inequality involved in the proposed action of the Government in the question of the excommunica-tions was really likely to induce them to think twice about it, but we suspect that the apparent hesitation is owing rather to their attention being concentrated on the persecution of the religious orders than to anything else. The Nuns have been already excluded from the schools, and the expulsion of all teaching orders from the territory of, the Empire is looked upon as a settled thing. The Government has even gone so far as to prohibit, under severe penalties, all scholars in the public schools from belonging to any confraternities or sodalities, such as those of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Holy Family -or any that may exist under any other name. No Prussian public schoolboy is; we suppose, to be allowed to wear a scapular, or belong to the confraternity of the Rosary. As the only object of such associations is a devotional one, the decree in order to be efficacious ought to proscribe the prayers as well. Nothing but the grossest ignorance of Catholic practices can even account for the possibility of such childish and vexatious measures. At the same time a Baden paper declares that the officers are taking in hand the instruction of the soldiers as to their duties towards the Church and the Government. An officer of the 113th of the line is represented as thus addressing his men :-- "A difference has arisen between the clergy and the Government.. Soldiers have nothing to do with the cause of it But they are to take notice that they may very possibly hear language injurious to the dignity of the Empire. Such cases have already occurred ; persons in relations of friendship with the clergy have endeavoured to sow disobedience in the ranks of the army. Therefore, every soldier is authorized to arrest any individual speaking against the Government."

The Provinzial Correspondenz furnishes its own explanation of the delay in attaking the Bishops. During the next session that semi-official organ informs us that the Reichstag and the Landtag will be called upon to vote measures which will prove that the Government does not mean to recede in its assault on the Catholic Church. The Bishops are to be forced to give an undertaking that they will obey the State in everything, and the seminaries are to be removed from their control and placed under that of the Government, which is to appoint the professors, after having caused them to pass an examination for orders a Government commissary is to be present, and no priests educated in Jesuit colloges or at Rome are to be permitted to exercise any functions in Germany. The State in fact is to impose its own doctrine as well as its own discipline on the clergy. In other words, the civil power will put forth all its strength to obtain a heretical and schismatical elergy. It will fail, of course, but the iniquity remains.—Tablet.

### AUSTRIA.

That the anti-Catholic party in Austria should begin to agitate in favour of similar measures against the religious orders, and that the advanced German party should applaud the projected visit of the Emperor to Berlin, was only to be expected ; but the question of real importance is to what extent Count Andrassy has committed himself to an imitation of Prince Bismarck's policy. There are rumours that these statesmen arrived at an understanding last year at Gastein that Prussia would support the Magyar interest in the East of Europe on condition that Austria would assist the German Chancellor in his struggle against "Ultramontanism." A series of articles in a Hamburgh paper is devoted to explaining the ultimate aim of this policy on the part of Germany. Russia, it argues, can never be the ally of France in any effort on behalf of Rome, it is therefore of far more impertance for Germany to secure the friendship of Austria. "The peril of a European war about the future Bishop of Rome, the danger of a great and disastrous religious war can only be avoided by a firm and close union be-

tween the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." From this it would appear that there are Protestants who gravely contemplate fighting if

How to PURITY THE BLOOD .- It is pretty generally understood that health depends much upon the puri-ty of the blood. And it is supposed that certain drugs and medicines possess a sort of magic power to purify the blood. It is supposed to be the peculiar office of these medicines to purify the blood; but somehow little is thought of the effect of the food which is eaten, as having a tendency to the purity or impurity of the blood. Food is taken for another purpose, to sustain life; hence it is not intended, or expected, to have any effect upon the blood.

But is not the blood formed from what we eat? And would it not be better to eae such food as will make good blood than to eat such things as must make impure blood, and then depend upon drugs and nostrums vile to purify it? We say, then,

1. Eat such food only as you are sure will form pure blood. If you do not want scrofulous blood, stop eating scrofula. Leave off-taking into the system the impurities contained in animal oils, earthly salts, and indigestible condiments; and let your food be of the purest grains, fruits and vegetables; and let your drink be the purest, saftest water you can get. Thus you will cease to add impurity to impurity.

