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OHfuriveseative
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL XXIII.

## bOOKS FOR AUGUST.





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ST: Brixixi or, The Frding or The Foit







## THELAST

CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

This mas z cosin who lived on an wee farm made of hate fairs); it tras then but a poor
phace, with only one or two hometeads on it.




 hare eve to beop us here? Your John wort'to


"Mother, but-""
Whist, $I$ say, and listen ; don't stop me


 " Buiture nother, how can we take the bits of "And
Sura Nart $D$ Dueer then hare wo for them?






 Aobill.': mother, you said we wore going to "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 Gal-
way, we must mo on the ar to Way, we must go on the car to Castlebar, and
then we must walk the rectof the way to Achill, undess we get a lift, until we comes to the boats,
to talse us across-then see if they can find us," added Nurse, vith a loud laugh. "Sure don't I remember going there before-just. after you
was born? I-knows the way fast enoughi." "I suppose you"ll be writing to Mrs. Edward of tho as fright gethe'd bo in if if she came here, and
found us gone"-for Katoy had a liking for found us gone"-for Katey had a liking for
Grace, whose ohild she was nursing, and never could understand the dialike her mother erinced ing Mrs. O'Doinnell's feeling in their plons. "Laave me alone, I say to manage, and be
Bure you don't say a word to any one nbout whare we are going. Borrow the horso and cart for Galway. They'll think we're gone to
Mres. Edward's for the day. Go for the ciart
 bo the wiser for when we etart, ns you onn put could not help chackling at the idea of the fright
the horse in. Now Katey, noushlin! mind, not. she was giving Mrs. Edward whan slat the horse in. Now Kateg, aoushlia! mind, not
a word, or theyll bo preventing us going to a word, or they'll bo preventing us going, to
have the rent, and I have not enough for that and the jormes," She eaid this to quiet
Katey's toingue, for, indeed, ske had plenty of money - being, paid well for poor littie
Teddie.

Next morning-strange anomaly that she was rent on the table, wrapped up in paper, as she
knew that her lundlord would be the first to open thie door, after it was found they did not I bin.
although they will be revenged, and theis although they will be revenged, and their
revenge will overcome erery feeling of humanity! cusing them to murder in the most cruel way
-yet they will be honeas!
Untold gold may be under their hands, and
without any fear of detection if they took itwithout iny fear of detection if they took it-
yet it is as salf as in the bank! But mind; they are given to pulfering- especially th
servants. I think that piffering is taught the 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 stealiog approv
food.
hapter xiv
Everything turned out as arranged, in faot,
Nurse 0 'Bim said. When they bornoter ore tha 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 contretempe umaited them in Galway as they had to wait two or three hoyrs before the public oar for Castlebar started; and Nurse feared that ake might come across some one who
knew them, as the morning was well adranced by the time they were to start; but they were
lucky for they sary no one to recoonize them It was so lato when thoy reached Oastlebnr,
that. had not Nurse been afraid that some one that.had not Nurse been afraid that some one
might be comiag after her, she would have ar to take them part of the way on; but she so feared being traced that on they trudg $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{o}}$.
Oh, Fhat a weary walk they had across that barren and bogey road, lugging not only the
bundle of olothes but the rostless bables had to carry 1 and then, when they could do no more, they sat agnanst, a stack of bog-turf that
stood by the road-side, or rather io the middle of a field by the road-side, fed the children, an carefully covering the babies with their own fatigue, and soon fell nsleep.
fatigue, and socn fell nsleep,
The sua aroke Nurse 0 'Biru next morning, nd she started up, fenring that she had over slept herself, and that it was later than it really
was, for it was but five o'clock. However, they Was, for it was but five o'clock. However, they
fed the babies, and resumed their walk, reach eleven.
There were two or three small boats lying
out, and they soon secured one to row acrosi for ferw a pence. It was only now that Nurse breathed freely, feeling secure from detection.
As she landed, she turned to her duughter, saying:
"Now mind, Kitty, you must let Mary Dwyer think both the childers is yours."
"Both mine I And why, sure?"

Never you mind. I have my reasons. I' tell you later ; but now mind what I say."
Ineed not detait their welcome, nor Mary Dwyer's joke at Kateg's twins, so unlike each Nurse O'Birn's thoughts and intentions, no that she bad succeeded in her undertaking going off with little Teddie.
She did not very clearly defue to herself
What she meant to do as regarded Teddie. She knew that she wanted to secp him longe
with her, partly out of love for the child, and partly to be reveaged and to thwart the mother
To be revenged for funcied affonts; for ex cept on the oocasion we have mentioned during her husband's illuess, Gruce had never had
word with. Nurse that could have annoyed th Gery-tempered woman ; but that was the offenc which could not be forgiven! " T the wisp of
girl," as slie rudely designatod Grace, "mad har own boy turn agin her, for he sided with her, and told nurse thant his wife did not want
her belp just then; and she, who had reared as he was, and then she huid to give hin up to a girl who had brought him niver a penny whe Nu married har !
Nurse never meant to keep the boy almay
from bis mother. No, indeod from bis mother. No, indeed! When shis thought it time to give up the care of him,
then ehe would, but she would not be said by "a wiap of a girl" what was or. what was no the right time; not she, indeed 1 .
And then sho persanded herself that it
much better for the boy himself to romain ia much better for the boy himself to remain it

