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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

VOL. XXV.

INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHUBCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of

His Holiness POPE PIUS IX .. AND THE

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, ARCHBIBHOP OF TORONTO. Published with the approbation of the MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Eamus in jus. PLACT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," STC.

THE SEVENTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

MCENEIBY, THE COVETOUS -What a rare punishment Is avarice to itself!

door, and their sensations may be imagined on beholding the great O'Neil weltering in his blood, the window open, and no account of the stranger. Their astonishment giving place to grief, and their grief to rage, they dispersed in all directions, seizing whatever weapons they could lay hands on, and breathing vengeance against the murderer.

McEneiry heard, from his place of concealment the hue and cry that was raised after him, and was ready to die with fear, when, unexpectedly, he felt his legs grasped hard, just above the ancles, by two powerful hands. He uttered a yell of despair, and kicked and plunged with all his might and main, but to no purpose. He was dragged forth from his hiding place, and thought all was over with him when suddenly a well-known voice addressed him in the following words:

their suspicions bing awakened, they broke in the

"Well, tell me, what do you deserve from me now, after the manner in which you have acted?" At this question Tom ventured to look up, when

to his great relief and joy, he beheld his Man standing before him. "What do you deserve, I ask you?" said the Man. "I desarves to be pulled asundher between four wild horses," answered Tom, with a look of humi-

"Very well," said the Man, " since I see you have some sense of your merits, I will protect you this once, although it would be serving you right if I left you to fall into the hands of your pursuers. But satisfied you should take a proportionable share of rise up now, boldly, and come with me to the Castle." "To the Castle !" cried Tom in terror, " is it to be torn in pieces you want me ?'

"Do not fear that," replied the Man, "tell them when you meet them, that you could not finish the operation without my assistance, and leave the rest to me."

Tom allowed himself to be persuaded, and both went boldly forward towards the Castle. When the multitude beheld McEneury they rushed towards him with horrible outcries, demanding his immediate death.

"Stop ! stop ! ucar me !" cried Tom.

"We won't hear you," they exclaimed with one voice, "you murtherer, what made you kill the great O'Neil? We'll make small bits o' you." "Don't," said Tom, " if you do, the great O'Neil will never rise again."

"No wondher for him, when you cut the head off him."

"Be quiet," said 'Tom, "an' I tell ye he'll be as brisk as a kid in half an hour. The operation isn't at the Castle of Scaghan an Fhiona. half done yet, for I couldn't finish it rightly with- "Indeed," said the stranger, "I c out my man, as he had something belonging to the profession that I couldn't do without."

"'Tis true for my master," said the Man, "let ye fall back, if ye want ever to see the great O'Neil

again." The people were appeased, and McEneiry, with his Man, entered the room in which the body lay. When all-was made fast, a strong guard being now set on window and door, the Man took up the head, and shock a little powder on the wound, after which gain, He was no sooner fixed on the saddle, than he placed it on the shoulders, and slapping him the borre streatched himself at full length, and smartl. on the back, said :---"Rise up, now, Great O'Nell, and I wish you joy of your fine features and your fine poll of hair." O'Neil jumped upon the floor, and they led him to the looking glass, but on seeing the beautiful countenance which he now possessed, bis transports were so great that he had well nigh broken his bones springing and leaping over tables and chairs, and cutting all kinds of capers in his extacy. When the vehemence of his glee had somewhat abated, he unlocked the door and summoned his lady and all the household to witness the change which had been effected. All congratulated him upon it, and all lavished praises and caresses on McEneiry and his Man as plentifully as they had done abuse and menaces before. A grand banquet was made, to which all the chieftains in the neighborhood were invited. The feasting lasted several days, during which McEneiry and his Man were treated with all the respect and attention due to noblemen of the highest rank. At length they signified to him their intention of departing, as the duties of their pro-fession would not suffer them to continue longer at his Castle. O'Neil pressed them much to stay longer, but finding them determined, he commanded his herdsman to fetch forty of the fattest bullocks in his paddock, and while he was doing so, he ordered his groom to bring forward two noble horses, ready bridled and saddled, for the journey. When all was ready he went into one of his own secret apartments, and brought out two pair of boots, one pair full of gold, and the other of silver. Ten men were summoned to drive home the cattle.

"That wen't do," said McEneiry, "you should have borne in mind that I was the master, and that the whole was given to me."

"Remember," said the Man, "that what we have was very easily acquired, and, therefore, we ought to share with the poor; for what we have ourselves does not belong to all altegether, especially when we have obtained it without much trouble. And as to your part, I am sure if I was to leave you where you were hid in the bush the other morning, you would be thinking of something else besides bootfuls of gold and silver before now."

McEneiry said nothing, and they continued their ourney in silence, until they reached the foot of Knoc Fierna.

"Now," said the Man, " we are on the spot where we first met, and as I suppose we must part, let me see how you'll behave yourself, and I hope not as you did on a former occasion."

"Very well," replied Tom, "I am here now. at home and among my own neighbors, and those that but acknowledge that he had brought it on himknow me, and will you let me have the sharing of what we got ?"

"Let us hear what division you intend to make of it, first," said the Man.

"There are forty bullocks here," said McEneiry, and if you are willing to take five of them I'll be content with the remainder. There are also four bootfuls of gold and silver, with the exception of what you made away with on the road, and I am them as of the cattle."

"And do you imagine," said the Man, "that any one would be satisfied with such a division ? 1'il leave it to that woman behind you, with the can in

her hand, whether I ought to consent to it." "What woman ? asked McEnsiry, looking around. He saw no woman, and turning again, neither cattle, nor man, nor boots, nor horses were visible. At this second disappointment, McEneiry began to roar and bawl at such a rate, that it was a wonder he had not the whole neighborhood in commotion .--His lamentations were interrupted by the approach of a horseman very genteely dressed, and with rather a simple expression of countenance, who ac-costed him civilly and inquired the occasion of his grief. Tom evaded the question, not feeling very proud of what had taken place, and the stranger, observing a harp in his hand, requested him to play a little, and that if he liked his music he would give him a piece of money. Tom complied, but did not produce altogether such ravishing strains as when

"Indeed," said the stranger, "I can't flatter you on your proficiency in music; but, however, as I know something of the art myself, I will give you this horse, briddle and saddle, as he stands for your harp.'

"Never say it again," said Tom, it is a bargain," thinking in his own mind that he could make some-

thing of the horse by selling it. The stranger alighted and Tom got up in his, place but he soon found cause to repent of his barshot like an arrow along the hill side, and, taking the direction of the Cove of Cork, flew over hedges and ditches. walls, houses, churches, towns and villages with such rapidity, that Tom felt as if his life had been left half a mile behind him. When he reached the Cove, the horse suddenly turned, and keeping his off shoulder to the sea, gallopped or rather glided, all round Ireland, and never stopped until he returned to Knoc Fierns, where the stranger was still standing with the barp. "Well, how do you like your purchase?" he asked with a smile, as McEneiry gasping for breath sat clinging to the saddle bow, his features pale, his eyes almost starting from his head and bis hair blown backward in such a manner that he looked more like a maniac than a rational being. "Oh, take me down, an' the heavens bless you,' said Tom, with difficulty. "I'm stuck to the saddle myself, an' I can't stir. Make haste, or I'm in dhread he'll be for the road again."

At the sound of this famous name, McEneiry started back in astonishment.

"I heard of your distress," continued Don Firine and came to relieve you when you first left home with your harp, but you were so covetous that I could do nothing for you, although I made several trials, thinking that one or two severe lessons might be sufficient to open your eyes and your heart but you would not be taught. I would have made you rich and prosperous for the remainder of your life; but now, that funi's coat you wear shall be the only one you shall ever be able to purchase.

Saying these words, he disappeared, and McEnciry returned to his home poorer than when he left it. His wife and daughter received him kindly, until he told them how he fared since they parted, and the cause of his re-appearing amongst them in his present ridiculous dress. When they had heard his story, they all joined in blaming him, and though they shared his disappointment, could not self

"And now, gentlemen," said the Seventh Juror, "comes a difficulty which was hardly contemplat-ed in the regulations of our Institution. Youall, I suppose, expect either a song or a shilling from me at this very moment. I acknowledge my culpability in not having confessed my infirmity at the time when our rules were made, but I'm not the only person in the world who has allowed himself to be placed in a prominent position without recollecting that he wanted some necessary quality. until the moment comes for exercising il. I never turned a tune in the whole course of my life.'

At this announcement there was a murmur of dissatisfaction amongst the Jury.

"And I, gentlemen," said another, Juror "am in exactly the same predicament. I think it better to tell you so before it comes to my turn, lest you may accuse me of having any longer deluded you with false expectations. It will be impossible to make me sing, inasmuch as Nature denied me the capability, and it would be unjust to fine me for it, as my will is wholly blameless in the affair."

"I fear, gentleman, observed the Foreman, "if this be allowed we shall have neither songs nor fines. For my own part," he continued, with a look of increasing determination, "I am fully resolved to enforce the conditions agreed upon at the commencement of the night's entertainment, so long as I am supported by my respected brethren who have placed me in the chair."

The fine-the fine-the fine resounded from all parts of the room, at the conclusion of this address, and ceased only when the defaulting Juryman had deposited a shilling in the snuff tray. He protested however, that, when offering his inability to sing as an excuse, he had no desire to envade the penalty. This unexpected difficulty being arranged, the Juryman next in succession commenced his tale, as follows:

THE EIGHTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

were intended. Volumes on volumes had been written, all proving the great learning and acutoness of the different writers, yet the subject still remained as much a mystery as ever. What in the world could they be for ? That was the question which constantly recurred to his mind, alone or in company, silent or conversing, sleeping or awake. There they were, round, lofty edifices; as cylindrical inside and outside as the barrel of a gun, exact in all their proportions, and admirable in their masonry, yet of no possible use that anybody could -no steps-no way of getting up to the top divineeither inside or outside, no apartment underneath, nothing but its small doorway, and the tail circular wall, as if the sole object of the founder had been to show how high it was possible to build a round wall, which could not be of any earthly use to himself or to anybody else. They could scarcely have been watch-towers, seeing that some (as at Glendaloch) were at the lastom of a valley, and sur-rounded by hills, any one of which would give a better view than the top of the round tower. Nor could they have been Stylite columns, since that was acknowledged to be almost exclusively an Oriental institution. Nor could he see that rescablance in structure, which others professed to discover botween them and the Pyratheia of the Persian Gaurs, which are still to be seen in the East, for those last were at least habitable and accessible. What on earth could they be for? There was no knowing, and that was the very circumstance which fascinated his mind, and kept his intellectual powers for ever on the stretch.

world could tell for what possible use they

NO. 37.

Absorbed by such pursuits, he felt not for a long time the loneliness of his position, living in a dilapidated house, with no other company than that of his man, Tom Nash, and a moving antique in the shape of an old woman who took care of his housekeeping. Tom felt no great interest for ruins either old or new, and bad a much keener taste for a corned round of beef, or cheek of pork and greens, than for all the round towers between Scattery Island and the Persian Gulf. However, he always listened or seemed to listen attentively, while his master spoke; and as the latter, in their rambles from place to place, unfolded to his mind's eye the most recondite learing of past ages, he was careful to mark at the same time his attention, and his astonishment, at every new pice of information, by such intelligent observations as, "See that!" "Murther murther !" "Well, well, there is nothing can sur-pass the art o' man !"

In this complacency he found his account. An attentive or patient pair or ears, was an article which his master valued in proportion to its rarity, and as amongst the few which flourished in his vicinity, still fewer were at his service as often as he could wish, his esteem for those which adorned the head of Tom Nash, made him liberal to their owner. And if ever any piece of neglect or awkwardness occurred to diminish the cordiality with which his master always treated him. Tom had it always in his power to restore himself to favor, by taking the first opportunity to ask, as if from a reverle : " Why n, I wondher, masther, what in the sirthly uni

VOLPONE.

CHAPTER IV .--- (CONTINUED.)

"Very good," said Tom, "let one o' ye go now, and put down a big pot of wather to bile, and when 'ris bilin' come an' let me know it, an' do ye take it into a big spare room, an' let there be a table put in the middle of it, an' a grain o' flour upon it, and a sharp carvin' knife, an' when all is ready, let the great O'Neil come in, an' let us not be disturbed till the operation is over."

All was done according to his directions, and when both were in the room together, and the door made fast on the inside McEneiry addressed the chieftain as follows:

"Now, you great O'Neill, listen to me. Mind, when once we begin you must not offer to say a word, or make any objection to what I please to do with you, if you have any taste for beauty."

"Certainly not," said O'Neil, "but will you tell me in the first place, what you are going to do with that carving knife?" "You'll know that by and by," said McEneiry,

" lie down an' do as I bid you."

O'Neil lay down. Tom whipped the carving Knife across his throat, and after more cutting and mangling than could have been agreeable, he succoeded in severing the head from the body. He then took the head and washed it carefully, after which he shook a little flour upon the wound, and placed it on the body as it lay lifeless on the table.

"Rise up, Great O'Neil," said he, slapping the chieftain smartly on the shoulder, "and I wish you joy of your fine face and your fine poll of bair."

It was in vain, however, that he exhorted the great O'Neil to arise and admire himself. The body still lay stiff upon the table, and the head rolled upon the floor, as ugly as ever and not half as useful. Tom now began to suspect that he had got himself into a quandary, and did not very clearly see how he was to get out of it. Repeated experiments convinced him that the great O'Neil was come to the end of his career, he was as dead as a herring, and he had little doubt if the family should lay hold of him, that his own was not much farther from its close. After much perplexity and several cold fits of terror during which the gallows danced many a hornpipe before his minds, eye, ho luckily bethought him of the window! The height was considerable, but Tom wisely calculated that the ohance of a broken leg was preferable to the certainty of a dislocated neck, so he let himself drop on the green. Finding his limbs whole, he ran across the country with all the speed of which he was master, towards a forest on which the window looked After some hard running, he reached the will where he had hid his han, and jud ing that the hus and cry would be quickly rrised after bin through the country, he determined to lie concealed till night-fall, and then continue his journey home--- ward. Accordingly, he crept in amongst the furze Musher, and covered himself so completely, that he thought it was impossible for the sharpest eye to itemer him who the family of the chiefain

were perplexed to think what could be the cause of the long delay made by their lord and the professor of boauty in the room which they had locked themselves in Henring no noise; they knocked at the - dent batio ourse read ad hat is a bation of the sol o

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"Allow me, Mr. McEneiry," said the great O'Neil, to present you with this trifling mark of my esteem. Those horses, and this gold and silver and the cattle which you behold, I request you to accept as a very inadequate compensation for the important service you have rendered me."

They took leave of all in the Castle and departed. When they were passing the furze hill in which McEneiry had concealed his harp, he got down off his horse and went to look for it. Finding it safe where he laid it, he brought it out and placed it on the saddle before him, when all resumed their journey. When they had gone two or three miles on the road homeward the Man called aloud to the cattle drivers' and asked them who they were ?-They answered that they were labourers belonging to the great O'Nell.

"What time," said he, "did he allow you to go and come ?"

"He allowed us a fortnight, or a month if neces-

sary," replied one of the men. "Ah " said the Man, "go home, my poor fellows and till your gardens during that time, and we will drive these cattle home on nelves."

Saying this he put his hand into one of his boots and gave each of them a handful of gold, and another of silver, and sent them away filled with gratitude, and leaving abundance of praise and blees-

"How very liberal you made yourself in sharing my gold and silver !!?

"Make yoursolf casy now," said the Man, " I did not, I am sure, altogether, give one bootful out of the four, and we shall have more in the remainder

The stranger complied, and Tom alighted from the horge.

"You may take your horse, now," said Tom, "and much good may it do you."

"No," said the stranger, "I can't do that, for what I once give I never take back again. But I'll buy him from you, if you are willing to sell bim.³

"What will you give me for him ?" asked Tom. "I have a razor here," said he, "and it is endowed with a property, so that let a man's clothes be ever so bad, if you give them the least scar with it, he will have a perfectly new suit in an instant."

"I declare then," said Tom, " a little touch of that razor would be very much wanting to myself at this wear.'

The bargain was struck again, and Tom was so eager to be well dress d that he opqued the razor on the instant, and cut a small piece off the tail of his cost. No sooner had he done so, than he found himself attired from head to foot in the pie-bald uniform of a professed fool, perfectly new, but boasting a greater number of colours than he cared for.

"Well," said the stranger, "are you satisfied with your new suit ?"

"I'm made a real fool at last," replied Tom, "but tell me what is your reason for playing these tricks OD 10+?"

"You may well ask that," said the stranger. "All covetousness. You were extravagant in your days of prosperity, and poverty did not teach you compassion.

"I own it," said Tom, with a sorrowful look, "I blame myself now very much that I didn't take self with even a part of that same,"

"Still," said the stranger, "it is your covetous-ness makes you express 'that regret, and not a due sense of your error: And now do you wish to know who I am ?"

"I would, indeed, be glad to hear it," said Tom. A "I am"Don Firine," replied the stranger, " of whom I dare say you have often heard, and I resido

MR. TIBBOT O'LEARY, THE CUBIOUS.

They use commonly to send up and downe to knowe news, and if any meet wite another, his second word is-what news? Insomuch, that hereof is told a prattie jest of a Frenchman, who, having been sometimes in Ireland, where he remarked their great inquiries for newss, and meeting afterwards in France an Irishman whom he knew in Ireland, first saluted him, and afterwards said thus merrily, "O Sir, I pray you tell me of curtesie. have you heard anything of the news, that you so much inquired for in your country ?" SPENSER.

CHAPTER I.

In that exceedingly romantic, but loncsome tract of country which extends along the Upper Lake of Eillarney, there stood, within my own recollection, one of those antique mansions, which are to be found in different stages of decay in many parts of the country. It was easy to see from the style of build-ing, what the hands by which it was raised, had given up business for more than a century at least.

In this house, somewhat less than fifty years since, there dwelt a gentleman of very ancient family lindeed. He was one of those persons whose faces ought to be turned behind them, in order to correspond with the prevailing bias of their intellects, for he seemed to think of nothing but the past, and was infinitely more familiar with the days of Moses and Zorcaster, than with his own. As to the future, he saw and desired to see no more of it than a man beholds of those objects which stand moment, for my own are nothing the better for the in a right line behind him. His tastes, if not so entirely sontimental as those of Sterne, who could find more satisfaction in communing with a dead ass than with a living christian, appeared yet sufficiently fantastic in their way, to that very limited number of persons who had the honour of being scattered in his neighbourhood. A mouldy Irish manuscript, a Danish rath or fort, a craggy ruin of an Abbey or Castle, which had survived the very memory of their possessors, a moss covered cromleach, or lonely Druid stone, were to him more welcome company any day in' the year, than the wittiest or must sociable amongst his living friends." As to the ladies, if Cleopatra herself, were to arise from the grave, unless her great antiquity might awaken some interest for her, she would and her that you have suffered is the fruit of your own charms and talents as entirely wasted on the insipid mind of Mr. Tibbot O'Leary, as they were in her natural life time ton that very ill-bred gentleman whom it y will Octavits Cosar. Although habits tomaten like regularity of his appearance and of his of retirements the punctual apparition of this figure very unobservant of the manners of his own time." the fair half I was offered both times, since I see you and he was apt to make awk ward mistakes occasionknow all about it -- or that I did not content my ally, both at his own table, and at those of others yet he could hardly be taxed with a want of breed. the coach to observe the precise moment when they ing, for he would have known to a nicety how to were in a direct line opposite the gate, all became continet himself at the tables of Luculius or Blecos: matter of undisguided amusement to the good bman may when those who laughed at him for his ignor- and his passengers, who might be seen looking his description and have looked like tools or cludpoles by book with larghing countenances, me haput up his his side. But the daring object of his affections, was a theavenue, to somplete the transferome process. found tower, "What'especially charmed blim about which he had imposed on himself as a morning and

.

verse could them ould round towers be built for ?"

This was certain to bring back good humor, and in the learned disguisition which followed, all traces of displeasure were sure to be forgotten.