2. Take in large quantities of pure atmospheric air, such as abounds out of doors; not of the kind that has been shut up in the house, heated by stoves; and breathed over and over again. Pure air is the best purifier of the blood. It is brought in close contact with the blood in the lungs, and quickens it and speeds it in its proper course.

3. Keep the skin, by bathing and proper clothing, in the best condition to throw off by natural perspiration the impurities that are already in the system. Nature, unobstructed, has a way of her own to cast out impurities. She will do the work well, if not hindered.

Let these rules be followed, and the blood will be purified, if it is not too late to purify it .-- Health Reformer.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMERS .- The Mark Lane Express in an article on farmers' associations, says: There is nothing more noticeable when reviewing the progress of agriculture during the last quarter of a cen-tury than the improvement which has characterized the conduct of our public meetings or social gatherings. There was a time when the long clay pipe, the somewhat boistcrous stave, and the "hot stopping" were regarded as the chief inducements for getting farmers together. But these days have gradually passed away, and, with some experience of other large assemblies, we are inclined to think that nowhere will men as a rule keep closer to the point or carry themselves more becomingly than the occupiers of land when they draw into a focus at a Society's show, or a Club discussion. More information has been disseminated, more intelligence developed by such a means than through any other cause which could be spoken of. By the further aid of a good reliable report this system of mutual advantage comes to be almost infinitely extended. Many a man who would fight shy of a Royal essay, although he found the pages ready "cut" to his hand, will eagerly turn to see what his next door neighbour had to say, or some more famous agricul turist to offer on the merits of the principle under consideration.

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER.-A bad temper is a curse to the possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by their evil spirit, is a sore trial. It is like the sting of a scorpion-a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is deadly; and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever thisevil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we ought not tolet the bad temper of others influence, us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a blister upon the skin, and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any of its inmates. One string out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument otherwise perfect ; so if all the members of a family do not cultivate a kind and affectionate temper, there will be discord and every ovil work.

REMEDY NOR CANCER .- Colonel Ussery, of De Soto Louisiana, says that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Span

DE QUINCEY, THE OPIUM EATER .- Almost as won. derful as Coleridge's were the conversational powers of Thomas De Quincey. While yet a youth at Orford, he astonished all who came in contact with ford, he astonished all who calle in contact with him, as well by his great colloquial as by his er-traordinary mental gifts. "Yonder boy," said a learned professor to a distinguished visitor at Eton "yonder boy, sir, could move an Athenian assembly "yonder boy, sir, conta move an a mount assembly with his eloquence, more easily than you or I could an English one." What a strange, remarkable being was De Quincey? A small, sickly looking, at. tenuated man he was, with a head worthy of one of the old Greek philosophers, a face deeply carved by intense thought and suffering, and yet almost infantile in its outline and expression. Indivient as to dress or personal appearance, he often presented a singular spectacle. Sometimes he might be met enveloped in an overcoat two or three sizes too large for him, the skirts of it trailing in the mud; sometimes with a boy's cap pulled down over his eyes, or with a pair of trousers that scarcely reached to the tops of his well wern shoes. If he met a friend in the street, he would borrow a shilling of him to get a dinner, and probably at the same time, had he but thought of it, te might have found a fifty or a hundred pound bank note in a corner of his waistcoat pocket. It is not singular that strangers were often incredulous when told that this uncouth, unattractive little man was the same that astonished the world with the revelations of an 'Opium Eater."