## them gone ofing

"Sorve her right, the silly fool ; as if I could Yous for payment she received with the ohild ; but reall he did not want money now, and she had plenty of her previous sarings. Xou see that
she was at no expense for board or lodging she and Katey did the work of the house bc
tween them ; minded the piga and the forls, oWhatever was to be attended to; and her oousin Was thankful to have them thare to work fo
her in her present bad state of health, "fo her in her present bad state of health, "for to the subject of letting Mrs. Edward know There they were; but each time the touched ion, threateniag to torn her and her child out if she said anything more, or mentioned the
subject to any one. So at last Katey gave up was not easy on the matter; whenever she was caressing her own boy, she felt sorry for
On the spur of the moment, one day, she
could not help saying, "I wonder, mother, could not help saying, "I wonder, mother,
when Mrs. ©'Donnell will be coming or writing The mother's dar
The had better not talli on the forbidden subject when all of a sudden Nurse O'Bira turned to "And how do you
Wn wish that we took the but that it is her if she is after marrying again, she won't want
the man to sce that she has a child to bring him.
"Oh, that's it, is it "" replied Kater. " Oh, are the best man living who would not have rou, too, gramacree! Oh, that's it, is it, Mrs.
Edward? I don't iike jou for it, I can tall
And from that moment all Katey's interest in poor Grace ceased. Her mother, in her
cunning, had hit upon the best manner of liencing her. I must lea
return to my poor heroine

CBAPTER XV.
Grace joined the family party as was arrang
Grace joined the family party as was arrang-
The evening Look Ina.
This fisling-box Mr. O'Donnell rented from the proprietor of the lase, as had his father beore him; so that it was the custom of the
amily to spend one to two months there every year. Although they had already paid their yenual risit, yet no one made any remart on
this second excursion, the season being unusual. his se00
Thae
The house ras very pretty, but very plainly furnisied, such as a rural home, might be ex-
pected to be ; but it was the scenery about it
hat was so lovely, also the grounds immediutely ound the house.
Two or three boats were iying in a little core,
where ladies could manage to start them, whicn nere ladies could manage to start them, whicn
nocined to enjoy the exercise of rowing, so that incliaed to enjoy the exercise of rowing, so that
Grace would have enjoyed the dolce-fur-niente ort of hife she was expected to lead on this
beautiful spot, had she had her "Teddie with her, as Mr. O'Donnell had promised she should But the first and second day passed without he unsettled state they all folt in Howed he unsettled state they all felt in. However,
Fhen the third day passed prithout Mr. O'Donnell's alluding to his promisc of sending tor the
child, sle determined that uext morning, after breakfast, sle would broach the subjeot. Accordiagly, when they stood up aftor that
meal to go and seek their own amusements and ceal to go and seek their own amusements and
occupations util, dinner time, as was their "James, you, were kind enough to say that
Brady should go for Teddie-" Brady should go for Teddie--" "Oh, dear yes," said Mr. O'Bonell, interupting her, and reddening at the thooght that not have required the reminder; "Oh, dear es, Brady," turning to the butler
hink that you could go to day ?"
"Whay, yes sir," replied the good-natural ald man (with whom both Grace und Teddie may be, bo able to be baok in good tine to git ; for Nurse would, may bó, want an hour or two to ready herself and the young gentloalway, and come on to-morrow in good time:" nd so it was arranged:
Before Brady left;
im at what liour the might expect him not day. Well, mam, $I$ should think about three to four at the soonest. You may be sure that will bring Master Teddie as soon as pobsible, koow that you're waiting to hape him",
"Do, Brady; come as quicky ni you

Nurse need not keep you long waiting. I do,
indeed, long to have him here."
Grace esolutely set herself to Grace resolutely set herself to letter wri ing which was in arrear, in order not to let the
time hang hearily on her hands; she cven rolunteered to row Mrs. O'Dounell on the lake for un hour or two whilist she fished (for the
ladies were as fond of this sport as the men), I canot gay through the day.
I cannot say that next morning Grace was so dozen things mithout contiouing ten winute at the same thing, but when three o'clock came she flung down the book she had in her hand
(for she was not really rending it) put on ber (for she was not really reading it), put on he
bonnet and went down to the Cove, taking lass with her in order to see the boat as soon a But four o'clock came, and no sing of the boat "And yet he said four at the latest," though
Grace us she restlessly walked up and down Grace us shc restlessly walked up and down k Mary (Mrs. O'Donnell) if sle knows whe he is expected; but perhaps they may come
whilst I aun away. What shall I do? oh
there you girl Judy Judy come here," Judy a, servant girl' who lappened to be passiug, cume "Just ro in Judy, like a good girl, and ask
Irs. O'Donnell if she knows when Brady is Mrs. O'Donnell came out to answey herself very long, Gracey, before Teddie comes; but never fear, they must soon bo here, though, to tell you the truth, I do not know at what time
James expects Brady home; but surely that is James exp
the boat?
"Wher
"Where, where?" cried Grace; "oh! d direction in which Mrs. O'Donnell was pointing
"Oh no, that is Jamos; ; they must cone opposite to, where we are standing." "Ah! Yes, I was mistaken, for now I sec that
hat is James, and he is rowing towards us suppose he sees us