I have already said that Mr. O'Leary lived almost slone, nor, though yet young, did he seem to have any idea of (as the phrase is) "changing his condition." Rumour said, indeed, for rumour will find its way even into a wilderness, that it had not always been so, and that a disappointment of a nature which least of all could be suggested by his present character and pursuits, had much to do both with his present retirement and his studies. It was whispered, however, moreover, that he owed it all to an unreasonable exercise of the same spirit of restless and fidgetty curiosity, which had been a leading feature in his character from childhood, and many thought his present occupations were no more than a new direction taken by the ruling passion. The manner in which he first met with his man Nash, furnished a proof that he had been afflicted with it long before it took its present turn. Mr. Tibbot O'Leary was left early in pussession of his property; so early that he was compelled to be-come a man of business almost before he was a man at all. Even at this period, however, and indeed long before, he was the same busy, systematic, prying, inquisitive, untiring burthen to himself, and plague to his neighbours that he was all his life, until his river of curiosity happily emptied itself thought passed through his mind, which might not have a note of interrogation placed at the end of it. One of his numerous daily practices was to walk down as far as the gate of his own avenue, which opened on the mail coach road, at half-past nine o'clock every morning, and at a quarter to four every evening; these being the two diurnal periods at which the coach passed, or ought to pass on its way, to and from the county town. And if he were too early for the coach (he never was too late), he would wait patiently, with his back against the pier of his gate, until the "conveniency" made its appearance, and at the very instant it was pairing his own gate, he would draw out his silver hunting watch and mark the time, and then. leisurely walk home and compare his watch with the dial, and then compare the dial with the almanac, making allowance to the fourth place of decimals for difference of longitude, and thus discover exactly how many minutes, or fractions of minutes, the coach had been behind time" in its progress for that day. Noriwas he a jot disconcerted by observing, (indeed he did not . observe it at all;) that in progress of time the suseen afar off leaning against the pier, the motion of the hand to the watch fob as the coach drew nigh, the production of the time piece, and the glance at watch with the air of a philosopher; and walked up

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 30. 1875.

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O'CONNELL.

2

In the presence of the national collection for the Sund of the O'Connell Centenary, it may not be un-8th, 1864, the following condensed blography :---

"To accurately comprehend the services rendered to Izeland by O'Connell, but more especially to his co-religionists, it would be necessary for us, as it were, to transplant ourselves to that poriod in the. history of the country, which intervened between his birth and the death of Ireland's legislative independence. Unless we endeavor to feel as Irishmen did in that time it will be difficult to understand the sources of O'Connell's inspiration, or to fathom the springs of that policy which he made his own, and upon which he relied as being capable of accomplishing the most important political changes .--Born in a year memorable in the world's history-Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-five-a year which witnessed the splendid Liberty-fight of a strong and young nation to ascert its birth-right-a year which witnessed the battle of Lexington, the fight on Bunker's-hill, and the birth of the mighty and great Republic of the West-O'Connell might be said to have inhaled at his birth the very atmosphere of Liberty as it came, breeze-borne across the Atlantic to his mountain home. In a letter to a young friend he describes this home thus :--

"I could show you at noontide, and when the stern south-wester had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves come tumbling in from the illimitable ocean in majestic succession, expanding their gigantic forms and throwing up stupendous masses of foam against the more gigantic and more stupendous mountain cliffs that fence not only this, my native spot, but form the sternal barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from submerging the cultivated plains and the high-steepled villages of proud Britain itself. Or were you with me amidst the Alpine scenes that surround my humble abode, listening to the eternal rear of the mountain torrent as it bounds through the rocky defiles of my native glens, I would venture to tell you how I was born within the sound of the everlasting wave, how my dreamy boyhood dwelt upon imagindry intercourse with those who are dead of yore and fed its fond fanoles upon the ancient and fast-fading glosfes of that land which presserved Literature and Christianity when the rest of the now civilised Europe was shrouded in darkness.'

"This was the infant school of the future Libera-Of his monitor he remarks in another letter :---

tor. Of his monitor he remarks in mounter, who "I am the son of a sainted mother, who watched over my childhood with the most faithful care. She was of a high order of intellect, and what little I possess was bequeathed me by her. Her last breath was passed, I thank Heaven, in calling down blessing on my head.'

"As it is not our intention to write a memoir of O'Connell we will not dwell further on his carlier days. Neither will we trace the student in his studios, nor follow the 'Young Counsellor' on his journey to fame. But, without attempting a biography of a man whose life is the history of his country during the period he lived, we may briefly glance at what he did for Ireland. From the birth of O'Connell, in 1775, until he made his entry into public life, the history of the country might be condensed into a few words-cruel desponsm and intolerable religious persecution ! In the devising laws for its government the most depraved ingenuity would seem to have been exhausted, while in their administration every means calculated to render exceptional and heartless legislation more odious, more oppressive, and more humiliating was employed with lavish prodigality. The, laws, as enacted, were a disgrace—as administered, a public scandal 1 The religion of the people was prohibited. Its open profession was proclaimed-the solemnization of its rites was, by law, punishable. No Nuns, no Christian Brothers, no Monks, were tolerated .--To teach a Catholic to read or write was a felony. The son of a Catholic was rewarded for abjuring his creed by the conferring of a legal right to rob his The Catholic trader could not legally acfather. quine fixed property. Parliamentary, judicial, ma-gisterial, and municipal distinctions ware, by law, forbidden to the Catholic, no matter how emfaout his gualifications. Thus, the Catholics of Ireland were, in fact, ' aliens in the land of their birth.'--Such was Treland when O'Connell was growing to manhood. On the 13th of June, 1800, it may be said, he first appeared in public life. The occasion was a meeting held in the Royal Exchange-now the City Hall-to protest against the Union. Here he made his maiden speech, and in it he enunciated those principles of nationality and the policy of national co-operation which, in after life, formed such distinctive features of his political teaching --Excessive taxation oppressed the community-absontceism, in a great measure, deprived the artisan and other classes of employment-and great distress and universal discontent were everywhere. Under those circumstances the Corporation of Dublin commenced the first agitation for ' Repeal of the Union. O'Connell availed of the opportunity, and heartily joined the municipal representatives in their efforts for the restoration of the legislative rights of the country. In his speech that day he said :--"Whatever course you adopt, my mind is fixed. I trample under foot the Catholic Claims, if they interfere with Repeal. I abandon all wish for Emancipation if it delays that Repeal. Nay, more, were Mr. Percival to-morrow to offer Repeal of the Union upon the terms of re-enacting the entire of the Penal Code, I declare it from my heart, and in the presence of God, that I would, most cheerfully, bright with hope and joy. At length the Catholic embrace the offer.' embrace the offer.' "From this date O'Connell began to make himself felt in the public affairs of the country. He took an active interest, though not a very prominent part, in the proceedings of the Catholic organiza-tions of that period which shortly after this time began to attract the attention of Ministers. The Calladie leaden of the day, accustomed to act in dangerous and troubled times-when to be a Cathohit was to be an object of suspicion, and when denied of political power themselves, they had few friends in power to protect them against the unjust use of the unjust laws that prevailed against them-were compeiled to adopt a timid and weak policy. The young politician saw this, and his natural force of mind recoiled from anything that savoured of weakness or subserviency; but his prudence pointed out the danger pf boldness, if not exercised within the strictest limits of the law. Firmness combined with prudence, characterised every suggestion he made ; but there was a tone of boldness that surprised, and sometimes alarmed, the leaders, who had not yet learned that the political reformer who keeps within the law can hardly be too bold in his denun. ciations of wrong, or too imperative in his demand for redress if he desire to win the sympathy of friends and the respect of opponents. As years rolled on O'Connell inspired greater confidence .---Remonstrances against the timid policy of the day took the place of modest suggestion, and in the course of events the two policies that of a bold demand for full Emancipation, and that of a timid request for concessions-became openly advocated, and so palpably antagenistic that each had its party and its supporters ... O'Connell gradually became the leader of the former party, "He attended the sittings of the Catholic body more; regularly, took more part in the proceedings, and was even at an any stage of his career, hooked upon by the elder men with some jealousy as a rival candidate for. leadership. This is not the place or the time to different the several stares of the progress of the Ca-

sholic cause which gradually forced O'Connell into prominence, and finalty led to the formation of these wonderful organizations-the Catholic Association' and the 'Catholic Rent'-which he devised and sustained by his personal genius till he made them the direct instruments by which Emancipation was sobleved.

"It was about this period that the extraordinary powers and prudence of O'Conaell, were called into requisition. He found that, so to speak, he should encounter the Government within the limits of the Constitution. This he resolved to do, and the character of the policy he adopted is succinctly epitomised in his off-repeated injunction-"He who commits scrime gives strength to the enemy." The result was a legal warfare-s constitutional campaign. This policy he developed in a masterly manner, and within its circumscribed limits he established a powerful organization, which, in a brief time, embraced the entire country. The Catholic Association rapidly became a great power in the land." To conduct such an organisation as he had get affost in safety through the quicksands and shoals by which it was sncompassed required the continual exercise of great mental and physicial powers; for besides having to encounter and avoid the treacherous inactive hostility of the Government, O'Connell had also to guard against the imprudence of some of his associates, as, in after life, he was frequently thwarted by inexperience and by rash counsels and the safety of the movement jeopardised by misdirected enthusiasm or presuming vanity or imbecility. But he was equal to all emergencies, and, though for a time he may have been perplexed and actually seemed to have been baffled, he was never defeated or so embarrassed as to be unable to devise a remedy. O'Connell was the very soul-the fearless yet cautions ruler of the Association-encouraging the wavering and timid-stimulating the spatheticrestraining the enthusiastic-devising, counselling, and inspiring. He frequently spoke seven or eight times in the one day. Every polition, resolution, address, and appeal was written by him. It was now that he exhibited the varied resources of his matchless eloquence—an eloquence untrammelled by mere conventional rules, ascending to the sublime and descending to the grotesque with marvellous facility-an eloquence spontaneous, multiplied, sad varied, touching every chord in the human heartexciting, at his pleasure, the laughter or the tears of his hearers-inflaming their passions-exciting hopes and calming storms-sometimes burning and picturesque, but always animated with that spirit of inspiration which was drawn from the love of his country and his hatred of oppression. His resources as well as his energy, seemed almost inexhaustible.

"The year 1826 was a momentous one in the history of Catholic Emancipation. To encounter the Beresfords on their own territory was a bold undertaking. But O'Connell felt the time had arfived for the Catholic body to show its strength, and the retum of Stnart for Waterford by the Catholic influence was the precursor of the Victory of Clare. The three years that intervened between the Waterford election and the year '29 were well used-so well that the Catholics felt that they should invade St. Stephen's itself, An opportunity soon offered. Vesey Fitzgerald, having been appointed a Cabinet Ministor, had to seek re-election at the hands of the electors of Clare. The crisis had arrived. The Catholic Association, after much consultation and deliberation, resolved that O'Connell should be put forward to oppose the new Minister. For this pur-pose a sum of £26,000 was subscribed in a few days. All the resources and influences of both sides-the Catholics and the Cabinet-were put into active motion. On the appearance of O'Connell's address the excitement became intense. Hope and fear battled for supremacy in the public mind. The occasion was pregnant with vast consequences-Emancipation or degradation. As the day of election approached the excitement throughout the country reached a pitch never before known. Every preparation and precaution that forethought could suggest was adopted, and 'He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy' was preached from every altar. The nomination took place on the 30th of June, 1828. O'Gonnell was proposed by The O'Gorman Mahon and seconded by Tom Steele. The Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald was proposed by Sir Edward O'Brien, the father of the late Wm. Smith O'Brien, and scoonded by Sir Augustus Fitzgerald. The show of hands was declared to be in favout of the Minister, and The O'German Mahon demanded a poll for O'Connell. The voting commenced on Friday, the 1st of July, and, after six days' polling, O'Connell was declared 'duty elected' by a majority of one thousand and ninety-one! In the same year, 1828, the House of Lords had contemptuously rejucted the Catholic petition, and with this and a partial dis-cussion of the bill for the extinction of the Catholic Association the session was brought to a close. The King, in his coronation oath, had sworn to maintain the Constitution as he had received it. and refused peremptorily to yield. Wellington had declared that he would risk a civil war rather than concede Emancipation, and the opinious of Peel were equally strong and hostile. The Clare election, however, showed that the country was united and resolved, and on the opening of the session, 1829, the Royal Speech recommended the consideration of the posi-tion of and laws affecting the Catholics, and Wellington, in the Lords, and Mr. Secretary Peel. in the Commons brought in bills on the subject. After long and frequently adjourned debates the Catholic Relief Bill was carried in the Lords in May by a majority of 105, the numbers having been-contents 217: non-contents, 112. In the Commons the majority was 348 to 160, and the Belief was accordingly yielded. The metropolis blazed with illuminations to celebrate the event and the country was and on their native soil they stood 'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled' by the irresistible power of Public Opinion, as created, developed, and guided by Daniel O'Connell.

General then moved that 's new writ do issue' for Clars. The second election took place on the 30th July, 1829, and O'Connell was returned without opposition. On the 3rd of February, 1830, having been introduced by Sir Francis Burdett and M. A. Taylor, he took the oath as prescribed under the Relief Act. He was the first Catholic who sat in Parliament for a period of one hundred and fify years, and he tells us himself that he was the first Irish "Catholic who, either in England or Ireland, was clected to a seat in the British Senate.

"Having emancipated his co-religionists, ' The Liberator,' as he now was called, immediately applied his energies and his ability to the national regeneration of the country. Several associations were formed in succession to meet the exigency of the moment, and in 1834 he inaugurated the Repeal agitation. The movement metgreat opposition and received great support, and, finally, the Minister and the Sovereign having' solemnly pledged themselves that justice would be done to Ireland-Repeal was placed in abeyance. The royal promise was broken-the redress was not granted, and the Loyal-National-Repeal-Association-was-established The history of that body is too recent to require detailed notice. The public support granted to it was prodigious-the monster meetings of '43 at once proclaimed its strength and O'Connell's power. The indiscreet proclamation of a cavalry procession at Clontarf in effect handed the Repeal Association over to the Government. The military style of that, famous document attracted the attention of the Government, who at once saw, that they held the agitation in the hollow of their hands. The in-tended meeting was prohibited and the Repeal prosecutions followed. The State Trials resulted in the imprisonment, on the 30th May, 1844, of the Liberator, his son John, Tom Steele, R. Barrett, the Rev. Mr. Tierney, the Rev. Mr. Turrell, the Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, late Minister of Crown Lands in Australia, Dr. Gray, and Mr. T. M. Ray, Secretary to the Association. Of the nine the three latter are the only survivors. The sentence of the Irish court was reversed, on an appeal to the House of Lords, the then Chief Justice of England declaring that the trial of O'Connell by a jury, which was packed in the most approved fashion under the Tory rother, was 'a moskery, a delusion, and a snare,' and after one hundred days' captivity the 'Bepeal Mactyrs' wore released and received by a grand triumphal procession. During this imprisonment was laid the basis of that malady which cut short the life of O'Connell. The Young Ireland party was organised at this period. The controversy between them and O'Connall on the godless colleges began while O'Connell was yet a prisoner in Richmond. O'Connell wrote articles in the Freeman's Journal on the Education Question. These were replied to in the organs of the Young Ireland party, and then, step by step, was induced that breach which, when the sword' policy came to be openly avowed by Meagher, ended in the secession-the great schism-the fruits of which have since left the country a void and a waste.

"We do not desire to discuss the details of that event, the feuds it produced, or the sad consequences that followed. The broadest line of demarcation was drawn by O'Connell between the contending principles. In the controversy that ensued, each party, perhaps, went too far in assailing the other. Outsiders were disposed to listen to the abuse of both, and the country witnessed the sad spectacle of having two 'National' political organizations professing to seek for the legislative independence of the country, but whose principal function seemed to be to meet weekly, respectively to reply the one to the accusations of the other. O'Connell's health began to fail shortly after this event; anxious as to the results of the doctrines then promulgated, his sagacious judgment foresaw much of what followed. The potato famine came looming in the distance, and, depressed by the prospects, his energies seemed to sink before the combined pressure of physical discase and mental anxiety.

" On Monday, the 25th of January, 1847, O'Connell took part, for the last time, in the proceedings of 'Conciliation Hall.' The period was, as we have already mentioned, momentous in the history of the country. The appalling destitution which was then rapidly enveloping the entire island, combined with the lamentable political differences which distracted the onse powerful Repeal party, naturally occupied the attention of that meeting. In the course of the vations he addressed to that assembly-his las public speech in Ireland-the Liberator said :- 'I would have been in Painament to-night, but for the tempestaous state of the weather. I cannot abide storms as I used. I go to parthement to call for food for the people. I began my campaign by call-ing for food-food food! In my letters it was my cry-food for the Irish people. Food at once is what I want. Disease and death will be found in every quarter if the Government will not act prompt-Referring to a letter that had been published by ' Young Mr. Meagher,' dilating on some features in the Belgian Revolution, the Liberator observed : 'Oh, are there not some of you old enough to remember 1798? Such of you as have not witnessed it must have heard your fathers tell of it. The innocent and the guilty suffered. The prisons were full. The scaffold wreaked with human gore .--Terror reigned throughout the land. I heard the shricks of horrible suffering re-echo through the Royal Exchange. Cries of agony and despair were heard in every quarter. Human blood was shed like water. Every crime was committed, and the yeomanry were frantic with bloodshed and slaughter. Oh, those who would inculcate such doctrines, or who would in the slightest degree favor them, are the worst enemies of Ireland. I am going from you, for a short time. If I find that in England I cannot do something beneficial for Ireland, I will come back immediately, and see what can be done in the country. "On the following Thursday evening he left Ireland 'to attend to bis Parliamentary duties,' as the papers of the next morning announced. On that journey, the last he made from Ireland, he was accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Daniel O'Conzell, junior who had just been returned for Dun; dalk, and Alderman Timothy OBrien, then the representative of ! Cashel of the Kings.' On Menday, the 8th of Febmary, the Liberator was in his place in the Rouse of Commons. There he reiterated the demand for 'food,' and cantioned, the Government that unless it acted promptly and vigorously, 'one quarter of the population would succumb to the famine,' which then afflicted the people. This was the last speech he spoke within the chamber of St. Stephen's. The papers the following morning stated the hon. member was scarcely audible in the reporters' gallery.' Under date the 13th of the same month he wrote the last letter he addressed the Repeal Association. It was dated from the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, London, and it announced that he intended to support Lord George Bentinck's motion in lending £16,090,000 for the construction of the earthworks of railways in Ireland. Several long and important debates. on this proposal took place, but in none of them was O'Connell able to take part. His absence from the house on so important, an occasion caused painful auxiety among the people. O'Connell's health was in fact gone. For a time his strength fluctuated, and, though various rumours, were afloat, none scemed to realize the true extent of the danger. However, on Saturday, the 13th of February, we published a communication from our London correspondent which, we believe, was the first to give an anthentic statment as to the serious dangers that were apprehended. The writer informed us that it, was, too true that for the previous fewig weeks O'Connell had been ' totally nnable', to attend; to his accustomed duties. He seemed to suffer, remarked

physicians looked to 'rest, abstinence from business and a with famine desolating Ireland, the dis-medicine for his recovery. On the 6th of March it was stated that he was then on the point of "separ-inportant." was stated that he was then on the plan of air? "The Gazette de Lyone fomarked that his had been ture for Hastings, 'to seek benefit in change of air?" "The Gazette de Lyone fomarked that his had been After a weeks' sojourn, in that place he left for the local ceaseless toll and matchless glory" Folkstone and a letter from the PTV. Fitzpatrick, ""Le Rhone said - 'He has left behind him a rever-Follstone and a letter montair. F. V. Fitter attack and the low for the boyeliest, the most beautiful, the puter written at two o'clock on the 22nd of March's ays - sence the boyeliest, the most beautiful, the puter Within the last fifteen minimum the Prince Ernest destined to live in the memory of man. Seamer, bearing the Liberator, Dr. Miley, and "The Journal de Commerce declared - The great-Young Dan to the shores of France, guitted this eat of the world's come has departed the world beautiful debility and membra depression grieves." harbour, Bodily debility and mental depression grieves. continue to -constitute his principal malady ! Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Fitzeimons, who, had accompanied him to London, having taken farewell of the great man, returned to Ireland. The distinguished invalid and his companions reached Boulogne after a passage of a few hours, which it was thought had a beneficial effect. On the 27th of March they arrived in the French capital, and the Univers of that date announced that. The hero of Ireland alignted at the Windson Rotel at half past four o'clock to-day. The Univers added to this announcement-that 4the first-physicians of Paris willbe, called together to morrow, and after the consultalion, we hope to be able to make such a statement as will reassure the friends of the glorious Emancipater of Ireland who may be anxious to salute him on his journey to Rome." During his stay in Paris he was waited upon by the principal English and Irish residents in that capital, and the then British Minister, the late Marquis of Normanby, was parti-cular in his courteous attention. On the 29th he loft Paris for Orleans, but before leaving he was waited on and presented with an address, full of generous expressions for his recovery, from the Electeral Committee. In his brief reply he assured the deputation that 'illness and emotion closed his lips.' The journey was then continued by easy stages, reaching Genos on the morning of the 6th of May.