OIL OF MUSTARD IN RHEUMATISY .--- Where one-third of the male population complain to some extent of rheimatic pains, in the fickle climate of New Eng. land, but more especially along the sea shore, physicians have it in their power to mitigate an immense amount of severe suffering by prescribing the volatile oil of mustard. It is employed as a rubefacent, being first diluted in its own weight of alcohol at forty degrees. Some patients may object to its pungent odor; but that is temporary, while the remedy may in some cases prove a permanent cure. Mako the application at least twice a day, and protect the part with soft flannel. Mustard mills are in operation in the cities generally, at which the oil may be procured, it being an article not much in demand in the arts. Were it not for detecting it by a pungent odor, thir oil would have become a secret remedy for rheumatic pains years ago. A nostrum loses miraculous efficiency and curative properties on becoming known .- Medical World.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-

ing.-" 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 bererage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa ( Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

## MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND.

THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st September, and the 1st of February.

The terms per annum are \$300, i.e. for each Ses. sion ; \$150 payable in advance. Physician's fee, &c., and pocket-money for each Session \$5 each, which, besides clothing, books, and stationary supplied by the College, must be paid for in advance.

All the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academics, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanicstown, near the College. Tickets sold through to Emmitsburg.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md."

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JEAN B. MAILHOT, Plasterer and Trader, of Montreal,

of La Salette. The Blessed Virgin who shed abundant tears over our misfortunes will know vine Son. We make this pilgrimage also in order to supplicate the ever Blessed Mary on behalf of our Holy Father."—Cor. of Catholic Opinion Opinion.

PILGRIMAGE AT BOULOGNE.-On the 25th July last, the inhabitants of Boulogne, to the number of 1,400, went in pilgrimage to Notre Dame des Miracles at St. Omer, for the deliverance of the Holy Father and the welfare of France. During the whole of the present month of August, Boulogne will be the scene of ceaseless pilgrimages. There have been two already companied by some Cardinals, was resting in -that of 1.200 fishermen of the quarter St. Pierre before leaving for the fishing seasonand that of the male population of the Portel. for the same intention. On the latter occasion more than 600 men communicated. Next brother Gaetano is just entering his 90th year, comes the turn of the females to pray for their and thanks be to God, he is very well." The absent husbands, fathers and brothers-and Count Gaetano Mastai was bern on the 25th then each village in the neighbourhood will July, 1783 .- Tablet. take its own day to visit Notre Dame de Boulogue.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS .--- " At a meeting of generals," says the Gaulois. "which toak place on Tuesday, at the residence of the President of the Republic, the plan of new fortifications round Paris was finally decided upon. On the plateau of Chatillon will be departments of public life by all permissible moral constructed works as strong as those of Mont-Valerien."

general impression is that the assassination of the Duke of Aosta was a plot of the police and bitan Toire To the departments of the Mor-

It appears certain that the next election in Spain will end the hopes of the Savoyard dynasty, and M. de Bismarck is already preparing the way for an Hohenzollern prince. In this case Prussia will aid an insurrection in recent letter of the Pope, which was communicated Nice and Savoy in favour of re-annexation to Italy.

Tristany and Don Alphonso are still holding their own in Catalonia, and though there are few encounters reported the movement is as far from dying out as ever.-Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

#### ITALY.

ROME, July 27.—The demonstration against the Catholic party which had come to an end. began again last Saturday; and the attempt against the life of Don Amadeo (gave occasion religious orders and education. During the religious, orders and education. During the appease, Whether these considerations were sug-afternoon a notice was placed on the walls call gested by the Emperor, or whether they have been his cows. Martin August 2011. 1512.

has sent to Salerno a commission of artists who are to report to his Holiness upon the state of the next conclave does not elect a Pope to their thinking of undertaking.