Ithought,", said Grace, with a disnppoiated tone, "that Brady told me
atest-it is now nearly five.
James, ia reply to the query, cagerly put to
him by both ladies
fixed any hour; but as Brady had spolea bout ixed any hour; but as Brady had spoken about his; but you know that Brady is so safo and teady, not to speak of nurse, that it will be all
ight depend on it." And to make 9 race laugh he added:-" How do you know but that Brady fore they were so indiscreet as to travel toge ther; he such a smart bachelor of seventy-five;
and she a widdie! always dangerous indi-
iduals."
"You must have your joke, James," replied Grace; "nevertheless I am uncasy.
Howerer they weat into dinner
However they went iuto dinner, or rather
supper. No Teddic, even after they had left the supper table; nny, they lad to go to bed without any news.
You may be sure that Grace did not sleep well; nad yet she thought herself unreasonable,
because what harm could come to the boy, with uch steady servants as were Brady and Nurse such stea
O'Birn.
Once
Once she started up in bed,-the thought of
the French had come to frighten her. "Oh perhaps they had all been taken prisoner3;' and yet she soon laughed at herseif for such an
idea-" What would they want with in old Jan, and old woman and baby? Besides the Freach, and had suid 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
ound that was impossible after the foolish fright she had given herself, and which had fright slae had given
completely roused her.

Grace was very glad wheu it was light enough O get up and dress, and to go out into the
fresh air after her restless and anzious night. She waited about natil allled into breakfist, and yet no boat was in sight! However, they nad not conoluded that meal befure one of the
naids rushed in with-" Please; sir, the bout maids rushed in with-
Grace was on her feet directly, when the naaiu Brady seemis to be alon
"Oh, no, that cannot be; nurse and baby
 see who it is" said Mr. O'Donnell. Poor thing, she sat dowa, feeliag ready to
cry, and cortainly not likiog to disobey her brother-in-law.
He was abs
He was absent a good quarter of an hour, norried. Grace started up, saying-
"Oh! James, I see that something bay happoned to Teddiel',
"Well, Gracey; something is mrong; but I
cannot explain it; so, Brady, you had better cannot explain it; so, Brady, you had better
tell Mrs. Edward all about it; it; will be best hat sho should know all that you can tell-
"Well, mam, when I had seen to what the master gave me commission to do in Galway-
which was as quiot as could be"'Doner mind about Galway," put in Mr. Donnell; "go straight to the point; dou" "Well, sir, I will then. When I had done "My dear Jomes," said his wife, "why can tot jou let him tell it his own way, instead of interrupting him?"' (This was snid in an-
swer to a gesture of impatience on Mr. O'Donsell's part. ).
"Well, Mary, I believe you're right ; so mot "Well, Mary, I believe you're right ; so get "Well, man, where Mas I I On ! leaving
Galmay. Well, as I said, I took n car, thinkhort distance, which another time I should not have minded, being a good walker-siving inging nurse and B Iaster Teddie buck in me; bat otherwise I could have carried Mas. or Teddie all the way, and ghad to do it-

Grace became paler, and started as she hearia his last mord, but was so anxious to hear the " What, wisely, she made no remark.
"Well, when Tarrived at Seeley's Lauc, as (the first, house, jour ladyship knows,' errous, !! there are about eight or ten na each other, but at lenst they are not close toge
her, but only a stone's throw said says I, 'which is the Widdic 'We'Birn's ottago?' says I , to $a$ bit of a girl who stood at
he door of the nearest house. door of the nearest house.