"The time, the place, and the occasion are each suggestive. 'Ireland's greatest citizen' is ill-sick unto death. Is it too much to imagine that, as he lay on his couch in the Hotel Fider, his acute and sensitive mind could hear, above the wall and lamentations of famino, his services questioned, his motives debated, his policy denied, and his very homour sought to be insinuated away? But, should those phantons have rippled the calm of his last moments, let us hope that he recollected that misrepresentation, calampy, and aspension are the penalter which men have to submit to 'for being great.' No gleam of hope brightened the sad scene or encouraged the sorrow stricken watchers. The symptoms grew more distinct-more marked. It was now clear that the crisis was not far off and that the days of O'Connell were numbered. For a day or so he endured great pain. Then utter and complete prostration supervened, which baffled the most skilful treatment and the most unremitting attention. He now never spoke, and that voice on whose mellifluous accents thousands-nay, millions -of his countrymen had hung in the ecstasics of rapture is hushed. And those lips from which had issued an eloquence soft and seductive as woman's love-an eloquence winged like a canticle, melancholy like a psalm, and varied like a drama-are closed and mute. And there in Genoa of glorious historic reminiscences, rising amphitheatre-like, as a thing of beauty, from the blue Mediterrancan, with its stradas of white marble palaces, its pro-menades, and its terraces, interlaced with parterres of beautiful and sweet-smelling flowers-with its innumerable and magnificent churches, each the memorial of some great event-with the bare summits of the Appennines and the ice-capped tops of the Alps, towering sentinel-like, above-with its surrounding citron and orange groves, and its gardens of mulberries, and pomegranates, and olives intertwining their beauties and commingling their sweetness-here it was that the spirit of the Great Man of Ireland-a soul once stalwart but now broken and fretted-fled from the body and went Heavenward-

"'The last Great Champion of the rights of Man, The last Great Tribune of the world, is dead !'

"Grief-unutterable, inconsolable-pervaded the land when, on the morning of the 25th of May, we announced 'The Death of the Liberator,' The first intelligence of the deplomble event was - conveyed to Ireland by a special coarier from our companied to the grave by the bishops whose names London Concespondent. It is nanecessary to de-scribe the extent and intensity of the sorrow exper-Most Rev. Dr. MacHalc-by the members of his ienced by all classes, but more aspecially by that class, which through good and evil report, had con-tinued unswervingly faithful to the Liberator, and whose allegiance to his principles never wavered. A complete widowhood recemed to have fallen on the land, and mourning covered it like a pall. The Association held a special meeting, and adopted an address informing the people, in brief terms of their loss. The Corporation, which had been summoned for that day, met, and at once adjourned for three weeks. Special religious services were held in the pro-Cathedral, and from a thousand altars, accompanied by the prayers of the emancipated millions, there ascended one universal supplication for the dead one. But this grief and mourning were not confined to his native land-they permeated to the furthest end of the globe,

"And the Debats, proclaimed - The greatest of Ireland's citizens, and perhaps her last hope, is gone." "In the Franch, Chambers Montal Embert spoke his eulogy-in the Cathedral of Paris that sainted Archbishop who afterwards fell at the barricades, shot down while trying to dissuade the people from the folly of resisting longer, announced the great. ness of 'Ireland's Emancipator'-and in St. Peters, the greatest of Church orators, the eloquent Padre Ventura, delivered a masterly panegyric in the presence of an immense assemblage, which included -all-the cardinals, archbishops, and eminent personages in the Eternal City, in which he said- 'The Simon of the New Law is gone." The heart of the Liberator having, in accordance with his last request, been deposited in Rome, his remains were conveyed to Ireland. They reached Dublin on Monday, the 2nd of August, and were at once brought to the pro-Cathedral, where they lay in state until the following Wednesday. The coffig bore the inscription :---

" ' DANIEL O'CONNELL, Ireland's Liberator, While on his way to the seat of the Apostles, Slept in the Lord at Genoa, May the 15th. In the Year 1847. He lived 71 years, 9 months, and 9 days.

" On Wednesday the obsequies took place-the Metropolitan Church being appropriately draped in mourning. It was thronged to its uttermost capacity. Thousands, unable to obtain admission, crowded all the neighboring streets. The gallery underneath the organ was appropriated to the members of his family and their relatives. There were then present, besides many others, his four some Maurice, Morgan, John, and Daniel-and docile. courteous, and ' Honest Tom Steele.' The members of the Hierarchy who took part in the sad ceremonial, which was conducted on a scale of unusual splendor, were :--

"The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, then Archbishop of Dublin.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Nicholson, then Archbishop of Corfu.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Polding, then Archbishop of Australia. "The Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, then Bishop of Ardagh.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Keating, then Dichop of Ferns.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Maginn, then Bishop of Derry.

The Most Rev. Dr. Macnally, Bishop of Clogher. "The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, then Bishop of Hyderabad.

" The Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay. "There was also a vast assemblage of clergymen from all parts of the country present on that memorable day. The funeral oration was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Miley-he who had accompanied him on his last journey, and who was his fuithful and affectionate friend and companion throughout his illness. The following day, Thursday, the 5th of August-the eve of the anniversary of his birth -his remains were conveyed to Glasnevin, where they now rest in an unfinished grave. The funeral was immense, and well testified the people's lore and sorrow. Such a procession was never witnessed in the Irish metropolis. It included all ranks, all sections; and every popular representative body in the country sent its delegates to join in it. The Trades, too-untainted in their fealty-who had accompanied him in imposing array to many a peaceful victory-were present, and so extensive was the sad cortege that the day had far advanced ere the end of it had reached the Cemetery. The coffin was nocompanied to the grave by the bishops whose names

"Commenting on this happy termination of a thirty years' struggle the Freeman's Journal thirty four years ago stid-

'It is to the Catholis Association and to the matchless segncity and conduct of its great Leader we are indebted for Emancipation-Emancipation without Civil War-without the cost of one single drop of blood. This is the praise of the Association. It is the glory of O'Connell. It is for this that Ixeland, delivered by his guidance from a revival of those scenes of horror which darken her history, will never cause to bless his patriotism.

"This was the creed of the country then. The country has not since apostatised. On the 15th of May, 1829, O'Connell accompanied by Lords Ebrington and Duncannon, appeared at the bar to claim his seat. The Clerk of the House tendered him the odious Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance as taken previous to the passing of the Relief Act. O'Connell demanded to take his seat under the oath as prescribed by the new law, and, this having been intimated to the Speaker, 'Mr. O'Connell was courte-ously ordered to withdraw.' He as courteously complied. The Solicitor-General then proved that as Mr. O'Connell had been elected under the law as it stood in 1828 he could not be permitted to take his seat unless he took the oath prescribed by that law. This resolution was adopted and O'Connell. in obedience to an order, again appeared at the bar. and. having been informed of the conclusion the house had arrived at, he was sgain tendered the insulting oath, 'Sir,'said he, addressing the Speaker, 'I have seen this oath before. [There is one part of it I know to be false, and there is another part of it I believe not to be true I, therefore, refuse to take the oath.' Again he was ordered to withdraw, and again he complied with dignity. The Solicitor. our correspondent, from general prostration, and his

- -There were distant echocs of that great funereal.
- Where the Ganges rolls its sacred tide in majesty along;
- And across the Western waters, as his keel grat'd on the strand.
- The sad news made the fisher sad, in far-off Newfoundland.
- And away where noble cities, by the broad St. Lawrence rise,
- The Dead one had his tribute from sad hearts and weeping eyes; And still further off to Westward, where is heard
- sublimely grand
- The thunder of Niagara, the wondar of the land ; And away in mighty forests, which the stalwart woodman clears
- The Dead One, in the lonely but, found sympathy and tears
- And away in other regions, where our starfight does not shine,
- And the Southern Gross beams nightly on the broad Pacifie brine-
- All the world the meed of homage paid from every shore and clime.'

"Yes, wherever throughout the habitable world there was an Irishman capable of appreciating services great, permanent, and numerous, and of comprehending a genius brilliant, and a character sub-limely perfect in its entirety—there was sorrowing for the death of O'Connell. This grief found fitting expression in the journals of the day. The Evening Packet, the able organ of the Church Ascendency party, laying aside the acerbity of political contention, declared-' A great man has fallen in Israel.' The Daily News, pronouncing him the Irish Gracchus,' observed-'O'Connell is a name on which we cannot write an epitaph and then have done with it. Day after day it will recur, bound as it is with the fate and the fortunes of Ireland, and will thus live in our arguments, as, in our memories, years taking from our antipathies, adding to our reverence, and swelling still the magnitude of his fame. But it is from the contemporary Press of France that we gather, a proper, estimate of O'Connell's character, services, and fame. Those writers, un-biassed by local feelings or party considerations, biassed by local feelings or party considerations, adjudged him solely by the public acts and his

ablevements. "And, so judging him, the Universe pronounced him- A great and sincere Apostle of Liberty." The Constitutions said- The death of such a man at any time would have been an important Giften.

family and their relatives-by 'Honest Tom Steele, and by a rast number of his private and political friends; and thus terminated the funeral of 'Ireland's greatest citizen, and perhaps, her last hope'-

- while the tree Of Freedom's wither'd trunk puts forth a leaf Even, for Thy tomb a garland let it be-The Forum's Champion and the People's Chief?"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th ult., his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, officiated at the laying of the foundation stone of a new parochial church for Rathfarnham. The sacred edifice will occupy a very picturesque site in tho immediate vicinity of the demesne of Rathfarnham Castle, and on the road to Glencree. Mr. H. Hodgens. J.P., Beaufort House, donated the ground forming the site, which is a portion of his demosne lands nearly opposite a somewhat celebrated wayside establishment known as the "Yellow .House." The church will be crected by Mr. Michael Meade, after designs by Mr. Ashlin, in the style of architecture of the fourteenth century. The principal material used in the construction will be granite, with Portland stone dressings, and will consist of nave, aisles. chancel, and side chapels. Interiorly its length will be 124 feet, and its breadth 48 feet.

On the 31st ult., two young ladies, Miss Christina Mary Bodkin (in religion, Sister Mary Christine), youngest daughter of Dr. Bodkin, of Eastland House Tunn, and Miss Delin Begley (in religion, Sister Mary Anne), eldest daughter of Mr. James Beglev, of Tusm, were received as novices in the Mercy Convent, Puam. The ceremonies were performed by the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tham.

On the 30th ult., in the Mercy Convent chapel, Clifden, four young ladies were professed, the cele brant being the Very Rev. Dean MacManus, P.P., V.F. The names of the young ladies professed were -Miss Cary, Dublin ; Miss Mary Hughes and Miss Ellen Hughes, Castlebar; and Miss King, Lenanc.

On the 19th of March, Feast, of St. Joseph, the eremony of the profession of four religious of the Order of St. John of God, and reception of two others took place at the little chapel at Sallyville. The four, young ladies who made their solemn vows on this occasion were-Miss Mary Teresa Hynes, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Luke Hynes, Esq., Ballylawn, co. Wexford; Miss Anna Stafford, in religion Sister Mary Aidau, daughter of M. Stafford, Esq., Bohen House, co. Wex-ford; Miss Mary Ellen Connick, in religion Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque, eldest daughter of William Connick, Esq., of Wexford ; Miss Catherine Agnes Byrne, in religion Sister Mary Teresa, daughter of Mr. Byrne, county Wicklow. Those received were-Miss Mary Anne Pearson, daughter of Charles Henry Pearson, co., Meath.; Miss Elien A. Kavanagh, in religion Sister Mary Evangelist, daughter of the late Patrick Kavanagh, Esq., Templederry, county Wex-ford. Very Rev. Canon Roohe, P.P., V.F., Wexford, officiated.

"The beautiful new church of S.S. Augustine and John, in Thomas Street, Dublin, which has been is course of crection for several years, will be solemnly dedicated next August by his Bminence Oardinal

the de

-APRIL-30, 1875. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At the Land, Sessions, on, the 2nd inst., Joshua Clarke, Eeq., Q.C., Chairman, took up the hearing of a case of compensation for capricious eviction. This was an action in which, a woman named Bridget For claimed £97 18s.11d, as compensation for imrovements, and eviction out of three and a half-acres of land at Drumroe. The respondent, James, Cooney, had obtained a decree of ejectment against Mrs. Fox at the preceding sessions. Evidence hav-ing been heard, his Worship decided that, in: his mind, it was a clear case of capricious and unnecessary eviction, and gave a decree for £24 16s. 3d, with costs. 1 1 1

DISCESS OF ROSS .--- ORDINATION OF A DISTINGUISHED STUDENT -- An ordination was held on Sunday (March 7(h) in the Catholic cathedral, Skibbereen, at which the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea conferred the sacred charscter and dignity of the priesthood on two descons who have been recently called to assume the functions of the ministry in the Diocese of Boss. The recipients of the Holy Orders on this occasion were the Rev. John O'Hea, a distinguished student of Maynooth, and the Rev. John Hennessy, who has just completed a remarkably successful course of ecclesiastical studies as an *ulumnus* of the Catholic University of Louvain. Previous to his matriculation at this celebrated theological school, the reverend gentleman last named had pursued the normal ourriculum of philosophy at the great German University of Munster, and published a learned treatise versity of authors, and providence a realined treatise in classical Latinity, entitled De Deo Platonis, an abstruse dissertation on the subtle metaphysics and theistic speculations of the Socratic school, which is characterized by eminent ability and acumen, and replete with profound erudition and curious research. Having defended a public thesis he was honour d by that faculty with the high degree of doctorate, and the certificate of his qualification bears impressed the Imperial arms and signature of Prussia,-Cork Econiaer.

On the 31st ult., at a meeting of the Guardians of the Ennis Union, Lord Inchiquin was elected Chair-man; John Poster Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., Vice-Chairman; and Thomas Green, Esq, Deputy Vice Chairman, for the ensuing year.

John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C., opened the Quarter Ses-sions, in the Courthouse, Kilrush, on the 31st ult. In addressing the Grand Jury, he complimented them upon the comparative absence of crime. The only case tried was one of assault, in which a verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner was liberated on his own recognizances.

THE GRAVE OF ST. PATRICE .- It is stated that a large landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick is about to erect in that city a memorial to commemorate the good decds performed by the patron saint of Ireland.

A movement has been set on foot by influential inhabitants of Thurles to have a statue erected to the memory of the late Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, in date

THE LATE DE. LEASY AND DRUNKENNESS .- The Most Rev. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, whose death in January last caused so much solrow in Ireland, was ever foremost in the cause of temperance. To stem the tide of intemperance, which like a plague, infests the three kingdoms, he forbade the opening of public-houses on Sunday, and so great was his influence that not a public-house was open, after his interdict, throughout his diocese. No Imperial measure, no magisterial decision, or nunicipal by-law was requisite. The Archbishop forbade it, and his faithful people obeyed him with a fidelity that can only be witnessed in Ireland. The good results of Sunday closing were remarked by all classes. A spirit of peace and of religious charity were some of the natural consequences. Wherever sobriety reigns there is sure to be found a better state of things, and in no diocese was this more apparent than in Cashel, over which his Grace presided for a period of eighteen years-Illustrated Morator.

J.C. H. Mansfield, Esq., late Captain of the 69th Regiment, has been appointed resident magistrate in the county Kerry. Captain Mansfield is well breach of faith. known in Canada as a traveller.

The Key. Joseph Larren, O.O., mary borough is shown request to Graig-shown request to Graig-shown request to Graig-shown request to Graig-bit is the recognised leader. His position is one of vast importance and of tremendous responsibility. departure is much regretted. The state of the Irishman seems to have enjoyed a larger share of the confidence of his countrymen. Hitherto Mr. But has guided their great confederacy with consummate ability and skill, and he feels confident that he will ultimately lead it to victory. The great argument by which it had been called into existence, and by which its policy has been defended, contains, unfortunately, within itself the only ra-tional grounds that exist for fearing that it may end in failure. This argument assumes that an English Parliament never will, and never can, legislate wisely or prudently for our country; and, it may be said, for that very reason it will never enact the one wise law that would allow us to legislate for ourselves. At any rate, the country seems fully persuaded that a favorable opportunity now offers for escaping from the misgovernment of centuries, and it tries its luck this time in circumstances exceptionally hopeful. Indeed, Mr. Butt has already achieved partial but important successes. He has raised up the prostrate and fainting form of the nationality of our country; he has inspired her with new life, with fresh vigor and health; and he has kindled within her a living faith in the grand fundamental truth-that in no circumstances is she ever to despair of ultimately achieving her freedom. To attain this result, and to accomplish successfully the great work upon which the nation seems to have set its heart, Mr. Butt was called on for the sacrifice of his professional eminence and prestige, and the brilliant professional prospects that lay before him in the future. He was called on to devote to the service of his country his time, his eloquence, his splendid abilities, and his vast intellectual attainments. Mr. Butt responded to the call of his country with promptness and docility-he threw all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his soul into the movement. The sacrifices demanded of him

did not cost him a pang-he regarded them simply as the fulfilment of a sacred duty. I am much mistaken, or the clear, keen, and intensuly generous intelligence of his countrymen will appreciate at its full worth the man who thus discharges his duty to his country.

ENNISCHEEN .- On Tuesday night just as the clock struck twelve and ushered in St. Patrick's Day, the band of the famous 27th Inniskilling Regiment through the squares. This regiment has often been termed "the Orange regiment;" but, however true or untrue the appellation, they have never forgosten their nationality. The officers and men wore the shamrock, and were relieved from their ordinary Day" in this fashion. When quartered at Aldershot Queen for the unbroken ceremony of 152 years. The knowledge of the fact as regards the 27th makes the Cathedral churchyard of Thurles, at an early them doubly respected in the town which gave them birth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE - A CRITICAL QUESTION FOR DISEARLI'S DIPLOMACY.-LONDOS, April 13, 1875.-In the House of Commons to-night Captain Baillie Cochrane moved that in the opinion of the House the International Code Conference, to meet at St. Petersburg, affords a favorable opportunity for England to withdraw her agreement to the Declaration of Paris in 1856.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke against the motion. He declared England could not honorably withdraw from that declaration without the consent of the other parties who signed it. Her relinquishment of the right to seize enemy's goods on a neutral vessel was doubtless a great concession ; but England was a gainer by the abolition of privateering and in other respects. He thought the revival of this question tended to no good result. On the contrary, it was likely to raise other grave issues, and if persisted in it would render England liable to the charge of The motion was rejected by a vote of 36 yeas to

Guldhall, Justice-room to-day in response to a sum-mons issued at the instance of Mr. Wright, editor of the Advertiser, charging him with libel. The room was filled with friends of the doctor, and a dense crowd was in the street. After hearing, the summons was dismissed. The result was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people in the room, which was caught up by those outside. Dr. Kenealy was escorted from the building by thousands of people.

LONDON, April 21.-The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner this evening in honor of its guest M. Michel Chevalier, the celebrated French enconomist. M. Chevalier, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech, in which he dwelt on the benefits of Free Trade. He expressed his admiration of the extraordinary progress made by the United States; a nation so anxious to pussess all improvements in public and private life, so eminent for its love of liberty, could not long remain bound to the protective system. Protection was repugnant to a progressive policy; it checked the growth of trade, restricted the liberties of the producer and consumer. He especially pointed out the inconsistency of Americans in imposing duties on foreign grain, while they attempted to inundate the grain markets of Europe with their products.

Among the civil cases tried at the Sussex Assizes was an action on a life policy for £1600 which the Imperial Union Insurance Company refused to pay because the intemperate habits of the deceased had been concealed. A former jury had given a verdict for the amount claimed and a new trial was ordered, but on the present occasion the jury could not agree.

The Law Times expresses an opinion that examinations for admission to the bar are unsatisfactory and afford no test of legal knowledge. It remarks: The questions put on all the required branches of legal study are only sixty in number. Twelve of these are designed to test the proficiency of the applicant in common law doctrines. Of this class of questions eight require definitions of a contract, a bill of exchange and promissory note, a tort, a special endorsement and an endorsement in blank, murder, manslaughter, perjury and crime. Other questions are as follows: Illustrate the difference between an executory and executed, an express and struck up "St. l'atrick's Day," and played our na-tional air and "The Sprig of Shillelagh," before the officers and noncommissioned officers' quarters, and mits an offence, excused because the commission implied contract? Is a contract obtained by fraud is ordered by husband, master or parent? What steps are to be taken when a judge's ruling, at nisi prius, is objectionable in point of law? Eminent queen's counsel superintend the examination, but the Law Times thinks this is open to the objection duties on account of the occasion. The regiment that they have no time to overlook it and are not has the exclusive right of playing "St. Patrick's specially qualified to conduct it, except by their readiness to do so. Our contemporary also remarks special permission had to be obtained from the that an amiable desire not to exclude men from the bar should not blind the benchers to the fact that when an examination is set up as a test of the fitness of the aspirants, each examinations is a trial not only for the applicants, but also for the profession to which they seek admission, and to exact no knowledge and require no information as a necessary preliminary to becoming a barrister, is a sure way of covering the legal profession with contempt,"

> COST OF THE COLONIES .- The Times gives the fallowing :- The net cost to the British Exchequer of the Colonies of the British Empire, atter deducting any military contributions received from them, was 2,745,980l, in the financial year 1869-70, and had been reduced to 1,817,4711 in 1873-73. The cost of dent, Count de Nugent belongs to the same family the military and maritime stations declined only 1,366,0801. to 1,221,4251.; the main decrease of cost was in the plantations and settlements, or colonies proper. The cost to the British Exchequer of the Australian settlements declined from 215,400! in pigny. He recovered from a fearful wound in the 1869-70 to 55,097!. in 1872-73; of British North head. His second son is a lieutenant in the Chas-1869-70 to 58,097% in 1872-73; of British North America, from 675,7892 to 154,5272 ; of the West seurs ; and for the last century several of their Indies, from 335,9722 to 266,8772 ; of the West ancestors fought and fell for France. Colonel Coast of Africa, from 103,1141 to 66,1101.; the cost of the Straits Settlements and Labuan advanced from 53,338% to 68,300%. Ceylon overpass in and his ancestors distinguished distinguis charges, chiefly occurring at military and maritime stations. The charge to the British Exchequer, in respect of the Australian Settlements, was mainly for Western Australia, formerly a penal settlement, leaving less than 14,000% charges failed to be present at the Irish dinners, was a (troops, pensions, &c.) in respect of the other Aus most remarkable officer, and well worthy of a tralian Colonies. The charge for British North race of men, whom it may be said that they America is chiefly for military expenses in Nova Sco- were a line of heroes from "sire to son." Their tia and New Brunswick. The charge for the West ancestors entered Dillon's Regiment in the Old Bri-Indies, Straits Settlements, &c., are also chiefly for | gade. military services. The expenditure for convict services at Gibraltar and in Australia has always been included in this series of returns, although the expense is really for Imperial purposes; the amount was 108,3421. in 1869-70, and 59,3791. in 1872-73.

pearance at Key West of yellow tever and theo deaths from it, and concluded by saying .- The in-creased temperature of the past winter being six creased temperature of the past winter being six the edges. sence of northers during the whole winter, the gene-ral opinion existing among those who have had best opportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of vellow-fever so early at that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calumitous result, and would therefore be in the highest degree imprudeat.

The design for the twenty-cent silver piece au thorized by the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1875, was selected and approved by Hon. H. Linderman Director of the mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle, surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words, "Twenty Centa." At Dr. Linderman's suggestion, the edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth; in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. As the piece is too small to admit the legend, "E Pluribus Unum," or "In God we Trust," both have been omitted. The new coin is mainly intended for icr circulation in the Pacific Coast States, where the want of such a coin has long been folt in making change, and where the lowest coin in circulation is the dime, or ten cent silver piece.

St Patrick's Day Dinner in Paris. " DINER DES ANCIENT IRLANDAIS."

Year after year amid the varied changes of government, in France men of Irish descent meet on the national "fete" to prove that generations after their fathers left Ireland, they respect and love her name, and that even the fame and honours they have won in their adopted country do not make them forget "la verte Erin." the cradle of their race. They have preserved traditions and records of those 'Diners de St. Patrice" that bring the past vividly before us. Men present, for instance, on Wednesday sat as far back as half a century ago at their dinners and gave graphic sketches of them. They remember hearing the veterans of that time speak of those that were celebrated before and after the revolution and even relate what they heard from their fathers who fought at Fontenoy.

The "Diner des ancient Irlandais" was held this year as it was last, at the celebrated restaurant Vefour Palais Royal. The dinner was presided over this year by the venerable Count de Nugent, who, though he was present at one given in 1823, at the "Cadian Bleu," is in vigorous health and intellect Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone was Vice President. Wednesday being a fast day, his Eminence the Cardiual Archbishop of Paris gave " pour tous ceux qui prendront part a la fete de St. Patrice dispense d'abstincnce." The names of some of the guests, and a few words on a few of them, will, perhaps, be l'interesting-Count de Nugent, President ; Viscount de Nugent, his son ; Count O'Neill de Tyrone, Vice president; Colonel O'Brien of the 12th Chasseurs Light Infantry; Lientenant-Colonel MacDermott, 2nd Cuirassiers; Count O'Kelly Farrell, Captain 1st Regiment, line; Mr. Connelly. Conseiller, Cour de Cassation; W. O. Kerrins Hyde, Esq.,; N. O. Kerrins Hyde Esq.; B. Wyse, Esq.; James Macarthy, Esq.; C. Mulhall, Esq. M. D.; Monsieur O'Kelly; J. O'Leary, Esq.; Professor O'Ryan; J. P. Leonard Esq.; Maurice Leonard, Esq. The venerable presias Marshal Nugent of Austria, and was his friend from childhood. He has a son in the Austrian service, who came to fight for France in the late war and was left for dead on the battlefield of Cham-O'Brien who commands the 12th Chassours fought gallantly in the Crimean, Italian, and late war. He belongs to the same family as Marshal MacMahon,

suring the length of the table with his eye, and wondering to himself why editors' tables weren't

the corner; "but still it is an occasion when one can appreciate a neat thing. I've seen you rub your knuckles against door posts and never change countenance : I've seen you listen to culogies on Havana and Key West, combine to favour the belief men who owed you for twenty years before their death, and you looked even more selemn than the bereaved widow; I've seen you back your hearse up to a door in such an easy, quiet way that it roubed death of half of its terrors. All this have I seen and appreciated, but I couldn't write a puff for you." "Why not ?" he demanded.

"For many reasons. Now you have a new hearse. Could I go on and sny : 'Mr. Sackcloth, the genial undertaker, has just received a fine new hearse, and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to bestow upon it the patronage such enterprise deserves. It rides easy, is handsomely finished, and those who try it once will want no other.' Could I do that?"

"No, not very well."

"Of course I couldn't. You can call a grocer or a dry goods man a 'genial friend' and it's all right, but you aren't genial--you can't be. It's your busi-ness to be solemn. If you could be even more solemn than you are it would be money in your pocket."

" That's so," he said, sighing heavily.

"If it was an omnibus, or a coal cart, or a wheelbarrow, I could go on and write a chapter on every separate spoke, but it isn't you see." He leaned back and sighed again.

"And as to your coflins, they are doubtless nice coffins, and your prices are probably reasonable, but could I go on and say : 'Mr. Sackcloth, the under-taker, has just received his new styles in spring coffins, all sizes, and is now prepared to see as many of his old customers as want something handsome and durable at moderate price.' Could I say that ?" Another sigh.

"I couldn't say that you were holding a clearingout sale, in order to get ready for the spring trade or, that, for the sake of increasing your patronage, you had decided to present each customer with a chromo. I couldn't say that you were repairing and repainting, and had the most attractive coffin shop in the city. It wouldn't do to hope that people would patronize you, or that all orders sent in by mail would be promptly filled, and that your motto was 'Quick sales and small profits !'"

He put on the look of a tombstone, and made no

"You see, if you had stores to sell, or dealt in mackerel, or sold fishing tackle, everything would be lovely. You are an undertaker—solemn, sedate mournful. You revel in crape, and never pass a black walnut door without thinking how much good coffin lumber was recklessly wasted. The tolling bell is music to you, and the city hall flag at halfmast is fat on your ribs. We'd like to oblige you, but you see how it is."

"Yes, I see," he said, and he formed in procession and moved down stairs, looking around now and then to see if the hearse was just thirty-four feet behind the officiating clergyman's carriage.

Fifty-Five Dozen Clothes Pins,

How MES. JOUNSTON STIERED UP THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY-A WARNING TO LARY HUSDANDS.

(From the Danbury News.)

Ladies who have husbands who are neglectful in supplying them with kindling should carofully study the experience of a Division street sister.-All her married life she has had an unbroken struggle with her husband to keep herself supplied with wood, and the greater part of her time she has been obliged to depend upon her own definess with the axe, and any one who has seen a woman handle an axe knows what a dreadful thing it is. I'wo months ago she begged of him not to go away without leaving her some kindlings. He said he wouldn't. But he finally did. Then she hit upon a plan. She had four dozen clothes pins. She took one dozen of them for starting the fire, and found that they worked admirably. The next day she used another dozen, and so she continued until the four dozen. were gone. Then she went to the store and purchased another four dozen-having them "put in the bill." When they were gone she repeated the errand. She said no more to him about kindlings. For ten years she had kept up the battle, and now she was tired and sick at heart. He could go his own way, and she would go hers-patiently, uncomplainingly-until the end would come. On Monday he signified at the store that he would like to settle his account. The bill was made out and handed him. He glanced down the items. As he advanced along the column his face began to work. First his eyes slowly enlarged, then his eyes slowly enlarged, then his mouth gradually opened, caused by the drooping of his lawer jaw; and wrinkles formed on his forchead. One third down the column he formed his lips as if to whistle. Four lines below he did whistle. Half way down. he said "Gra-cious ("

The London papers speak on the whole respeatfully of the memory of John Martin. The Times speaks of him as a man of powerful moral instincts of sensitive honour, and high courage, willing to sacrifice the comfort and safety of a respectable station and a competent fortune to the realization of his political opinions. The Daily News says it never heard a word said against Mr. Martin personally; it seems to it impossible that he could have had an enemy. The Standard observes that he enjoyed much consideration in Parliament. He was always ready to state the reasons for every opinion which he held, and to argue them calmly and honestly. Intellectually and morally, in short, the man was palpably sincere, and it was impossible not to respect an opponent so single-minded.

The dispute between Lord Dartrey and his tenantry has terminated in the victory of the landlord, the tenants submitting to an increase of five per cent, in their rents on threat of ejectment. It is alleged that the Tenants' Defeace Association, which had induced them to dispute with their landlord, being displeased with their submission, has left them to pay all costs of their litigation. The consequence is the existence of a very bad feeling between the Association and the tenants.

As there were no criminal cases to be tried at Mullingar Quarter Sessions, on the 1st inst., by Matthew O'Donnell, Esq., he was presented by the Sub-Sheriff, Thos. Murray, Esq, with a pair of white gloves.

THE BIFROP OF MEATH ON THE LEADER OF THE HOME ROLD MOVEMENT.-The Right Rev. Dr. M'Nulty has addressed a letter to the secretaries of the Butt Testimonial Committee, expressing his cordial concurrence in the movement, and his belief that the nation entertains a deep sense of gratitude for Mr. manifestation of this feeling, and that it positively wishes for a suitable occasion to prove to the world its high appreciation of Mr. Butt's public career -The heart of Ireland shall indeed have radically changed when she will grudge bonor and gratitude to "the faithful few" who have suffered for her freedom or made sacrifices for her interests. We get occasional glimp as at the strength and depth of the nation's gratitude when particular constituencies get the opportunity of returning to Parliament men who have suffered-even with questionable wisdom -for Ireland. We see it, too, in the enthusiasm with which the country prepares to celebrate the centenary of the immortal O'Connell. Mr. Butt, as a public man, is before the world for more than a quarter of a century. Wibin that time he has es-tublished unquestionable claims to the gratitude of his country as an advocate, a politician, and an author. Within the limits of a letter like this one can only indicate trose claims, The most striking pecularity in Mr. Buil's character is that it admits of no mediocrity or commonplace excellence, on any side in which you view it. I have heard that some of the most eloquent and successful practitioners; at the Irish Bar, forgetting personal rivalries, have often gloried in a knowl dging that Mr. Butt's elo-Quence, learning, and high intellectual, gifts have singled him out as among the first, if not the first man in his profession. The Home Bale politicians have manifelled their forces and conso-

261 navs. THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

In addition to the Treaty of Paris, which was signed at Paris in 1856, after the Crimean war, there was perfected an important declaration respecting maritime law which has since been known as the Declaration of Paris. This is the instrument which was referred to in the English parliamentary debate which we report by cable to-day. The paper was signed by the representatives of the Powers then assembled. It reads thus:---The Pleninotentiaries who signed the treaty of

Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in Conference considering :

The maritime law in time of war has long been the subject of deplorable disputes.

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter, gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts.

That it is, consequently, advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point.

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentious by which their governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect. The above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries being duly

suthorized resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration :

1. Privateoring is, and remains, abolished. 2. The neutral flag cover's enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contra-band of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blookades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the states which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between shose Powers who have scceded, or shall accede, to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856:

Mesers. W. and A. Johnston, the geographical publishers, have brought an action for libel in the Edinburgh Court of Sessions against the proprietors of the Athenaum on account of a review that appeared in that paper with respect to one of the plantiff's A'lases. The jury found's verdict for the plaintiffs with £1275 damages.

LONDON, April 20th .- Str. George Campbell, Liberal, was, elected momber of Parliament for Kirks caldy, and the second second second

lidated their strength in a powerful, an influential, been larger arrivals and in better condition with - at Port Boyal, S.C., April 14th. It reports the ap-

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, April 21 .- Despatches to the Commereial from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, report the peach crop entirely killed in Obio and Michikan. and nearly so in Indiana. Other fruits are injured, and only about half a crop will be obtained. Wheat has suffered in all three States, but most seriously in Michigan.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21 .- The iron mills at Newbury have resumed operations. The puddlers, who have been on strike all winter, returned to work, accepting the Pittaburg prices.

HRAVY DAMAGES .- CRICAGO, April 21 .- The jury in the libel case of Miss Barly, of Rockford, against William F. Story, of the Times brought in a verdict this a.m., awarding to Miss Early \$25,000 as dam-80,68.

GORED TO DEATH -BLOOMINGTON, III, April 21 .conard Benjamin, a farmer, living three miles east of Bloomington, was gored to death by a young bull this a.m.; he lived fifteen minutes after the accident.

ROBBING TRAINS -- LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 21.-Eight railroad employees and a merchant here were arrested yesterday for systematically robbing rai'way freight trains. A large quantity of property recovered.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD SPELL .- LOUISTILLE, Ky., April 21 .- Reports from all parts of the State say that great damage has been done to fruit and to bacoo plants by the frosts and snow of last week. Last ceason was a very bad one for the tobacco-growers in Kentucky, and much destitution has followed in consequence. Another bad season, which seems probable will greatly increase the suffering; other crops, however, scem not to be greatly injured.

BONKERS HILL.-BOSTON, April 21.-The Olty Council, last evening, voted \$30,000 towards the Centennial celebration on the 17th of June, of the Battle of Bunkers Hill.

The IRON TRIDE .- WHEELING, WUSt Va., April 21. -Last night all the operatives in the boller and nail mills had a meeting, and determined to strike.

FACTORY BURNES -- ELIZABETH, N.J., April 21.-The extensive oil cloth factory, belonging to the Eastern Manuficturing Company, was entirely burned to-day. Loss \$100,000; insured for \$25,000 in Newark and New York companies.

A Washington despatch of the 17th inst., gives ENGLISH GRADY MARKEY .-- The Mark Lars Express the health report of Mr. Buddards the first surgeon in, its weekly, review mys-Of wheat there have of the United States North Atlantic fleet, it is dated

bravest and most intelligent offiers of the First Empire. His brother Lieutenant' MacDermoit of the Navy, who died a few years ago, and who never

Monsieur Connolly holds the eminent position of Conseiller at the Court of Cassation, and is considered as one of the most eminent Jures Consults in France. His ancestors came to France several generations ago. Viscount O'Niell is too well known in Ireland to need any mention of him further than to say he is worthy in every way of his great ancestors.

Count O'Kelly Farrell is Captain in the Infantry and has seen great service in the Crimes, Italy and in Paris during the Seige. He is the worthy son of the late venerable Count O'Kelly Farrell.

Monsieur O'Kelly is the well known musical composer, whose works are so much admired. He is a cousin of Captain O'Kelly. At the desert the President gave in English and,

in eloquint words, the toest to Ireland. Viscount O'Neill in a very effective speech proposed the health of Marshal MacMahon, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The memory of the Dead was drunk in silence, and the names of these who in late years assisted at those dinners mentioned with sorrow-Count O'Donnell, Consellor of State, president in 1864; Rev. Mr. MacAardle, Bev. Mr. O'Donnell, Lientenant MacDermott, Mr. MacCarter, &c., &c. and special mention of the late Count O'Kelly Farrell. In the ralon were placed the portraits of emin at Irishmen-Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, John F. Maguire, Joseph Ronayne, &c., &c.

Viscount O'Neill, sang his admirable version of "The battle Eve of the Brigade," set to music by Mr. O Kelly; and Mr. O'Kelly played some of the national airs of his own composition. 'The guests all wore Shamrocks that had grown on Irish soll. Telegrams were received from Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and other distinguished Irishmen, regretting

their absence. Young Patrice MacMahon was expected, but. could not leave the Military School, St. Cyr. where he was on St. Patrick's Day made Corporal,

A Coffin Dealer who Wanted a Notice. " I've taken your paper for twenty-six years," he commenced, as he' reached the head of the stairs, and now I want a puff."

He was a very tall, slender man had a face which hadu't miled since 1842, and his neck was embrach by a white cravat and his hands were throat into bluck gloves. "I've got a new hearse, a new stock of coffins.

and I want a local notice," he continued, as he sat down and sighed, as if ready to serew a coffin lid down.

" My deav sir," replied the man in the corner, " I've met you at a great many funerals, and your general bearing has created a favorable improvation,

A little further on he said .

"Thunder !"

Four more lines were taken in, and he snoke again :

" By the Jumping Jupiter !"

Then he read on, smiting his thigh vigorously, and giving vent to various expressions of the liveliest nature. Finally he threw the bill down.

"I say, Benson, look here ; this bill can't be mine: you've got me mixed up with some laundry."..... "That's your bill, sir," said the grocer, smiling

pleasantly.

"I tell you it can't be," persisted the Division street man, beginning to look scared. "Why, here's fifty-five dozen of clothes pins in a two months bill. What on earth do you take me for-a four story laundry?

"But it is your bill. Your wife can explain it to you. She ordered the pins."

" My wife !" gasped the unfortunate man,

"Yes, sir,"

The debtor clutched the bill, jammed it into, his pocket and hurried straight home. He bolted into the house without any abatement of speed, and flinging the paper on the table before his wife, knocked

There are fifty-five dozen clothes pins in Benson's bill for the past two months, and he says you ordered every one of them?" "And so I did," suld she, demurely.

"W-h-at! Fifty five dozen clothes pins in, two, months? and he shot down into a chair as if a freight car had fallen stop of him. "Fifty-five dozen of clothes pins in two months" he howled. Will a just heaven stand that ?" go out of will 000, 00.

"I tell you, you needn't, stars, st me that way, 10 Reuben Wheeler Johnston, nor go calling onto heaven with your imploumess. I erdered them clothes pins myself, and I have burnt every one of a with that there store just because 1 you were no 1 allfired lazy to get a stick of wood. And I declare 10 before I'll be bothered jawing and fighting ito get you to cut wood, I'll burn every clothes pin in the, land, and you shall pay for them, if you have to sell the shirt on your back to do it." So now reliable to the

And hrs. Johnston, with a face like scarlet, spatch-in cd, up the broom, and wont to presping the corpet ;; You sigh with the sighers, grive with the privates, as if every fake of dust yes a rod hot cost, while and on extra occasions you can shed there of series, the unhappy Mr. Johnson hastened to the store, even though you know, that you can't get ton per oent of your bill suder six months, nother and paid the bill. And before dark that sight he oent of your bill suder six months, nother and paid the bill of wood sawed split and plot up. * Yes, sight the undertaker, hothertheory men

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 1.1.1 30, 1875.

BELIEF OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS OF WEITTER FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

Witness The True CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY TA

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TEBMS 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 copics, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid np. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subcription FROM THAT DATE.

8. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1875. Friday, 30-St. Catherine of Sienna, V.

MAT-1875. Saturday, 1-SS. Philip and James, Aps. Sunday, 2-Fifth after Easter.

Monday, 3-Bogation. Finding of the Haly Cross.

Tuesday, 4-Rogation. St. Monica, W. Wednesday, 5-Vigil. Rogation. St. Fins V., P.C Thursday, 6-ABCENSION OF OUR LORD, Obl.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. THE CASH SYSTEM.

As the change in the postal laws will require prepayment of newspaper postage by publishers on and after the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT, the Pubhigher of "THE TRUE WITNESS" begs to notify all concerned that in order to meet the extra outlay the system of advance payments for subscription will henceforth be strictly adhered to. The subscription price will remain the same-\$2.00 per annum. Subscribers will get their papers twenty cents cheaper than formerly, and Publishers will have the benefit of a sound subscription list, and a list, too, that will not be diminished by the new method in any case where fair value is given for the money.

Subscribers in arrears for 1875, are requested to settle their accounts before the First of August.

Subscribers can ascertain the date up to which they have paid from the date after the address printed on their papers.

The attention of our friends and agents who have kindly manifested active interest in extending the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS, is especially directed to this announcement; and their sordial co-operation in carrying out the "cash system" in subscriptions is respectfully requested.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Paris Univers publishes letters of sympathy from the Catholic Bishops of Great Britain to the read; that is as follows: "this country and the

manded the former rate of wages which had been reduced by 10 per cent by employers. The entire number now out is probably nearly 4,000, most of whom have held out for about three months. A largely attended meeting of strikers was held last Saturday evening, at which they resolved that they regarded as unsatisfactory every arrangement that will not secure for them a restoration to the standard of wages established previously to last winter's reduction. It was stated at the meeting that the manufacturers had met on Thursday p.m. and resolved not to yield, and that if any mill owner made a concession to the strikers he was to pay a fine.

A proclamation is published in the Canada Gacette of the general amnesty of all porsons implicated in the North-West troubles excepting Riel, Lepinc and O'Donoghue. Riel and Lepinc are also pardoned on condition of five years' absence from the country and of abstinence from political rights therein during that time. Upon Lepine signifying his willingness to accept these conditions he is to be released from gaol, the commencement of his five years banishment dating twenty-four hours after his release.

The separate school question has been up in Prince Edward Island House of Assembly, and the Catholic members were in the minority.

" DARKNESS AND LIGHT."

The Lord Mayor of London recently paid a state risit to the "Grand City" Lodge of Freemasons, and, after partaking of some wine with the assembled members of the craft, said "that the present time was a most eventful one ; a great contest was raging between darkness and light; Popery and the Pope himself were determined to put down freedom and good will, but this country and the Prince of Walcs had determined that light should prevail." Whether his Lordship's speech is incorrectly reported, or whether the wine had anything to do with it, his allusions to darkness and light, the Pope and the Prince of Wales, are badly "mixed up" in print. By darkness, he meant, of course, the secrecy of the lodge-room, the signs and grips of the fraternity, and the terrific oaths by which they are bound not to divulge to the light of day the secrets of the night. And using the word light in opposition to darkness, he applied it evidently to the Catholic Church, whose doctrines are taught in every language to all men of good will in every part of the known world, and between whom and Freemasonry "a great contest is raging." Addressing a lodge of Freemasons on the great contest between darkness and light, in no other sense could he use the word darkness, and in none other the word light. But in the next breath, speaking of the leaders of the two contesting parties, the Pope as Infallible Head of the Church, and the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons in England, his Lordship got confused and attributed to the former the designs of the latter, and vice versa. Surcly he did not mean to say that the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of a society which works only in darkness, "had determined that light should prevail ;" on the contrary, he meant to say that of the Pope who has never ceased to condemn and anathematize all societies which shun the light. This confusion is caused by the misplacement of the words "Popery and the Pope himself," and "this country and the Prince of Wales." A simple transposition of the terms will make the

sentence read as it ought in consistence with the truth, and as it was, no doubt, intended it should

THE LAST CENTURY IN PAPAL

INFALLIBILITY. The following letter appears in the London Table of April 3rd :---

To the Editor of the Tablet.

SIR-When Dr. Johnson was bringing out his Dictionary, Lord Chesterfield, to conciliate him, wrote a paper in The World, quoted by Boswell, in which occurs the following passage :---

"I hereby declare that I make a total surrender of all my rights and privileges in the English language, as a free born British subject, to the said Mr. Johnson, during the term of his dictatorship. Nay more, I will not only obey him like an old Roman, as my dictator, but, like a modern Roman, I will implicitly believe in him as my Pope, and hold him to be infallible, while in the chair, but no longer." This must have been written in the year 1754. Surely Lord Chesterfield's "modern Roman" must have had an attack of Vaticanism | I remain, sir, your obedient seruant, W. W. R. Asuroad. Petersham, Surrey. March 29, 1875.

The Catholio or Ultramontane of 1875 is required to believe that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks from his chair of teaching (ex cathedra), and then only, is infullible. Mr. Gladstone does not understand the expression ex cathedra, because he does not wish to understand it; but Lord Chesterfield understood it over a hundred years ago. This is is another instance of the progress of the 19th century.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

Our esteemed contemporary the St. John Freeman hopes the press of Quebec and Ontario will publish the following propositions, submitted by Mr. Burns, M.P.P., to the Government of New Brunswick to bring about a settlement of the School difficulty in that Province :---

1st .- That the Trustees of any school district be authorized to accept the certificate and license of the superior of the Order of the Christian Brothers or Sisters of Charity, as Sufficient proof of the competence of the holders to teach in schools under the Law. And that when no such certificate and license is held, such persons shall be examined in their own domicile or private quarters, as to their qualifications, by such person or persons as may be appointed by the Board of Education.

2nd-The children of parents residing in one district shall at the request of their parents, be allowed by the Trustrees to attend the schools of another district.

3rd-When any book prescribed by the Board of Education is objected to by the teacher and shown to contain objectionable passages, its use shall not be made compulsory in such schools, and books not objectionable may be substituted.

4th-That Trustees shall allow in the school Juildings of the district after the regular hours, religious instruction to be imparted, and the regular school hours may be shortened so as to allow the imparting of such instruction.

The St. John Globe thinks that the above propositions are reasonable, but fears some difficulty would be encountered in carrying out the provisions of the 3rd. The Telegraph says that if conceded they will practically repeal the present School Law, and appeals to the majority to reject them, as propositions somewhat similar emanating from the Parochial School Boards were rejected in New York. It is a strange anomaly to hear such an ultra-loyal journal as the Telegraph urging the people of New Brunswick to do as the New Yorkers do, and not as their fellow British subjects in Ontaria do. No wonder people talk about 'lip-loyalty."

THE DUTIES OF THE JUBILEE .- On the first Sunday the purpore of visiting the necessary churches in St. Patrick's Parish. It will proceed along Palace Street to the Bishop's Cathedral, then along Dorchester Street to the Jesuit's church, thence by St. Catherine Street to St. James' church on St. Denis, Street where, after paying the last visit, the proces_ sion will disperse.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS No. 70.

THOU SHALT NOT BEAR PALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR."

Amongst crimes against the human law, there are few, that are more pernicious to the interest of men or that are visited with more severe punishments than the counterfeiting of money. The reason is obvious. Money is the medium of every business transaction ; through it the whole commerce of the world is kept in activity. What the blood is to the human frame, money is to the trade and commerce of the world. What would become of the body, if counterfeit blood was injected into the veins? The nerves would cease to be stimulated ; the heart no longer stimulated by the nerves would cease to act; the heart ceasing to act would no longer circulate even the counterfeit blood and death would supervene. And so in like manner in the body politic. Let counterfeit money be once in circulation, commerce would forthwith languish, trade would be all but impossible, since no man would wish to part with honest merchandise for worthless money; no man asks to every thing is to be considered as impossible, which receive a stone or a scrpent for a loaf or a fish .---Bat then is a counterfeit money more dangerous even than this spurious coin; the counterfeit Though we do not know how the grass grows, that truth; the spurious word of the liar is even more dangerous still. Yes, Christian soul, the forger not understand what life is; that does not by any and the counterfeiter is well and deservedly execrated by mankind — deservedly is he hunted though we cannot understand how an infant bedown as an animal noxions to the body politic, and when caught prudently is he consigned to strong prison walls for the rest of his life. Who would wish to associate with this execrated of all the world? who would ask to claim him as a friend or an acquaintance? And yet the liarthat counterfeiter of God's eternal truth, that forger of words which pretend to be what they are notthis miscreant is allowed amongst you-is claimed without shame as a friend and an acquaintanceis admitted to the company of your children-is deemed sufficiently respectable to be tolerated by society-nay! is even perhaps fondled and carressed by it. Christian soul! our Newgates, our provincial penitentiarics, our Sing Sings may shut in all our counterfeiters of money, but if our liars, those counterfeiters of truth, were all imprisoned would it not require a whole territory of Newgates, of provincial penitentiaries, of Sing Sings to contain them? so loosely indeed is that great commandment " Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," practised in Christian lands. The Apostle St. Paul, writing to the Ephesians,

instructs them that putting aside lying, they should speak the truth each one with his neighbor, for he tells them, "we are all members." And what indeed, Christian soul, would become of this body of ours, if one member deceived the other? What would become of it, if the longue told the stomach that a poisonous draught was generous wine? what would became of the body, if the ear should tell the feet, that the noise of the rattlesnake was only the creaking of some withered bough ?-Would not the untrath of the one member be the destruction of all? In the human body all the members assist in the truth for the safety of all. When the eye sees only an apparently safe path covered with leaves, the foot sounds the earth that the car may judge whether the path is solid. When the feet would slip upon the tail of a venemous serpent, or carry the body into the lair of some savage animal, the eye sends a telegram to the brain, in order that it may warn the feet away from the danger. And should the darkness of night prevent the eye from seeing the truth in order to telegraph it to the other members, it becomes the duty of the ear to listen for the truth : of the hands and feet to feel for it, else would the body be soon cast over a precipice, or landed in a pitfall, or wounded by wild beasts. It is on this account then that the Apostle in order to deter us from lies reminds us, that we are all members; that as the lie of one member of the body would entail the destruction of all, so the lie of one member of a community brings danger to all. Far better were % for the human body, that any one of of May, which will be next Sunday, and on the its members should be paralyzed, than it should

And not only does Jesus Christ come to bear testimony of the truth | He himself declares He is the truth. Ah | Christian soul | at the sound of that declaration of your Saviour : "I am the way, the truth, and the life, recoil from every lie." For what does it imply ? Jesus Christ is the truth. What can it be possible then that every time you offend truth you offend that Saviour who is truth ? can it be possible that every time you wound truth you wound that all merciful Saviour who is truth ?-And yet it needs must be so. Oh alas! then how detestable | how horrid | how cruel every lie must be. Every lie is a stab aimed against Jesus the truth | Every lie is a rebeilion against Jesus the truth! Every lie is a flat denial of Jesus the truth. Can any further consideration be necessary to a Christian soul, to teach it a horror for every lie

7 1 7 7 123

MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS, (CONTINUED.)

Modernue -- Can you conceive how an infant can

be "regenerated" and become "a child of God" without any correspondence on its part; in fact without even knowing what has been done to it? Antiques - I own I cannot; but that does not by any means, prevent the thing from being so. If cannot be explained or understood, we shall have is no proof that it does not grow; though we do means prove that we do not exist. So, also alcomes regenerate without any correspondence on its part, we are not therefore to infer, that it is not regenerate. Besides; let not your Anabaptist friends be inconsistent. They acknowledge, that all men are reprobate through the sin of Adamwhen a man sizes or when he dies they acknow). edge, that he does so in consequence of the fall of our first parents. And can they explain why this is seeing that he has not participated actually in

Modernus .- No; I acknowledge they cannot.

Anapus. - Then why expect an explanation from us as to regeneration ? If they cannot explain, how all men, (without correspondence on their part), are partakers of Adam's sin, what right have they to demand an explanation of us, as to how infants can be regenerate, (without correspondence on their part)? When the Anabaptists explain to us the mysterious communication of Adam's guilt to men, it will be time for us to explain how Christ's redemption is participated in by infants. Nicodemus asked our Lord-"How can a man be born again, when he is old?" The Anabaptists ask-How can a man be born again when he is a mere child? Christ's answer serves them both. "The wind bloweth when it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth. So is every one that is born of the Spirit." (John iii., 8) Yes! ye of little faith ! as ye know not why the whirlwind, cometh, seek not to know how the Spirit worketh.

Modernus .- But how can children be brought through baptism under obligations, which they did not contract? or be bound by promises which they did not make?

Antiquus.-Why? my dear Modernus, surely thou art sleeping ? Put thy hand to thy head and feel if thou hast not thy nightcap. These infants are as much bound by these promises without baptism as with it. Thou dost not surely believe that any man (baptised or not baptised) can escape "the answer of a good conscience?" Baptismal promises do not refer to actions, which are left to every man's choice to do or not to do. It is not left to our option to serve God, or not to serve him; to believe what He has revealed or to disbelieve it; to be children of God or to be childrenof wrath. Even in the temporal order this "liberty of conscience" is not allowed. We are not allowed to be honest or dishonest, just as we please ; we are not allowed to pay our taxes or not to pay them, just as it is convenient; we are not allowed to swear to the truth or to perjure ourselves just as we may feel inclined. We are all bound to faith and the morel law; and this is all that is contained in the promises of baptism. We have a parallel to all this two following Sundays, a procession will form at publish an untruth to the others. It was a knowl-under the Jewish dispensation. The Jewish inbound to the Jewish belief and ceremonies; as we claim our infants to be by baptism to Christian faith and Christian morality. Your objection, Modernus, must be thrown to the winds.

Bishops of Germany and Swilzerland, The letters Prince of Wales are determined to put down free the Swiss Bishops are especially severe in condemnation of the old Catholic movement.

It is reported that the next ecclesiastical enterprise undertaken by the Prussian Government will be the extirpation of the few remaining Religious Orders. The modus operandi will probably be that adopted some years ago in Switzerland-the convents will be forbidden to receive novices, and the communities will be left to die out—more stringent measures being very likely applied to particular Houses or Congregations.

Mgr. Forster the Prince Bishop of Breslau, is the next German Prelate who is to be expelled from his See. His Vicar-General has published the recent Encyclical of the Holy Father, and the Government has lost no time before calling on him to resign his episcopal office.

According to the principles now in vogue in Germany, a Pope against whom the State declares warcannot speak, and a Bishop whom it condemns for listening to him cannot either speak or administer a Sacrament. And the original crime of the Pope, Bishops, and Catholics generally, is that they object to the spiritual Government of the Church being carried on by Protestant laymen. From Switzerland we learn that the petition of the Catholics of the ura for the restoration of the churches and church property which has been violently taken from them has been curtly rejected by the Federal Council, but even that Assembly seems to feel some scruple about the decree by which the Cantonal Government has forbidden any Catholic priest to sojourn in the district.

The ex-Carlist General is at present at Bayonne, and not at Madrid. Private letters from Spain say that his proclamations have not as yet produced any serious defection amongst the supporters of Don Carlos. The telegrams stating the contrary emanate from Madrid and deserve no credit.

The Roman Corporation, having to pay the expense of maintaining Garlbaldi, is obliged to cut down the assignments to charitable purposes. The 40,000 live formerly given for gratuitous distribution of medicines and transport of the sick are reduced to about 20,000. The sum of 150,000 lire proposed for the Hospital for Chronic Diseases is reduced to 100,000: Other reductions in charity have been decreedier is the A dream to drive up and

The Archbishops of Guidalajara and Michoacan Mexico, have, issued an address in regard to recent laws affecting the Church in Mexico. They enjoin on the clergy and people moderation and respect for the authorities, and advise Catholics to be patient

and set as Christians under their trials. The strike of cotton and woolen weavers in Philadelphia has now become almost general; the mena in Smith & Thornton's weaving mill struck on Satmeday, All hands to the number of about 500 de- above thirty years.

dom and good will, but Popery and the Pope himself had determined that light should prevail."

Freemasonry's natural element is darkness. It dreads the light of day. It wears the mask of religion. It says that no one can be initiated into its secrets who does not believe in God, and in saying so it lies. Charles Bradlaugh lives to convict it of fulsehood. "The other day," says the London correspondent of the New York Daily Graphic, writing under date April 3d, "Mr. Bradlaugh showed to me his diploma as Master Mason. It is a parchment date May 11, 1862, signed by the Grand Master of 'Le Grand Orient de France' and by eleven other officials. Mr. Bradlaugh was an avowed atheist long before 1859, but on the 9th of March of that year he was initiated into the Masonic Order, and was made Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of France on the date above given .-More than this, he joined an English lodge-the Tottenham High Cross Lodge—and held his regular certificate from the Grand Lodge until September of last year, when, in consequence of the Prince of Wales being made Grand Master, he returned his certificate cancelled. Mr. Bradlaugh's status as a Mason cannot be questioned, and although the fact that he, an avowed atheist, has been a Mason for sixteen years may embarrass those who boast of Masonry as a religious order, it cannot be denied." The Lord Mayor of London, when next he undertakes to lecture on "darkness and light' before a lodge of Freemasons, should apply for inspiration to Charles Bradlaugh the avowed atheist and Master Mason.

THE LATE REVEREND M. BARBARIN. Rev. M. Barbarin, of the Seminary, who recently died was born on the 6th of November, 1812, at Marseilles, his family being very wealthy and bighy esteemed for their numerous benefactionsbranch, moreover, of the house of Barberini, of Florence, which furnished a Pope, Urbain VIII., and several Cardinals to the Church. It was Urbain the Eighth who, in 1642, consecrated the then recent foundation of Montreal, addressing a letter to the partners in the company of Montreal, applauding their zeal, and granting them his benediction and the most ample indulgences. He studied from 1820 to 1830 in a clerical college at Aix, in Provence, where he obtained a profound knowledge of the Greak, Latin, French and Italian languages. He possessed an extraordinary memory and was capable of reciting complete passages from Virgil, Homer, Horace, Cicero, Tacitus, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, Lafontaine, and Pascal; also from the works of the great religious writers of the 19th century, and other modern writers; from the Gospels, Prophets, and the Psalms. In music he shone brilliantly, being the master of several instruments -reading the most difficult music readily at sight -and singing in a most artistic manner, being considered equal to the most celebrated artists of bis day. In 1833 he chose an ecclesiastical voca-tion, and in 1838 he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, where he was ordained in 1841 the low price of 10 cents per copy and \$5 per one, the coming of Christ wain and sugatory ? Can bubsequently, he came to this city, where he lived hundred we are sure that every Catholic in the you dare to rise up against this testimony of Christ, above thirty years.

In reference to the announcement that appeared in last week's issue of this paper, that Rev. Father Stafford of Lindsay received the appointment of English Master in the New Normal School at Ottawa, we have since learned that the Rev. Gentleman has refused the appointment.

CARD OF THANKS .- At the last monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Patrick Kennedy, Esq., for his kindness in famishing, free of charge, four horses and a sleigh for the purpose of carrying the Society's banner in the procession on St. Patrick's Day.

If in cities and towns where there are several Irish Societics, each of them persists in celebrating the O'Connell Centenary according to a programme of its own, the 6th of August will gladden the heart of Ireland's bitterest enemy. Why, in the name of common sense, cannot Society meet Society and be a unit in honoring the memory of the Liberator? Better no celebration at all than a divided one.

We direct the attention of our readers to a letter which we reprint in another column from the London Spectator of the 13th ult. Written by an Irish Catholic in refutation of certain charges made by Mr. Gladstone in his late pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism," against the political honesty of the Catholics of the British Empire in re the Protestation of 1789, it is an historical document which every Catholic should have in his possession.

PRAYERS FOR THE JUBILEE .- Messrs D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Notre Dame Street, advertise Instructions on the Jubilec and prayers recommended to be said in the Station Churches, to which is prefixed the encyclical of His Holiness Pope Pius IX, and the pastoral letter of His Grace the Most Revd John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, published with the approbation of his Grace. He alse the Most Revd Ignatius Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, published with his Lordship's appropution. Now is the time for the duties of the Jubilee, and

made the Royal Prophet pray that all lying lips might be dumb. Christian soul! if every lip that had ever spoken a lie were dumb, how few would be the tongues capable of speech ?

The Sacred Scriptures in innumerable places tell us that the law of God is truth. "Thy law is truth," says the Royal Prophet addressing Almighty God. And the same assertion is repeated again and again, so important is it. "All thy commands are truth," "all thy ways are truth,"-If then truth is the very base, the very foundation, the very essence of God's law-if truth is the foundation of His ways (i.e. His providence) towards men, how can this God of truth ever suffer the presence of a lie, which is the overturning of truth and therefore the overturning of God's law and of His providence towards mcn. When the rebel angels allowed themselves to think for a moment, that they would wish to be equal to God, that moment God cast them out of heaven to fall headlong into hell. Theirs was an act of disloyalty to the Great King of Heaven, and for that act of disloyalty God punished them on the instant. What these rebel spirits were to God's rule in heaven, lies and deceit are to His reign on earth. They are the would be subverters of God's throne on earth -they are the rebels against His carthly roign "for all his ways are truth. Almighty God has used every means to shew

the world how much He detests a lie. He has forbidden it; He has expressed His detestation of it; He has promised eternal rewards to such as avoid lies, and He has pronounced threats against those who are guilty of them, But as though all this were not sufficient, and as though to leave us no excuse for untruth, He has assured us through His Psalmist that He is the God of truth. And His divine, Son, through the inspired Evangelist, assures us, that He came down from heaven to "bear tes-

timony of the truth." Christian soul! have you ever sufficiently studied the force of this declaration? We are accustomed to look upon Our Divine Saviour only as the Redeemer. With a selfishness all human we are accusomed to think of Jesus Christ's coming on earth only as far as it concerns our being bought from the devil and hell. We look upon His birth in the stable and His death upon the cross only in as much as they concern our salvation. This is mercenary and selfish, but natural. For self-preservation appears to be the first law of our boing. But Jesus Christ came for far more than this; for His Evangelist tells us He came to give testimony of the truth.-Should not this indeed give as an exalted idea of the truth. Jesus Christ came down from heaven. to bear testimony to truth. From all ages, long before the creation of the world, it was decreed in the divine mind, that the Son, the second Person of the holy and blessed Trinity should come down from heaven to give testimony on earth to truth to teach" the inhabitants of this world truth; to enforce truth upon them by the influence of His divine endorsation. This was His highest mission. announces similar instructions by His Lordship Of what importance then truth must be-what a precious'inheritance, when it is necessary that the Son of God should come down from heaven to bear testimony to its excellence. Christian soul, can you ever henceforth tell a lie? by the light of when it is known that these manuals are sold at these considerations can you ever dare to render

SACERDOS.

PAGANISM REDIVIVUS.

It has been said, and truly said, that there is no error of modern times, which was not known to the schoolmen. We are inclined to go further, and to trace back all modern errors even to the days of Pagan Rome,

1st. Universalism certainly dates back to the time of Proclus who died A.D. 485; though we suspect that even he was not the originator of it. That " the Philosopher should not confine himself to any particular form of religion or national worship, but should be superior to all religions and as it were the great high priest of the universe. is good sound Universalist doctrine and was the doctrine of the learned pagan Proclus upwards of 1400 years ago.

And the prefect Symmachus only expressed the same idea in other words when he asked-"What matters it by what way one arrives at the truth .-It is indeed so mysterious an affair, that there should be many ways leading to it."

2nd. The modern response so often given by Protestants when taunted with the great diversity of sects-that "the greater the diversity of religious worship, the more pleasing the homage to God; for besides giving an opportunity for the unrestrained play of aspirations peculiar to every people and nation, it serves as an incentive to devotion and prompts a generous and holy rivalry" is only a re-hash totidun vorbis of the polemics of Pagan writers attacking the Christian Church of the first ages.

3rd. To Zosimus the historian may be referred the modern taunt that the Catholic Church is the degenerator of mankind, since that worthy pagan attributes the decline of the Roman empire and the ills that befell it, to the degenerating influences of Christianity.

Proclus though holding his universalist doctrine "above all religions and independent of all" with a strange inconsistency affirmed the same proposition; and advocated a return to Pagan worship and domonology as the only means of restoring the empire to its former splendour.

4th. The modern plea for a strict moral life without the necessity of religious faith, and the excuse for not embracing the Catholic Church drawn from the dishonest lives of some Catholics is mentioned by St. Austin as a Pagan plea of his

day. "One may find many Pagans unwilling to em-brace Ohristianity and who defend their course by appealing to the straightforward honesty of their lives, Can Ohrist himself ask more ? You ask me to become a Ohristian? Well and good. For what purpose? A Christian has defrauded me, and I, a Pagan, have never dealt dishonestly with any one: 'I have been the victim of the perjury of a Christian witness, and J myself have nover yet

violated an oath."-(St. Aug., trac. 25). 5th. The Protestant idea of the Providence of God (or rather we should say of the non-Providence of God) is only the revived error of Philo the Jew. "Considering the surpassing majesty and glory of Divine Essence it is impossible that

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. .---APRIL 30, 1875. he Eternal God should come in contact with this thing," but that he "foresaw everything." Great stances, it is rather an abuse of terms to treat such for the small sum of fifty cents. The following a paper of the Protestation as, "in the strictest are the contents of the entrant number of all men, could bring himself to greatest of my countrymen. I could not have

sow a sew, of all men, could oring nimgen to each such doctrine it is difficult to see. In face of the fact that to the Jewish nation more than to by other on earth had God's providence been anifested for hundred of years, this declaration of the Alexandrian Jew is astonishing. It was inthe Alustin of Arius, who as St. Athanasius reuses adopted the following idea of Christian theo-"When God was about to call into existgony. "When that are average (ten gennation furin) sence this world of creatures (ten gennation furin) and this hand was too pure and lovely onscious that His hand was too pure and lovely conscious and immediately in the act He brought for participate only One, whom He called the Son or the Word, and who acting as an Intermediator (mesos genomenos) between God and the world, might create all things."

Truly "there is nothing new under the sun."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PROTES-TATION OF 1789.

The following very important letter appeared

in the Speciator of Saturday, March 13 :--Sir,-It is time that the history of the "Declaation and Protestation signed by the English Protesting Catholic Dissenters in 1789" should be a testing calculate Listerates and the should be a little cleared up. If you would afford me space for the purpose, I will undertake to show that Mr. Gladstone has been betrayed into making a series of statements relative to that document absolutely unfounded and directly opposed to fact. Let me say at once that I yield, to no one in respect for Kr. Gladstone's sincerity, veracity, and honour; but in this matter I think it is impossible to acquit him of very grave negligence or, as I prefer to hink somewhat rash credulity. It is hard, of course, to expect from him or from any person not a Catholic, and not trained in theological studies consummate accuracy in describing the proceedings of the Council of Constance or the Council of the Vatican; but it might reasonably be supposed that he could not utter half-a-dozen egregious misstatements in relating the history of an Act of Parliament, from which an hour's study of "Hansard" and the Statute book would have preserved him.

Mr. Gladstone asserts that " this very important document" (the Protestation of the English Catholic Dissenters) "brought about the passing of the great English Relief Act of 1771;" that "this Protestation was in the strictest sense a representative and binding document ;" that the English Catholics "asked and obtained relief on the express ground that they renounced and condemned the doctrines" set forth in it, and especially on the ground of their declaration that they "acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope;" that the Act accordingly prescribed an oath "including the words. 'It is not an article of the Catholic Faith. neither am I thereby to belive or profess, that the Pope is infallible ;" that the Irish Blshops in 1810 declared that this oath had " become a part of the Roman Catholic religion;" that by such means principally Catholics "obtained the remission of the Penal Laws"-"" the Anglo-Roman Bishops, clergy, and laity" having previously "rejected the tenet of the Pope's Infallibility"-and in Ireland the still stronger assurance having been that Papal Infallibility was " no part of the Roman Catholic faith, and never could be made a part of it ;" finally, that the Roman See and Court, aware of these declarations and assurances, were "gailty of practising upon the British Crown one of the blackest frauds recorded in history."-(Vaticanism, pp. 45 49.)

Now if Mr. Gladstone will take the trouble of referring to the debates on the Relief Bill of 1791 in the 28th and 29th volumes of "Hansard" he will find that in all these statements he is more or less, and in the majority and more important of them, absolutely mistaken. He will find that Parliament was in no sense influenced by any declaration concerning the Infallibility of the Pope, but advisedly and avowedly gave relief in the Act to those, the vast majority, who refused to take any oath limiting the spiritual power of the Pope, as well as to those who were willing to take an oath in the terms of the Protestation. He will find that at the instance of the Anglican Bishop of St. David's the passage which he quotes concerning the Pope's Infallibility was struck out of the oat by the Bill as it came from the Commons; and that, in a word, no such oath has ever been imposed by Parliament or taken by Catholics. (31 George III., c. 32.) Consequently it will be apparent that the oath which the Irish Catholic Bishops approved in 1810 was a different oath altogether from that which he imagines they were considering. So far is it from being true that the English Bishops, clergy, and laity rejected the Pope's Infallibility in 1791 in order to get relief from Parliament, the truth is that they petitioned and otherwise moved Parliament in 1791 not to give them relief under any delusion as to their true doctrines; and all the English Vicars-Apostolic, in two Encyclical Letters, one dated October 21 1789, and another January 19, 1791, condemned the oath which disavowed the doctrine of Infallibility, and urged their people to demand the rejection of any Bill imposing such an oath. I cannot conceive where Mr. Gladstone can have discovered any assurance from the Irish Catholics not merely that Papal Infallibility was no part of the Catholic faith, but that it never could be made a part of it. I find no citation to justify this astounding statement in either of his pamphlets, while he had an absolutely authoritative declaration in the opposite sense, that of Archbishop Troy in 1793, quoted by F. Newman (Letter to the Duke of Norfolk, pp. 12-13,) before him while he was writing "Vaticanism." Let me add that Archbishop Troy held in Ireland at that time about the same position and influence that Cardinal Cullen does now ; that he was a prelate of very mederate opinions, greatly respected by and having considerable influence with the Government of the day; and that this statement was made at the time when the Irish Parliament was engaged upon its great measure of Catholic Relief, which opened every public career save that of Parliament to us. It fairly takes one's breath away to be told that all these facts are only the elements of "one of the blackest frauds recorded in history." Mr. Gladstone may, however, suppose that the question of Infallibility was insuficiently consider-ed in 1701, and that Parliament then took a leap. in the dark. If he will refer to Hunsard, he will find that the topic of Infallibility and that of the Pope's influence on civil allegiauce were as much in the air of public debate then as they have been since he published his *Expostulation*. Mr. Fox, in his downright way, goes straight to the point. He lible, by others that the Church and Council were infallible, but none had over contended that that House was infallible; they might subjectmen to fines and penaltics for being better than themselves, at all events only , for differing 'from them on the mode of worshipping the Diety." (Hansard, vol. xxviii; c: 1368.) It is to be observed Mr. Fox was here dealing with the question as to whether the advantages of the Bill should be limited to the minority of Protesting Catholic Dissenters, or extended to the majority of English Catholics, who objected to the oath disavowing Papal Infallibility. It is unfor-tunate that we do not possess a full report of Mr. Burke's speech, but the sentence, which, you will allow me to quote, describing a passage from it is for every reason, worthy of Mr. Gladstone's attention. Mr. Grattan said of Mr. Burke that he not merely "knew everything" and " saw every-

orrupt world witchier as creator or conservator, as as my veneration for the genius of the ow a Jew of all men, could bring himself to greatest of my countrymen, I could not have ow and doctrine it is difficult to see. In face imagined that in 1701 he most if could not have by anticipation the main argument of the Exposulation. Mr. Burke, as Hansard's reporter says :-

"Was likewise very successful in his irony upon the doctrine that much was to be feared from the Pope's power to release Papists from all allegiance to government and every other scruple of conscience by his dispensing and absolving power," (Vol. xxviii, c. 1872.)

Mr. Pitt too declared he was averse to drawing a hard-and-fast line between the two descriptions of the Roman Cathelics, and argued that, if the Bill were to pass in its then shape, it would be necessary to repeal certain of the Penal Laws, in order to do even justice to all Catholics, whether they were Ultramontane or Protesting Dissenters

"It would be proper to repeal those statutes, if the present Bill or any measure of the kind passed, because in that case, if relief of the nature proposed by his honourable and learned friend who had made the motion was granted to one description of Roman Catholics, and the statutes to which he had alluded were suffered to remain unrepealed, it would have something like the effect of re-enacting them, as it would appear that the Legislature, apprised as they had been of their existence. thought that the other description of Roman Catholics merited to have such disgraceful statutes remain in force against them."-Hansard, vol. xxviii. c. 1374)

The Bill, however, went to the House of Lords as a Bill to relieve Protesting Catholic Dissenters only, and with the objectionable oath attached to it, but apparently qualified by the addition of some words recognizing the Pope's Infallibility in spirituals. I have not been able to discover what those words were, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, though as I gather from his speech, disposed to support the Bill, objected to the form of the oath, on the score that it did not sufficiently define the limit of Infallibility. His Grace said :---

"To the oath there was obvious objection that though it denied the Infallibility of the Pope except in matters of spiritual doctrine it was certainly clear that whoever was admitted to be infallible in points of doctrine was admitted to be infallible in declaring what was doctrine, so that the restriction that was intended as to the influence of the Pope in temporal matters might be overcome if he himself chose to declare that such matters were not temporal, but spiritual." Hansard, (vol. xxix., c. 667).

Thus so far is it from being true that any fraud was practised on Parliament, the very question of the object and limit of Infallibility was plainly brought before the House, much as it might be if Parliament was now legislating in the full light of the Vatican Council.

By far the most remarkable speech in either House was that of the Bishep of St. L'avids's, Dr Horsley.. To that high-minded prelate, the Catholics of Eugland are indebted for a trank, manly, and complete vindication of the grounds upon which they opposed the Bill, and for an argument against the oath disavowing Infallibility, so convincing that in committee the measure was enlarged so as to include all Catholics, the more objectionable parts of the oath omitted, and the Irish oath (the same substantially as that taken by Catholics until the Act 34 and 35 Viot., C 48, was passed) substituted in its stead. I have stated that the majority of the English Catholics protested against the anti-Infallibilist Clause of the oaths Bishop Horsley refers to ihis as a notorious fact. He says :- " Now, my Lords, it is, I believe, a well-known fact that a very great number-I believe I should be correct if I were to say a very great majority-of the Roman Catholics scruple the terms in which the oath is unfortunately drawn, and declare they cannot bring themselves to take it,"-and he fully justifies their doing so. He goes further,-he wonders that Catholics can be found of such a spirit as to be willing to take the oath. "I believe," he says, "the gentlemen of the Catholic Committee who declare themselves ready to take the oath will see some difficulty in particular parts of it when they consider the full import of certain terms." Happily Bishop Horsley's entire speech is given by Hansard. Mr. Gladstone might have expected to have some notice of such a speech and such a debate in Mr. Charles Butler's Memoirs, to which he refers as a standard authority. Not a word of it. But, be it remembered, Mr. Charles Butler was Secretary to the Catholic Committee to which Bishon Horsley so pointedly referred, and was the prime mover in their least creditable proceedings. The art of cooking Catholic history so as to suit the taste of the age is by no means an original invention of Lord Acton. It appertains to the gentlemen of that school in all generations. But the question remains-Was the Protestation signed, as Mr. Gladstone asserts, by the four English Vicars-Apostolic and a great number of Cathelics ? and did it declare " we acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope"? It was so signed, and it did so declare. It was a very great mistake, but it was instantly, amply, openly repented of and atoned for. The proceedings in Parliament suffice to show that the great majority of English Catholics would not consent to purchase civil liberty on such terms. The four Vicars-Apostolic, immediately after the Protestation was published, on October 21, 1789, solemnly condemned the oath proposed to be founded upon it (the eath of the Protesting Catholic Dissenters); in this condemnation the Bishops of Ireland and Scotland agreed; and it was promptly confirmed by the Holy See. So that, though there was a great mistake, there was no deception of Parliament and no fraud upon the Crown. On January 19, 1791, the Vicars-Apostolic, in a letter to all the Faithful of their respective districts, on the eve of the introduction of the Bill into Parliament, renewed their condemnation of the oath; called upon all good Catholics to petition Parliament not to pass any measure containing such an oath; and expressly repudiated the name "Protesting Catholic Dissenters," a name surcly as offensive to Catholic cars as I suppose the name "Romani ing Protestant Ritualists" would be to members of the Church of England now-a-days. It is mentioned by one of the speakers in the House of Lords that copies of the condemnation and objections to the Bill were generally circulated among Members of both Houses. It is plain from these speeches that the great leaders on both sides of the House were fully informed as to the issues involved. Mr. Gladstone throughout argues as if the Protestation emanated from some adequate authority in the Catholic Church. He lins overlooked Mr. Butler's statement that it was drawn up by Lord Stanhope, who (so Mr. Butler says) did not even consult any Cathelic of his acquaintance as to its terms. It is in its form and verbiage an essentially Protestant document. In particular-the statement concerning Infallibility is brought in, as it were, inadvertently and gratuitously, and without direct reference to the charge to which the paragraph containing its purports to reply. My own belief is that those who signed the paper, on trust or at random, did not at the moment discern the difference between sayings that they did not "acknowledgé" Infallibility, and saying, what all Catholics did and could safely say before 1870, that it was not a defined "article of faith." . But. as I have slready stated, the server was promptly and manfully atoned for. Our Gatholic politics exceed, if anything those of the previous numbers. are, I am afraid, often very stupid, but I think it. The present number contains four first class pieces

the Catholics of this country.

I cannot close this letter without saying in all sincerity that I wish the task had not fallen to my de Salon, by S. Smith. Published by J. L. Peters, hand of exposing Mr. Gladstone's sin in this mat- 599 Broadway, N.Y. \$4 per annum; Single Nos. ter. I have that sense of his immortal labours for | 50 cts. the good of my country, vainly spent as they may

seem for the present day to have been on an ingrate generation-I have the true knowledge of the heroic zeal with which he gave all his genius, capacity, and influence to the service of Ireland in those years of his glory-that it has been a great pain to me to have to say what I have said. But I have also that confidence in his magnanimity and love of truth that I feel sure he will thank me if I have succeeded, as I hope I have, in showing that he has in haste made a mistake which it can only be to his honour to correct, in uttering a charge of such a cruel character against the memory of men. who, though they erred for a moment through "a blunder of the sudden," did not hesitate, at the risk of public obloquy and continuous civil outlawry, to avow their unpopular principles,---so ap proving themselves both honest Englishmen and orthodox Catholics .- I am Sir, &c.,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. .

JOHN BRIGHT AND FATHER O'MAL-LEY.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR. -- Your respected Correspondent "Sacerdos" (whose letters I always read with pleasure and profit) in your last week's issue has fallen unwittingly into an error in supposing that John Bright's letter referred to by him was addressed to the Irish Home Rule Movement under the leadership of Mr. Butt. Such was not the case. Mr. Bright's letter was written to the Reverend Thaddeus O'Malley, author of a pamphlet on "Federa-lism" which the Rev. gentleman had sent to Mr. Bright with a letter asking his opinion on it; this he certainly got in language not very complimentary to the wisdom of its Rev. author.-Now it should be borne in mind and well understood that the scheme of Federalism proposed by Eather O'Mailey in his pamphlet, is not the "Federal plan" called Home Rule adopted at the Great Home Rule Conference held in Dublin Nov. 1873, which is the platform of the Nationalists of Ireland -that the two plans differ in many essential particulars. So much so that Father O'Malley stunds alone without a single supporter to his "absurd" scheme, as Mr. Bright calls it. On the other hand the Home Rulers have the hearty and the unanmous support of the Nationalists of Ireland. Father O'Malley's "Federalism" is what Mr. Bright has

assailed, calling it "absurd and monstrous proposition,' and not the present popular plan of Home Rule, so ably and so eloquently supported by Mr. Butt, Mr. A. M. Sullivan the late lamented Mr. Martin, and the other Nationalists of Ireland. 1 enclose an abstract from an able Editoral, on Father O'Malley's work and Mr. Bright's letter, cut from " The Nation" of the 6th March last commenting on this subject that will show the estimation in which Father O'Malley's visionary scheme is held in Ireland and as "The Nation" is the organ of the " Irish Home Rule League" it speaks with authority.

By your inserting this letter and the extract referred to in your next isssue, you will oblige a Home Ruler and an old friend and admirer of the M. TRUE WITNESS.

April 26th, 1875.

The following are the extracts.

"MR. JOHN BRIGHT AND THE REV. MR. O'MALLEY. "We are not for taking Mr. Bright's opinion on any question of Irish politics for one whit more it is worth. Mr. Bright is an Englishman than with large and liberal opinions on many questions but when the question is of the national rights and liberties of Ireland his liberality vanishes and those strong national prejudices which are deepscated in his nature come to the front. But in the particular instance now before us, we have no hesitation in saying that we agree almost entirely with the views stated by Mr. Bright. We agree with him in regarding the Rev. Mr. O'Mallcy's proposal for the establishment of Federal Parliaments in each of the three kingdoms as utterly visionary and impracticable. Of course the Federalisation of the whole British empire is not a political impossibility, no more than is the conversion of England into a Republic ; but speaking in view of all the existing facts, and with reference to as far distant a future as living men need care to think about, we set these things down as incapable of realisation. It would be quite within the power of the English people to effect such changes in their form of government if they thought fit, but they show no disposition to do anything of the kind and no proposal to that effect addressed to them from Ireland will ever induce them to turn their thoughts in that direction. Mr. O'Malley's labour to recommend to them the overthrow of their existing constitution and the substitution of a Federal scheme for it, is therefore labour lost. But we would wish Mr. Bright and everyone else, to un derstand that with the Rev. Mr. O'Malley's political scheme the Irish Home Rulers have nothing to do. Father O'Malley is a venerable, amiable, and respected clergyman, but this proposed Federation of the three kingdoms is a fancy of his own, an ideal creation which he fondles and nurses with great affection, but for which he can get no one else in Ireland to say a good word. His project is entirely too wild and chimerical to be approved of for a single moment by the common sense of the Irish people. "Indeed, we can hardly conceive a wilder notion than that to the furtherauce of which the Rev. Mr. O'Malley applies himself in his "little book." It is, of course, quite open to him to propose that or any other political scheme which commends itself to his mind, publish it, and call attention to it, on his own responsibility, and no one has any right to complain, so long as Mr. O'Malley's peculiar views are not attributed to other people. But, as a matter of fact, some persons appear to suppose that the Rev. Mr. O'Malley, in this matter, is an exponent of the principles of the Irish Home Rule movement. No opinion could be more unfounded. There is not in the ranks of the Home Rule League, nor, we believe, within the shores of Ireland, a single man willing to join the Rev. Mr. O'Malley in advocating the political project with which that reverend gentleman, is so enchanted. Father O'Malley stands alone on that ground ; he cannot find a human being to share it with him. We cannot be surprised that Mr. Bright-or anyono else -should refer to his proposed Federalism of the three kingdoms as a mere fantasy altogether outside the range of practical politics ; but we wish that at all events it should be clearly understood that the Irish Home Rule movement is a thing altogether distinct and different from the scheme put before the public -by Father O'Malley in his "little book," and that Irish Home Rulers are content to stand upon their national right in demand. ing a local legislature for the management of their local affairs, leaving England and Scotland to enjoy their own constitution, mould their form of government, and deal with their own affairs as they may think proper."-Dublin Nation, March Glh.

rice Imitatif, by C. B. Lysberg; La Bohemienne. Romance, by E. Ketterer; Morning Dow. Morecau

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA .--THE NEW CHAPEL.—On Tuesday morning 20th inst. the new chapel of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Centre Town, was blessed, and the altar consecrated by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, according to the prescribed ritual. His Lordship was assisted by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Jouvent, Rev. Fathers Collins, Barrett, Durocher, O'Connor (Alexandria,) &c., and Revs Dr. O'Connor, Father Porcile, and other clergymen, whose names we did not learn, were also present. The ceremony was most interesting and impressive especially the consecration of the altar, which, as we before remarked, is the first marble altar ever raised in Ottawa, and display most admirable elegance of design, as well as great artistic skill in execution. The main piece of the altar 1s of Brockadilla marble, the columns of the tabernacle of Amprior marble, and the whole of the workmanship was executed at Mr. W. Somerville's establishment in this city, which adds much to its already well established reputation by turning out

such admirably chaste handiwork .- Standard. Hon. John Young's plan for the improvement of Montreal harbour is as follows :- A wide channel cut from the Lachine rapids would supply a great water power: the water from this would be utilized to fill a main hydraulic dock built on the shoals outside of Mill-street, and between it and Victoria Bridge; around the edge of this basin would be mills and factories driven by the strong head of water. Between Mill-street dock, 3,100 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, which would be entered by a deep water channel : vessels coming into the canal could enter two large basins at Point St. Charles, one of which is now partially constructed in connection with another scheme. There would also be direct entrance to the hydranlic dock from the "Distributing Basin." The island shoal would be made use of, and a wharf be built around it if necessary. Railway trains would run from Point St. Charles alonside the two western basins, and also by means of bridges over the entrance to the hydraulic dock down on both sides of the Mill-street dock. Between the two railway bridges would be the entrance to large floating and dry docks.

There died in Napanee on Monday morning last one of its oldest residents in the person of Mrs John Hosey, who has resided there without change since 1812. Having been born on the 19th July, 1781. she was in her ninety-fourth year; and to the very last moment the stirring scenes in that remote period of the history of Canada were fresh in her memory, and her clear remembrance of the War of Indenendence and the particular incidents connected with it of local importance were always listened to with intense interest. When she and her husband removed to Napinee, there were but two stores, a tavern and two or three residences, and she lived to see it spring from this small hamlet into one of the most flourishing and prosperous towns in the Dominion.

Mr. Robert Follis, of Tenth Concession of Turnberry, went into the swamp to chop some cedar The first tree he cut down lodged on a hemlock stub, standing about twenty feet high. Mr. Follis then climbed up the cedar and got on top of the stub. which appeard to be solid, to let the cedar down but, unfortunately for him it proved to be hollow in the centre, and as soon as he got his weight on it, he sank down to the bottom, and could not extricate himself. As he did not get home at dark, several neighbors went in search of him with a lantern and did not find him until abo .t ten o'clock when he was heard calling for help. A pole was then reached down to him, which he managed to take hold of, and was hauled out. He was pretty well cramped up, having been in such a position that he could not move for about nine hours.

PROMOTION .---- We are glad to fearn that Mr. J. P. Hanley, G. T. Station Master at this place, is to be promoted, his future station not being decided

Per T M, Peterborough-Self 3; South Douro, G J. 75 cts.

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- Per J H, Chambly Canton-Self, 2 ; Mrs. H, 3,17.
- Per P P L, Belleville-W C, 2. Per D C, Halifax, N S-Sheet Harbor J F McK. 4.
- Per L L, Kemptville-Self 2, J C, 2. Per T D, Marysville-T H, 2.
- Per J D, Leeds Village-Lancaster, N. H. M D.

1,50 Per JL, Perth-JM, 2; WF,2.

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, on the 20th inst, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Martin Cassidy to Jonnie Cahalane, both of this city.

At the Cathedral of Montreal, on the 20th April inst., by the Most Beverend E A .. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec-in the presence of the Right Reverend Bishop of Gratianopolis-Edward Antile Panet, Esq, N.P., to Miss Marie Louise Elizabeth Terroux, second daughter of Robert Terroux, Esq.

Died.

In Ottawa on April 23, after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian resignation, Edward Farrell, a native of the Co. Wexford, Ireland. Aged 53 years. R.I.P.

At St.John's, PQ., on the 21st inst., John Duna, formerly of Chambly, and lately of Stanbridge East, azed 69 years .- R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS(Gazette)
Flour # brl. of 196 B Follards \$3.45 @ \$3.66
Superior Extra 5.15 @ 5.26
Extra Superline 4.90 @ 5.00
Fine
strong Bakers' 4.70 (a) 4.90
Middlings 3.80 @ 3.96
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 3.20 @ 2.50
City bags, [delivered] 3.35 @ 2.35
Datmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 5.59 @ 5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.79 m 0.80
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.00 @ 1.0:
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.70 @ 0.70
Lard, per lbs 0.14 @ 0.15
Cheese, per Ibs
do do do Finest new 0.00 @ 0.00
Pork New Mess
Thin Mess 21 50 22 00
Ashes-l'ots 5:55 @ 5.60
Firsts 0.00 @ 0.00
Pearls-Firsts 8.70 @ 6.70
Butter-Market quiet ; rates are 14c to 18c, ac-
ording to quality. Roll at 15c to 16c; New as
20e to 22e.

-----TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .--- (Globe.)

			чие. J	
Wheat, fall, per bush		0 97	Ĺ	00
do spring do	• • • • • • • •	0 94	0	94
Barley do	• • • • <i>•</i> • • •	00	1	02
		0 48	0	47
Peas do		0 85	Ó	86
Rya do		9 00	ō	00
Apples, per bri	•••••	0 00	õ	00
Geese, cach		0 55	0	7.
Turkeys		U 70	Ĩ	00
Cabbage, per doz	• • • • • • • • • •	0 50	Ō	60
Onions, per bush		0 75	ī	(Ö
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs		8 50	- 9	
Beet, hind-qis, per 10,		6 50	ม	00
" fore-quarters		4 50	6	00
Mutton, by carcase, per 1b.		3 00	9	00
Potatoes, per bus		0 00	Ő	00
Butter, Ib. rolls		0 25	Ğ	28
" large rolls		0 17	ō	20
tub dairy		0 20	Ö	22
Eggs, fresh, per doz		0 14	ō	15
" packed		0 124	ŭ	13
Turnips, per bush		20	ě	25
Hay	, , ,	8 00 8	21	_
Straw.	••••••	9 00	ĩo	00
			14	

	THE KINGSTON MARKET (British	1	Trig.)
	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 5.75	to	6.25
	" " 100 lbs	to	8.25
1	Family" 100 " 2.00	ta	2.50
1	Ex Fancy 100 "	to	0.00
1	GRAIN-Barley per bushel 092	to	0.95
	· Rye " " 0.00	to	0.65
1	Peas " " 0.00	to	0.80
	Qats " " 0.41	to	0.42
	Wheat " " 0.85	to	0.90
	Maar- Beef, fore, per 100 Lbs 5.00	to	6,00
	" hind " " " 7.00	tu	8.00
l	" live " " " 0.00	to	0.00
	" per lb on market 0.10	to	0.12
ł	Mutton " " 0.07	to	0.09
Į	Veal " " 9.00	to	0.00
ĺ	Ham " in store 0.14 Bacon " " 0.14	to	0.15
	Dac.04	to	0.13
	Pork 9.00	to	10.50
1	HIDES-No 1 untrimmed 5.00	to	6.00
1	" 2 " 300	to	4.00
ł	Lambsking, 0.50	ю	1.25
j	lichta	to	1.50
Ì	Calf Skins 9.10	to	0.10
	Dekin Skins	to	0.50
	Tallow 0.04	to	0.03
	POULTRY-Turkeys, each 1.00 Geesa 0.75	to	1.50
	UCC60	to	0.80
	Ducks per pair 0.70	to	0.75
	Fowls per pair	to	0.75
		to	0.60
•	Butter, tub, per lto 0.16 do print 0.20	to	0.18
	Eggs, per dozen	to to	0.21
	Cheese, home made 0.11	to	0.14
·	Hay per ton 8.00	to	10.00
•	Straw" "	to	4.50
,	Wood, hard, on street	to	4.50 6.25
;	Coal, delivered,	to	0.25
	Wool per lb	to	0.32

"LA CREME DE LA CREME."-We Lave received No. 17 of this musical monthly, and its contents cannot be denied that they are always fairly of Music, for which the publisher's price is one straightforward. I submit that, under the circum- dollar and ninety cents but they can be procured

yet, but supposed to be Napanee. At the same time we rearet his removal from Gananoque, as during the time ho has been here, his accommodating and friendly manner has made him exceedingly popular, and doing business with him is literally combining business with pleasure. We believe he is to be succeeded by the present Agent at Mallorytown .--Gananoque Reporter.

REGISTERED LETTERS .- We have before us an ingenous check book, to be used by merchants for the purpose of checking the number of registered letters given to their clerks for postal delivery. The book is taken to the post office, when the official in charge marks the number of letters delivered by him and affixes his initials in proof. The blanks are so arranged that the receipt of letters is recorded in the same manner. The book has been approved of by the Postmaster General, and will, no doupt, provean acquisition to the counting-room of our merchants and business men .- Gazette.

A strong whirlwind visited Robin's Hill, near Napance, on Monday, the 19th inst., and unceremoniously took possession of a partly enclosed new frame house belonging to Mr. Wesley Dies, which it raised into the air some ten feet from its foundation, throwing it down nearly a complete wreck. The building was what is called a balloon frame, 16 x 24 feet. It will require to be rebuilt from the foundation.

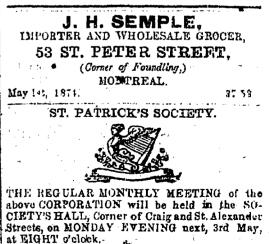
REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

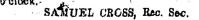
Lake Temiscamingue, Rev F P, \$2; Lachine, Rev P O, 2; New Glasgow, P S, 1; La Presentation, Rev J S, 2; Ormstown, P M, 2; Cadyville, N. Y. Rev F McG, 2; Hay of Islands, Nfid, Rev T S, 2.25; Windsor, Mrs. M B, 2; Gaspe Basin, Rev M B, 2; Chippewa Falls, Wis, D C, 2.50; Gaspe Basin, A J P. 2; Woonsocket, R I, Rev 'N A R, 2; Oxford Centre, JH, 4; Hamilton, M J F, 2; Morrisburgh, D McH, 2; Mountjoy, M D, 2: Springtown, P K 1; Beaverion, DAC, 2; St Andrews, JH McD, 2; D McM 2; St Urbain, Rev A F, 5; Amprior, D S, 2; Hopefield, J M, 2; St Sylvestre, D H, 3; Kingston, J G; 2; St Canute, J M; 2; Egerton, J B. 50cts ; Wheatland, J R, 2; Tracadle W D, 3; Williamstown, Mrs M C F, 4; Rigaud, J O'C 1,50; Lansdown, T McG, 2; Tweed, Miss H M D, 1; St Joseph d'Ely, Rev A D, 1; Huntington, J H. 1,50 Portneuf, Rev F D, 2. Per J B McM, Lochiel-A B McM, 2; H McD, 2.

Per J McI, Port Hawkesbury, N S-Self, 2; M D, 2. Per P N, Thurso-M O'L, 1.50 ; J McD, 1.50 ; W K. 1.50.

Per Rev D O'C, South Douro-Haultain, R S, 2. Pet F L E, Kingsbridge-C McC, 2; J G, 1. Pet J H, Guelph-Self, 2; J B, 4; B C; 2; Mrs K, 1; MO; 3. Mayo-M L, 1.50.

Per Rev F W, Huntingdon-Self, 1:50; J F 1: 50; T M, 1:50 J D, 1:50; W F, 1:50; M McD, 1:50; W W, Jr., 1:50; J C, 1:50; W H, 1:50; H F; 11:50; Landerville, W D, 1:50. Landerville, W D, 1,50. • Per L S, Sheenborough-Self. 1,75; W D, 1,75; E C, 3,50; J S, 1,75; G M, 1,75; P M, 1,75; J S 1,75; T H, 1.75; B McG, 1,75; J M, 1,75; Fort William W J. 1975 William, W J. 1975. Per Mrs McI, Port Hawksbury, N.S. - Low River Inhabitants, A. L. 2. Beau, J. Barry, A. Barry, B. Barry Per W H, Lacolle-S D, 2,50.









MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRIOK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th of May, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp, for the Election of Office-Bearers'for the ensuing year. P. J. COYLE, Sec.



30, 1875. VIHOLE CHERONICIED THE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

D one of the of anafarro a é FRANCE.

INTESTITURE OF MARSHAU MACMAHON WITH THE GOLDEN FLEECE .- The investiture of Marshal Mac-Mabon as a Knight of the Golden Fleece took place at the Elysco at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, with the ceremonies prescribed by the statutes of the Order. M. Mollard, the Introducer of Foreign Ambassations, proce-ded with state carriages to the Spanish Embassy to fetch the Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambassador, and a Knight of the Order de puted by King Alfonso XII to represent his Majesty and invest the new knight in his name with the insignia. The Vicomte de la Vega, First Secretary to the Embassy, and the Second Secretary, acted as Registrar and Treasurer to the Order. The Chapter was composed of the Duc de Noailles, Duc de Louis de fought with 25,000 men, and he has now 73,000 Talley and, Duc de Sagan, Duc de Nemours, Duc men. The Government which failed to crush him Talleyrand, Duc de Sagan, Duc de Nemours, Duc d'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Ossuna, and the Duc d'Infantado. The ceremony took place in the Salon de l'Hemicycle. Marshal MacMahon entcred the saloon accompanied by his family, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Comte de Chandordy, French Ambassador to Spain. The Marquis de Molins having put the usual questions to the Marshal, the latter replied that he accepted the Order of the Golden Fleece conferred upon him by his Catholic Majesty. The collar was then presented to the Marshal, who received the congratulations of each of the knights present. The proces verbal of the proceedings was afterwards read and signed. M. Thiers, in his quality as Knight of the Order, received an invitation to the ceremony, to which he replied that he placed himself with pleasure at the Marshal's disposal, should his presence be necessary to form a Chapter. The Marshal thanked M. Thiers for his courtesy.

As might naturally be expected the recent incident between the Cabinet of Berlin and the Italian Government furnishes a fruitful topic for the Paris newspapers. The attitude taken up by the Revolutionary organs is remarkable. They felt that they must not support Berlin against the Vatican. If, however, they did not side with Bismarck in his hostility against Plus IX. they compensated themselves for so much self-denial by asserting that the Pope owes all his independence and his security to the position in which the loss of his temporal power has placed him in Italy. Instead of that power he now enjoys the protection of a great nation. The change is, they assert, greatly to his advantage .-The papers which adopt this sophism have no reply to give when asked what guarantee has the Pope that Italy will protect him against any amount of aggressive pretensions and demands put forward by the Cabinet of Berlin ? What has taken place has revived the anxieties of our Government on the subject of Rome and Italy. For the last three months there have existed vague feelings of disquietude, which the attitude of provocation taken up by Prince Bismarck has not done much to allay. It is feared, not unreasonably, lest being baffled in the mad attempt to which he has committed himself, the German Chancellor may seek a diversion -on the side of France. A fresh war, such a war as would stir national feelings to their depths, would certainly prove a convenient sedative to all the animosities which Prussian policy in Church and State has heaped up not only amongst the Oatholics o' Germany, but also in the confederated principalities. The chances are that Bismarck may come to look upon war with France as his best mode of

oscaping out of the difficulties created by his persecution of the Church, and by his policy towards Bararia and Saxony. There is no violence done to facts by the supposition that he may sooner or later avail himself of such an expedient, which in the event of success would ensure him a vast increase of popularity and power. It is at all events a fact concern on this head, and turns a vigilant and un- sive. easy glance in the direction of Berlin .- Paris Corr. of London Tablet.

Los France Illustree, which gives this week a striking likeness of M. Buffet, Premier of the new French Cabinet, says that he is, like most of his ministerial colleagues, a true Christian, observing the laws of have so furiously objected to the reading of the very God and of the Church. Quite recently, at the time, document which was alleged as the pretext for deof the death of his mother, his compatriots of the spoiling the Church of the endowments guaranteed the Holy Table, to beg of God present in the Holy Eucharist, eternal happiness for her for whom he went, and consolation for himself and his family. ionen. Some persons engaged in plucing what the Encyclical has been able to be spread through the they considered a corpse in a coffin were astonished at the warmth of the body. It was immediately replaced in a bed and the doctors sent for. Their efforts resulted in the arousal of the person, who was only in a trance, but death onsued in some hours. Arrests have been made at Metz of a number of men found selling bones which they had collected from the battlefields in the neighbourhood of that town. ship of Dr. Rastoul, have succeeded in building hoats in which they have effected their escape from New Caledonia. m. l'Abby Bougaud, Vicar-General of Orleans, has left Rome after having had the honour of a farewell audience granted him by the Holy Father. The Abbe is the author of the remarkable work on St. Monics which has recently attracted so much attention, and occupies also a high place in the ranks of lations made the reading of documents dependent distinguished Christian orators of the day.

Ambulance Corps. Army of the Centre-General Dorregaray, 17,660 men, 2,600 horse ;, three batter-ies of artillery. Army of Catalonia. General Bafael Tristany, 14,500 men, 500 horse, 60 available picces of, artillery. Army of Castile.-General Mogrovedo, 7,000 men. Total, 73,600 ; 4,100 horse. Lest you should think, Sir, that I have been drawing upon the resource of my imagination for the picture I have so imperfectly laid before you, I am anxious to say that the financial position of the army is anything but satisfactory. In conclusion, Sir, perhaps you will allow me to

add that I have returned from Spain with very different views to those with which I left England. I hope Don Carles will succeed, because I believe the only remedy for the present distracted state of Spain to be an absolute Monarchy based upon religion. I think he may, as his first battle was in 1871 will not find their task any easier 'in 1875. Whatever my own feelings may be, I have tried to put the facts before you as impartially as I can. I trust I have not been wholly unsuccessful.

All the principal generals of the Carlist army-Dorregarray, Saballe, Mondiri, and Tristany-have protested against Cabrera's latest move, and Don Carlos himself has issued a decree of outlawry against the senile tarncoat. The people of the Basque provinces and of Navarre do not seem to heed the whole affair, for if one Carlist village were to adhere to the convenio the Alfonsist papers would crow as much over it as if their employers had gained a victory like Waterloo. At present on the contrary, they keep a calm sough, to use a Scottish phrase and have not a word to say of any success of the attempted treason.

GERMANY.

THE DEBATES ON THE SUSPENSION BILL.-In the sitting of 18th March the Berlin Chamber of Deputies was the theatre of a scene which depicts better than any reflections could do the rage that animates the Government majority against the Catholic Church. To quite understand it it is necessary to remember that the newspapers which published the Popo's Encyclical of 5th February have been seized or condemned. The Baron von Wendt, a member of the Centre Party, proceeded to speak upon Article I. of the Bill.

"It is surprising," he said, " that considering the importance attached to the Encyclical its textual contents have not been given. I will, therefore, take the liberty of reading it." (Tremendous uproar. The Left cried, "Don't read." Applause from the Centre. The President rings his bell.) The speaker began to read. (Fresh uproar.)

The President, von Bennigsen : I demand silence. (Continued tumult) Since I have not the power of preventing the reading of the document, I beg the Chamber to hear it in silence. (Bravo, from the Centre.)

Baron v. Wendt then road the Encyclical, being accompanied throughout and frequently interrupted by the bowlings and yells of the majority. Many of the Deputies left the House in a marked manner. The Centre only, a few National Liberals, and a few of the Fortschirtt party remained. The greatest disorder existed during the whole time of the reading. The Deputies conversed, uttered unintelligible sounds, which the President vainly endeavoured to suppress.

The President: I must again express my regret that the speaker, has persisted in reading documents against the wish of the House, and that he has put the patience of the House, to a severe test, as he must have himself perceived. But I cannot admit that this reading has secured the object which he proposed to himself, that is the publication of the Encyclical without involving the Bishops. Its essential portions have been already published in the "Grounds" prefixed to the Bill, particularly those that the French Government is just now full of expressions which the Government considers deci-

> The speaker was at last enabled to continue his speech, always, however, with a running accompaniment of interruptions from the majority.

English readers may be inclined to consider it at least strange that the Parliamentary majority should Vosges might have seen him devoutly approaching to her by treaties. But such is "liberty," as it is understood in Prussia. The r. LGB פאמ naturally hastened to profit by this incident. A monster edition, containing the report of the sitting A strange case of mistaken death has occurred at of the 18th, was published by the Germania, so that country without any opportunity for interference being given to the Attorney-General. This result has enraged to a ridiculous degree the Reptile Press. The regulations of the Chamber, they say, have not been able to prevent Baron v Wendt from reading the Encyclical; let us then change those regulations. It would seem, indeed, as if the mot d'ordre had been passed at once. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the 19th March Twenty prominent Communists, under the leader- | said :--- "The House of Deputies was yesterday filled with universal indignation at the boldness with which Deputy v. Wendt, in spite of all the representations of the President, insisted on reading a German translation of the Encyclical. Here a grave omission in the standing Orders of the House has been laid bare; the most abusive newspaper articles could in this way be read and spread through the country without fear of punishment. The old reguon the permission of the President. The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung of the 21st March says :--- With reference to the incident of the reading of the Encyclical by the Deputy v. Wendt, in spite of the express wish of the President and of almost the whole House, there has been a lively discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, whether such extreme acts cannot be prevented for the future. Very likely a motion to change the standing Orders in this sense will be introduced." It would seem that there has been even serious question among the majority whether they should not break off all social relations with a party (the Centre) which has behaved with such audacity .--Cor. of London Tablet. THE MAY LAWS.—When a priest is "suspended" from his office by sentence of the civil courts, the Prussian Government seizes not only upon the regular public income of his cure or benefice, but also upon the income arising out of private foundations for masses, &c. The vestry committees of the parishes have constantly protested against this spoliation, but in vain. The Germania has called attention to the rights of the founders or their representatives in such cases, insisting that they can legally require that the capital, or other property charged for the purpose-of the foundation, shall be restored to them if the conditions attached to the foundation are not fulfilled. It cites a case (giving all the documents) in point, which has occurred in the Rhine-Province, where upon a threat of legal proceedings the Gevernment acquiesced in the claim set up by the founder's helrs. The sequestration was withdrawn not only with respect to the fund claimed by the heirs, but also with respect to all other foundations belonging to the parish in question. What is to be thought of a country or an administration where the intervention of the courts of law has to be invoked in order to wrest from a plundering Treasury the funds which in happier times pious Catholics had bequeathed to the Church to secure prayers for the repose of their souls? The Bishop of Paderborn was released from his two months' confinement in the fortress of Wesel, on the morning of Saturday, 20th March. He took

pathy and affection. On Tuesday, 23rd March, he received a brief but most expressive address; signed by 88,000 of his flock. It runs thus :-

"Most Reverand Bishop! Most Gracious Lord-through the mercy of God and the favor of the Apostolic See you are our Bishop, and will continue to be our Bishop, until God and the Holy. See will dissolve this bond, and the mutual duties which flow from it. We beg your blessing and your prayers, that we may be worthy to continue to be true members of the Roman Catholic Church, which was

founded by our Lord Jesus Christ." Meantime the District Court at Paderborn had sentenced the Bishop to a fresh detention of three months in a fortress, on account of his Pastoral Letter addressed to his flock on the occasion of his deposition."

The Munich correspondent of the Univers says that King Louis of Bavaria, who has been ill for five weeks, had a relapse on the very first day of his going out, and underwent a surgical operatian in consequence. It does not, however, appear that there is a serious cause for alarm.

The Ulm correspondent of the Gazette de Cologne says that the Bavarian troops of the garrison were to have assisted at High Mass in celebration of the Birthday of the Emperor of Germany. They could not, however, obey the order for the reason that the chaplains refused to officiate on such an unpropit-

ious anniversary. The Prince Bishop of Breslau has published the Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father in all parts of his diocese by sending it officially to his priests, and | And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. it is expected that he will be deposed, like the Archbishop of Posen-Gnesen, the imprisoned new Cardinal of the Holy Roman Catholic Church; and like the Bishop of Paderborn.

Herr von Prankh, the Mivister of War of Bavaria, has sent in his resignation, alledging as a reason, that he finds himself unable to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the Empire.

In the speech which Bismarck made in favour of the new repressive Bill, he declared it was not his intention to deprive the priests of their living; but, that it was his duty not to support by the money of the State the resistance of the clergy, and to defend the nation against a foreign influence and against the oppression by the Jesuits and Jesuitical Pope This is but a repetition of the invariable tactic of the enemies of the Church, who always profess to consider the Church against which they fight as a party or sect of the Church, claiming unlawful authority. The second reading of the Bill was taken on March 19th, after a debate of five hours. That it will pass is beyond all doubt. The minority is always voted down by the majority,

POLITICAL MATRIMONT .- Amongst the princely guests now in Berlin, is Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who has been received (says the correspondent of the Monde) with extraordinary warmth, and people conclude that he contemplates marriage. They point to the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, as the future bride. We know that William of Orange, the eldest son of the King of Holland, is now thirty-five years of age and is unmarried; consequently the propable successor to the throne of Holland is this young Prince Alexander, for whom Prussia is so anxious to find a (politi cally speaking) suitable bride.

ITALY.

A German paper gives the following satistics : Pius IX, during his 29 years' reign has created 99 Cardinals.-December 26,-1846, two;-June 12, 1847, four, of whom Antonelli is the oldest Cardinal created by the present Pope; January 17, 1848, one ; September 30, 1840, 14 ; March 15, 1852, four ; March 7, 1853, eight; December 19, 1853, one December, 17, 1855, four; June 16, 1857, six; March 15, 1853, seven; June 25, 1858, one; September 27, 1861, seven; March 16, 1863, seven; December 21 1863, one ; June 22, 1866, five ; March 13, 1868, nine December 22, 1873, twelve; March 15, 1875, six. Of these 99 Cardinals created by Pius IX, 57 are Italians, 13 French, three English, nine Spanish, three Portugese, seven Germans, or Austrian, three Hungarians, two Polish, one Belgian, and one American ; 50 of the 99 are already dead. Only eight of the 61 Cardinals who saw Pius IX mount the Papal Throne are still living so that the total number of Cardinals is now 57, o iwhom the most aged is Cardinal de Angelia, Archbishop of Fermo, born April 16, 1792, and who is consequently four weeks older than the Pope himself. Those who knew what Rome was even so late as a couple of years back, need not hope now to recognise it. The modern Vandals-of Sardinia-are only too able masters of their handicraft of desecration, and many of those monuments of the world which centuries upon centuries of years piled up into magnificent grandeur have been absolutely destroyed in a few hundred days. The talented author of Walks in Rome, has brought out another book styled Days near Rome, and it is one of the saddest works for either the Catholic or the antiquary to peruse. Rome-the splendid Bome of the Church and of the Cæsars-is coming down piecemeal to suit the tastes of the Brigand Kings' ministers and sycophants, and should the unholy Sardinian reign continue the Eternal City will soon come to forget its identity. Already Rome has been, so to speak, morally ruined-her physical destruction seems now to be but a matter of months. REASONING IN ANIMALS :- Colonel Stuart Wortley gives the following interesting anecdotes in illustration of this subject :- Some years since I spent winter in Naples, and went often to a library to read the newspapers. My dog went with me, but as he would quarrel with the library dog, he was shut out. But one morning the door bell rung, and on the door being opened in rushed "Cloudy." There was no one at the door, and as the same thing occurred again on my next visit, it was clear the dog rang the bell. The door was watched the next time and it was so; the bell pull was a cord hanging down, and the dog jumped at it till either with paws en teeth he jerked it sufficiently to ring the bell. But once he heard the bell tingle inside, he left off jumping and posted himself in position to rush in the moment the hoor was opened. Again, at a or quet party, a ball was knocked into the water; Cloudy" went in after it, but it was much to big for his month, and after many vain attempts to get hold of it he swam back. Half-way to the bank, however, he reasoned, and swimming back to the ball, he paddled it along in front of him by nose and feet to the bank, up which and on to the lawn he brought it in the same way. I could tell many more stories of this dog's wisdom, but will only mention one more trait in his character. He had to make the journey from Paris to Marseilles in a dog box, and he never now is taken to a railway station but he instantly flies into a carriage and ensconses himself in a corner, whence no railway porter in England could " draw" him. This is from his recollection and horror of his dog-box prison. Another dog of mine reasoned. After the battle of Inkerman a fine Russian dog remained with his master's body, and I took him away. He tolerated me, but at intervals of ten days or so would go off down a valley in mont of our camp into Sebastopol, and not return for a day or two. Clearly he went to search for his lost and loved master, and failing to find him returned to his friend. This dog never recovered the loss of his master, and even when living in England would go restlessly off in search of him. Many of my friends and relations will remember old "Menshikoff." Even my pug, by no means a clever dog, has sufficient reasoning power to have learnt to open the lid of the croquet box, and fish out a ball when he wants to have a game of play. What is the difference between perseverance and chromos and oll paintings hanging on the walls, obstinacy? One is a strong will and the other is a Father and mother gazed around, and the young

The following lines it will be seen have been written by different persons, but so carefully are they arranged that one would be apt to suppose that they were the productions of one author :---LIFE.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? [Young

Life's a short summer-man is but a flower [Dr. Johnson. By turns we catch this fatal breath and die

[Pope.

The cradle and the tomb, alas ! so nigh.

Prior. To be better far than not to be. [Sewell. Though all man's life may seem a tragedy

Spencer But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb-[Daniel.

The bottom is but shallow whence they come [Sir Walter Raleigh.

Your fate is but the common fate of all; [Longfellow. Unmingled joys here no man befall;

[Southwell. Nature to each allots his proper sphere,

[Congreve. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;

[Churchill. Custom does not often reason overrule, [Rochester.

fArmstrong.

Live well-how long or short permit to heaven. [Milton.

They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. [Bailey.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face-[French.

Vile intercourse where virtue has no place, [Sommerville. Then keep each passion down however dear.

(Thompson Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear ;

[Byron. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay,

[Smollet. With craft and skill to ruin and betray, [Crabbe.

Soar not to high to fall, but stoop to rise, [Massinger.

We masters grow of all that we despise, (Cowley. Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem

[Beattie. Riches have wings ; and grandeur is a dream.

[Cowper. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.

[Sir Walter Davenant. The paths of glory lead but to the grave. [Gray.

What is ambition ? 'Tis a glorious cheat. [Willis.

Only a destructive to the brave and great. [Addison.

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? [Dryden,

The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. [Francis Quarles. How long well live, not years but actions tell;

f Watkins. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.

[Herrick Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend.

[William Mason. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.

(HUL The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;

[Dana For live we how we may, yet die we must. [Shakespeare.

The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition have sent circulars to three thousand persons who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows in this country during the last seven years, and also to Chambers of Commerce and heads of municipalities throughout the British Isles. Answers already received indicate that Ireland and the north of England will be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

It is expected that the Queen will open the Alex-

head and say they were proud of such a son, They didn't pat him-not much. The father placed the son's ear between his thumb and finger, and led him through several rooms to the woodshed, and what followed may be inferred from a remark dropped by the boy and overheard by a pedestrian : father liet up on me, and I'll never he an artist any more."

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GBATEFUL AND COMPOSY 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 bey. erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only labelled-"James Fpps & Co., Homeopathic Chen. ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London MANUFACTURE OF COCCA. - "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messis. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

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INFORMATION WANTED-OFJAMES MADDEN a native of Tannaghmore, County Antrim, Ireland who, together with his wife, her maiden name was Sarah McCashion, a native of Sharvogues, County Antrim, with three small children (I thick two little girls and a boy) emigrated to Montreal some thirty years ago. Mrs. Madden died some fifteen or twenty years ago. Her husband wrote home to her parents, Mr. D. McCashion, her motuer's maiden name was Margaret Shannon, both are now dead, He mentioned that he put the three children into one of the Convents in Montreal, but did not say which one. He nor the children have not been heard from since. If this should come under his notice, or of any one knowing anything of him in Montreal, they will confer a lasting favor by writing to his friend, BEV. P. MEEHAN, St. Eugene, Ont. Boy Montreal papers please copy. Canada,

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MC. GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glanger. lin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago ; got married about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear frem him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED-for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Trea., School Corporation, Allumette Island. 5-3

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SPAIN.

THE STATE OF THE CARLIST ARMY .- THE PROSPECTS or THE KING .- The following letter from the Home Rule member for Clonmel, Mr. Arthur J. Moore, has appeared in the Times:-

Sir,-It muy be of interest to your readers to learn some facts touching the present state of Spain. On the 16th of January I left England for Spain, and seturned to Eugland about the 12th of February. During that time I spent some ten days at the head-quurters of the Northern Carlist Army, and had opportunity of observing that the soldiers of tic army of Don Carlos are well fed, well clothed, well armed, and not merely willing, but eager to shed their blood for the cause ; and that, as regards numbers, they are much more numerous than is generally thought. First, as to food. Each man gets a ration of bread and wine every day, and a ration of meat and lard on alternate days. In quality, the food is excellent, and I have frequently shared it with the officers with relish. Secondly, as to clothing. Their uniforms, though soiled and patched, a e not unfit for wear, and from what I can learn of other wars. I fancy they would put in as respectable as appearance as any army in the field, Thirdly, as to morale. Nothing can be better. The men are filled with anthusiasm, and rightly, or, wrongly, regard their cause as sacred. Kourthly, they are all well armed with rifles of the best and newest pattern, either the Remington or the Berdan, while each man carries in his pouch 150 ball cartridges,

The artillery is nearly all English, bearing the name: O this first makers in the world, and is equipped in splendid style, all the heavy pleces being drawn by teams of eight or tea Spanish mules-the finest animals in the world for artillery in a moun-tainous country lighter pieces being mounted on the backs of mules, and thus quickly and easily moved. into positions otherwise impracticable for that arm of warfare. The numbers, as given me by General

al Mendir, 31100 men. 1, 500 Horsa, three, regi. up his residence at the house of Herr Dorsemagen, What is the differ ments of artillery, numbering 48 pieces, 8 seige where he received a deputation from the citizens of obstinacy? One is train, a battalion of Engineers, and a well organized Wesel, who read an address, expressive of their sym-

andra Palace, London, on the 1st of May. Sir Michael Costs, who will conduct the musical performances has composed the opening ode. The overture and madrigal from Professor Glover's eratorio "St. Patrick at Tara," will be performed. The band will comprise nearly every celebrity in London.

LOVE OF COUNTRY .- A lady of great beauty and attraction, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland. once crowned her praises of it at a party by saying, I think I was meant for an Irishwoman," Cross the channel, medam," remarked Samuel Lover, he novelist, who happened to be present, " millions will say you were meant for an Irishman.'

So many husbands have run away from their wives in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, England, that the Guardians have felt called upon to offer a reward for the apprehension of the absea tees, or for such information as might lead to their capture. The practice was for some time growing into a formidable evil, but seems to have culminated in a stampede, twenty deserters being now outlawed on this account. The reward for the recovery of the entire lot is only £50, or 20s per head

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER-A poor Irish woman seked wealthy lady, the owner of a beautiful flower garden in Detroit, for a flower or two to put on the coffin of her dead child. The good lady invited her to be seated, and very' shortly brought a magnificent cross and wreath. The afflicted one was overcome, and as soon as she was able to express herself she said most fervently, "May our blessed Reedemier meet you at the gates of Heaven with a crown of flowers more beautiful than these," A most touching prayer, in which many will join the afflicted mother.

Prof. Henry Tanner, Queen's College, Birmingham, says: "I have every reason to believe that the action of sugar is meet important in its action on the generative system, and I think there is just cause for considering that any animal may by 11st use be rendered incompetent for propagating its species. A breeder of some eminence, with a view to an improvement in the condition of his herd, added molasses to the dry food which he gave to his stock. It certainly produced the result he anticipated, for their general condition and appearance was most satisfactory; but this was accmpanied by an influence he never expected, for his stock, which had always realized high prices as breeding stock now, with but few exceptions, proved valueless for that object, male and female being alike sterile."

An INORIENT RAPHARL .- The Detroit Free Press says :-- A Cass avenue father procured an outfit of oil paints and brushes for his eight-year-old son the other day, the lad having developed a talent for drawing. Little was seen of the boy for two or threedays, and then he took his father and mother by the hand and led them into the parlor, and triumphantly printed to the proofs of his artistic skill. The gilt paper on the walls formed, a fine ground work for him, and he had painted a horse over one door, a lion over another, a bird over the third, and at intervals along the walls he had brought out fighting dogs, ships, fire-ongines, Indians in full dress, and bears chasing boys. He had put a new border on the bay-window curtaina, striped, the legs of the plano and had proceeded to touch up and improve certain artist anxiously walted for them to pat him on the

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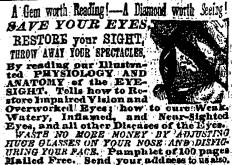
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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden, the colored, with occasional flushes, or a a ta Circumscribed spot on one or both checks; in the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an ()); mere semicircle runs along the lawer eye- 9 id; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes, bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the cars; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning ; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone ; fleeting pains in . the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with · blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbod sleep, with exinding of the teeth; temper variable, but Lonerally irritable, &c.

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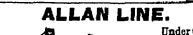
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pounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their protended science; and what doth it avail, -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription, It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

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I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

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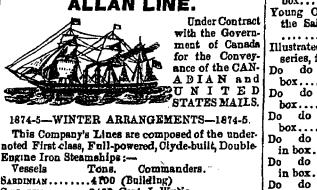
Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rhenmatsm, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the " Dismond Rheumatic Cure."

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