COUNT GAETANO MASTAL-While the press of Europe has been occupying itself very unnecessarily about his successor, the only recorded observation of His Holiness himself is one which we accept as a happy augury. Last week on returning from his usual walk in the gardens of the Vatican, the Holy Father, acthe library; and an allusion being made by one present to the extraordinary dissertations which have appeared on the subject of a future conclave, His Holiness said with a smile, "my

#### GERMANY.

The Catholic Union of Germany, which originated at Mainz, has published an address to all the Catholics of Germany appealing to them for support, protesting against the measures recently passed by the Reichstag, and stating the aims of its own organization, which are "to defend the freedom and rights ot the Church, to foster Christian principles in all and legal means, particularly by the constitutionally "alerien." SPAIN. There is little news from Spain, but the Union has presented to the Assembly a fresh petition in favour of the rights of the Holy See. This bihan, Loire Inferieure, Cotes du Nord, Seine et was merely intended to give him a fictitious Marne, Lot et Garonne, Ardeche, Cote d'Or, Var, Bounlarity Bouches du Rhone, Gironde, Eure et Loir, Gers, Calvados, and from Constantine. It will probably receive no answer; but the Univers justly asks whether, if every proposal to discuss the Catholic petitions is met by urging prudential considerations, no question is to be asked in the Assembly as to the to the French among other Governments, and the reply, if any, which has been made to it.

A letter in the Courrier de Bruzelles states that the intended action against the Bishop of Ermeland has been postponed until the autumn. The last pro-ject, which was to proceed against all the Bishops, and threaten them with deprivation if they did not remove the sentences of excommunication, has had cold water thrown on it by the Emperor himself. According to this account his Majesty observed to Dr. Falk that the deprivation of the Bishops, so far from putting an end to the conflict, would only introduce a tresh complication. The parochial and other clergy would consider themselves still bound towards their hierarchical superiors, and the irrita-"to the mob to express their feelings against the tion, thus caused would be almost impossible to in a set to set that be not to the state and a set will all as to the set of the

The effect of personal interest in producing a total change of standard in appreciating a public question has just been amusingly illustrated. The Volksfreund, of Vienna, has just got hold of a circular of the Turin Government, issued in 1848, when there was a danger that, not they, but the Emperor of Austria would absorb a part of the Pontifical dominions: "If the Emperor of Austria," argued the circular, were victorious in Lombardy, he would not be content with his former possessions, but would take the legations from the Pope and suppress his independence to the great detriment of ecclesiastical liberty, as was seen in the last century, when, after the defeat of the Piedmontese armies, Italy and religion were given over to the contempt and insults of republicans at home and of a foreign sovereign, so that two Popes were not only deprived of their temporal power, but led away prisoners and exiles, one of them dying in consequence of these persecutions." The same Government on the 8th of July, 1872, expresses itself as tollows :-- " It is the sacred duty of every free citizen to betake himself to the electoral urn, not to dispute with the enemies of the unity and liberty of Italy a victory which the latter will never gain; but to show to the world that the immense majority of Italians is ready for every sacrifice to defend the rights of the nation, and to defeat the efforts of a party which, under the pretext of maintaining religion, would re-establish the temporal power of the Pope, which is irrevocably lost for the good of Italy, of civilization, and even of religion." In 1848 the destruction of the temporal power was "detrimental to ccclesiastical liberty," besides being productive of all kinds of other evils; in 1872 it is "for the good even of religion."-Tublet.

ABOUT MILKING .- No department of agriculture requires more precision than the management of the dairy of which milking is an important part. Dairy products are the result of direct chemical transformations or rather chemical action, from the time the cow takes the feed until the finished products of milk result. In none of the processes relating to the dairy, should more care be used than in the care and manipulation of the cows themselves. The Scottish Farmer, in relation to this subject says : -The manager of a large dairy in Scotland gives the following as general orders for all hands em-ployed about his stock :---

1. Every cow must be in her stall at the appointed time of milking.

2. Milkers are expected to be on hand at 5:45 a.m., and 5:45 p.m., Sundays excepted, when milking

will begin at 6:15 a.m., and 5:15 p.m. 3. Every milker will have charge of a definite number of stalls, and will be held responsible for the thorough milking of every cow occupying them. 4. Gentle words and kind treatment are enjoin-

ed. Striking cows with stools, clubs, or heavy sticks, will under no circumstances be allowed.