## before it?' snys she,

'Why then, I do,' says, 1 "Yes, nam, $I$ will; for sure you must be nxious to hear the end but lenst "You all I did?" "Well, then, nam, milady, I went up to the t int I shook indow-a liberty, considering Master 'Teddi red there, that I did not like to take, it went gainst me to do it; but, saving your presence,
did do it: no more answer than if the did do it: no more answer than if the leved
ved there. So I said ont loud, through the eghole, 'if you're all asleep or dend'
"Dead, did you say?" asked Grace. said oniy that they was as silent as the dead. Grace breathed argain.
"' Well, then,' says I to myself, says I, ' I
d better go to the next house, and ask what ad better go to the nest house, and ask what
monang.' I I says to the man, whose name
found was Mike Doolan (upd wow I In how I knew hat was because it was written over the door,
being the post-office ; and I suppose they ut it up there so that you may get redress i ou don't get your letters'in proper time)
" Never mind that, Brady; do go on!" "Yes, mam. 'Well,' says this man-a very
mil-spokei man, indeed- well, then, sir cun't toll you where they'se gone to; they bor rowed my cart, they did, two or three nights
ago; and, before any one was stirring in the morning, they was gone; but my curt was sont
" ' And have they not be.
seat a messenger ?' says 'saud, what's more, I don't think they is com
ing ; for the louse is gited it from ho mae, you see; they 'And a very nice little house it is, sir, 1. 'You may say that,' says he ; ' but thy I thinks they are not coming back is this-'
": Yource right sir,' says I, 'to come to point ; for that's what I came to you to hea aud am wanting to hear when they will return you; for when I made sure of in my own mind, I just thought I'd fo and see
hat all was right in the house. I won't be against owaing to you, sir, that I. felt a little bit equaamish about the rint that was due ; 'so,
as I said, the door being unlocked, ooly latched, but I abould not hel an one else to know that Mike Doolun would go into anybody's house,
and be not asked in. :iI trust yeu, beoause you look : real gentleman, nand have come a dis tance, as I see by your looks, seeing I lon't
know: you and I thinks I does know erery man know: you, and I th
womana, and child-

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| reasens", ", ho, the, I can't; otherrisc $I$ would <br>  <br>  <br>  at all. Sho wass aiclobe monan, was Wioow | of the dificulty that has beer bliced biefire |  |  |  |
|  | I $\begin{aligned} & \text { by telling "" "What they think,", "what they } \\ & \text { would } \mathrm{do}, \text { " ©o. }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
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| O'Birn, and mostly kept dark- . " Ob , Brady, do tell me what you did nests | live? for it seems to me that the best thing can do is at once to seek them out, and perhaps find her fith them. |  |  |  |
| "A Why, I said to hini that I, had better go |  |  |  |  |
|  | heard of, however I have also heard that thes werent fot frends." " |  |  |  |
|  | "Never mind, they might bave made up, so <br> will go thore directy. "Oh, let me' go with yon! Indeed, indeed! <br> I could not remain quietly hëre, doing noth |  |  |  |
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|  | "Janes, I ennot rémain here; I must be <br> doizg sonething." "James," said his wife, "she is right; it |  |  |  |
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|  | would be beteter that the should go with jounnay, I I nust not be befot behind, sowe will |  |  |  |
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|  | however, come, we will; start at once." An hour after their determination they |  | was obliged to look down from Hearen and nind that nature upon the earth. |  |
| be oblised to you, if the nurse and baby-thie same being Master Ed mard-Isay Master Tecdie to one who had nothing to | started fop:Lock Corrib, but after mationg out <br>  deed, She was haif offended to be asted ebou |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nothing about her sister, Mrs. O Birn. In- deed, she was half offended to be asked nbout her. |  | 罟 |  |
|  | 6: What should sic know aboutuay Oirn Sure she ryas no real sim |  |  | $\qquad$ |
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|  |  | firmed; they are the "perfect." the are the "de- generated ;" and there is an end. to all their previons |  |  |
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|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lord," and thus go into Heayen. } \\ & \text { Between these two extremes,--the extreme of un- } \\ & \text { belief and the mistaken vicw and zeal of what ap- } \end{aligned}$ | tho desisins of Goa, to the magrificeaten pratt that visa <br>  |  the good in their power in. |
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|  | What may; for I must bo on the spot; andwhere, if she erer comes back, she will be sure to find me. I could not return to Ira., |  |  |  |
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|  | to be alone, Janesil I Mrill iend for Marith, |  | if this be the Son of God, what right has tha woman to look, up to Him with a mothor's eyes |  |
|  | can until nursc thinks proper to bring back mydarling; but $I$. shall discharge her instantly, |  |  | the dignified and vencrable Christian prelate axd his nccuser. Who, with aspark of honour in his nature, does not enyy the Bishop and pity, the Judge? The |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Teddio anywhere without my leare." |  | and |  |
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|  |  whenecrer you sent for ber." |  |  |  |
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|  |  | be saved; that we must undte oar will with and determine to be saved; otherwise that will |  |  |
|  | will jo back with me and take some refrestment as soon as she oan get it readd." |  |  |  |
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|  |  | Just as if we saw a man who had fallen into of it, you can take him into your boat.or dray |  |  |
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## catholió chronicle

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## vevs of The wers.

 awazded a lump sum of four millions sterling damages to the United States is pronounced promature, and the strictest secreey will be maintained until the d
London, Aug. 24.-Great excitement exists in Drogbeda; an outbreak is momentarily
feared there. The military are conined to feared there.
their barracks.
Quiet continues in Beifast. The Mayor has ordered that all public houses remnin ciosed until Tuesday. The value of the property de stroyed by ts.
and pounds.
Private telegrams from Belfast this morning reports that rioting has been renemed in that city, and several severe encounters betmeen op
posing parties have occurred. These reports, the press.
Madrid, Aug. 24.-Fears are entertained by the Government of another insurrection in
the provinces bordering on France, and prethe provinces bordering on France, and preby disorder which may oce
Bombat, August 24 , morning, via London,
Aurust 26,10 p, mo Tho cholera has apmared August $26,10 \mathrm{p}$. m . - The cholera has appeared
in the vailey of the Cashmere and is reported o be raging with great violence.
Harana alviess sily the incurgents are massing all their forces to make a fresh movement
on the Aucorillas. Harana is overrun rith seoundrels of erery description. Constunt mur-
ders and robberics are committed, the police being seemingly powerless.
Bercis. Aug. 24.-The Awerican fleet has arrived in the Baltic. Admiral Alden with quarters at the Royal Hotel. They will requarters at the hoyal Hotel. Whey will re-
main until the return of the Emporor William. To the Editor of The True Witness.
Sru, 1 noticed in an article

 mented on this article , but as it geems to have en-
mped your notice, I take the liberty of conding you
the oxract fron the paper to which I refer, leating
it to you to deal sith it as jou may think fit. The subjoined paragraph contains the extract to which our correspondent allu
which he directs our attention :-




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 hare been addressed, to a rational being. Reason, therefore, has its part to play, and it is our duty in matters of religion to excrise our
reason, provided that we excrise the faculty reason, provided that we excrcise the faculty
within its proper limits-that is to say, within the natural order.
Certainly the Catholio can fairly be called upon to assign a reason for accepting; and un-
reservedly sabmitting himself to, the teachings of the body called the Catholic Churoh; and if
this be Rationalism. We are all Rationalists just as if he were to accept and submit to
teachings of the Ohurch' without being able to assign a reason for so doing, we should be
"Irrationalists", and,' thereforo, below"the na tural plane or order. . For man is a reasonable being, and cannot abnegate his reason
degradation. This of course we admit.
But Rationalism; in the usual accepta
the word, implies, not merely the subjecting to the verdict of the natural reason the question of the divine authority of the Charoh to teach humbly and without further question to thia authority : but the submitting to the examin tion of the reason the teachings of the Church themselvos. Thus: the Cathone, before the Trinity, must have a reasonable assuranc that the body propounding that doctrine is in God; and in this sense the writer in the God; and in this sense the writer in the
Northern Journal may call the Catholic a Rationalist, if he so plenses. But the Rationalist
thernall according to the ordinary acceptance of the term, is one who, assuming authority, attenpts
to determine the truth or falsity of the doctrine itself, say the doctrine of the Trinity, by th exercise of his human reason on the dogma or
thing propounded. This man is a fool, bo cause he imposes on reason, a natural faculty functious for which it is inadecquate-to wit order.
order. Che Catholic believes all that the Church teaches, simply becatuse 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 receired authority from God Himself to teach; and because the ame reason assures him that God, Who
ruth, cannot permit the teaching of a lie His name. But why does the Catholic belier hat the Church has authority from God to
thech? For this he must be able to assign

Frond credible history he knows that ther was once on earth a person called Christ, Who professed to be an enroy from God to man hat this Person was put to death upon th He appeared again to many, and gave to them earest proof of His haring risen from th ory, the Catholic, by the crercise of his reason, cmes to the conclusion that the Person called dead, must indeed hare been what He procossed 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 comdission we conclude to the truth of the do trines tnught, ind we accepp
the mouth of God Himsclf.
From history again, the Catholic learns that as the one means of promulgating amongst al antions, and of perpetuating His divine teach a body of men to teach in His name ; promis ing to abide erer with them all dase, so that
they might be preserved from error by Hi they might be preserved from error by Hi
supernatural assistance, and by the illumination supernatural assistance, and by the illumiaation
of the Holy Spirit with which He also promised endow them. From this historical fact, by he exercise of his natural reason, the Catholic
dwo conclusions. Firet, that sinc Christ had a dimne commission, so the body by Him commissioned is also divinely conmis sioned, and entitled to the same respect, the
saine obedience, as would be Christ Himself were He ngain to appear on carth, and to ad dress us directly. Sccondly, that, since Christ
promised to be with that body all days to the end of time, it-the body with which He wa o be present-nuust be in existence to-dry, or
cle Hie could not be prescat with it, and His word would be a lie.
From the first fact then, that Christ, Hia self divinely commissioned, appointed a body of men to teach in His name, promising to be in a pcculiar manner ever present with them, thus assuring to them infallibility in their teachings promises have failed, and His work perished that body must be in existence to-day, teaching in Wis name as having authority, challenging toachings. Catholics, by the exercise of thei reason, come to the conclusion that the body ic Church, is, and must be, the bod so appointed to teach; and if that so appointed body, then that all its teachings must be true, came to us direct from God Himself,
For, if the Roman Catholic Church be not that body, be not the divinely commissioned, and thercfore infallible teacher, then of two

1. Either there must be on earth some other body or organised society, ©alling itself par ex celence divinely commissioned to teach, and o
becaussis grounds ohallenging the submission of a
there is no such body except the Roman Cat olic, Ch
2. Or, there 1s no such body, or organise Christ 'is present; none that is illuminated and guided by the Holy Ghost, and therefore aùherefore all if such be the case, then were Ohrist's last words a lie, His promises a snare, and a deluthusiast, if not a self-convicted impostor. From this alternative there is no possible escape; and herefore is it that the educated Catholio becomes, and no matter what he may pretend the contrary, must become, a renouncer of Christianity. For the intelligent and eduhouse betwixt Romanism and Infidelity. If the other hand, the Church be the mean men; and if His promises to her be true, then men; and if His promises to her be true, then
is our submission to her as one having divine authority to teach the highest exercise of our reason or Rationalism, no matter how marre)
lous, how startling to haman reason may bo her teachings.
In this sense we admit the justice of the inputation to us of Rationalisu. We are Cath olics, that is to say we believe all that the
Catholio Church teaches, has taught, or ever Catholio Church teaches, has taught, or eve
may teach,.simply because we believe her to b the means, and the only means, by Christ Him solf appointed for diffusing and preserving th knomiedge of supornatural truth amongst men
and we so believo on purely reazonable or rational grounds. We disclaim all pretensions to any interior illumination, or special revela tion on the subject. By the light of renson we
examine into the claims to eredibility in the natural and historical order of these bo which profess to give an account of the life of Christ and circumstances attending the estab lishment of the Christian religion, and of the bat the writers of these records, arc fully worthy of all credit in all matters that came within the cognisance of their natural faculties; that thoy were honest men, honestly relating the things which they themselres had seen and heard; that their story of Christ's resurrection is as well established, at least as any fact re divinely commissioned teacher, and therefor s worthy of credit as God; that Christ ap pointed a body of men, or a Church, to continue His work on earth after His aseension o heaven giving to that body all that wa iesion for the cangy, out of ite divine cond sistonee somewhere to-day, loudly and conlaims to universal obedience; that the Roman Clains to universal obedience; Charch must be thit body, since none ther can be, sirce none other so much as pro-
esses to be; and that thercfore fesses to be ; and that therefore all that the
Roman Catholic Chureh has taught, teaches, or may at any time teach is just as much enitled to our respectful obedience as it mould have been if propounded to us by God Himdf. This is the chain of reasoning, and we divine commission of Christ, and you must admit the divine commission of the body by Him appointed to teach in His name. Adnit bility and continual existence of the body commissioned. Admit the existence of such
ody, and you must admit that the Roman Catholic Church is that body, since noue other much as pretends to be so. Deny the conclusion and vi

## Lessons in orange history.


and Government Inswector of IIigh Schools.
uDid King James IN. .vionte the British Consti.
ution in such a manner as to forfeit his right to the ation in such
British threnc ?
?
This is an important question. Professo McLaren (Mail) and Ogle R. Gowan appear to make it the turning point of the transfer of
beir allecriance from James to William. James, their allegiance from James to William. James, re lost his right to the British the and thereave onstitutionally William did so too; and that therefore, if James, the rightful sovercign, lost is right to the British throne thereby; Wilam, the Usurper, could a fortioni never acuire one. What logice! connection thare 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 on and successor, Who in the event of his diately becamo England's rightful monarch If James was politically dead his son under B ency became the lawful sovereign
But let us examine James' alleged uncon-
titutional conduct, in order to seo how far the

AUG. $30,18{ }^{\prime \prime} 2$
reamble the Renghts enumerates in James. The first it mentions is his exercise of the disponsing puover. It is a remarkable fact that William after matare deliberation with his advisers deemed. it prudent to rest the justification of his invasion of England upon the single point of James delay in suanmioning, a Parria betwoen James and his people, and giving rise to sunpicion, that the other points as re counted in the Declaration were deemed un
tenable. If William had any color of a right to interfere, it could only be on the supposition of grave acts of injustice on James'.part. In defonding his interference he would naturally then recapitulate all the unconstitutional act inference is obvious. That one was the only one deemed tenable.
It may safely bo affirmed that if the exercise of this dispensing power, kad not heen exercised in behalf of Catholics; if instead of relieving English Papists, it had given fuller religious liberty to French Huguenots, we should never have heard a word about it; a Dutch King be British thron:- the eecerison to usurp pensing power would never have been declared nonstitutional. There is something supremely disgraceful in this one-sidedness, thist there is somothing supremely in
tolerant in objecting to an act, which gave a freer religious freedom to Catholics and moved practically, if not in fuct, those dis graceful penal laws from our statute books,
which will be a reproach to our nationality as wich will be a reproach to our nationality as sted.
The cxercise of the dispensing power complained of, was as follows. James had admitted This through the intomen in the army. illegal. One would think, that the fact itse of such an intolerance existing, was a sufficien oxcuse for sweeping it off the statute books constitutionally or unconstitutionally. James socms to have thought 50 , and though he did
not, because he could not, blot it out entirels he yet rendered it in these particular cases n gatory by suspending its operation. Patents under the great seal were issued, discharging these officers from the penalties to which the 25th Charles II., and enabling them to hol their commission "nny clause in any net parliament notwithstandiug." This is the dis pensing power complained of. That every trua wer of religious freedonn now-a-days will ap thus suspending that iniquitous certain. All true Englishmen have long ago carnt to despise the fanaticism, that mad exccution. 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 Jimes was "Head of the Church." The same pomer, that enabled Elizabeth to change the religion of England, him to modify that religion. Elizabeth by he aid of an illegal and unconstitutional tr hundreds to a cruel death for denying her su premney. This same power, as it cxisted i If Elizabeth could condemen by virtue of that power, James could certaiuly parduen by the same power. Either Elizabeth's power wa Protectant writers cven of our own age, to prove, that James did not possess the same ecclesiastical prerogative as Elizabeth. Macau ley says-"The ceclesiastical supremacy which
had devolved on James, woas by no means the had devolved on James, was by no means the
same and terrible prerogative which Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the
First had possessed I The enactment• which First had possessed / The enactment - Which
annexed to the crown an almost boundles visitatorial authority over the Church though it had never been formally repealed had really lost a great part of its force. The substantive
latv remained ; but it remained unsccompnied by any formidalle sanction (what does this mean?) or by any efficient system of procedure

This i dill avince no ore. and. Such arguments wil with ridicule and contempt a writer who lay claim to no mean literary fame. If used on the side of Catholicity its hollowness would be premney existed; it was the lave of the landa disgraceful and foul law, if you liko-but it existed; and it is the merest nonsense and twaddle in the world to say, that the use of an
existing law is unconstitutional. As vell say that a slumbering lion is no lion. The mos that the people of Eugland had a right to do was to abrogate the law; they could never de dare that tho exercise of it, whilst it, was yet
law, was unconstitutional. The fact is (and nd chis aphorism

Macauley knew it) the front of James' offend the exerecise of the the unconstitutionality of application to Catholicity and universal tolera tion. We have a superstitious reverence for the enactment that what is sauce for the goos shall be sauce for the gander. Macauley and rotestant historians seem unable to under-

The been surgested the dispensing power had his brother by a high law authority (Herbert ohief justice of Chigh lav anthority (Herbert duke on his ref Chester) Who waited on the him, that if he sought' to resume the ofmed lord high admiral the test act could office of effectual bar to his desire because it oppose no power of the King to dispense with that stat the Herbert's opinion was confirmed by Jeffreys, When the case against Sir Edward Hales was afterwards brought up as a test question, Herother judges, and opposed only by by nive vered judgnent in faposed only by troo, deliKing of England was a sovereign prince The King of England was a sovereign prince: the laws were his laws; whence it followed that it
was part of his prerogative to dispense with penal laws in particular cases and upon necde sary reasons, of which necessary reasons he was che sole judge; and "that this was not a trust committed to him by the people, but the ancient never yet vas taken, nor can be taken from the

That Protestant historians, and notably Macauley, should deny this power to James, heir con much religious bigotry can overcome opinions as historians are to be the thens ser the great Protestant tradition is at ste. The lawyers of James' time admitted the prin. ciple, though they differed in opinion as to the iscular cases in which it ought to be exerparticular politich biassed thercin by his own James beea a stan raligious leanings. Had dispensing power regarded any other matter than religion, Jannes' claim would never have
 nged by Our Gracious Queen Victoria when condemned for murder, or for political crimes. Is a remarkable fuct that should not ba logt ight of, that even the Declaration of Rights they tendered the crown to William and Mary did not deny the porver of the sovereign to dispense, but more cautiously declared it illegal 'his is conclusive; the grumblers-in-chief, who ould naturally make the most of their grie nees, did not deng the power but objected Non'



Proenscal Exhilition. The Provincial Exint
tion for ontario will be held this year in the city of
Hamilton, opening on the 22nd nad closing on the
2Tth of September
Corstenrest Coni-WC Wberve by $n$ western con-
temporary that counterfeit twent-v-ive cent (Cana-
dian) pieces are in circulation, which are without
dian pieces are in circulation, which are without
doubt the best bogus coin in appenrance that have
geit been issued. It is thought they are plentiful,
and our readers, merchants particullarly, should pre-


acted as British Commissioner for the settloment of
Claims againgt tho United States under the Oregon
Treaty and for some yerrs had under his manage-
ment the finance departmentofour Candian depend-
ence, is sow engaged in commercial and fepnian
nursis ment the finance department of our Candian depend-
ence, is now engaged in commercial and finanoial
pursuits in London. Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable subhing which cannot be grasped, felteror withbeld?
Man thinks, stidies, invente, tries the brain br Man thinks, studies, invents, tries the brin by
every work, and loses his reass, rests his intellect,
becomes calm, uses restoratives, and agsin thinks, becomes calm, uses resioratives, and again thinks.
Whan we reflect that $a$ poorer of.endurance can be
imparted to the brin and that weak minds have
been restored to stren th been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound
Syrup of Hyppophosphites, we cannot but conclude
that the subtle power is really ponderable matter,
from the rom the fact that the ingredients ane supplied which
render it support and give it vitality. Persons who
study hard should preserve their balance of power $\Rightarrow$ using the Syrup.
Cable Scrow Wire Boots and Shoos are sure to
suparsed all others because they are the most pliable
durabe-do not rip or leak. Try them. All
Panson's Purantri Pills - Dest family physic;
Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Porcders, for hores. 50
Died.
On the oth inst, in the Montreal General Hospitar,
Inflammation of the Eungz, Kate Hayec, of StoneIn this city, on the 22nd intant, Thomas Hanles,
aged
reland yenras a native of Claremorris, County Hayo,


WANTED-By a Young Man (Caholic), aged 23 yenre, situantion as TEACEER in a
School or Family can tach Frencia and Englisk.
Best of refurences. Apply to "J. L. B.," P.O, Len-
WANTED-A Male Teacher for teach Lag likh and French, and must possesp diploma
and certicactes as to character and ability to the
satisfaction of the Scliool Committee. Apply at satisfactinn of the School Committee. Apply at
once, statitng qualifications, se., nd salary expected,
by letter to
W. H. ROSEEAR, The Re-Opening of the Classes of The Day School of the Sacred
 HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCA-
TION Masson College - Terre-
 cither to come themselves, or send thetr children on
the appointed day.
JOSEPH GRATON, Principal. ACADEMYY of the Sacred Heart,

 Superior.
BEhoil wen will Repen on TUESDAY, SEPTEMSelect School for Young Ladies.GHANT will OPEN A SELECT, SCHOOL for
OUNG LADIFS, in the Hourc frrmurly ocuped



## Terms made known on application at the premises.

 Industrial and Commercial Col-LEGE-LONGUEUL-The CLASES of this In
stitution will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEMTo accelerate the classifleation of the pupils, the
Boarders will enter on Saturday, $31 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{inst.}$,at four An additional Class has been preparee this year,
as to favor the progress of tha students, who
desire to acquire proficieccy in the Commercial Catholic Commercial Academy of

Three additional Professors having been added to
Co previous eficient staff of 'Fenchers of the Insti-
ntion, the various branches composing the Com-
 Nunerous appicationg for admission having al-
redy ben made, the parants of former pupils are
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place, punctually, on the Opening Day, to avoid the
possibilitity of having them refused; owing to want
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The detailed Prospnctus and full information mny
outained on noplication to the Principal, at the
 Pupilis
. E. ARCHAMBAUL

| Dist. of Montreal. ${ }_{\text {No. }}$. 18 | SUPERIOR COURT, Montroal. |
| :---: | :---: |
| EEBECCA LAMB, of the City and Distriot of Mont real, wife of JAYES MoLEA, of the same place, Clerk; anid duly authorized on jutice (to etter tr justice), |  |
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The gaid Janes MoLeia,


| CHPHE TRUE WMPAFST |  |  |  |  |
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| FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE． |  <br>  |  |  |  |
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|  | the |  |  | learned professor to a distinguished visitor at Enid a |
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|  |  | tions was really likely to incuce them to thing twice aboutit，but we aspect that the apparent hesitation is owing rather to theirattention being concentrated | make good blood than to eat such things as mustmake impure blood，and then depend upon drugs and |  |
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|  |  |  |  | tion，and by a careful application of the fine properties of well－selceted cocon，Mr．Epps has providedour brealfast tables with a delicately favoured ber． |
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|  |  |  |  | THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Seasions of |
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|  |  |  | to be obliged to live with one of a complaining and mumuribs，to haro every，plemesatt though | sion ；$\$ 150$ pryable in adrance．Physician＇s fee，fe， 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 |
|  |  |  | destroying your peace，rendering life a burden．Its influence is dendly；and the purest and swectest |  |
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|  |  | tween the German Empire and the Austro－Hungarian Monarchy：＂From this it mould appear that there |  | In the matter of JEAN B．MAILHOT，Piasterer andTrader，of Montreal， |
|  |  | 隹 | is this：－Talke an egs and break it pour out the whis mis with the eolk as long as it will receive it |  |
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|  |  | freund，of Viena，has just got hold of a circular or or the Turin Gorermment，issued in 1848 ，when there |  |  |
|  |  |  | It has also been tried in two cases in Rbode Island， with perfect success．Such a remedy is within the reach of every one，and should lue known to the whole world． |  |
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|  |  |  | fruit and berries as bealth promoters is to take them | one James Carson at Montrea aforeendthe name and firm of McMillan and Carson Insolvents． |
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## YOUNG IADIES LITT

NOTRE DAME OFU SACRE OGUR, Uider the Dircction of the Grey. Nuns,
tidan Street, Oitàwa, Ontario Tideau


INSOLVENT AOT OF 1869
 The Insolvent having mode and asin Insolvent

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an Absignee. G. H d dumenic,
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jobbing functually attended to. THE suhcribers beg to intorm the public that they
hane recommenced business and hope, by strict
attention towises tention to lusiness sad moderate charges, to merit
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TREE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree







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