5. In driving the cows to and from pasture, great pain must be taken not to hurry them.

Let these rules be heeded by every dairyman who would derive the best results from the products of his cows.

ish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this :- Take an egg and break it, pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell; put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the salve is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster and apply to the cancer about twice a-day. He tried the remedy twice in his own family with entire success. It has also been tried in two cases in Rhode Island, with perfect success. Such a remedy is within the reach of every one, and should be known to the whole world.

BILIOUSNESS .- Bad blood, too much blood, giving headache, bad taste in the mouth mornings, variable appetite, sickness at stomach, chiliness, cold feet, and great susceptibility to taking cold. One or more of these symptoms is always present.

Sometimes a bilious person has a yellow tinge in the face and eyes, because the bile, which is yellow, is not withdrawn from the blood ; it is the business of the liver to do that, but when it does not do it, it is said to be lazy, does not work, and the physician begins at once to use remedies which are said to promote the action of the liver."

It has been discovered within a few years that acids "act on the liver," such as nitric acid, elixir vitriol, vinegar; but these are artificial acids and do not have the uniform good effect of natural acids, which are found in fruit and berrics.

Almost all persons become bilious as the warm weather comes on; nine times out of ten nature calls for her own cure, as witness the almost universal avidity for "greens," for "spinach," in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; and soon after the delicious strawberry comes, the nap-berry, the blackberry, the whortleberry; then the cherries, peaches and apples, carrying us into the fall of the year, when the atmosphere is so pure and bracing that there is general good health everywhere.

The most beneficial anti-bilious method of using fruit and berries as health promoters is to take them at desert, after breakfast and dinner; to take them in their natural, raw, ripe fresh state, without cream or sugar, or anything else besides the fruit themselves.

Half a lemon eaten every morning on rising, and on retiring, is often efficacious in removing a bilious condition of the system, giving a good appetite and greater general health .- Home and Health.

A Queen FISH .---- Mr. Mulligan, of Perth Amboy, on August 10 caught a fish in that harbor, which none of the Izaak Waltons in that neighborhood can give name to. It lay in Schwartz's Hotel, Tuesday, surrounded by an admiring crowd of experienced sports, and the debate raged high whether it was a catfish, a shark, a sea-salmon, a catfish shark, or a mackercl-shark, and it was finally proposed to leave the whole thing to Professor Agassiz. It weighed 101 pounds, and was taken with a hook and line on the oyster beds at Amboy. The half of the monster nearest the head, bore a singular resemblance to the salmon-trout, and especially in the shape of the mouth, which was armed with numerous rows of teeth. The tail half of the fish was clearly and distinctly shark. It was a rare visitor in these waters whatever it was, and his arrival on beard Mr. Mulligan's boat so overcame that redoubtable fisherman that he pulled up anchor and fished no more 

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Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the city of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Fourteenth day of September, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 12th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CYRILLE GERVAIS & CO., of the City of Montreal, Grocers,

Insolvents

A First and Final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, after which date, dividend will be naid.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

PPOVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

IN the matter of JAMES MCMILLAN and DAVID MCMILLAN, both of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Clothiers and copartners carrying on trade and commerce at Montreal, sforesaid under the name or firm of McMillan Bros. & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMillan and Carson

Insolvents. On Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES MCMILLAN, 1 . DAVID MOMILLAN, By their Attorneys ad litem. BETHUNE & BETHUNE. MONTREAL, 31st July, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Pro. of Quebec. In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, doing business

under the firm of E. COOTE & CO., of Montreal, Grocer,

An Insolvent. ON Monday, the Ninth day of September, one thou-sand, eight hundred, and seventy-two, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

d Act. EDWARD COOTE, DEVLIN & POWER, By His Attorneys, ad Hom. Montreal, 7th August, 1872. त असर संख्या के का साथ के ताली है, जे था त



pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation ; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light ; 9. Over-worked eyes ; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness;

a cure in every case where the directions are follow.

and political men and women of education and re-

is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-

days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Hoaven bless and preserve you. I have been using

no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face. Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whe ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable

