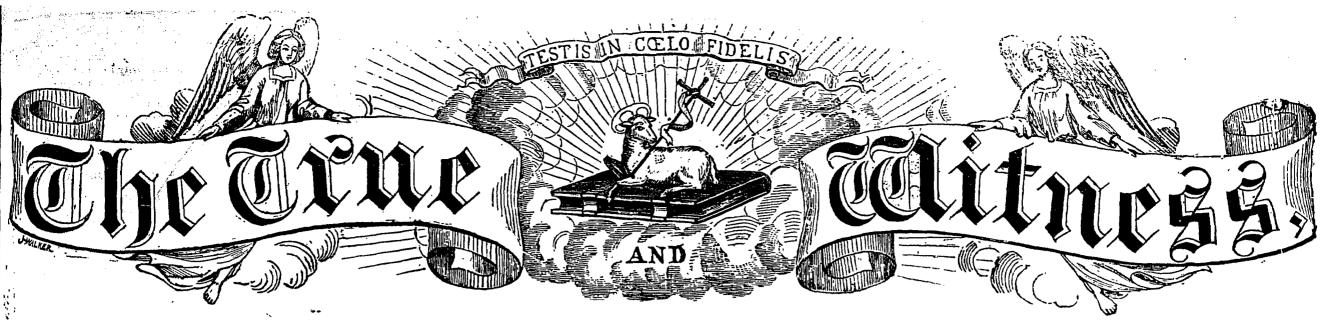
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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NO. 20.

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A NEW-YEAR'S WELCOME. Welcome is pealing from tower and steeple, Welcome to all, from our friends far and near; Welcome resounding from kindred and people,

Welcome, first day of the gladsome New Year ! Bring to our hearts the lost touch of affection :

Bring to our hands the warm grasp of a friend ; Bring to our souls the long-absent reflection,

That, life, like the year past, too quickly must end.

Hand joined in hand, let us welcome with gladn658

The promise of youth, shadowed forth in the day, Which, dawning around us, will banish our sadness, While hope in its presence shall brighten our Way.

Let the dead past with sad memories perish ; Welcome the present, for that is our own

formed such a scene of beauty, that nature, enrap-tured with her rare bandiwork, covered all in with a cazzling blue firmament, as if with a grand tinted Such are some of the fisherman's joys, some of "All about Friar Luther," laughed the wife. glass, to preserve all its rare perfections for her own particular delectation.

Nor was the landscape composed of only still and sombre charms, for the wild dove eddied through the air, in her swift flight, mocking, as it were, the plodding rooks, that in a broken line labored on through the evening sky, with an occasional travailing croak, as they sought their oldstyle-wattled roof-trees in the gloomy recesses of the wood of Mount Eagle. The high-shouldered heron stood on the river's edge-the picture of age and avarice-with vellow watery eye, watching for his prey, and seeking for no companionship in his

greedy speculation. The dog barked at the miser in vain; he was either too lazy or too nervous to take to sudden flight, or to balance his gaunt body on his broad wings. He watched his tormentor with his eyes, without moving a muscle, until he came within striking distance-then there was an agonising yell, a closely reverted tail, and a retreat so precipitate and so headlong, that it promised never to terminate, whilst the gaunt bird, with a hoarse roar, popped-hopped-popped on the green bank, and then, with a will and a way, got cleverly afloat, and soared along through the sir with the consciousness of having resented an injury and avenged a wrong.

Such scenery and such sights were delightful to my senses that generation and a half ago-when I went fishing to Mount Eagle. I then knew the deadly effect and the living necromancy of the proper flies on the finny tribe; the brown backle, light olive," hare's car," " peacock-body," " wren's tail," &c., &c.

I knew the wirds as well as Æolus, and held on, steadiastly, in the belief of the truth, if not the beauty of the old Fisherman's Song :--

" When the wind is from the North The fishes never will come forth ; When the wind is from the South The fishes open out their mouth : When the wird is from the East The fishes bite the very least ; But when the wind is from the West

The fishes jump and bite the best."

Cobbett said that the best poem in the English tongue was :

"Thirty days bath September,

April, June, and November," &c., &c. I cared nothing for days, in those times, except the days of vacation, and I heartily wished every one of said days to be as long as those at the Poles. And when the west wind blew, how I marked the feeding side of the river where the flies were blown, and picked them up and matched them in my fig-book, and then prepared in earnest for the days sport and glory. The foot-line was put into a tiny sand-pond and kept down with a stone to Teutonic damsel beside him, nor was the same make it limber; the rod was spliced and tied, the necromantic wisdom absolutely called upon as inwheel and line loosened to run freely, and then the dispensible to come to the conclusion that the steel butt was struck into the earth, and the rod maiden, with the precious smile and the world of allowed to stand perpendicularly, its long graceful streamer meandering upon the breeze. That pre-paration was a paradise in itself; but when the lics and fout-line were appended, and the feet denuded of shoes and stockings, the trousers tucked up above the knees, the landing-net seized in one hand, and the rod, fully garnished, in the other, and the first step was timidly and cautiously made into the current immediately below the living pearls of the weir, just at the marge where their seething began to cease, and the line sent spinning across the fuam, and allowed to float away in a graceful semicircle, ending in myself, but only as a semicolon, to start from the same premises once more and repeat itself like history, or as Uncle Sam's revolver. Yes! that was a life worth living for !- that was the acme of juvenile felicity! Let no man think the gentle craft is stupid or moody, or unimaginative. Poor dead Banim used to say that the moment he came within earshot of the song of the river, his cares and troubles wore sensibly away, and a delicious calm pervaded his whole mind ; his fishing days were the happiest of his life. How many things combine to win the fisherman's affections-the deep meadows, the distant blue hills, the songs of the birds, the soothing falling of waters, the influence of the untainted air, the grand foliage of the woodlands, the sweet breathings of the wavy river, the gargling rivulets, and all the living creatures that perpetually busy themselves in making our breathing world more beautiful, more interesting, more captivating. The fisherman hears music in the rustling of the reeds, the crackling of the gorse blossoms, the swaying of the trees, the humming of the honeybee, and the evening trump of the errant beetle. He is curious in loving islands, silent sandy reaches, otter haunts amongst the great dock-leaves and river-caves, and loves to watch the big birds making their morning ablutions, and splashing the sparkling waters about their preened breasts and elevated feathers. He smiles at the spitting of the humped weasel, rampant at the base of the great clustree, or stealing upon the prowling rat and its progeny creeping through the sedges and marshes. Here he nets the long golden dragon fly as a bait for the kingly salmon; there he hunts away the ravenous hawk from the callow brood of the young farm-wife. His meals are taken amid the aroma of the meadow sweet, and the harmony of the missel-thrush gives zest to his frugal banquet. He rests upon the yellow mosses, and the aromatic wild mint returns his warm pressure with a gust of essential odours. The robin is his sombre and trim attendant, and at last pecks from his open palm the wages of his assiduity. The tiny field mouse nibbles at the crumbs from this rich man's table, and the never-tiring bronzy insect-the ant -adds from his bounty to her swelling winter store. The sun riscs to receive him in the morn. ing, and retires with him in the evening to his re. pose

his midday musings and his midnight dreamingsto which, as a fisherman, I can the more readily give testimony. Indeed it was during the course of one of those piscatory excursions that I laid down the foundation, and collected in my mind the varied materials that will form the subject of

CHAPTER II -LOVE AND LUTHER.

my present tale.

In a large room in the lowest storey of one of those ancient houses with the vast gables, in Green street, Kilkenny, whose small doors and windows and very gloomy interiors were the work of the thirteenth century, was assembled a little group of gossipers who seemed to be wiling away the summer evening, barely within the door way, and only just out of the reach of the hot rays of the setting sun. The most prominent of the party was a comely, plump, pale, garrulous little woman, with high-cauled mob-cap, lugged over the ears, and plaited full in front; with small, blue, restless eyes and soft light hair, and a kindliness of expression in all her semi-developed features. Such was the mother of the young girl, barely out of her teens, who sat next to her—a great improvement on her parent-although formed of the same external appearances; her eyes were larger, a deeper blue, and at rest ; her light hair hung down in rich thick ringlets on her shoulders, and, although her check was colorless, it was clear, and fresh, and soft, with an occasional tint, like the base of the leaf of the white rose that loves to blush unseen; her smile was very quiet, almost imperceptible, and uncertain, as the hidden moon tinges the tiny dew-drop with the mere name of light; the figure was graceful, round, and rather full for her years, whilst simple, unaffected good nature was the pre-vailing impression which both her face and manuer was sure to convey to all who came within their daily influence.

The other party completing the select assembly was a jaunty young fellow of the day-a shop or tradesman's son in appearance-but that he was Itish was at once seen in his smart brogue and bright buckle, his tight-fitting jerkin and trews, the ornamental barrad which lay by his side, his fine dark, open, earnest eye, curling auburn hair, muscular and elastic form, and that winning, reguish, admiring, frank, honest, and open expression of admiration and respect with which the lads of the green isle most successfully glide into the good graces and confiding affection of the weaker and the gentler sex.

The woman was evidently of German descent, the daughter showed a slight intermingling of the Saxon element, whilst the youth, as we have al-

ready decided, was Irish. It would not or did not take a witch or a wizard den, with the precious smile and the wo rich and flowing hair, was by no means heedless or careless in the matter of the attentions bestowed upon her, or the honeyed words poured into her ear by the gallant son of Erin.

"Luther was an ass," growled Dullard; "the devil was his intimate friend, and he never squeezed a guinea out of him. I say, O'Kelly, lad, when are you and old splice-plank, your father, going to turn into us, Reformers?"

"All in good time, Father Dullard," said Redmond, merrilly, " when the new faith comes more in fashion."

"See here, lad, I told Bishop Whammond about ye, and he is to come down strong to me in the matter, so look sharp, I tell ye, for I won't be balked in anything I set my heart on."

This asservation he backed with an infamous oath, which sent Angela out of the room, and brought a flush of indignation into the browned cheeks of her young admirer.

"For shame, James," remonstrated the abashed matron " "Shame be damned, wench!" roared Dullard ; "I

tell ye, don't try it on to humbug me, or ye'll rue it --that ye will."

"Be quiet, man, can't you? You will only set Angela sobbing, and then she'll hold on at it the ance, sought nothing but sin-and Bishop Whamwhole night. You wouldn't like that, would you ?" "No, but the O'K-llysare bamming, lass, or lagg-ng, or tricking, and Whammond is ever badgering sure uncontrolled, and a new tield to exercise his ing, or tricking, and Whammond is ever badgering

about them. Redmond O'Kelly sauntered out of the house before the close of the discourse could attract his attention.

CHAPTER III .- BISHOP BALE AND ONE OF HIS SUC-CESSORS.

We must now take a glance at the state of Ireland and the Irish at the time when the events we are about to portray took place in the island of saints and scholars.

After the death of Henry 8th there was a great and very carnest move to establish the reformation in Ireland. There was an order in council for a new liturgy, backed by Sir Edward Bellingham with "six hundred horse and four hundred foot," and the new liturgy and the military missioner were sent over to Ireland to forward the good cause. There was a vast deal of trouble, as well as ingenuity, in getting the new faith into anything like a decent trim. A whole hierarchy of bishops and archbishops had to be enthroned, for these, again, clergy had to be supplied, and lastly, parishioners for the clergy.

The bishops appointed for Ireland thought it safe and more expedient to remain in Dublin, and rule their sees by proxies, and pocket their ill-gotten gains like absentees. But there was one man bolder than the rest, a sturdy and resolute reformer, who had been presented with the Sec of Ossory, and who resolved to labor in his own vineyard, to aid his ready-made clergy, to mix with his ready-made flock, and to preach the brand new code of doctrines with a ringing twang that was to reach the heart of the benighted like a sheaf of arrows. This fast man was Doctor Bale, and the theatre of his initiatory exploits was the Marble City of Kilkenny. He came, he saw, and he forthwith essayed to conquer. Dr. Bale had no notion of concealing his light under a bushel, and accordingly he at once appeared in public, and addressed the people in the common market-place. He pointed out, in very forcible language, the contemptible place Ireland was-the ignorance and hypocrisy of her priests, the idolatry of her faith, the brutality of her defenders, and her despicable position amongst the nations of the earth. He wept over the memory of the dead king-the sweet Eighth Henry-who had struck the first blow in the regeneration of Christendommeaning Henry the Eighth, the murderer of women, the incarnation of lust. "the blot of blood and grease upon the history of England." And, strange to say to Irish readers, and, surely, stranger still must it have appeared to the great Dr. Bale himself, that no voice from the mass of the people whom he addressed made any note or sign of dissent to any of his new-fangled arguments-to any of his bitter animadversions upon their faith, upon themselves, and upon their country. Emboldened by this passiveness, which he took for the effect of his own lightning logic, the enthroned missioner proceeded to illustrate, by palpable lessons, the beauties of Luther's demoniac musings, of | battle like Bishop Bale, neither would be pat them Henry's orthodoxy, and of Edward's honor. Dr. beast upon the head, but he would be great and Bale ordered the Catholic churches to be invaded, grand, and potent. the crucifixes, pictures, statues, and ornaments to be dragged down, the vestments and holy vessels to attendant at his heels, carrying a small portmanbe destroyed, and, in fact, a thorough uprooting of all Popish symbols and emblems of every kind and of any kind whatsoever. Now, when Bishop Bale stood in the market-place of Kilkenny and propounded his new, wild, and mushroom Joctrines in the face of the faith and nationhood of an Irish assembly, and a Catholic people ; when he held forth in the shadow of the market-cross and under the feet of the tutelar saints that crowned it-blaspheming the truth, and ignoring the worth of the land he came to fatten upon -he little dreamed why he was listened to in ap-parent silence and patience. The truth was, he had been addressing a purely Irish people of one faith, one country, and one language, who understood nothing of his Saxon gibberish, and only contemplated him as an itinerant ranting mountebank, who made the usual speeches and introductory vauntings before he came to perform his practical tricks. Bishop Ba'e's practical tricks at once explained his language and his opinions; and the good people, burghers as well as peasants, stood aghast, for a moment, at the elucidation of his method and his meaning. But, that neither were to their tastes, nor consonant to their feelings, was very soon evinced in the catastrophe that followed. When his lordship's servants commenced the work of destruction, crushed the first crucifix and rent the first picture, they were met with a yell of horror and execration that rang through the marble halls of the old Celtic city; the people arcse en masse, and immolated five of the sacrilegious burg-lars and iconoclasts to their instant indiguation. Dr. Bale himself very narrowly escaped with his life, and all because, as he innocently relates himself, he "preached the gospel of the knowledge and

right invovation of God, and only sought to destroy dolatries and dissolve the hypocrite's yokes; then followed angers, slanders, conspiracies, and, in. the end, the slaughter of men." Innccent Bishop Bale !

After the ungrateful Irish of the south east had disposed of the good the innocent, and the semimartyred Mr. Bale, another incumbent very soon made his appearance in the person of the newly, freshly, and perfectly-manufactured Bishop Wham mond.

Whammond brought over his own congregation, people of his own peculiar training, people who he intended should be a precious gift of examples tothe lost Irish; and amongst those incentives to salvation was the family of Mr. James Dellard, the star of which circle was, indubitably, Mr. James himself. Mr. James had followed his trade of shoemaker pretty well in his fatherland ; he was a good tradesman, but not industrious, and his character was radically vicious, bad, and immoral. Indeed, the only redeeming spark in his whole composition was a strange but deep affection for his innocent and lovely daughter. His wife had no hold upon h's mind, he had no friend, cared for no acquaintmond's mission to Ireland was most acceptable to generally bad propensities.

For appearance sake, and at his distinguished patron's urgent instance, he sat down in the beginning to make an essay in his trade and calling; but the Irish brogue was a study he could not comprehend, the material was impracticable, the shape un-attainable, the buckle and thong objectionable, the whole distasteful. Therefore, he was soon con-strained to become entirely a factotum to his lord and patron, and in the capacities of bendle, clerk, and bully to make out the cause as well as ho was able. His wife and daughter were first-rate needlewomen and embroiderers, an accomplishment highly prized and very remunerative in those olden days.

On the whole, Mr. James Dollard lived rather to his liking, and would have continued to do so if some of his imported Saxon propensities had not already begun to develop themselves at the expense of his neighbors, and to the great detriment of the moral exactions of society at large. Petty peccadilloes were not worth committing, and so he enactd something worthy of being called a crime.

But as everything this man did in the earnest acts of his life anticipated his gloomy future here, and hurried him on to the untimely doom in eternity, we will leave him to pause upon the way, whilst we pay due observance and regard to some of the more pretentious characters of our traditional story. Indeed, it is only commonly courteous to diamiss the servant and his shortcomings, even though it should be done rudely and abruptly, whilst we usher upon the stage of Irish life no less a personage than his distinguished master-the far more enterprising than pious Bishop Waddle Whammond.

Heart joined with heart, let us thankfully cherish The friendship and love that around us have grown.

Poor little heart, that will sadly remember The bright hour when love with its happiest ray Shone o'er thee, take courage; in frosty December The sun is most near, though so cheerless the day.

E'en if our hearts have been shaded by sorrow, We know that the hour, the darkest of night, Is that before dawn ; and a glorious morrow Will break o'er our souls with its roscate light.

The old year has passed us; and Time's silent writ-

ing Will blazon our hearts in bright letters of gold, if faithful we prove, nor dispise the inviting Of Him who is "mighty to save" as of old.

Then welcome the chimes as they peal up to heaven, Announcing to men that while sojourning here, As we pass to our Home, 'tis to all of us given To render for each one a happy New Year !

(From the Dublin Irishman.)

THE RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD.

A TEADITION IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

By Dr. J. T. Campion.

CHAPTER I .- "ARMA VIRUM QUE CANO."

Sometime about a generation and a-balf ago, ' the Marble City" and its environs, and its beauteous county, were very dear to me indeed-as dear as a happy home, youth, ample leisure, congenial companions, and a passionate love of nature could make them. With what delight would I make my preparations for a fishing excursion to Mount Eagle, that charming spot on the Freshford-road, where the River Nore, full of ponds and shallows, flats and reaches; wound its wilful way, from its cradle in Slieve Bloom, on towards the churches, cathedrals, abbeys, and castles of historic Kilkenny; whilst, down in the deep valley, its majestic sweep mirrored the summits of hills and mountains, and the varied foliage of nodding groves, stately forest-trees, and the gloom of hanging woods and thickets.

Yonder was the bill and the rath where the fairies were known to revel at moonlight. There, the deep pool under the willow, where the young bather was drowned in the lonely morn. Weeds, and rushes, and water-plants veiled the cold grave from the world-but the otter dived into its secrecy, and the brilliant-plumed kingfisher gleamed over it in the sunlight; the gorse-linnet twittered hard-by, and from the meadow along the green banks the "wet-weather" of the quail was heard

without ceasing. The great broad water flags waved their yellow pennons, and golden-eyed forget-me-nots looked down, in their sweet garbs of peace, into the restless, moody tomb of the dead boy. Water, wood, and tlower, and fountain, song-birds, sun, and zephyrs joy of the hooked and struggling fish tingling at mis; Ergo, quid is Lutter ? Scurra, latro que Simul."

All day he communes with Nature, all night he dreams of her charms and allurements. The stream still sings in his ears; his eyes still drink at the limpid blue of heaven; the odours of flowers permountain, meadow, more, and streamlet, wild-weed, | vade his magiced senses ; and he feels the electric

The little party was in full chat, in which the elder dame was the principal speaker.

"I knew him very well in Wurtemberg," observed Mrs. Dullard, the lady in question, "his true name was Lutter," • although now called Luther-he was always a jolly sporting character-hunting, shooting, and divicting himself,"

"Was that before he became a monk or friar? asked the pretty blonde daughter-Angela.

"No, indeed, but long after."

the devil in the semblance of a man and the dress of a monk."

"Ab, that was long after that again, when the King attacked him, and wrote the book in vindication of the Seven Sacraments"

"Which induced Pope Leo to call him Defender of the Faith."

"Ha! ha!" laughed O'Kelly, "and just think, Angela, of the King and the Friar being now in the same boat together and the Faith thrown overboard by the bold Defender !"

"I wish heartily they let the Faith alone," puted Angela. "I miss sadly the little nook near the altar in St. Leonard's, and the lights, and incense, and silver bells, and the lovely days of Communion, when heaven seemed to come down nearer to the earth."

"Hush! child-bush ! Your father would fume if he heard you talk after that fashion."

"Not to me mother. 1 often told him I had my beads still, and that I always prayed to the Blessed Virgin. Pooh! mother dear; father only says that Popery does not pay."

"Biavo !" cried O'Kelly, and accompanied with such a look of love and admiration, that the young girl blushed to the eyes, and hung down her head in silenco.

"As to me," said Mrs. Dullard, smoothing down her apron, carefully and slowly, with her two open hands "I never heeded any faith very much. In Germany, my time was always employed in making soups, and puddings, and sausages, and brewing lager beer; and when I came over to England, they made me marry James Dullard, whilst I was only a chit; because he was a great sandal and shoemaker. They say that Queen Catherine wore a pair of his handicraft slippers. But, stop ; here he comes, and seemingly, in anything but good humour."

James Dullard was an Englishman of a low caste, low sized, burly, shock-baired, greasy-skinned, with piggish eyes, snub nose, great wide mouth, retreating chin, and surly expression of countenance. high burge feet, and his hands were big and horney and filthy, and thrust halfway into the waistband of his small-clothes for which purpose he was obliged to drag up, almost under his arms, a dirty, discoloured, and tattered canvass blouse, that partially covered the upper portion of his uncouth body. "What are ye gossiping at now ?" blurted out

. "Germanis, Lutter, Scurra est-est Latro Bohe

. Mitchell.

CHAPTER IV .- THE WRONG MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE.

When the worldly-if not worthy-manufactured Bishop Whammond stole in quietly to Kilkenny one fresh and merry evening in the late spring of the year, his ecclesiastics and flocks (ready-made) being sent before him to represent the Reformat on in Leinster, he thought he would take a peep at his church, the splendid Cathedral of Sr. Canice, and essay to appease the spirit of the great saint by humiliation and prayer, before he settled down in the ecclesiastical palace, and assumed his self-imposed duties over the dangerous burghers and pensantry of the south-cast of Ireland. Bishop Whammond was a morose and gloomy man ; he was tall, and gaunt. and godly; grateful to the secular hand that raised him, but interiorily satisfied that it must have been the tacit acknowledgment of his own evident merit. and piety. And, therefore, Bishop Whammond resolved to support and carry out to the letter his. freshly-acquired character of uprightness and justice to be a model bishop, and to subdue the obstinacy and obduracy of the wild Irish by the fixed gaze of his ominous eyes, and the Solomon rulings:of his enchanted tongue. He had no desire to do.

With those notions in his head, and with a singleteau on his back, the new bishop made his secret visit to the great cathedral on the hill, marked by the perfect round tower as by a note of admiration The cross was a trouble to him as he approached the front entrance, but he remembered Bale, an d made no sign-but when he entered the vestibul e, stepped down the deep steps, and walked into the grand aisle, an impression of awe and solemni ty took possession of his turbid mind. He gazed at the lofty trellissed and ornamented roof above h im. at the numerous marble tombs strewed everywhere around him, covered with innumerable raised letters and beautiful decorations, and surmounted with full-length and life-like prostrate figures of mitred bishops in full relief, and armoured knights and dames of high degree, representing the faith, the chivalry, the modesty, dignity, and beauty of Ireland. Everywhere, he saw mural tablets, gilt and g ornamented with a profusion of the chastest artisti c designs, and breathing from the lettered scrolls the true spirit of St. Canice, St. Patrick, St. Bridget, s .nd St. Keyran. The large marble chair of the lastmentioned saint stood straight before him, and yonder the great altar and sanctuary, and devo' .ional devices of the stricken Church of God, cloud ed and shadowed, now, indeed, by the wings of m any de-mons, both living and dead, like the sacred tomb in the hallowed rock, guarded by porjured, soldiers, before the Lord dissolved the miserable powers that would oppose His omnipo'cent will.

Bishop Whammond d'id not dare to sit alone in that chaste and chilly chair-he did not like to look upon that deserted altar-his guardian angel disturbed his wande ring soul, but the devil pointed to the golden scep' re of England, and to the broad, bright road leading grandly and proudly to the hon-ors of the earthly kingdom, and Bishop Wham mond pursued his we y along the sounding aisle, shaking off the unpley sant suggestions from his mind, like

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 31, 1875.

sparks of fire that cannot be permitted to rest and remain without scorching and burning.

2

"I never dreamed," mused the early reformed prelate, by way of diverting his accusing conscience -"I never dreamed that the mere Irish could conceive, much less erect, such a splendid structure as this is. It is truly worthy of many a pretentious city of noble England. What glorious, shining, stupendous marble pillars ! black as a raven's wing, polished as a glacier! What beautiful arches what glorious windows! afire with tinted glass and glowing sunset! What massive doorways, carved and chiseled, and gorgeous with the profuse riches of art! Ab, it is hard to despise Ireland-as hard as it is to control it-to reform it."

Here the sexton rattled his keys and coughed deeply and spasmodically, and the English ccclesiastic, followed by his wily servant, moved out through a side entrance, and directed his course to his solitary palace.

The new bishop distributed his reformed English priests amongst the several confiscated abbeys of the four parishes; and the imported flocks were fairly and impartially divided between them also.

He was determined to rule with justice and judgment, and not to commit himself, like his predecessor, either with his own immediate charge or with the great mass of the outsiders, who were one and all in a very dangerous mood to be tampered with, and who, though driven from their own magnificent temples, would not be deterred from worshipping in their humbler chapels, oratories, and refuges.

The wise and prudent ecclesiastic, however, was not able, after all, to steer clear of the quicksands and shallows that surrounded his unhallowed ministry; and his first and last trouble began with a creature of his own reformed church, and one, too, upon whom he had bestowed innumerable favors, not a small portion of which was in the glittering coin of the realm, only lately stamped with the head of a brutal and unnatural tyrant, and with the signally unmerited motto of "Fidei Defensor."

The palace of his reverend lordship was furnished, burnished, and beautified in the most gorgeous style of the times, as all pretentious edifices are, even to this day, when the Government patronise them, and the people are obliged to pay for them ; his servants were many, swift footed and obsequious, sleek and sententious, as all well-paid Saxon servitors are. And as the Government supplied the sinews of war to bishop, priests, and congregation, there was no fear of the neophytes turning lukewarm, or their heretic directors falling away from the love of their sovereign master, or refusing to recognise his supremacy, or forgetting the fealty of soul and body that was his due, as long as the "Fidei Degensor" jingled in their pouches and their spiritual duties and labors in his vineyard amounted to nil. What a happy colony was the planted Reformers in the ancient and sainted city of Kilkenny; and what a pity that an occasional interruption should disturb the pleasing current of their worldly peace !

Bishop Whammond sat alone in his study; it was evening-the autumn was barely peeping in. The window before him was still open, and the hum of the beetle was plainly heard as it wheeled backward and forward on untiring wings. The swift had left the sky for his serie in the old tower ; and the swallow was already nestled, with her callow brood, under the deep eaves of the antique houses. No star as yet blinked from the cloudy firmament-but the dew began to fall, and the crow to fly homeward, and the cuckoo's monotonous song to sound freely from the meadows. The round tower threw a gastly thin shadow over the graveyard, and the brass vane on the cathedral-top creaked in the gusty wind. The owl was seen standing silently and grimly in the huge belfry, and all nature seemed to be waiting anxiously for the advent of night.

A large ebony lamp, ornamented with many silver plates and many inlaid devices, occupied a dark oaken bracket beside him. It was trimmed and filled with oil, and a phosphorous bottle and match were near, ready for instant ignition.

This useful ornament had been the property of the last plundered Catholic prelate, but the present possessor only noticed that fact by industriously picking out of its polished surface a few graceful emblematic crosses which appeared to him incompatible with his new light of the Gospel.

The good bishop did not feel at home in Ireland, nelled by the tall, gaunt, grey round tower on the Merry old England was more to his mind-for, indeed, England had all the mirth to herself in those days, except when the O'Neill or the O'Moore spoiled it by stamping it out with vengeful tire, and Oity of Dublin were directed to have the sentence sword, and immolation. Gloomy enough, there- carried into effect. At the time of his conviction, fore, were the innovator's lonely musings, and the prisoner declared that he was innocent of the melancholy and unpromising the future that he crime; but he admitted he bought arsenic at the saw too plainly depicted before him. Shadows be- instance of Mrs O'Flaherty, who, according to his gan to creep in at the windows, to crawl about the statement, told him that she intended to use it in walls, and to drop from the thick oaken panels shimmeringly on the floorway. The owl uttered an adulterous intrigue with her. The Rev. Mr. his first hoot from the belfry, the beatle beat dully McKenna did not farget his former pupil and assistnow and then against the thick window-pane, and | ant. He visited him in prison, testified to his chara moan from the creaking boughs guarding the actor in very favorable terms at the trial, and, after ancient cemetery were all too much for the palpably unstrung nerves of the aliea and the Reformer. He started to his feet, seized the sulphur-tipped match, plunged it into the ready phial, and whilst the bluish lurid light lit up his face like an evil spirit, the ebony lamp was aflame, and a somewhat more natural and less ominous reality afforded to the shadowy apartment. His reality afforded to Skinner Row (now Christ Church Place), Dublin ; Bishop Whammond yawned, stretched up his two and at the period to which this narrative refers he clasped hands towards the ceiling, stamped his feet upon the floor, and had just disentangled himself from the horrid ennui that hung around him when a the Dublin Volunteers. He had known the unsmart tap at the door fully awakened him to the happy Lonergan during the peacetul and comparaconcerns of the nether world and all their concomitant duties.

His reverence, considerably disconcerted by his unruly parishioner's unexpected mode of attack, endeavoured, at once, to cover his own retreat, and turn the flank of the enemy by an instant and adroit diversion-

"Your daughter has not yet made her appearance in our Church, sirrah, which is a crying scandal to the faithful, and not much to the credit of a man whose influence is so much over-vaunted." "My daughter is a wilful wench, and, like her father, may be led by a thread, but not dhrave by a

spear. I reckon, bishop, your own daughter has not been quite the choese over the brook yonder, but what odds, girls will gag, and"-

Pishop Whammond blackened with rage, but the callous countenance of the rascal before him wore a simpering grin and an expression of such brazen assurance that he saw that any retort or reply must be beneath his own dignity, so he merely uttered a withering "pshaw!" and, flinging a heavy piece of money to his tormentor, ordered him out of his presence without delay.

Dullard shot out a broad palm to catch the golden coin on the wing, but missed it; he then spread his legs to arrest is on the floor, but it escaped him. As a last resource, and with a hoarse, chuckling laugh, he flung himself on his knees and followed the tempting fugitive on all-fours until he secured it, after an animated chase, and after a circuitous route, within a few inches of the feet of his patron. A loud guffaw followed the capture, and the uncultivated boor looked up into the face of his lordship with a most meaning grimace, as if he expected a full appreciation of the pantomimic feat which he had just enacted.

"I'm blowed," he exclaimed, in mock admiration, but your reverence would be a tip-top sawyer at a game of chuck-farthing, or at a regular bout of tossgriddle !"

Bishop Whammond groaned in spirit, and abruptly turned away from the disgusting spectacle; whilst Mr. James Dullard quickly gathered himself up, and departed not a whit disconcerted at the rough ness of his dismissal, or the evident abhorrence of

fastidious lord and master. TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

DUBLIN LIFE A HALF CENTURY AGO.

Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter, who was for many years Police Magistrate in Dublia, has published a very interesting volume of his reminiscences in that capacity. He retails many well-known stories of Dublin life for the last half-century, with much grace of style and considerable descriptive power. The following is one of the most dramatic of Mr. Porter's local incidents:

"I shall commence with the narrative of an alleg ed crime and its supposed punishment, which has been adverted to by Sir Jonah Barrington in his 'Personal Recollections,' Vol. I. page 52, and in the description of which he has lapsed into considerable inaccuracy. According to him, the name of the person chiefly concerned was 'Lanegan' but in that respect there is a positive error; for by examining the records of the Crown Office (Ireland), I find the name, as my father had frequently stated to me, to be ' Lonergan.' He was a young man who had been educated at the school of the Rev. Eugene McKenna, of Raheny, in the County of Dublin, and from that establishment entered Trinity College, Dublin, in the year 1773. During his undergraduate course, he resided with Mr. McKenna, and acted as an assistant in the school. In 1777, having finished his university studies, he became a tutor in the family of Mr. Thomas O'Flaherty, of Castlefield, in the County of Kilkenny. That gentleman was singularly unfortunate in having married a woman of most depraved tendencies. She engaged in an intrigue with Lonergan, and on the 28th of June, 1778, Mr. O'Flaherty died under circumstances which occasioned the arrest of Longeran, on a

charge of having poisoned him. The woman evaded arrest and escaped to a foreign country. Some time must have elapsed between the commission of the crime and the apprehension of the accused party, for it was not until the summer assizes of Kilkenny, in 1781, that Lonergan was arrainged for petit treason, the offence being considered by the law, as it then existed, as more aggravated then murder, inasmuch as he was in the domestic service of the man whom he was alleged to have destroyed. He succeeded, on certain legal grounds, in postponing Court of King's Bench. A trial at bar was held on November 12, 1781, the jury having being brought up from Kilkenny. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged and quartered on the 24th of the aforesaid month, and the sheriffs of the destroying rats. He did not deny the imputation of condemnation, was assiduous in preparing him to meet his impending doom with Christian resignation. He determined to attend him to the termination of his sufferings, and to pay the last duties to his remains. McKenna was married to a cousin of Street diamond, and the various accounts of its less was in the prime of life-tall, vigorous, and active. He was also sergeant of the grenadier company of tive innocent days that the latter had spent at Raheny. He pitied the miserable fate of the cul-prit, doubted his guilt, and sympathized with the worthy man whose pious solicitude and friendship still sought to console the spirit that was so soon to pass away. On the evening before the execu-tion, Mr. McKenna remained with the condemned as long as the regulations of the prison permitted. a surly brow. The quiet demeanour of his reverend He then betook himself to my father's house, where patron and the grandeur of the lofty apartment he proposed to stay until the earliest hour of the Having mentioned that he would not fail to attend Lonergan to the consummation of his fate, in compliance with the culprit's request, he was informed by my father that he should also be at the execution, Dublin, the sheriff had made a requisition for a guard of the Volunteers, and that the grenadier company were to attend at Baggot Street (the Tyburn of Dublin), to which the prisoner was to be eccorted from Thomas Street by a troop of cavalry. Accordingly, on the 24th November, 1781, Lonergan, having briefly but very distinctly denied any participation in the crime for which he was condemned, was hanged by the withdrawal of the cart trom beneath the gallows to which the halter was attached, and although he received no drop, his sufferings did not seem to be very acute. He almost immediately ceased to struggle, and life ap. for about twenty minutes, the sheriff acceded to a suggestion that it might be cut down. There was case having been fully proved that peared to be extinct. The weather was extremely some difficulty in getting at the rope so as to cut it with a knife. McKenna remarked this to my father, who, drawing his short, slightly curved, and the police for the next half-year from one who had rest that I carry-squabbled into making up a con-gregation for the hold Hirish cathedral, and for your own solf into the bargain. Now, that's what I call business, Bishop Whammond."

turned with the face down. Then he handed a sharp penknife to the executioner, who made two incisions across each other on the back of the neck. This was considered a formal compliance with the portion of the sentence which directed "quartering." The body was then left to the care of the faithful friend McKenna, who directed it to be placed in the hearse and conveyed to his house at Raheny. On the 26th, a funeral, very scantily attended, proceeded to Raheny churchyard. McKen-na had the coffin lowered into a very deep grave and the burial service was read by the parochial clergyman. Persons were engaged to watch for a few nights, lest any attempt should be made to exhume the corpse for anatomic purposes. In two days after the funeral my father received a note from McKenna, in consequence of which he immediately proceeded to Raheny. On his arrival he was pleged to secresy and co-operation. He willingly assented, and having been conducted into a small apartment in the upper part of the house, he position was twenty years distant. I have, howthere beheld alive, although greatly debilitated, the man whom, at Baggot Street, he had cut down from the gallows. On the night of the 30th November he brought Lonergan into Skinner Row. There he kept him concealed for upwards of a week, and then succeeded in shipping him for Bristol. From thence, he proceeded, unsuspected and uninterrupted, to America, where, under the name of James Fennell, he lived for a considerable time, and supported himself by educational pursuits. His resuscitation was attributed to the rope having been unusually short, to his being swung from the cart without receiving any perpendicular drop, and especially to the incisions in his neck, which produced a copious effusion of blood. Lonergan stated that on being suspended he immediately lost any sensation of a painful nature. His revival was attended with violent and distressing convulsions.

The "Ship Street Diamond" is a less glastly but hardly less romantic story. It has the merit of being quite unique :

"I have already mentioned that old Skinner Bow contained a considerable number of establishments belonging to goldsmiths and jewellers. Pre-eminent amongst them was one kept, in the early part of the present century, by Matthew West, who realized an ample fortune there, and attained to high civic distinctions in Dublin. His concern was celebrated for an extensive assortment of jewelry, and for the tasteful and correct execution of orders specially relative to the setting of precious stones. When such were brought to be cleaned, arranged, or set, the owner was required to state the value which he attached to the property, and to sign such statement on the back of the receipt given for the articles. Mr. West gave considerable employment, especially in gem-setting, to a man named Delandre, who occupied the upper part of a house in Great Ship Street, in front of the ground on which the Church of St. Michael le Pole formerly stood, and over the yard of which the windows of his workroom opened. A narrow passage led from the street under the house to a building in the rear, and a high wall separated this passage from the old cemetery. The top of the wall was thickly studded with broken glass to prevent trespassers. In the year 1811 a gentleman called on Mr. West, and produced a diamond to which he attached considerable value, and which he wished to have set in a peculiar style. His order was taken, and a receipt was given for the stone, with an endorsement of its value at £950. Delandre was sent for and received the diamond, with directions for the setting, and emerged from the root of a neighboring house, with an injunction to be expeditious. He took it carrying a rope of six or seven yards in length, at to his workroom, and, the weather being very warm, the window close to his bench had been opened. one end of which he had formed a running noose. He was using heavy pressure of the diamond against He stood on the narrow parapet over the window, the material in which it was to be set, when either and let down the looped end to the poor fellow, the tool or the gem slipped, and the latter flew out whose only chance of escape depended on the sheer of the opened window. Instantly alarming his strength and steadiness of an individual. The rope family, he watched the passage and the yard until was fastened round the waist of him whom the flames were fast approaching, and he was carried means were adopted to prevent the entrance of any strangers. Then the passage was swept and the along by the intrepid fellow whose courage and husweepings were sifted. The surface of the old manity excited him to risk his own life to avert decemetery, for a considerable space, was similarly struction from another, until the window of the adjoining house was reached, and the rescue was comtreated, the top of the wall was brushed carefully, pleted. This heroic act was accomplished by Henry and a tombstone in which a fissure was observed Hanbridge. I had been ten or twelve years in office was raised and examined; but all the searching was fruitless. Finally, Delandre had to betake him. as a police magistrate when I was applied to by a self to Mr. West and communicate the disastrous poor fellow, who was suffering acutely and comloss of the valuable jewel. Extraordinary as was pletely debilitated by rheumatism, to sign a recomand much less in in the Marble City, and least of his trial; but in the ensuing term a writ of certior-all in the palace of the grand old cathedral, senti-ari issued, and the indictment was removed to the man, in whose probity he placed great confidence. The application was from Henry Hanbridge. He undertook to afford constant employment to I most readily complied with his request, and I told Delandre and to his son, but stipulated that an in. him that I would insert a few observations on his surance should be effected on the life of the former, and that weekly deductions should be made from their earnings, so as to provide for the premium on to serve him. When I was giving him the docu-the insurance policy and form a reserve for the ment, I said, "Now, Haubridge, might I ask you value of the diamond. Delandre scrupulously observed his engagements. He had full employment from West, and although he was working, as he termed it, for a 'dead horse,' he kept his hands busy and his heart light. Each year lessened his liabilities, and at length, having paid for the diamond, he received an assignment of the policy of insurance for the ultimate benefit of his family. He had grown old and rather feeble, but still, in conjunction with his son, attended industriously to his trade. Mr. West had died, and I, who had been a schoolboy when the diamond was lost, had become a magistrate of the Head Police Court of Dublin. In my younger days I had often heard of the Ship were occasionally exaggerated immensely in reference to its size and value. In 1842 some muchneeded repairs were in progress at the rear of De-landre's dwelling. Whitewashing and plastering were intended, and the top of the wall between the yard and the wall had to be re-glassed. Old Delandre had gone out to buy some provisions, and on his return he was accosted by one of the workmen who had been removing the glass from the That petted institution failed lecause it did not wall, and who showed him a curiosity which he contain one single element which linked it with had found. Delandre did not require a second look to satisfy himself that it was the long-lost built at enormous expense (the first grant was gem. Amongst the glass which had been on the £100,000), and maintained by the heavy outlay of wall there was the neck of a pint bottle, which had | £21,000 a year, have not succeeded in attracting been piaced in the plaster with the mouth downwards, and it formed the trap in which the diamond declared that the teaching is "dangerous to faith had been caught on falling from the window. De- and morals." Thus has the newest form of proselylandre gave the finder a liberal reward; but, with tism been defeated. The old form was that perse-a laudible anxiety to remove all suspicion of a cution which hunted holy priests through Ireland's sinister nature to himself, he had the discovery of hills and glens and set a price upon their heads. That the diamond made the subject of a solemn declara- failed, as it deserved. The new form has been tion, which the finder subscribed before me in the Head Police Court. The loss of the gem had been eventually highly advantageous to the man, by whom it was at first very naturally considered a great calamity. It had induced him to adopt a life of strict economy and industry, which easy circumstances would not have suggested or enforced." The following photograph of a female habitual drunkard is in Mr. Porter's best manner : There is, I believe, still living in Dublin, a woman named Bridget Laffan. I would readily wager that since 1841 she has been the subject of more than two thousand committals, in which drunkenness, violence, abusive language, indecent expressions or behavior, and occasional mendicancy, constituted the offences. Shortly before I retired she was brought before me, charged with intoxication, assaults she should go to prison, with hard labor, for two months, which would relieve the public and become an intolerable pest and disgrace to the community. When I directed her to be removed, she

directed the cap to be removed, and the body to be that there was any favorable circumstance in her case, either as a defence or mitigation. Her reply was short and peculiarly argumentative. "It's an unreasonable thing to sind me to Grangegorman for six months, and to call me a pest and disgrace to the 'varsal world. If it wasn't for me and the likes' of me that gets a bit disorderly whin we have a obrop and kicks up ructions now and then, there ud be very little call for polis magistrates and polismen, or such varmint. It's creatures like me that's yer best friends, and keeps the bread in yer mouths, and all we get for it is jailing and impudence."

Our author thus describes the bottle-throwing in the Theatre Royal in 1822 :

In the "Dublin Annals" given in Thom's Almanac and Official Directory, it is stated in reference to the year 1922: "Riot in the Theatre, on the Marquis of Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant's first visit thither, during which a bottle was flung into his Excellency's box." At the time referred to. I had not obtained a profession, and my magisterial ever, a very distinct recollection of the affair, as I was seated about the centre of the pit during the riol, and I have to notice that the statement in the Dublin Annals is incorrect. It contains, perhaps, the only inaccuracy that can be found in that voluminous and comprehensive publication. No botthe was flung into the viceregal box, but a rattle national. This is quite wrong. At the recent was thrown, which struck the front of the box, fell inside, and was raised and held up to the view of the audience by the Lord Lieutenant himself. A bottle was thrown from one of the galleries, and it struck the curtain in the middle with such violence as to form a kind of buy for itself, and it slipped down on the stage, close to the foollights, and was taken up unbroken by the leader of the orchestra. Prosecutions for riot were instituted, and, amongst others, a man named Henry Hanbridge was indicted. To him was imputed the throwing of the bottle, and some persons swore informations to the effect, that they were in the middle gallery, and that the bottle was cast from the upper gallery to the centre of the curtain. The proceedings for riot were ineffective. There was no conviction. When became a magistrate, in casual conversations with Pemberton, Cox, and others, the "bottle and rattle riot" formed a topic. They said that the assertion of the bottle having been cast from the upper gallery was generally disbelieved. It was, in fact, regarded as an impossibility. Major Sirr and Alderman Darley went one morning, whilst the prosecutions were pending, to the theatre, bringing a large hamper of bottles, and accompanied by some active and powerful peace officers, who were directed to throw bottles from the upper gallery to the curtain, but not a bottle even reached the orchestra. The roof of the theatre sloped forward and downwards, and the elevation required to send the missile to the curtain invariably smashed it against the ceiliug, and distributed the broken glass about the pit. The Major and Alderman came to the conclusion that the riotous bottle had been cast from the boxes or the lower gallery. In about ten years after the affair at the theatre, the house of Sir Abraham to full and complete educational freedom. Never Bradley King, in Dame Street, was consumed by fire. The conflagration commenced in the lower part of the premises, in which there was a great quantity of stationery. The first and second floors were almost immediately in flames. The catastrophe occurred on a Sunday morning. No fire bri gade was then organized, no fire escapes were then provided. A man was in the top front room, and he had no access to the roof. A fearful death appeared to be his inevitable fate, when another man

possess their own university free and unshackled, but that right has not yet been conceded. Mr. Gladstone (the Whig) has declared that the state of university education in Ireland is " bad, scandal. ously bad," but his so-called " remedy " would have made things much worse. Trinity College, which was had enough while purely Protestant, is worse now that it is entirely infidel. Even a Tory states-man, Lord Mayo, confessed that the Catholics of Ircland had a right to their own university. He said :---

"A just claim exists for the creation of a university of a denominational character, which should

offer the like advantage to those whose conscientions scruples prevent them taking advantage of the instructions afforded in Trinity College or the Queen's colleges." And now let us see what the Catholic University

of Ireland has done without any State assistance. It has affiliated no fewer than forty-one schools and colleges in different parts of Ireland. This is a good beginning, and it shows that the people of Ireland are willing to obey the Pope, and to sustain true Catholic education. It cannot be doubted that God will give prosperity to such endeavours, and will crown with His blessing the efforts of those who are thus struggling to preserve the truth. Some say that the Catholic University of Ireland is antiopening of the Catholic Historical Society, when the rector of the university presided, the introductory paper was read by Mr. Gerald Griffin, who adds fine talents to a glorious name, He said amidst the loud applause of all present, that "a people without a legislature can be neither pros-perous nor free." This is Home Rule. England may refuse a charter to a Home Rule university (and the Catholic University is that), but an Irish Parliament will soon grant a charter to an institution which thus boldly declares for national rights. There is nothing bigoted about the Catholic Uni-

versity. Ireland gave £10,000 last year to the Catholic University, and we believe gives more this year, so that she can despise the refusal of money; and as to the charter, that must come affersome years of hard fighting, for we know that it will not come without a struggle. Some in England are toolish and bigoted enough to oppose the Catholic University of Ireland because its magazine is conducted by Jesuits. and because its young men are to a great extent under the guardianship of members of that most illustrious Order. Let such silly people rave on as they like, the Catholic University will not give up its Jesuits to win gold or charter.

The love of learning, in Ireland is a matter of history. That noble sentiment has pervaded all her annals from the days when she sent forth teachers to illuminate a darkling world, down to modern times, when her " poor scholars" crept from village to village, and were respected and cherished by all. Ireland still clings to the same grand thought. The Catholics of that country are resolyed that nothing shall check them in their progress was the Catholic University of Ireland stronger in a nation's love than now. It is vigorous and energetic, and even already (young though it be) fruitful in results. It is well entitled to State recognition; but we tell its enemies that it can afford to despise the littleness that witholds it from an institution which a nation has adopted. All true and sincere Irish Catholics now feel that they cannot commit a greater crime against their religion and their country than to be apathetic in a cause of which the great Pope Pius IX. has blessed as the salvation of Ireland. The Jesuits can despise the attacks of the English press and the English ministers. They will continue to guard the Catholic young men of Ireland, and the Catholic University will in God's own good time, win a glorious victory .- London Universe.

DESTRUCTION OF PASSING TIME.

BY M. FOGARTY.

Ah ! where are days of by-gone years, When sport was childhood's choicest treasure, When hours were spent in festive cheer

And moments spent in heartfelt pleasure ; When often by yon limpid rill,

"Come in."

The uncouth body of a course, burly man appeared in the doorway.

"Come in. Ha, Dullard."

The man in the dirty blouse and the hobnailed shoes entered accordingly, with a dogged look and must have impressed the Saxon savage to some ap- morning at which he could be admitted to the jail. previable extent, for he dragged off his greasy leathern head-gear and flung it outside on the

lobby. "What irketh you this even, James Dullard?" asked the bishop, with an impressive dignity and a for that owing to the paucity of regular troops in loftiness of tone and bearing, intended to overawe the very inferior creature before him.

But it was all lost on the rude henchman.

"I wants more money, Bishop Whammond, that I do, and there ain't no two ways about it."

" Man I you came not hither to live in idleness, and upon the revenues of the Church; you must work at your trade."

"There's no trade for me here in Ireland but your trade, Bishop Whammond ; they won't have it, at no price, no English shoes, naguht but brogues and buckles," said Dullard, sturdily.

" Well ?"

"I can't work brogues, and I don't want to"-" What then, pray ?"

" Dang it! the Church'must support me."

"Ay, why not? Turn about is fair play-I support the Church. I gave the Church a congregation. Zooks! your house was empty but for my family; and Jarl Tomkins his'n; and Rasper Ferns and his'n; and Tilly Joker and his'n; and all the very sharp hanger, directed the cart to be backed rest that I carry-squabbled into making up a con- towards the body. Then, springing up on the cart, noble achievement at the fire in Dame Street. He expressed the deepest gratitude for my disposition who threw the bottle ?" He replied, "I did, your worship." I asked him "from what part of the house was it thrown?" "From the upper gallery, your worship. A friend and I emptied the bottle and 1 ran my stick into the neck, and shot it straight to the curtain off the stick." My predecessors had not thought of such a mode of projection. These extracts will show what a delightful book Mr. Porter has compiled, and which, we trust, will be extensively read.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

Ireland has been again called upon too show that she is resolved to have free university education and again has she made a noble and truly Catholic response It is just thirty years ago since those two wily statesmen, Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, planned most insidiously that " godless ' system by means of which they vainly hoped to sap the grand old faith of Ireland. Their plot most signally failed. No person speaks or writes of the Queen's University except in terms of ridicule. the feelings of the people of Ireland. Colleges £100,000), and maintained by the heavy outlay of Catholics, because the highest sanction on earth has bribery and the vile and dastardly attempt to corrupt the young men of Ireland by means of university prizes. That, too, thank God, has been unsucsessful, for noble-hearted Ireland pushed back the bribe.

The Catholic University of Ireland has had much, very much, to contend against, but it will win a great victory by perseverance. The idea of such an institution dates back to glorious 1829, when O'Connell tore the chains from the Catholics of the empire. It took, however, some time to bring the idea to maturity. The attempt of Peel to bribe the mind of Ireland was met by the resolve of the assembled prelates of Ireland to establish a truly national university, one calculated to reflect the heart and soul of Ireland. O'Connell boldly denounced the infidel system sought to be established by the godless colleges. Well did that true patriot say to the English House of Commons :--

You must introduce religion into your system. or it will not be received by the people of Ireland. The Irish are essentially a religious people. Do not flatter yourselves with the idea that you are doing anything conciliating to Ireland, if in a mat-

In shining Summer's sultry weather To pluck the rose and daffodil We rambled hand in hand together?

And where the chilling Winter nights, When round the fire all friends were scated While oft to yield us calm delight, The truth and fable were repeated : To which the vacant fickle mind Conjoined aloud in joyous laughter ? They're gone ; they've left no trace behind ; And we, too, soon shall follow after,

Now where is he, the reverend sire, Who in yon fane officiated. Where he, to nourish our desire. The text from Scripture oft related ! But oh, destruction comes on all ! He's fled from us and all beholders, His soul's obeyed his Maker's call, And 'neath you roof his body moulders.

And where is he whose hoary crown Conducted, once, our humble college, Where 1 with others (seer and clown) Received my scanty store of knowledge ? Alas! the tale's too sad to tell, The hand of sorrow plainly shows us, Beneath yon towering spire and bell, The tomb shades where the sage reposes

Where are those mighty heroes gone, Whose boasted names we read in story, Who fought from dawn to setting sun In quest of honor's empty glory ? They're gone-the sword has sealed their doom ; Nor shield nor arms their breasts encumber ; And 'neath some snow-cold, silent tomb Their bodies lie in silent slumber.

And where the inmates of those walls That new lie ruin'd behind yon mountain, Where oft they braved both cares and calls And sipped of Plenty's pleasant fountain? They're gone! some to th' eternal home, To reap the fruits of their devotion, And some from friends and parents roam. Adrift on Time's tempestuous ocean.

Such is the power of "Father Time"-He spareth nought, and none pass o'er him ; And Nature's work, and Art sublime Are doomed alike to flee before him. So while the sun of life shines bright Let's make the hay of our salvation, That when Time clouds us in Death's night We may possess a heavenly station.

The Delaware peach growers have just got the tigures of the past season's business footed up, and find that there were used by distilleries 225,000 baskets; by canning factories, 576,054; shipped to markets, 7,081,662 baskets ; a total yield of 8,782,-716. This yield is in excess of any three previous seasons combined. The crops of 1871, 1872, and 1873 were the largest previous to this year, and the total yield of the three years was 8,175,334 baskets. The net profit to the growers is put at \$1,018,000 from all sources, or a trifle over 114 cents per basket. The larger part of the receipts went for paying

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 31, 1875.

GOD SAVE OLD IRELAND."

BY REV. T. AMBROSE BUTLER.

How fondly now, how proudly now, the exiles' bos

oms swell With thoughts of scenes of loveliness by lake and

hill and dell-With mem'ries of the sunny hours that faded soon

Like golden light that gleams awhile at dawning

hour of day; And tear drops glisten in the eyes of gallant men and true ;-

The forest oak, like fragile flower, oft bears the morning dew :

O native isle 1 the heart distills such tribute tears

for thee ! God save old Ireland !- struggling Ireland - Ireland o'er the sea!

How bravely now, how nobly now, the few and fear.

less stand-The struggling sons in Freedom's van who work for mother land :

Who dare the dungeon, face the steel, and mount the scaffold high-

Aye ready now, like men of old, to bravely fight or die.

Oh truly shall their mem'ries live-their gallant deeds be told,

And Allen's name shine through the years a burnish'd lamp of gold !

And Celtic mothers pray to heaven their sons as brave may be.

God save old Ireland !- struggling Ireland-Ireland o'er the sea!

Oh! may the swan-like dying notes of Erin's martvr'd braves

Be waited far and move the hearts of those beyond the waves-

The scattered Celts whose discord dire has dimm'd our giorious green-

May all unite in Larkin's name ;-let women chant his "caione:"

Oh ! let those hands that brush aside the noble soldier's tear

Be stretched to those who vow revenge beside O'Brien's bier!

Swear, swear, you'll struggle side by side to make your country free !

God save old Ireland !---struggling Ireland-Ireland o er the sea!

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

LIBERALISM-i. e. the political party composed of Whigs and tame, retrogressive Liberals which has chosen this term for its shibboleth-is in sorry straits just at present. Its members have the pretensions without the power of a party, and have had a recent visitation of grace which has induced them

to acknowledge their position and cast about in search of the materials of future support. They constitute what is called a party, without possessing any of its essential elements. They have no principle, no cohesion, and no leader. Gladstone is sone hopelessly; Hartington is merely a make-shift, possessing not even power to hold the remnant of the old combination together, much less the genius to prolate a policy to stir the nation, and create a new power out of the agitated elements. The English PEOPLE PROPER have lost faith in Liberalism, and despise its self-constituted representativ8s as self seekers and incapables. Sullenly and silently they weigh their grievances, and look to the fature, awaiting the time and the man; but there are no signs indicating the person or forerunning his advent. They-the people-feel their bondage and await their deliverer with a sober patience almost rivalling eastern fatalism. But there are no portents in public life; no signs in the political firmament heralding the approach of the coming man. Apathy and inaction are the result, and the model constitut onal state glides helplessly into the slow groves of Tory politics, without dis-playing a single sign or taken of political or con-

stitutional action. How is this? Wby are the great British public silent and apathetic? Why are statesmen uncreative and public opinion inert? Why is England unprogressive ? Why are the people tame and enduring?

Philosophy might fail to read the riddle ; but the consideration of one or two facts will supply a key to the mysiciy. There is no "Liberal" party, and every effort to revive it, whether in Ireland or England, will be followed by but one result-failure The English people distrust it, and look forward to new political forces to draw them from their present state of stagnation. In Ireland an attempt has been made to galvanise it into life under the spell of a name that once moved the nation, and we all know the result of the experiment. The Whig compound is as impotent as old Whiggery itself. Aristocracy and plutocracy in conspiracy against popular right have failed, and the day of the Demo-cracy is heralded by its star in the East. The old forces no longer possess power. The Ballot shift-ed its basis, and the day of new combinations, based on a broader recognition of popular right, is at hand. Liberalista knows this, and is wise in its generation. The populace is the mammon of its power, and therefore the populace is courted. The popular man of the party is sent out to endeavour to rally the Radical forces, and marshal them again under the old banners. John Bright has been prospecting the North-but the Bright of the people who made Cabinets and dictated policy to the nation has lost his spell. The Cabinet minister and the courtier is no longer the idol of the populace. He was Jack the Giant Killer who strangled injustice, and cut off the heads of abuses. In the Cabinet he became Jack in the box-a marionette, moved by the exigencies of the party. His power as a Radical leader is gone for ever, and new men must arise to mould and direct the circumstances of the present and the future. The Standard says the Radicals have gone over to the Tories, which is false. But the Standard is correct when it says that "it is not as a statesman or a minister that he won his way to the rank of public men." It was as "the eloquent democrat-the platform orator,-the tribune of the people that he built up his fame, and in the cclipse of his party he may consider that its fortunes would be restored by a popular agitation." The Standard is right. Nothing more clearly shows the hopeless imbicility of the party than any such hope as this. Mr. Bright's attempt to resuscitate the Liberal party, is but an attempt to galvanise a corpse. He has lost his prestige, and is too old for the mission. The English people require stronger remedies than the Liberal nostrums of the past-and the conference between himself and their would be resucitators are as the roveries of old men, who incompetent to gauge the future, content themselves with dreaming dreams of the past, and funcying that youth has been restored to them. The position of the party still known as Liberal in brief, is this. They lack a leader-they have no policy-they are behind the requirements of the They resemble guerilla bands, acknowledging though not obeying a chief, but have neither the strength nor esprit de corps of a regular army. They are but capable of desultory criticism and ineffectual opposition. They have, in fact, no position and, without reconstruction, little prospect in the future. The great growth of popular power is outside of them; and out of this power, must and will To us this future is a matter of the most serious in a hay leit owned by Mr. M. Dowd, at the back of consideration. The real reason why there is no practical attempt made to reconstitute a power out of the gave over a fifth of his practical attempt made to reconstitute a power out of the party now in opposition, is, that it is ack-

nowledged to be impossible without the support of and in a short time the entire place was on fire. the Home Rule party, and this, without conceding the principles of Home Rule, 18 known to be hopeless. An Irish cry to draw the people away is known to be equally hopeless. Education is the only possible question which can even raise a hope-but to take up this question-as interpreted in Irelandwould be to court certain destruction from the hands of the English Nonconformists. The party in this matter are between two stools and cannot sit on either. Hartington has declared that, failing Irish support, his party must be content to sit in the cold shade of opposition. The alternative lies between their present position and the concession of the Home Rule principle. The destiny of the party and, consequently, of the future legislation of England, is in the hands of the Irish people. Fate fights for us when we are true to our-selves; and today we dictate the political conditions under which the English shall or shall not

live. That a new power will grow from the people, and that the old forces will have to follow its lead, we think no one will doubt. The law of progress points to this. But whatever may be the combination-whatever the policy of the new body, a working majority is impossible without Irish supportthat is, the direction of affairs in England will remain in the hands of the Tories till the rights of Ireland are conceded. We have no desire to act in opposition to the interests of the British public, and would gladly stand by them in resisting oppretsion and demanding their rights. But we can only do this on one sole condition. We demand that our rights and claims shall receive co-equal consideration with theirs-that the Irish nation shall be recognised as equal and co-ordinate with England -that the voice of the English people shall be heard demanding legislative independence for Ireland before they receive Irish support-that, in fact, Home Rule shall be blazoned on the banner of the aspirants for power and endorsed by the will of the people of England.

This is our one principle-our ultimatum, in fact. Till it is conceded real parliamentary government, real legislative progress, will be impossible in Eng-We know our position and our strength, and land. can afford to wait, for Ireland cannot be much worse than she is to day. It is for the English people to consider how long they can bear the burden of Tory rule-for assuredly that rule they will have to bear till the just demands of the Irish people are satisfi-

ed. We hold the key of the position and shall not resign it. The party that proclaims Irish inde-pendence as its policy, will alone receive the support of Irishmen, whether here or in Ireland. There is no power on earth capable of making Irishmen swerve from this purpose. He would, indeed, be a bold man who would dare to advise it. Ireland has only one cry-Liberty-one aim-to re-establish and maintain her plundered independence.

We stand master of the situation in the present; and nothing can rob us of the future if we are only true to ourselves, and pursue with a settled resolute purpose the work of organisation and preparation. The children of the Gael are masters in the household of their oppressors. The liberty of a nation is in our keeping. Let us take hecd that we guard it faithfully and well -United Irishman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. -:0:-

On the 1st inst., Alderman Boag, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Beltast.

On the 1st inst. Councillor William Simpson was elected Mayor of Wexford for the ensuing year.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, left for Rome on the 30th ult., accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Edward Callanan, Kilkenny.

Andrew Acres Stoney, Esq., Deputy Surgeou General, Frankford, has been appointed to the Com-mission of the Peace for the King's County.

John D. Barbour, Esq., of Scymour street, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Antrim.

Dr. Rowland Denny has been unanimously elected second medical officer for Tralee dispensary, in room of Dr. Lawlor, resigned.

Wm. Alexander Gunning, Esq., Loy House, Cookstown, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Tyrone.

The fire was not got under until the entire of the hay on the loft, about two tons, was consumed.

At a special meeting of the Clonmel Corporation on the 1st inst, Alderman Kenny was unanimously elected Mayor for the ensuing ycar. This is the tenth time Alderman Kenny has been elected Mayor.

Scarlatina is much more prevalent in Lurgan and nuighborhood at present than has ever been recollected by the oldest inhabitant. In fact it has almost become a regular plague. In the Union hospital there are a large number of cases, and on the 30th ult., there were no less than seven members of one family taken into the hospital from the disease.

A very full meeting of the Council was held in Drogheda, on the 1st inst., presided over by the Mayor (Nicholas Leech, Esq., to elect his successor for the year 1876. On the motion of Alderman Chadwick, J.P., seconded by Alderman P. Ternan, P., amidst applause, William Whitworth, Esq. M.P., Newry), was unanimously elected Mayor of the borough of Droghada for 1876.

The membors of the Waterford Corporation met on the 1st inst., to appoint a Mayor for 1876. Captain Johnson, J.P., presided. Dr. G. Mackesy moved the re-election of James T. Ryan, Esq., Mayor; Mr. . Clampitt moved, and Mr. W. Allen seconded the nomination of Mr. T. Purnell. The latter nomination was withdrawn, when Mr. Ryan was re-elected.

The trial of the action for breach of promise of marriage in the case of Lennon v. Heffernan was resumed on the 30th ult., in Court of Common Pleas, Anne Lennon, was examined, and deposed that she the County Kildare. The defendant, Peter Heffernan, was her first cousin. The jury awarded her £600 damages and costs.

At the Borrisoleigh Petty Sessions, on the 1st inst., John Costello, a young gentleman, living in the neighborhood, was sent for trial to Thurles Quarter Sessions for waylaying and fracturing with a stone the skull of a neighbor named Bradshaw, on the 8th of March last. After the outrage Costello emigrated to America; but returned lately expecting an arrangement with Bradshaw. Costello was admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each and himself in £100.

On the third inst., in the Landed Estates Court, in the matter of the estates of R. J. Dalrymple and Thomas Joseph Eyre, trustees of Thomas Joseph Eyre, deceased, owners and petitioners, a perpetual annuity of £800, charged on the lands of Monterea Keal, and others, situate in the county of Tipperary, which produce a rental of £6,347 8s., was sold by private contract to Mr. R. Murdock, in trust for Lady Mary Charteris, at £18,666.

Captain Kirwan announced at a congress of the Home Rule party, held in London on the 26th ult., that there were 150,000 Irish parliamentary voters in Great Britain, and that they held the balance of power in thirty boroughs, including the two largest outside London. At the late municipal elections in Great Britain, they returned over forty Town Councillors of the party, and they hoped to return more than that number of members to Parliament from Great Britain at the next general election, pledged to Home Rule. It was decided to make a house to house canvass in those metropolitan boroughs containing a large proportion of Irish votes.

On the 29th ult, four children, aged six years, four years, two years, and eight months, the whole family of a laborer named Kavanagh, were burned to death at Whitewell, about three miles from Belfast. The father went out in the morning, and the mother, on going to get something for his dinner, locked the door leaving the children in the house. During her absence from the cottage a fire took place, and the four inniates being unable to get out were consumed. The cottage which, was burnt to the ground, was a quarter of a mile from any other house.

The Hon, Mrs. Swinton, London, has crected a mortuary tablet in the porch of the nest Catholic Church, Strangford, " in affectionate remembrance ' of Jane Moore, who died May 9th, 1875, for 26 years matron in her father's (the late Lord de Ros's) family. The monument consists of a black marble slab, in which is inserted one of white, bearing the inscription in gilt letters, and surmounted by a cross with the sacred motto, "I. II. S." also tastefully gilded. Miss Moore, among her charitable be-quests, left £200 for the above named church. An extensive house and concern, known as "the late Mark Rooney's," near Lurgan, and which was formerly a public house, on the way to Moyntagh. has been purchased at a high figure for the parochial residence of the Very Rev. Father Morgan, D.D., P.P., V.G., and his curates in the parish of Derrymacash, next to Lurgan. In Lurgan, at the present time a splendid new Christian Brothers School, almost contiguous to the parish chapel, and next to the Convent of St Joseph, in Edward st. ; and a new and very large chapel necessitated by the increasing wants of the convent, to which the old chapel had to be added, are in process of erec-On the 1st inst., a special meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held in the Assembly Rooms, Tholsel, to elect a Chief Magistrate for 1876. There were but three members out of the entire Council absent. The candidates for the Mayoralty were the present Mayor, S. Morris, Esq., P. McDermott, and P. Meagher, but at the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Meagher announced his resignation. Mr. McDermott was then proposed by Alderman O'Donnell, and seconded by Alderman Kealy, when the present Mayor declined the con-test, and Mr. McDermott was declared duly elected Mayor for 1876. On the 27th ult., the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, professed and received into religion in the chapel of the Good Shepherd Convent, Limerick, Miss Mary Helen Lyne, in religion Sister Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Lyne, Esq., Castletown county Cork, sister of D. Lyne, Esq., M.D., and nicce of Rev. F. Enright, and Dr. Enright, of Limerick. The young ladies received were Miss Minnie O'Sullivan, in religion Sister Mary St. Peter, daughter of John Sullivan, Esq., Abbeyfeale, cousin of the Rev. C. F. Begly, OSF., Franciscan Convent, Limerick, and the second sister whom this family has given to serve the Lord in the Order of the Good Shepherd. The other lady received was Miss O'Connor, in religion Sister Mary of St. Francis Borgia, daughter of the late Michael O'Connor, Esq., The Cottage, Boher, and sister of Dr. O'Connor, of Limerick. The anniversary of the Manchester martyrs was celebrated at Castleren. At 11 o'clock the tolling of the bell summoned the people to a solemn Mass, which was offered up for the eternal repose of the souls of the three heroic Irishmen, so foully done to death on the scaffold at Manchester eight years ago. After assisting at the holy sacrifice, the people formed four deep, and returned to the town in solemn procession. A large number of beautiful girls clad in mourning lent the sweetness of their presence to the patriotic celebration. When the procession reached the town a prominent patriot addressed a brief but appropriate speech on the commemoration of the day, and the vast multitude quietly dispersed, edified and impressed, to their homes.

a partner in an extensive saw mill in Belfast. The courtship commenced in 1873, since when defendant wrote plaintiff several affectionate letters and eventually arranged all matters for their marriage. Subsequently he broke off the contract by marrying his father's servant girl. The defence was that defendant was a person of intemperate habits and, although he admitted the contract, yet there was a mutual recision, and that the plaintiff had rather a fortunate escape from him than otherwise. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £209 damages, and sixpence costs.

The Castlebar Telegraph of the 27th says :- "We regret exceedingly to have to announce the rather premature and unexpected death of Patrick Corley, Esq. It has cast a gloom not alone over the inhabitants of the town of Swinford, but those of the whole barony of Gallen, and his early decease will be keenly felt by many of them. Mr. Corley had been for several years agent on the Brabazon estate, and he may be safely called the model agent of the district. He not alone seeded the land of the poorer classes, but gave meal and clothing to feed and clothe the widow and destitute. As hotel proprie-tor, he won the esteem and respect of all classes who were brought into contact with him. Mr. Corley leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends to deplore his unexpected demise. The esteem in which the lamented deceased was held may be gathered from the fact, that the announcement of his death caused the total suspension of business in Swinford. Mr. Corley, who was in his 60th year, had been ailing for only six days."

A man named John Kerr was killed by a tree falling upon him in Rossmore Park on the 20th Dublin, before Justice Keogh. The plaintiff, Miss ult. It appeared that deceased had just mished cutting a tree, which seven or eight men were enwas the daughter of a farmer, residing near Athy, in gaged in pulling down with ropes. They had been directed by the steward to pull in a certain direc. tion, with a view to make it fall across a river in order to save a fence. Meantime deceased walked in a contrary direction. The men at the ropes were unable to control the tree, whose weight overpowered them, and it fell upon deceased. The steward was standing by, and he called to Kerr to warn him of his danger, but before he could get out of the way the tree had crushed him. He was conveyed at once to the infirmary on an outside car. He was found on examination by Mr. Young to have received severe contusions of the brain and spine, his left shoulder joint was dislocated, and his left arm broken. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

> The Cork Town Council met on the 1st inst, specially for the election of Mayor for the year 1876 Alderman Hegarty proposed the election of Alderman Penrose, who, he pointed out, was a Liberal Protestant, and had earned the office by a service of twenty-six years. Mr. Kennedy, in seconding the nomination, also referred to the fact that Alderman Penrose was a Protestant in proof of the groundlessness of the charge of bigotry and illiberality some-times preferred against the Catholics of Cork Alderman Greeg, on the part of the Conservative section of the Council, said he did not intend to oppose the election of Alderman Penrose, but he protested against the systematic exclusion of Conservatives from the office, to which he maintained they were entitled by their attention to the public business, and the liberality with which they subscribed to all the city charities. Alderman Keller pointed to the awkward results that might have followed the election of a Conservative last year, alluding specially to the O'Connell Centenary, and the preence of Cardinal McCloskey in Cork. Alderman Daly also spoke in opposition to the views put forward by Alderman Gregg. No other candidate being proposed, the Mayor declared Alderman l'enrose duly elected Mayor for the year 1876.

The Limerick Reporter of the 3d inst. says :-The awful state to which the poor of the city of Limerick are reduced for the want of employment formed the subject matter of a portion of an impressive discourse from the altar of St. Michael's Parish church on last Sunday morning at 8 o'clock Mass, by the Rev. John Mulqueen, the zealous and highly estcemed administrator of the parish. It is, alas! too true that Limerick city, which, some years ago, could boast of its great factory on the North Strand, which gave employment to many hundreds of hands in flax spinning; of its great clothing factory at Mount Prospect, which has been lately closed, of very many lace factories which sent the name and fame of Limerick far and wide for artistic work of great beauty and high value; of other sources of industrial occupation to which we need not here refer, but which were of the utmost public service to all classes and parties in the city, which gave an impetus to trade, and a source of employment to thousands, has become deprived of those well-springs of local prosperity, and that there are very many of the local population pining in utter wretchedness, unknown, except to the members of their own familier, to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, or to the pricets of the respective parishes in which the unemployed dwell." It will be recollected (says the Belfast Examiner) that a paragraph appeared in the Examiner of the 20th ult, under the heading, "Tenant Right on Lord Lurgan's Estate," and giving the circumstances connected with an intended sale of a small farm of land held by John McCann, Balynamoney, and where his lordship's bailing was sent on the day of auction to prohibit it. The rale went on, and the purchaser declared at $\mathcal{L}100$, and $\mathcal{L}2$ 10s. fres. Nine days subsequent to the sale, McCann and the purchaser were served with notices that any sale proposing to pass the tenant right interest without the sanction of Lord Lurgan, was contrary to the usage of the estate, etc. The officer refused to accept the purchaser, but, as a solution of the diffi-culty, purchased from McCann at £102 10s., and scarcely had the terms been accepted when the house was unroofed and the key delivered to an adjoining tenant, who in vain insisted that he did not buy.

its legal connections. Sir William Follet was son in-law to the Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Mr. William Ryan, Q.C., one of the leaders of the Leinster circuit, is a first cousin of the present Sir Hardinge Giffard.

A series of researches carried on by the archeologists of Warwickshire with the view of elucidating the history of the county anterior to the date of the Doomsday Book, has led, amongst other things, to the discovery of a Saxon burial-place. The bodies were found two and a half feet below the turf, and no mound over them marked the place of sepulture. The burial-place does not appear to have been an ordinary cemetery, but to have been a number of pits hastily constructed after some skirmish or buttle. Various articles were found with the bodies.

" DISGRACEFUL AND DISCUSTING."-At Lambeth, a lamplighter named Priddy was summoned by the guardians of the parish to contribute towards the maintenance of his father who was 84 years of ago and chargeable to the parish. The old man had a pension of 8s. per week from the gas company, he having been a lamplighter, and the other members who were working people with large families, could not keep him on that account. The defendant, one of his sons, earning 22s. a week, with no family was asked to contribute, but refused. He had sent a letter which was read by the magistrate, who termed it both disgraceful and disgusting. The relieving officer said the guardians asked for an order of 2s. 6d. a week, which Mr. Chance made. The defendant declared that he could not pay it, and the magistrate told he would be compelled to pay the money.

TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER MURPHY OF GLASGOW .----There was a meeting of the testimonial committee held in the Democratic Hall, Nelson Street, on Sunday, 14th November, M. Clarke, Esq., in the chair. A number of gentlemen from St. Vincent's parish committee were present. The minutes of previous meetings having been read and confirmed, Mr. Maher stated that the collection in St. Vincent's parish for the testimonial were so far very creditable, and he had no doubt when the time came for closing the subscription lists, St. Vincent's would be found to have done its duty. The secretary was in-structed to communicate with representative Irishmen in the country districts soliciting their cooperation. The question as to the manner and date of the presentation will be decided at the next meeting of the committee.

The titular Archbishop of Canterbury is possessed of a faculty for which we did not give him credit. He can indite fluent balderdash. In a letter to Dean Stanley, with regard to the journey to the East of heir-apparent, he says :-

"We have cause to believe that his royal highness is fully impressed with a sense of the great influence-political, social and religious-which the present visit may exercise over the natives of India and our own countrymen who dwell among them.'

Transitory social influence the passage of the prince will, no doubt, exercise; but as for its political bearings, they are *nil*. The less said the better of the religious propagandism that will be effected by the meteoric appearance of a jovial middie-aged gentleman, and such genial companions as Lords Carrington and Claude Beresford, who will devote themselves to dining, dancing, pig-sticking and tiger-shooting. But A. C. Cantum may be a merry dog, and may only mean to tickle our risible muscles when he speaks of the Prince of Wales as a missioner. If so, he has succeeded .--London Universe.

The London Standard, Dec. 3, says :- Our Berlin correspondent is assured that if differences should arise between Russia and England the German Government will probably hasten to offer its own mediation. The Austrian Foreign Office, having recovered its surprise at the Suez Canal transaction declares that the English Government have acted rightly. Our Vienna correspondent, however, hears that the Austrian Government will declare the international character of the canal to be of vital importance to the States on the shores of the Mediterranean, and that the purchase will lead to diplomatic explanations. From the same correspondent comes a telegram to the effect that the three Northern Powers are negotiating a mode to prevent England from taking advantage of her newly acquired rights in the Sucz Canal, and to oppose every endeavor on the part of the Khedive to declare the independence of Egypt. Reuter reports a telegram. from Constantinople announcing that Turkey disputes the legality of the sale of the Suez Canal that a note of serious nature will be sent to Cairo, and that the Porte joins Russia in the steps which the latter has taken in the matter.

3

On the 30th ultimo, one of the greatest snow storms that has been experienced for many years took place in Lurgan and the neighborhood. During the day the cold was very intense, and snow fell to the depth of nearly a foot.

On the 29th ult, Miss Catherine Carey, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Carey, Tullabrack, and in religion Sister Mary Clare, was received into the Convent of Mercy, at Kilrush.

The death is announced of James Coombe, Esq., J.P., of the firm of Coombe & Barbour, proprietors of the extensive concern known as the Falls Road Foundry, Belfast.

On the 23d ult., two new school-rooms, which have been added to the Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrack street, Belfast, were formally opened. The tion. Most Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of the diocese, and a number of the local clergymen were present.

The death is announced, at the Presentation Convent, Castlecomer, of Mother Mary Angela Feehan, Superioress there for many years. The deceased lady was in the 76th year of her age, and the 51st of her religious profession, and was a native of Tybroughney, near Carrick-on-Suir.

A night school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, in Drogheda, for the benefit of girls working in the mills, is being largely attended. Upwards of 400 girls are in attendance.

The Rev. Eugene Malone, P.P., of Duckain and Carrick, near Nenagh, died on the 3d inst. He was in his 72d year, and had been a parish pricet since 1827. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Magrath, late C. C. Silvermines.

A man named William Savage, who resided near Ardfert, died on the 2d inst., after completing his one hundred and sixteenth year. He was born in the year 1759, and voted at Listowel three years ago for the Home Rule candidate, Mr. Blennerhassett.

A destructive fire broke out on the 26th ult., at the extensive cotton-spinning mills of the Messrs Whitworth, on the Antrim road, Belfast, and within a few hours nearly the whole of the property, with its contents, was destroyed. The loss is es-timated at £30,000. Five hundred persons have been thrown out of employment.

On the 30th ult., several of the leading inhabitants of Millstreet, county Cork, waited upon the parish priest of that town, Canon Griffith, and presented him with a testimonial and an address. The presentation is the more remarkable, as the proof of the esteem and affection in which the Canon is deservedly held, as he has been but three years pastor of the parish.

Mr. James Andrews, solicitor, Belfast, died, on the 28th ult., after a brief illness, at the age of 75 years. He was among the ablest members of the profession in the North of Ireland, and had been fifty-four years on the roll of solicitors. Mr. Andrews was esteemed professionally as an able lawyer and personally as a man of the highest honor and integrity.

A fire broke out at Maryborough, on the 30th ult.,

On the 27th ult., the breach of promise case of "Alice Martin v. John Wm. McCavana, was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, damages being

GREAT BRITAIN.

The death is announced of the third Lord Dorchester at the age of 64. The deceased peer who had no son, is succeeded in the title by his cousin, the Hon. Dudley Wilmot Carleton, who was born in 1822, and served in the Crimean War.

The fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of South Australia as a British province will be celebrated by a dinner at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on the 28th inst. The Lord Mayor (Ald. Cotton, M.P.,) will preside.

The death is announced of Captain John Hobhouse Inglis Alexander, C.B., naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, in his forty sixth year. In March last Captain Alexander was capsized in his galley off Portland, and it was probably the immersion acting on a delicate constitution, which led to his death, which was caused by pulmonary consumption.

Divers who have returned to Davenport from the wreck of the Vanguard report that she has recently settled down rapidly on her sandy bed, having sunk seven fect within the past three weeks. These facts are held to render it impossible that she can be raised or even moved by next spring. The most that can be done will be to blow her decks off and attempt to save the guns.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, the new Solicitor-General for England, is Irish by family. His grandfather, Jack Giffard, was a well-known member of the Corporation of Dublin, and a loyalist of the olden time

UNITED STATES. -----:0:-----

The total net debt of the State of California is \$1,033,361,35.

Among the California exibits at the Centennial will be a building constructed of pine cones.

Bishop McNierny of Albany, has ordered all the priests of his diocese to refuse absolution to any members of their congregation who participate in "round" dances.

The Hon. Jefferson Walker, Black Republican Representative from Monroe County, will not be seen in the Mississippi Legislature this session as he has just been imprisoned for hog-stealing.

Kafl Klings, the Communist leader of Chicago, at a secret meeting last Monday was expelled from the organization, for identifying himself with the Republican party at the recent elections in that city.

The population of N. York State in 1875 is 4,704, 205-an increase of 321,446 in five years-which is about equal to the entire population of Vermont. It is a suggestive fact that the State of New York. has as many people as the whole of England had a hundred years after Shakespeare, or, say a hundred and fifty years ago.

The Albany Argus says that Miss Kate Noyes, of Lansingburg, is in a critical condition from poison, arising from kissing her deceased niece, who died of diptheris. The young lady had a slight sore on her lip at the time, a swelling commenced in her lip, which soon extended to the nose, and it is feared the difficulty will reach the brain.

A man at Columbus, O ,a few days ago endeavoured to pass over the Scioto River "hand over hand," on a wire of an unfinished bridge. He had proceeded a short distance when the wire began to cut his hands, and, though he made desperate efforts to return, the pain was such that he was forced to let go his hold and was dashed to pieces on the rocks, fifty feet below.

A MAN WHO REMEMBERED THE POOR .- The will of Stephen Jenkins, who at the time of his death was a proof-reader on Appleton's new Cyclopedia, was received by the King's county Surrogate November 12th. Mr. Jenkins journed to this country when he was nineteen years old, having been educated in the Quaker College in Yorkshire, England. He was employed by publishing houses, and his services were especially valuable to Appleton & Co., because of his knowledge of the architecture, structure and dimensions of the cathedrals and churches . of the old country. He could, it is said, give from memory the name; situation, size and dimensions of such edifices throughout Europe. It was his habit to give a tenth of his income to the poor, and in his will, after remembering a score or more of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 31, 1875.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1875. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER, 1875. Friday, 31-St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor. JANUARY, 1876. Saturday, 1-CIRCENCISION OF OUR LORD. OBL. Sunday, 2-Octave of St. Stephen. Monday, 3-Octave of St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Tuesday, 4-Octave of Holy Innocents. Wednesday, 5 - Vigil of the Epiphany. St

Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr. Thursday, G-EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD. UBL.

THE NEW YEAR.

Before another issue of our journal the Old Year with its blessings and enjoyments-its sins and its sorrows-shall have been numbered with the things that are no more : another milestone on the way of life shall have been passed; and in the great Volume of Time, where generation after generation puts down its own record, another page shall have been turned. Who can tell the cares and sorrows -the hopes and the expectations-the realizations and disappointments which the now dying year has enfolded in her winding sheet ?-- Who can rehearse the sad stories and the painful thoughts, or the joyous experiences and happy scenes, the record of which is kept only in the book of Memory? Misspent days and lost opportunities, as well as work well accomplished and duties faithfully performed -everything is remembered; and as the volume is opened before us from time to time, what lessons should we not learn, inciting us to new endeavors and grander results, whether the pages be stained and unsightly, or comely and fair.

Cn + of our favorite authors-Charles Lamb-remarks somewhere that "no one of whatever rank can regard the New Year with indifference." Of all sounds of all bells, he adds, " the most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the Old Year. I never heard it without a gathering up of my mind to a concentration of all the things that have been diffused over the whole twelve months; and all that I have done or suffered, performed or neglected in that regretted time. I begin to know its worth as when a person dies." It is then that we would stay the flight of time, when in the words of one of our contemporary poets,

"We see the skirts of the departing year," and realize how swiftly it has passed away, and how much we might have done, and how little we have accomplished in reality. But, alas! vain are our efforts and our wishes. Even while the requiem of the dying year shall be sung, the merry music of the bells that announce its successor will be heard, and before the fare wells of the Old have | in Khokand, and one more serious than its fore-

Saviour's sacrifices were decried. This is true of by Dr. Badger, in a telegram from the Sultan himmany years of the past, for the blessed changes have been progressive; but in no year have they been so marked as in the one just closing. 1875 will leave a proud record of religion to the years of the future. We do not mean to trespass on the domain of the

daily journalist by detailed annals of the events of the year; we have not space at disposal for such recapitulation, but there is one event so significantso fraught with immediate interest now-with prospective good to all time-that we cannot avoid special reference to it. "Westward the course of Empire takes its way," has had many illustrations and achievements since the day when Berkeley pronounced the prophetic phrase. And do we not find that the Empire of Religion shares the movement as well as population and politics. While the Old World is beset by Infidelity, the New gives shelter to the Faith ; and at the very moment when Christ's Vicar on earth-the Sovereign Pontifi-is shorn of his temporal dignity and abridged in his

personal action, within the very shadow of the Vatican, by those who strike at all religion through its most trusted representative-we find that in America that Sovereign rule is still recognized and respected ; that in the United States that Sovereign rule has raised up a prince-with princely attributes -for the people; and that the Cardinalate of that Irish prince is honored even by those opposed in faith, for even amid the Republican institutions of the Great West the Sovereignty of the Popedom and the exercise of its powers has acknowledgment equal to that of any other Monarchy of the East

And here, we were not without proof of the royal privilege as well as of the royal love. The Ambassador of the Court of Rome-in the person of the Ablegate-conveyed to us the blessings and benison of the Holy See, and Mgr. Roncetti in return went home freighted with the assurances of an admiring love and an undiminished loyalty from the faithful children of the Church in Canada.

This is the event of the year 1875 upon which we dwell with most pride. We may rejoice at what has been done; and with earnest gratitude for the blessings of the past, well may we gird on the armor of true devotion to lofty purposes, and go forward to meet the probabilities and the possibilities of the future. We are filled with hope as we conceive the work for the year we are about to enter. The world is moving and progressing; and on the day in which it is our privilege to live we should move and progress with it, unless we wish to be left behind and covered with shame as unprofitable servants. And whatever the New Year may bringwhether of good or ill-may we be drawn closer to the Being who holds all time in His hands, so that nothing may be able to separate us from His love. Such are our wishes for the New Year ; and thanking all our friends and readers for the support and sympathy they have given us in trying times, we wish them all heartily "A Happy New Year." May 1876 be truly a jubilee for every friend of Religion; and in order to make it so may we all do our share, each in his appointed place, and by all the means within power, that joy may succeed to sorrow, prosperity to wretchedness, and happiness be the presiding genius at every fireside. Once more to our friends and patrons-to all within reach of our

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

words-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News comes from Tiflis of a third outbreak died away the greetings to the New shall break runners, inasmuch as it strikes directly at the the other ecclesiastics, was released from imprison-

self. The occupied territory includes a maritime station, which has become of the first importance to Egypt since her late occupation of the territory further north.

The uneasiness with regard to China has been renewed. The Chinese have gathered a considerable force near Yunan, as it to oppose the effort to hold an investigation into the murder of Mr. Margary. The British Commissioners proceeding to that place have received information of this. Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg that the Chinese garrison destined to stay the aggression of the Kasbgar troops are suffering dreadfully from famine. If the Kashgar troops profit by this oppertunity a vast Empire will spring up between Rus_ sia and China, hostile to both, and supported by the Anglo-Indians, with a view to the utter destruction of the Chinese Empire and the checking of Russia.

A special from Vienna to the Times says : Turkey has sent a circular to the powers pledging herself to the execution of the reforms promised by the Sultan. A Berlin dispatch to the Times says : information has been received that disorders in the Northern Khokand will soon be made the occasion, by Russia, for the annexation of the remainder of the country. A telegram to the Morning Post from Berlin reports that the leading American residents in that city have called a meeting to protest against the strictures of the German press on the American character in their comments on the Bremerhaven plot.

President MacMahon has written a letter to Minister Buffet thanking him for and expressing approval of his speech in the Aseembly last Friday on the Press Bill. M. Thiers has accepted the invitation of the Town of Belfort to stand for the Senate. He has received and declined similar invitations from eleven departments. The Republican leaders are confident that in the general elections the partisans of a moderate Republic will secure the majority of both houses of the new Assembly.

The German official Correspondance Provinciale proves that crime is rapidly increasing and that even Alsace-Lorraine have, since the annexation displayed such a criminal growth as is positively appalling to witness. The Assizes at Strasbourg and Colmar, says the National Gazette, are overwhelmed with work, and the number of offences, of such a nature that they have been held with closed door, have so increased of late years as to become quite alarming.

The death of the Grand Duke of Modena, which took place at Vienna has been a great affliction to his Holiness. It may be remembered how, in 1857, when the Pope visited Bologna the Grand Duke came to beg him to visit his dominions. His majesty was then only thirty-eight years of age, and set an example of almost medizval devotion. When the carriage of His Holiness drove into Modena, and went in the first place to the cathedral, it was an edifying example to see the reigning sovereign. spring from his horse, open the carriage door, and kneeling down in the dust kiss the Pope's feet. The royal lady his wife, Aldegonde, daughter of the King of Bavaria, did the same, and repeated their acts of devout respect when the Pope left the limits of their territory. This Grand Duchy was founded in 1288 and comes to end with Francis V., who was expelled from his dominions in the revolution of 1859, and is now dead, to the great grief of the Holy Father, who considered him a pattern sovereign.

The Bishop of Olinda, or Pernambuco, who, with

CAN PROTESTANTS BE CALLED TOL-

ERANT? We are not amongst those who deem the present age as the worst possible, but still we cannot shu our eyes to the fact, that in the matter of tolerance we certainly are not gaining. The old-foshioned rack and thumb-screw may have disappeared-the halter and gibbet and disemboweling knite so energetically used by Protestantism against our Catholic forefathers may no longer be in use, but this is less, we fear, from motives of tolerance, than from the fact of their not being sufficiently effective weapons for this advanced age of ours. The thumb-screw, the disemboweling knife, and the gibbet, could reach only the few; and even that few must pass through the cumbersome process of some show of trial at least, before that thumbscrew, knife or gibbet could be brought to bear upon them. This all took time, and time, according to this fast age of ours, is money ; and your intolerant bigot wishes, like the rest of men, to get value for his money, albeit that value is to be received in papist scalps and bowels and polls. In the interest then of a greater dispatch of business we have changed all this; and other instruments-of swifter, more general and more subtle application are now in use. It is the printing press that is now made to do duty for the thumb-screw; and newspaper editors, university professors, &c., &c., are the executioners beneath whose knives papists and papistry fall ruthlessly. Whilst excepting very many good and true men amongst Protestants from our strictures, we fear we cannot answer the question at the head of this article in aught else but the negative. Protestants as such are not, and never have been tolerant ; nor are they less tolerant now than formerly. Protestantism, by its very nature, is intolerant, since it is a profest, and all protests are intolerant. But Protestantism, as an historical fact, has always been intolerant-as is seen from the dark records of crime written in the annals of the stamping-out of Catholicity in England and Germany, and the attempt to stamp it out in Ireland.

That Protestantism is not less intolerant now than formerly has never perhaps been more fully proved than by events of late occurrence. It may appear almost incomprehensible that intolerance could be greater than as seen at Tyburn under the regime of the rack, the disemboweling knife and the gibbet, when men for the mere crime of being Priests were hanged, cut down before they were dead, and their hearts and bowels cast to serve as a plaything and a foot ball for an intolerant and mocking rabble Tae intolerance of the rabble that kicked could only b; equalled by that of the Government that gave the entrails to be kicked by so brutal a crowd. Bu bad as all this was, it is not to be compared to the intolerance of the Protestant press at the present day. The mode of death for us papists may be different, but it is no less brutal and much more sure and expeditious. Under the regime of the thumb screw as we have said, some kind of trial was considered only decent and fitting, but under the regime of the present lawless and demoralized press, no form of trial is necessary-no delay of deacency is required.

After the disgraceful display at the Guibord burial with the newspaper editorials of certain Canadian journalists before us on the Sault-au-Recollet dis aster with Young (protestant) Men's Christian !(God save the mark !) Associations, feeing Chiniquy and Gerderman to speak obscenity against the Catholic Church at so much an hour, we fear we cannot but answer our question in the negative, and cannot but give the credit of equal brutality but greater sublety to the Protestant intolerance of the presentage over that of the ages of the thumb-screw, the disemboweling knife and the gibbet.

question of law. To whom does the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains belong? We chal-lenge therefore the Witness to test this question in a court of law, before which he will have it in his power to bring forward his proofs that the Seign. iory belongs to the Indians; that it is only held by the Sulpicians in trust for the latter; and that the Sulpicians have oppressively and fraudulently abused their trust.

This is a fair challenge; and if the Witness and his friends hesitate to accept it, it must be for one of two reasons. Either they have no proofs, and know that they have no proofs, no legal evidence that the Seigniory in question was granted to, and is held by, the Sulpicians in trust for the Indians, who are its rightful owners; O, so small is their sympathy for the poor oppressed and defrauded Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, thatalthough they have in their possession legal proof that the gentlemen of the Seminary have been guilty of a breach of trust, and have fraudulently and oppressively appropriated to their own use pro-perty given to them only in trust for the said Indians-they will not put themselves to the trouble and expense of instituting legal proceedings against the Seminary, and in behalf of the wronged Indians. If we take the first hypothesis as the true one, then are the accusers of the gentlemen of the Seminary conscious liars and slanderers ; if the second, then are they hypocrites and arrant humbugs-their affected sympathy for the "poor Indians" is but bogus or sham, and their indignant protests against the cruelty and fraud of the Sulpicians way be set down as sheer buncombe.

MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS.

Modernus-What do you think, Antiquus, of the Quaker idea of Christian Baptism?

Antiquus-That it is indeed very un-Christian and un-Scriptural. I cannot for the life of me understand how any man, or set of men, who profess to read or believe in the New Testament, can for a moment deny the divine institution of Baptism. If there is one doctrine more explicitly laid down in Scripture, or more undoubtedly warranted by the practice of the Christian world, it is that of Bantism.

. Mod .--- But the Quakers, as it appears to me, do not altogether deny Baptism, but only water Baptism. They hold that Christian Baptism is a Bap. tism of the Spirit, being solely and wholly interior and they maintain that the water can only have the effect of all ordinary water-that is, the putting away of the filth of the flesh.

Antiq -- I wonder how they would feel if a man who owed them a debt were to argue that the debt was wholly a matter of interior obligation, and that, as the payment of the money was only an outward ceremony, it ought to be dispensed with. As to their assertion that the water can only have the ordinary effect of "putting away the filth of the flesh," we Catholics never for a moment pretend that the water of itself can have any other effect. We do not for a moment hold that it is the water that washes the soul, but the grace of God infused through and at the time of the washing. Hence with us Baptism is both visible and invisible: visible in the exterior washing and the sign it signifies, and invisible as to the interior grace or the thing signified.

Mod .- But how can you call it a visible washing when its whole effect is invisible ?

Antiq .- Very consistently. The will, the memory, and the understanding of man are all invisible and yet they are in reality the man. A man bereft of will, memory and understanding is not a man, but an idiot; a man in whom will, memory and understanding are torpid, is not a man, but a sleeper. Since then we call a man a visible being, because his acts are visible, although that which produces those acts is invisible, so we call Baptism a visible washing on account of the visible exterior wash-

upon the ear as they are spoken by thousands of tongues.

To Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-five, old and in the last stage of decrepitude, the new-born child | a refuge on Russian soil, but now the Russians themof Time, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six, will selves are attacked, and attacked with ferocious succeed, and in its light joyous tread strike the ear determination. The garrisons in Khokand and the in hopeful contrast to the heavy departing footstep of its predecessor. Having learned of the past, and gathering wisdom from its consideration, shall we not welcome the future on account of the good we Skobeleff, who was left by General Kaufmann in may accomplish for ourselves and for others .--What a field for usefulness opens before those who will enter upon the duties with heartiness. How much may not be done in the year before us in to the town, and to have retaken it by storm and strengthening the weak, cheering the faint, assisting the needy and raising the downfallen. -For what has been accomplished in the past-and especially in the year now closing-we congratulate the friends of Truth and Order, of Religion and Humanity. True there have been individual bereavements, some of them invested with the saddest surroundings-there have been exhibitions of the hatred born of infidility in holy places-and the intention on Turkey. world has been startled by records of great crimes and injustice. Yet there have been compensations. Although the year now dying has been one of disasters by fire and flood and tempest-although the evil passions of men have often crimsoned with the blood of their fellow-creatures the soil of their common mother earth, many blessings and much progress have marked its passing hours; and the light of Truth is shining with increased brightness; many who had been strangers to its beneficent inprogressed, and religion, although beset by recreant malevolence, has shone out with increased and the insurgents for a short time past has been inincreasing brilliancy. The growth of the Catholic Church within the past twelve months has challenged the admiration of friends and excited the fears of enemies. The growth has been in lands we read every day of the spires of new Catholic Churches pointing, as with an index finger. the way to Heaven, and we are told of missions in places sunk in more than the darkness of heathenism, and of conversions to the Fold, neither limited by rank or condition. From the highest positions in that favored land the neophytes have bent themselves at . the altars of the proscribed Creed, acknowledging the claims of Heaven as before the associations of Heraldry; and here on this Continent-from the best judge of his own acts. Atlantic to the Pacific-we find that the first result of a clearance of the primeval forest by men's labor

Russian occupation. The first revolution caused the elder Khan, Khudojar, to fiy the country, the

second drove out his successor; both have sought forts or villages of Machrama, Turakurgom and Tasu, are stated to be "surrounded on all sides." According to the telegraphic accounts General command at Khokand, made a sortie, and before he could get back the rest of the garrison were cut to pieces. He then seems to have laid siege "after a dreadful fight in the streets." The Russians, it is said, are still hardly pressed by the insurgents, and a cartain of Cossacks with 200 men. who bravely tried to open communications with the besieged, after he had cut his way through the Kiptchak Tartars, was killed with all his troop close to the walls under the eves of his comrades. This may have the effect of diverting Russia from her

The Turkish Government are annoyed at the slowness with which their lieutenants in the Herzegovina are acting. They feel that they cannot spare any more troops to strengthen the army there, and that any further delay in military opera tions is a waste of time. News of important fighting may therefore be shortly expected. Important letters have fallen into the hands of the insurgents by the capture of a Turkish State messenger. The while Christian benevolence has been practised by | Times states there is great demoralisation among the Turkish troops, who throw away their ammunition fluences. Thus also knowledge and education have and arms in flight. The irritation felt in Turkey at the sympathy openly shown by Montenegro to creased by a report made by Chefket Pasha that the bulk of the insurgent bands opposed to him in the last operations consisted of Montenegrins, and it is considered that it will take all the influence of the heretofore ignorant or antagonistic. In England Powers to check the impulse of the Turks to overrun Montenegro. The Turks in the Herzegovina have made their preparations for a decisive encounter with the insurgents, and Montoucgro has prepared a force of eleven thousand men to act as a corps of observation on the frontier on the occasion. The Prince of Montenegro having informed the Austrian Government that perhaps some of his people may take a part in the fighting, Austria has simply explained that the Prince ought to be the

A London paper has received a telegram that the Egyptian forces have seized upon and taken posis the little rude chapel to God's glory. While in session of the northern portion of the dominions our great cities-in the centres of politics and the of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Nothing is known of the matts of commerce-the emblem of man's redemp- | matter by the Egyptian Government itself. The in-

ment some little time sgo on the change of Gov. ernment in Brazil, is now at Rome, and has laid be. fore his Holiness the friendly assurances of the present Ministry. It is reported in Rio that a special delegate from the Holy See is likely to be sent to examine into and sottle the questions at issue between the Church and the Brazilian State.

It may be worth mentioning that the medical attendants of the late Cardinal Rauscher, who has just died of inflammation of the lungs, gave their patient, by way of stimulant, two teaspoonfuls of Tokay, every half hour.

Under the new regime in Germany Prayers are forbidden by Act of Parliament, as we learn from the following :-- Catholic priests and headmasters of colleges in Silesia have of late frequently adopted the practice of saving prayers in the public service on behalf of the Prince Bishop of the diocese, Mgr

Forster, recently "deposed" by the Prussian Government. The civil authorities have now prohibited such prayers as being illegal.

From official correspondence it appears that some time since United States Minister Foster asked permission of the Mexican Government for regular troops of the United States to follow raiders across the border. The reply of the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs was that the Executive had no authority to grant such permission without the permission of Congress and it would not be prudent to ask such consent as the sentiment of the country would not approve it. The President of the United States has signed a bill further extending the time of the adjournment of the Commissioners of the Alabama claims to the 22ud of July next. From Toronto we learn that the late mild weather

seems to be aggravating the typhoid fever which has been very prevalent for some time. The disease is charged to the defective staie of the city sewerage and other sanitary defects.

PUBLISHERS CARD.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to announce to the Readers of the TRUE WITNESS that negotiations have commenced, and, we doubt not, will be very soon successfully concluded, with a distinguished Rev-Gentleman to assume the Editorial direction of this Journal. In the gentleman in question, the late Mr. Clerk, and the most lamented Father Murphy will have a not unworthy successor. He is already very favorably known by his published works, and, were we at liberty to announce the name, our friends throughout the Dominion, more especially in a decision from the highest legal tribunals of the Ontario, would congratulate us on the prespect of a useful, prosperous, and even brilliant career for the ly the property of the Indians.

A CHALLENGE.

A challenge unaccepted on a subject still in controversy may be most fittingly repeated when the interests involved render it expedient. The circumstances under which the annexed gage was flung down remain not only unchanged, but aggravated ; aggravated in incident, aggravated in insult, and aggravated in the fact that new antagonists have entered the field in support of the old combatants. If, therefore, repeating our challenge, we include the names of new adversaries in the persons of the very consistent Protestant advocates, Messrs, Clendinneng, Hood, and Stephens, we shall not be out of the fair order of fight :---

For some time past, the Montreal Witness has devoted a considerable portion of his columns to reflections upon the conduct of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in their capacity as seigneurs of the Lake of Two Mountains. In communica. tions from correspondents, and in editorial articles. the Witness accuses the Sulpicians of two grave offences :---

1. Oppression of the Indians.

2. Breach of Trust.

these charges or he does not : either he has in his But let them look to their points. Since to St. possession evidence to sustain them, or he has not. If he does not believe them to be true; if he has not in his possession evidence to sustain them what language is too strong to describe this conduct.

But if on the other hand the Wilness do believe that the gentlemen of the Seminary have oppressed the Indians residing at the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and have dishonestly appropriated to their own use-for this is the gravamen of the charge-lands which they hold only in trust for the said Indians and which therefore in fact legally belong to the latter; and if the Witness have in his possession proofs, such as any court of justice would entertain, of the truth of his allegations, why does he not institute, or, through his numerous friends, and the friends of the oppressed, and defrauded Indians, so act as to cause to be instituted, legal proceedings against the gentlemen of the Seminary, these oppressors and robbers of the poor? When the funds were required to carry the Guibord case by appeal before the Privy Council, the funds were easily raised; and so also we assure the Witness there will be no difficulty in raising the requisite funds to institute legal proceedings against the Seminary, if only the Wilness and his friends can by the production of documents which would be accepted as evidence in a court of law, make out a prima facie case against the Semi-nary. . There are hundreds and thousands of Protestants in Canada who could contribute gladly in such a cause if only they had something tangible laid before them to warrant them in expecting that Empire would be in their favor, and decide the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains to be legalng which produces the interior invisible washing.

Mod .- But the Quakers maintain that your Catholic doctrine of Raptism is contrary to those words of Christ, "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," &c.; for, say they, this text evidently asserts one Baptism, not two Baptisms.

Antiq .- This is Barclay's line of argument, and is certainly little creditable to a man who is so much esteemed amongst them. For surely because we hold that Christian Baptism is made up of two essential parts-the outward and the inward washing-that does not prove that we hold two Baptisms. Man is made up of two essential thingsbody and soul. A human body without the soul is a corpse ; a human soul without the body is a ghost Man, then, to be man, must have both body and soul. But that does not surely mean that every man is two men!

Mod .-- But the Quakers, if I understand them aright, argue thus, as it does not take two faiths to make one faith, and two Lords to make "one Lord," so it does not take two Baptisms to make the "one Baptism."

Antiq.-No one but Barclay and the Quakers ever said it did take two Baptisms to make one Baptism. In arguing as you represent them, they are only Now either the Witness believes in the truth of fighting a man of straw of their own putting up Paul they have appealed, by St. Paul let them be judged. Now, I suppose you will admit that when St. Paul spoke of "one Lord," he meant that Lord who is made up of two natures-the human and divine; and when he spoke of "one faith" he meant that faith which is so duplex that " with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth maketh confession unto salvation." But the two natures in Christ are not two Lords, though they go to the making of the "one Lord;" the believing of the heart unto righteousness, and the confession of the mouth unto salvation, are not two faiths, though they go to the making "one faith ;" so in Baptism, the outward washing and the inward regeneration are not two Baptisms, though they go to the making of " one Baptism." The outward washing is the sign, the inward grace is the thing signified.

Mod .- But Barclay says this only confirms his doctrine, " for if water be only the sign, it is not the matter of the one Buptism; and we are to take the one Baptism for the matter of it and not for the sign or figure and type that went before." Antiq .- Here Barclay, like many other Protestants, fights against the Catholic doctrine bafore he fully understands it, we do not say that water is a sign going before Baptism, as the Paschal lamb was a sign. or figure of Christ, but a sign accompanying the grace it signifies. Neither do we imagine that tion surmounts edifices where erstwhile the telligence of the seizure was first received in London True Wirness in the cause of truth and of religion. Indeed, the question at issue is essentially a water is a sign of the whole Baptism (i.e. of the in-

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terior and exterior parts of Baptism), since water cannot be a sign of itself. Water is the sign of the most essential part of baptism which is the inward purifying, but it is not a sign of the whole baptism, which to be a whole must contain both the outward washing and the inward purifying. Water is both the matter and sign of Baptism, just as a man's face is both an essential part of man and the mirror or index (or sign) of the inner man the soul.

Mod .--- Barclay accuses you Catholics of accounting "all those truly baptized with the baptism of Christ, who are baptized with water, though you be uncertain whether they be baptized with the spirit or not."

Antiq.-Here again Barclay grossly mistakes our doctrine. We maintain no such thing, since we cried out against them with all the force of a geneteach that both the outward washing and inward rous disposition." grace are necessary ; and that both are so necessary. that without both no baptism can stand.

Mod .-- But do you not look upon all those as Catholics who have received water baptism? And tation of your University as a seat of learning to the yet many of these may not have received the inward grace.

Antiq .- That we look upon all those as Christians who have received water baptism is true only with a distinction. It is with haptism in the New Law as it was with circumcision in the Old. As not all cheers by the students and pharisiacal satisfaction by those who were outwardly circumcised had that circumcision which is of the heart, and yet by the sole act of circumcision were accounted outwardly as Jews: so although we deem those outwardly as Christians who have received the ceremony of bantism, we still deem it absolutely necessary for a man to be a true Christian, that he should have received the inward grace. As I said before, both inward and outward baptism are necessary. How then can you accuse us, as deeming water baptism or the out. gets the verities. ward ceremony of baptism alone necessary? I must protest Modernus against this mis-apprehension of our Catholic doctrine.

Mod.-But do you not prefer the the form to the spirit? For do you not deem those as non-baptized, who have evidently been baptized with the baptism of the spirit?

.Intig .- Again mis-apprehension or mis-representation of Catholic doctrine! I know not which. Because we Catholics deeming Christ's ordinances of the greatest moment, lay great stress upon outward baptism, that does not prove that we are negligent as to the spirit. The same kind of argumunt would condemn all the tectotalers in the world as enemies of the spirit of temperance. We believe that the regeneration of the soul is as efficacious as do the Quakers since we honor many as saints and martyrs for having laid down their lives for Christ, who yet were never baptized, just as we look upon Simon Magusas a hypocrite, though he Sisters and pupils. At that hour Sister Nativity, the of the congregation being present, the reverend was baptized outwardly. Your Quaker friends are unjust towards us through their ignorance of that in presence of sorrowing and loving spectators, Catholic doctrine which they combat.

TO THE MOST REVEREND PIOUS AND LEARNED-THE PROFESSORS OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY, YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT, SENEX, SENDS HEALTH AND GREET-ING.

Whereas, we have been informed that your University Class Books are full of intolerant diatribes against the Catholic Church, and most erroneous expositions of her docirines, until as we are assured, it would be impossible to determine whether more to admire the bigotry of the sentiments or the stupidity of the assertions, it has appeared fit to us, for the quieting of our curiosity and the satisfying our mind, to look into the matter for ourselves and to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the accusation. We could not bring ourselves to believe that a body

assigning motives (especially bad ones) for the actions of Popes, Priests, and Religious orders since the coming of Christ, which is certainly more than human, if it be not diabolical.

So much, most reverend gentlemen, for the miraculous knowledge found in your class books; now for their supreme ignorance of Catholic doctriner and their supreme stupidity in pretending to teach that of which they are so supremely ignorant.

In your Key to Pujol and Van Norman's Complete French Class Book, we found a passage which may be substantially rendered into English thus "When Leo X. published his (general?) indul-

gences or pardons for all sins * * * whether already committed or yet to be committed, Luther

Now here, most reverend, pious and learned professors, is displayed an ignorance, if not perversion, of Catholic doctrine, which should blast the repulast syllable of recorded time, since the veriest school-boy amongst the Catholics of the land could teach you better. You cannot plead ignorance nor

inadvertance of the presence of this passage in your class book, since it is yearly received with derisive the Professor

The extract we have given is short. It contains four falsehoods. Leo's indulgences were nor pardons for sins committed-were yor pardons for sins thereafter to be committed-were nor pardons of sins at all, and were nor obtainable for the paying for. In its eagerness to slander the Catholic Faith your class book (with your knowledge and consent, most reverend, pious and learned gentlemen ?) for-

It is never a very learned nor a very logical proceeding to measure Catholic practices by Protestaut principles. It is as great an anomaly as the writing Greek in English character. And yet it would appear to be a proceeding in which the Toronto Univerity-professors, class books, and students habitually indulge. But we must leave the consideration of the ignorance of your teaching on indulgences to another letter. Vale.

DEATH OF THE LADY SUPERIORESS OF VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

We take the following particulars of the life and labors of this estimable lady, together with a full account of the funeral obsequies from our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Sun of the 24th and 27th inst. :--

At six o'clock last evening an event took place at the well-known Convent of Villa Maria which caused widespread grief among the inmates, both beloved Superioress, after serving her Heavenly Master for the period of over 48 years, gently, and surrendered her soul to Him whose faithful follower she had been throughout that long period, from the moment she made a yow to do overything for her Creator and abandou the pomps of the

world. The name of the lamented deceased was, in the world, Catherine Cagger; she was a native of Limerick, but came to this city from New York State. She attended the convent under the direction of the Congregation of which she afterwards became the respected head, and was professed in the month of October, 1827. After her profession she was appointed teacher in the schools under the management of the Congregation, and acted in that capacity until the year 1845, when she received the appointment of Superioress, which she continued to hold until the time of her death. She was about 68 years of age, and had been sick for a period of about four months, during which time, and, in fact, to the last moment, her anxiety was for the ladies for whose comfort she cared more than her own. That she had always acted towards them as a kind mother, the Sisters as well as pupils bear the highest testimony, and it would be impossible to describe the grief which to-days fills the heart of every inmato of Villa Maria. Each one feels that she has lost a parent whom it will be difficult to replace; and, while overwhelmed with the sorrow which oppresses them, they offer up to the Throne of the Most High their heartfelt prayers for the happy repose of her whose name they will always remember with feelings of love and veneration.

Sheriff Leblanc; Messrs. M. C. Mullarky, O. Mc-Garvey, M. P. Ryan, E. Murphy, M. Feron, R. Bellemare, R. Hudon, O. Ste. Marie, J. Gravel, Dr. Leprohon and the Hon. Charles Wilson. The deceased sister was a native of Omagh, County Tyrone and not Limerick, as stated in our issue of Friday. She was everywhere well spoken of, and universally admired for her kind manner and genial qualities. Her pupils, who attended in large num-bers, showed the sorrow for her loss and the esteem in which she was held by all persons who had the pleasure of knowing the good, kind-hearted and generous Sister Nativity. The deceased was a sister of the late Peter Cagger, Esq, of Albany, and a cousin of Vicar General Quinn, of New York, who was, unfortunately, unable to attend the obsequies owing to the many duties requiring his attention in consequence of the present religious season. The vault of the church contains, beside the body of Sister Nativity, the remains of a large number of Sisters who have died since the foundation of the Church in 1794. The coffin in this instance was of rosewood, and presented to the Congregation by Sheriff Leblanc. There were no mounting nor or-namentation of any kind, as it is against the rules ot the community in which humility is taught and practised.

THANKS RETURNED.

"The Nuns of the Congregation de Notre Dame beg leave to offer to the numerous friends of their institution their most lively sentiments of gratitude for the sympathy manifested by all classes of society on the loss of their much beloved and esteemed Sister Nativity. The public veneration bestowed on their ever-to-be-lamented sister has indeed been a balm and solace to the heart of every member of their dear community. But whilst thanking all their kind friends for their cordial sympathy and attention, the sisters desire to offer their special thanks to Mr. Boucher and his choir for their efficient and valuable services during the obsequies of Sister Nativity.

FATHERS MURPHY AND LYNCH. ACTION AT ALMONTE, ONT.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-At nine o'clock on the morning of Friday, 17th inst., a solemn high Mass was offered by the Rev. Father Stenson, pastor of this place, for the souls of the late Fathers Murphy and Lynch.

The Church was deeply draped in mourning, and a catafalque surrounded by lighted tapers was placed in the centre of the main sisle, upon which were also placed appropriate and suggestive emblems. After the close of the solemn ceremonies the reverend pastor announced that there would be a special meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association held in their hall in the evening at 8 o'clock. and that as many as conveniently could of the other members of the congregation were requested to be present in order to join with the Society in a resolution expressive of the deep grief experienced by the Catholics of Almonte over the sad fate which had befallen those two estimable priests.

At the appointed hour, a full attendance of the society together with many of the other members pastor, who is also ex-officio President of the Association, took the chair and explained the object of the meeting, whereupon after some appropriate remarks by the mover and seconder the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by Mr. R. Driscoll, seconded by Mr. J

Dowdall, Whereas, This Association has learned with feeling of the most profound regret of the untimely death of Rev. Fathers Murphy and Lynch, which sad event occurred under the most painful and terrible circumstances, on the night of the 4th inst., at | zine. Price, S4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal; and whereas, the all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers. Rev. Father Murphy-not only as a priest of holy religion-but by his masterly powers as an orator, a lecturer, and profound scholar, had endeared him-

self in our affections, be it, therefore, Resolved,—That we, the members of this Associarion, in union with our beloved Pastor and Reverend President, and in union with all the other members of our congregation here present, do hereby place on record the sentiments of our deep and heartfelt sorrow for the loss thus sustained to over whom she had been placed as a guardian, and religion, to literature, and to society, in the sad, for whose comfort she cared more than her own. sudden and unexpected death of the Rev. James J. Murphy and his esteemed friend and companion, the Rev. D. J. Lynch; and also, that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy is hereby tendered to their sorrowing relatives in their sad and thrilting bereavement.

A WORD TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

It is very painful to us to have so often to call the attention of those who receive the TRUE WITNESS, and neglect to send in their subscriptions at the proper time. We would now inform them that it is absolutely necessary, for many reasons, that they should at once send us the amount due by each of them. It cannot be from want of knowing what they owe that our Country subscribers fail to remit to us as the date to which each one is paid appears weekly after his name on the address of his paper. Individually the amounts are small, but taken in the aggregate they figure up a respectable sum. The printer has calls on him the same as other men, and he of course expects those who take his paper will not fail to pay for it. We would have discontinued sending the paper to those who allowed themselves to become delinquent, only for the strong and abiding faith we have in the honesty of Catholics. Therefore we trust that by the FIFTEENTH of January there will be a sensible decrease in the list of our delinquent subscribers both in the City as well as in the Country. Those in arrears to us in the City are earnestly requested to call and settle. Many of them are very wealthy men and it surprises us that they should allow themselves to fall into arrears for their newspaper. We hope to be kept very busy for the next week or two giving receipts to those in arrears and trust our friends will not disappoint us.

LITERATURE.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW-THE WESTMIN STER REVIEW-THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-THE LONDON OUARTERLY REVIEW, for October 1875, New York The Leonard Scott Publishing Company. Montreal Dawson Bros. Coatents of the British Quarterly Review : Religious Art ; The Atomic Theory of Lucretius : The Poetry of Alfred Tennyson'; The Etruscans and their Language; The Boarding Out of Pauper Orphans ; Modern Necromancy ; Isnac Casubon. Contents of the Westminster Review: The Marriage of Near Kin; Quakerism; Lord Shelbourne, the Minister; The Religious Education of Children; The Baroda Blunder : Montaigne ; Physics and Physiology of Harmony ; Theism. Contents of the Edinburgh Review : The Financial Grievance of Ire-land ; Recent Editions of Moliere ; Forest Management; The Reresby Memoirs; Ewald's History of Israel; Progress of the Kingdom of Italy; Lawson's Travels in New Guinea ; A Prussian Campaign in Holland; The Municipal Government of London. Contents of the London Quarterly Review: Memoirs of Saint Simon ; Trout and Trout Fishing ; William Borlase, St. Aubyn, and Pope ; Drink : the Vice and Disease; Icelaudic Illustrations of English; The Maules of Panmure; Russian Proverbs; Census of England and Wales; The Conservative Government.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for November from the same. Contents : The French War Freparations in 1870 : The Dutch and their Dead Cities : The Dilemma .- Part VII ; An Unspoken Question ; A Wanderers Letter; Legends and Folklore of North Wales; A Song for Galatea; The Elf-King's Youngest Daughter; Sundry Subjects-Weather.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street N. Y.) are as follows : The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magu-

THE MONTHAND CATHOLIC REVIEW,--for December. -London : Simpkin, Marshal, & Co. Montreal : D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Contents of The Month: On Cruelty to Animals in its Moral Aspect ; The Dutch War in Sumatra; Old York. Part the Third; Adeste Fideles; At Home and Abroad.-11. On the Road; The Catholic Working Men's Union in France ; Notes of a Voyage to Kerguelen Island to observe the Transit of Venus, December B, 1874. Part the Second; Holland, 1672; Labour and Capital.—III. Labour and Capital in Agriculture.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

TOBONTO, Dec. 23.

This day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Hon. Donald Alex. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor ef Ontario, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, and, scated on the Throne, was pleased in Her Majesty's name to assent to the following Bills :- An Act to amend and repeal certain enactments of the last Session of the Legislature of this Province. An Act respecting certain proceedings at municipal elections. An Act to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. An Act with respect to the place of solemnizing marriages. An Act respecting the surplus distribution money. The House then adjourned.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK .- The City and District Savings Bank have just distributed \$10,800 among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the "Poor Fund" -- Sœurs Grises, \$1,500 St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; St. Bridger's House of Refuge, for self, \$1,000 ; Sours de la Providence, \$700; Sours de la Misericorde, \$600; Sœurs du Bon Pasteur, \$600 ; St. Bridget's House of Refuge for the almoner Irish poor, \$500 ; L'Asile St. Joseph, \$500 ; Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, S500; Montreal General Hospital, \$450; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$400; Protestant Infants' Home, \$400; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$300; L'Asile des Avengles, \$250: Montreal Dipensary, \$250 ; L'Asilo des Sourdes Muettes, \$200 ; Orphelins Catholiques, \$200 ; L'Asile des Sourdes Muetts, Coteau St. Louis, \$200; Salle d'Asile Rue Visitation, \$150; Industrial Rooms, \$150; University Lying-ir. Hospital, \$150; Hervey Institute, \$150; Protestant Church Home, \$150; Salle d'Asile Nazareth, \$100 ; Salle d'Asile St. Joseph, \$100 ; Hospice St. Vincent de Paul, \$100 : Protestaut Ipstitution for Deaf Mutes, \$100; Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society, \$100; total, \$10,800.

MHZ MECHANICS BANK REOPENED .- The Mechanics Bank of this city was reopened on the 17th justant for the transaction of business, with Mr. Duan as manager. The directorate is somewhat changed, Molson, Godfrey and Atkinson having resigned. It will not be difficult for the new management to do better than the late one, and it is to be hoped that the stock will be kept clear of any further liabilities. -Journal of Commerce.

ST. Bunger's Resuge .- Report for week ending 25th Dec. :- Night lodgings with breakfast, 605 ; Irish 447, English 33, Scotch 14, French Canadians 174; Catholics 485, Protestants 183; extra meals 292.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY .-- We learn that the Rev. P. A. Twohey has been appointed by the Minister of Justice Chaplain to the Penitentiary. The reverend gentleman has virtually filled this position for the past eight months with earnestness and acceptability, and we are glad that the Government has confirmed a selection which gives such general satisfaction. The Rev. Father Twohey is a very carnest worker .- British Wing.

A man by the name of Hill, a farmer living near Cobden, County of Renfrew, was troubled with a painful toothache, and being anxious to be relieved from the jain, procured the services of a farmer named Tuffy to extract the grinder, no doctor or dentist being near at hand. The tooth was properly secured with a pair of pinchers and wrenched from the head, but, sad to say, broke the jaw bone at the same time. Mr. Hill lingered some time in great agony, when death put an end to his suffering Mr. Tuffy is much affected at the fatal result of his attumpt to relieve his neighbor of pain.

The Prince Edward Island Patriot suys the new railway fence is to be strong and substantial, and fitted in every way for the purpose which it is intended to serve. In country places it is to be a common rail fence. There are to be built 254 miles of block fence, made of common poles and blocks, 24 miles of board and batten fence. Tenders will soon be called for the construction of 16 miles of snow fence, 10 feet high, and very strongly made. One of the advantages of beginning the railway fence this winter will be to insure the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the country. This in these hard times will be a great benefit to so many hardworking people.

The Hamilton Spectator of Monday says .- For the last few weeks the workmen who have been ed at the new filtering basin have been coming to the cells for lodging in a miserable state of poverty. They complain that Mr. Rich, their employer, has run away, leaving their wages unpaid, and that in consequence they have no money to meet the winter. There were several of them in the Police Court. this morning, and they were all sentenced as vagrants to four weeks in the county gaol. One of them said that Mr. Rich owed him for twenty-one days' work, and that he had received no money at all. These men, some forty in number, are begging through the city, circulating the darkest rumours regarding Mr. Rich and the authorities of the water works. Whether their story is true or not remains to be seen, and if it is true it is a pity for these unfortunate men.

of learned professors, whose duty it is to instruct and form the youth of Canada in the highest walks of science and polite literature, could for a moment allow the slightest intolerance to appear in their class books or their teaching ; nor could we understand why the doctrines of the Catholic Church should have been singled out amongst so many religions for special abuse. Neither could we, in our intense reverence for the polished and polite, think that gentlemen professors would for a moment allow the Catholic portion of their students to undergo the daily humiliation of hearing these slanderous passages applauded by the students, and laughed at by their lecturers.

With these feelings we approached the task of examining your class books for ourself and alas! what did we find? Attentive and patient perusal discovered to us this fact-that no single opportunity is lost therein of abusing everything Catholic and turning her doctrines into ridicule. So painfully evident is this fact, that even in books wherein we should least expect it, this system of vituperation and slander is persistently carried out.

We were prepared to find, that your historical class boks would teach history from a Protestant stand point ; though even this is not a very consis tent or logical way of viewing that history which treats of Catholic ages and Catholic nations, but we were not prepared to find therein a knowledge of facts which is nothing short of miraculous. Your reverend, pious and learned body will understand what we mean from a single example. W. Cooke Taylor's Modern History is we believe one of your Class Books. In page 155, the author writes, " The entire order of Dominicans regarding themselves in their capacity of Inquisitors as the especial guardians of the purity of the faith, were enraged to find one of their brothren accused of heresy; they sent seventy of their most eminent doctors to support Moncon's opinions before the papal tribunal, and with a shrewd knowledge of the arguments most weighty at Avignon they subscribed forty thousand crowns of gold to support his cause." Now, this most revd gentlemen, we cannot but look upon as a knowledge of facts, nothing short of miraculous. How W. Cooke | their black dresses. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Taylor writing in the 19th century, could know the minds and motives of the whole Dominican order in the 14th so intimately as to affirm that it subscribed 40,000 crowns of gold through "a shrewd this Requiem mass, but was prevented through ill-knowledge of the arguments most weighty at ness. The Rev. Fathers Dowd, Hogan, Lonergan, knowledge of the arguments most weighty at Avignon," is an amount of spirit rapping we were not prepared to find in the staid author of one of your Class Books, and is a species of history we should little expect to find taught direction of Mr. Boucher. After the conclusion of by a Toronto Professor. But this is only one to the vault beneath where they were interred. example amongst a thousand. The author of your Among the gentlemen who officiated to-day and historical Class Book appears to have a power of yesterday in carrying the coffin are the following:-

THE OBSEQUIES.

Yesterday morning (Sunday), at the Convent of Villa Maria, a solemn service was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Sister Nativty. Superioress of the Convent. A Libera was sung by Bishop Pinsonneault of Bitha, the Mass being celebrated by the Vicar-General, arsisted by the Rev. Father Fleck, Director f St. Mary's College, as dencon, and Rev. Mr. Marechal as sub-dracon. The chapel of the convent was tastefully draped in mourning, and all the surroundings were in keeping with the sad ceremonial then performed. The choir, under the able direction of Mr. Boucher, rendered the various parts of the Mass in a manner which entitles them to great praise. There was no sermon, it being contrary to the Rubrics of the Church. At the termination of the Mass the remains, which from the time of death had been exposed in the chapel, and visited by thousands, were removed and placed in a hearse furnished by Mr. Michael Feron, and conveyed to this city, over 200 sleighs following the hearse. On arrival at the Convent of Notre Dame, the body was placed in the private chapel of the institution where it remained until this morning. During the afternoon of yester-day thousands of persons visited the chapel in which lay the remains of her who was in life revered and respected, and in death not forgotten. Young and old were to be found paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of the good sister. Former pupils of Villa Maria attended in large numbers, and in the faces of everyone grief was unmistakably depicted. The remains were exposed until half-past eight o'clock this morning when they were transferred to the chapel of Netre Dame de Pitie, after which solemn High Mass was commenced. This chapel was heavily draped in black, and was crowded to overflowing. All nationalities were represented, the Irish furnishing their full quota. A number of young ladies now connected with the convent were situated next the coffin, and wore large white yeils, which completely covered Father Baile, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Grandchamp and C. Lenoir, as doacon and sub-deacon respectively. Mgr. Bourget, of Montreal, intended to celebrate Leclaire and Deschamps were amongst the many clergymen present.

The musical part of the sad ceremonies was well performed, and was, as on yesterday, under the the service the remains were carried from the chapel

Resoured further,-That copies of the foregoing be forwarded to the Montreal TRCE WITNESS and Sun and also to the Ottawa Free Press for publication. R. D.

Almonte, Dec. 20, 1875.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF ST. COL-UMBA OF SILLERY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patnck's Society of St. Columba of Sillery, held in the Sillery Academy on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :---

Whereas,-It is with feelings of sincere sorrow and most profound regret that this Socity has learned of the sudden death of the Rev. Messre. J. J. Murphy and D. J. Lynch by the disastrous fire at Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal, on Saturday night, the 4th inst.

Resolved.-That this Society, in common with the other societies of the Province, desire to express their deep sense at the loss their religion and country have sustained in the death of Rev. Father Murphy, the talented orator, distinguished writer, and zealous priest, one of Ireland's most gifted sons.

Resolved,-That this Society also laments the untimely death at the same time and place of the Rev. D. J. Lynch, another good and highly respected Irish Priest, the friend and college companion of Father Murphy. United in life they were not separated by death.

Resolved,-That this Society tender to the relatives of the deceased Rev. gentlemen their heartfelt sympathy in their present very sad affliction.

Resolved,-That while bowing with humble submission to the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence, this Society, in order to implore of God mercy and pardon for the souls of the universally lament. ed deceased Rev. gentlemen, do have a soleinn Requiem Mass offered up in their church on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, a.m., and that the following Societies be, and are hereby invited to attend :- Knights of St. Patrick's, Hibernian Benevolent, Irish Catholic Benevolent, St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence, all of Quebec, and the Emmet Society of Levis.

Resolved,-That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Montreal Tace Wirness and Sun, and

> JOSEPH CANTILLON, President. PATRICK LAMBERT, Secr. tary.

XMAS OFFERING .- The Rev. Father MacCarthy of Brockville, was presented on Christmas Morning by his noble people, with a purse of upwards of \$500. Princely-when we remember the times .- D.O.D.

The Montreal Star is to devote one half of the gross the purchase of fuel for the destitute;

CATHOLIC REVIEW .--- I. Reviews and Notices. Titlepage and Contents of vol. xxv.

Terms for the year : Twenty-four Shillings sterling ; Single numbers two shillings,

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,—for December.—Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Contents: Mr. Gladstone and Maryland Toleration; Are you my Wife? Recollections of Wordsworth ; Sir Thomas More : A Historical Romance; Sine Labe Concepta (Poetry); Village Life in New Hampshire; The Palatine Prelates of Rome; Power, Action, and Movement; Not Yet (Poetry); The King of Metals; New Publications.

The Messrs. Sadlier will mail the Catholic World to any address for one year, free of postage for \$4 50; Single numbers 45cts.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD -The December number of the Catholic Record contains the following table of contents :- Private Judgment ; Christmas ; A Lost Prima Donua ; How They Live ; A Spirit's Message The Divine Commission of the Church to Teach what is comprehended by it; At her knee; A City Weed · A Soldier's Devotion-an incident in Nanoleon's Retreat from Moscow ; Editorial Notes ; New Publications.

The Record is published at \$2,50 per annum by Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNMENT-QUEBEC, Dec 24 .--- This day at two o'clock His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament building.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Honour was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present a number of Bills, the work of the session, were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor After which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to close the first session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I have to congratulate you upon the labours you have performed during this first session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

Your discussions concerning the important matters upon which you have been called to legislate have been marked by urbanity and knowledge of public affairs, and have partaken of an elevated character, a fact which I notice with satisfaction. Dur-Irish Canadian Torouto, and Morning Chronicle and ing all this session you have given proof of your Budget of Quebec. Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

EI thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies. I shall see that they are employed in the most efficacious and economical manner possible.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

On your departure for your respective homes, and on the eve of a new year, I beg you will accept my best wishes for your welfare, and I pray that Divine receipts from Christmas and holiday advertising to Providence may continue to protect your families and all the inhabitants of this loval Province.

Lumbermen in Ottawa are sending up lots of leams to the woods for the winter at 75 cents to S1 per day. Choppers are crowding to the offices for work, and are taking whatever is offered. Wages are not within 50 per cent of what they were last vear.

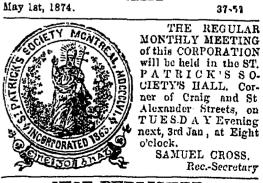
The Aylmer Times judges from the number of men that have passed through that village en route for the lumber shanties that the decrease in lumbering will not be so large as was anticipated.

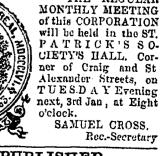
Died.

MANSFIELD-At the residence of his father, 215 St. Bonaventure street, Edward, the beloved son of Martin Mansfield, after a short illness, aged 15 years and 4 months.

J. H. SEMPLE MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET.

(Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL





37-51

JUST PUBLISHED.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DEC. 31, 1875.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. --:0:---

6

FRANCE.

THE LOUISANE DISASTER .- LONDON, Dec. 23 .- A Paris special to the Telegraph says only one passengee was drowned on the steamer Louisane; the remainder of the drowned were of the crew.

The literary executors of Count Montalembert are preparing his correspondence for publication, and will besides shortly publish two hitherto unseen works of his, Les Papes Moines.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LILLE .- The local correspondent of the Univers writing this day week gives an account of the opening of the above on the previous day. The elite of Lille were present, and the Bishop of Arras, who presided, was supported on the platform by all the officials, civil and mititary, en grande tenue. The rector, the professors, and the pupils were, of course, also present. The proceedings were of a very interesting nature, and the reading of the Brief of the Holy Father, which had been forwarded through His Eminence Cardinal Regnier, was greeted with loud shouts of Vive Pie IX.

MONTALEMBERT AND DOLLINGER .--- It is said in Parisian Catholic circles that the executors of the Count de Montalembert intend to prosecute Von Dollinger for having published, without their consent, the letter of 1869 (written before the Vatican Council), in which reference is made to the Papal Infallibility. It is a fact that the most eminent lawyers both in France and Germany have been consulted on the point. It should be remembered that before the Council, Montalembert was perfectly free to hold what opinions he pleased about Infallibility; but it is quite certain that he would not have written that letter after the Vatican Council, nor to Dollinger at all had he thought his confidence would have been abused.

In France, more than in any other country of the world, the mere existence of a government is an incitement for all idle hands to have a fling at, and treat it as a ready target for their obloquy; and

Thousands 'scapes of wit Make it the father of their idle dreams,

Aud rack it in their fancies. 'To M. Buffet's government this remark applies more than to any other, for he has been guilty of the heinous crime of trying to conciliate and propitiate all political parties, including those betes noires, the Bonapartists, an offence which his Eepublican fellow-workers will never forgive him. They are now trying tooth and nail to bring him to the ground, and to this effect they are about to bring in a plan of getting themes for the abolition of marial law, and for getting more ellow-room in municipal elections. To steal a march on them, and take the wind out of their sails, M. Buffet now proposes to do away with martial law throughout France, with the exception of but three " populous to wit, Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles. With places, regard to the regime of the press, the case is even worse. M. Dutaure has just brought in a bill by which all press offences are to be tried by juries, except somewhere about half a-dozen items that are to be conferred by police courts stocked by the government. These items cover about the who'e ground of ordinary press offences. This reminds one of a good deal of that rule laid down in an old Italian grammar respecting the gender of nouns :-"In Italian all nouns are masculine, except only those which are feminine." The exceptions practically defeating instead of proving the rule. The National Assembly does not mean to die intestate. and is making the best use of what little time it has to live now, to prevent any troubles from arising in connection with its succession. A new press law is to be passed, by which Republicans and Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleanists, are to be gagged alike. Martial law is to be kept up in the principal towns, and public meetings are not to be held save twenty-one days before the elections come off. Having thus effectually manacled the Free and Independent, the Government expect that the forthcoming campaign will pass over without any broken heads. At the very moment at which we are writing the Electoral Bill itself is passing through the last stage of its process of gestation, i.e., the third reading. A whole bushel of amendments have been moved, but scarcely one has thus far GERMANY .-- We mentioned the respectful and earnest

proposed by M. de Pelcastel having for its object to of Italy" sent to the Emperor of Germany at Milan

doubt that Don Carlos has written a letter to Don Alfonso, but so far from showing the white feather in it, he merely proposes a truce, and an armed In the present subordinate office held by M. Moller. Austria and Bussia have not, while Germany stands truce too, and this only in a contingency which is his hands are more or less tied by the German. by, ready to support any scheme which may be not likely to happen, viz., a war with the United chancellerie, and the delays and conflicts of opinion agreed upon by the other two. But all are agreed States. The exultation of the adherents of the juvenile occupant of the Castilian throne was decidedly. premature. The cause of Legitimacy in France may be ground down and crushed by numerical superiority, but such a thing as caving in is not in the nature of the stalwart mountaineers whose ancestors first stemmed the torrent of Saracen invasion, and after several centuries, hard fighting succeeded in driving the last Moslem across the straits of Geber-al-Tarik, and restoring the rule of Christianity from the Pyrences to the pillars of Hercules. There is something more than a mere question of persons underlying the combat which has been raging north of the Ebro these three years; it is the contest between Christianity and Revolution in which the people of Navarre and the Basque provinces have entered the lists ; and on this line we are certain that both they and their king mean to fight the battle to the bitter end.-London Universe.

ITALY.

The Rome (the new title of that admirable Catholic newspaper, the Journal de Florence) tells us that the pilgrims from Marseilles, who recently visited the Eternal City brought with them as a present for the Holy Father a magnificent statue of Notre Dame de la Garde.

The Rome announces that last week, the Holy Father received in private audience Baron d'Anethan, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Belgians to the Holy See. The Baron was accompanied by his wife, and the object of their visit was to render homage to the Pope and to implore the Apostolic Benediction of His Holiness.

THE MILAN FIASCO .--- It is now well known that the ministers of Victor Emmanuel have positively refused to lend themselves to the schemes of Prussia relative to the next Conclave for the election of a Pope, and the Gazette Nationale, which has just devoted a long article to the depreciation of Minghetti, has stated the *fiasco* of the Milan journey in no measured terms. One of its sentences is significant -" It was hardly worth while for the Emperor to expose himself to the danger of rheumatism in crossing the Alps, while Prince de Bismarck was content to remain at home at Varzin."

The Pope bas written a most complimentary letter to a laborious parish-priest in the diocese of Turin on account of a work on the Holy Scriptures which he lately published. His Holiness thanks him for the pains he has taken in "explaining the Holv Bible for the instruction of Catholics and confuting the errors which ignorance or malice of non-Catholics fasten on the Bible misunderstood."

Numerous ban is of pilgrims keep coming from France, the Bishop of Lucon heading a numerous caravan, from his own diocese; while 150 more are in from Aix, besides several other caravaus from Britany and from the South of France. They are always kindly received by the Holy Father and know how to profit by their visit to Rome, gathering good from every part they visit, and avoiding the evil influences with which the once holy city is overspread.

The Sacred congregation of Rites has just given a decision in reply to a question raised by a Bishop who asked whether one could gain the Jubilee indulgence at the same time both for himself and for the souls in Purgatory, or whether it was necessary to apply it to one or the other exclusively. The Sacred Congregation after hearing the Holy Father on the matter, replies that one may gain the indulgence at the same time for himself and also for the souls in Purgatory.

The widow of Sonzogno assumed the direction o her late husbands newspaper. The Capitale, which caused the whole staff to resign en masse, and the publication of the journal ceased on the 15th instant : it is, however succeeded by a similar paper, La Gazette della Capitale. The condemned persons have appealed against their sentence and are treated as simply accused and not as convicts, receiving visits and food from their friends.

THE ITALIAN CATHOLICS AND THE EMPEROR OF been carried. Among those negatived we find one petition which the "Society of the Catholic Youth on behalf of the persecuted German Catholics. The petition was sent in a registered letter to the address of the Emperor at Milan, but the President, Dr. Acquaderni, has just received the following communication from Herr von Keudell, the German Ambassador at Rome : " On my return to Rome] received the address which you desired should be submitted to the Emperor and King, my august Sovereign. As, however, the contents of this document did not appear to me fit to be sub mitted to his Majestr, I return it herewith, and take the opportunity to offer you the expression of my particular esteem." The document, as we have said, was most respectful, and deserved a more civil answer. Further comment upon the reply would he superfluous, except to say that it is rather hard to believe that Herr von Keudell found the address at Rome and did not receive his instructions at Milan .- Tablet. The great murder trial in Rome has terminated. Scarpetti has escaped altogether, and the other scoundrels have received a mitigated sentence. This was a result that all honest men expected. To put Luciani and his fellow assassing to death for stabbing the life out of a man, at the same time that you raise a statue to Mazzini and pension Garibaldi, would be too great an inconsistency for Young Italy" to tolerate for a single moment. "Penal servitude for life" are the words of the sentence pronounced against these Garibaldian murderers; but all the world knows that they will prove to be words only. At the next emeute the beloved hero of the red shirt will require the assistance of these, his dear children, and we shall see their prison doors fly open, and these choice fratelli will rush forward to give the aid of their noble weapon (the dagger) to some groaning because "opressed nationality." The Daily News denounces the crime of these men as "a heartless and ferocious business but is it so certain that this very paper has not for veers encouraged in every way the hideous princinles of that school out of which such apt scholars are produced? Signor Bertani in his electoral speech at Rimini "defied the Vatican." Was he ever, we wonder, one of the sycophants at the Vatican, or did he ever sing the praises of Pius IX.? "Are you armed?" says Poltroon in the comedy. "No," replies Dauntless. "No! then come on, I defy you." There are several heroes of the Bertani stamp. It was unnecessary for the telegrams to inform us that the report published to the effect that the Emperor of Russia contemplated a journey to Italy. in order to meet Victor Emmanuel, had no foundation whatsoever. Who could possibly have dreamed of such a contingency ? The Russian Bear does not associate with the Wolf of Savoy .- London Universe.

we expected it would-a false alarm. There is no actual President of the two provinces, as a special and responsible minister of the Imperial Crown. In the present subordinate office held by M. Moller which are thus caused have rendered things almost | upon this point-that the concessions offered by intolerable.

of the persecution is beginning to show itself in concessions which she thinks consistent with her the organization of the Catholics. The Grand dignity, but is said to have expressed a hope that Buchy of Baden is an instance in point-a few years ago the Catholics were not represented at all in the Chamber, then they got in 2 members, then Power. It is further rumoured that Servia and 5i then 9, then 19, and at the election just past 13 Montenegro have at last entered into an agreement Deputies. This is a happy augury for the future, and, better than that, it is to be found repeating it selfall over all over Germany. Bismarck is, invol untarily, the cause of it.

EXTENSION OF THE JUBILLEE. - The Agence American sends the following telegram from Rome to the rection, and sees that there is danger of the con-Univers of Tuesday :- The Pope has decided that to all the Bishop who ask it, the prolongation of the baps even to propose, the autonomy of Herzegovina Jubillee until Palm Sunday shall be granted .- It is under a Hospodar. After all it is a mere question false that the King of Bavaria has refused to of time. The Northern Powers are not likely to receive the Nuncio, Mgr. Bianchi, It is also folse agree on a division of the sick man's inheritance, that Mgr. Simeoni (Nuncio in Spain) is to be recall. nor are the other European Powers going to look ed immediately. His Lminence Cardinal Silvestri on at such a division with indifference; so if the died on the night of the 20th instint.

THE EXTIRPATION OF THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE IN move for the deposition of the Archbisho of Cologne and the Bishops of Munster and Treves, and with reference to negotiations between Prussia and sian part of the diocese of Breslau-to which, he ceased to exist in this country," unless they will sian interests. Then Prince Gortschakoff stepped in, allow candidates for Holy Order to receive the ordinary literary education of the land," or, in other the other had gained." "The gravity of the posiwords, the very worst preparation for the Christian | tion," says the Hungarian paper, "requires to be priesthood-the training of probably infidel professors instead of that of a theological seminary. And it must be remembered that this imminent abolition of the Catholic episcopate does not mean merely the transformation of the hierarchy into the form which it assumes in missionary countries. For the ministration of any episcopal substitutes, such as Vicars-Apostolic, has been declared to be illegal, and no Bishops whatever who remain faithful to the Church will be suffered to enter upon any functions in Prussia. And then we are told that there is no interference with the Catholic religion or its exercise.

Bismarck's organs are sedulously engaged in spreading a report, according to which divers leaders of the Ultramontane parcy had put out "feelers" to know whether the Prussian Government would bo ready to come to an accommodation upon certain conditions. It is even given out that the Crown it. An "Occasional Correspondent" who writes Prince of Prussia had been " sounded" on the subject, and had replied that he would never dream of putting a stop to the measures adopted against the Church. Assertions of this nature are scarcely worth in the matter of Turkish reforms, Count Andrassy's refuting.

Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought, says King Henry IV., and before we ever condescend to contradict any statements of this description, we want to know first what authority Bismarck's reptiles" have for putting them forward. Thus far all the links of the vast chain that forms the Catholic hierarchy in Prussia, from the "Prince of the Church" to the poorest village priest, have suffered any amount of fine, execution and imprisonment, rather than yield a tittle of the demands of the secular power. If the persecutors are beginning to be disgusted with their own work, it does not follow by any means that the victims are to meet them half-way, nor yet one quarter of the way. We shall soon see who will give in first.

BAVARIA.

The Bishop of Wurzburg, Mgr. John Valentine von Reissmann, died on 17th November, of an acute attack of disease of the beart. He had been Cishop only since 1071. This is the third Bavarian Sey that has become vacrut since the beginning of this year. This death must suspend, at least, an collision between the imn an spiritual authorities of Wurzburg. Canon Hohn, a membe of the Cathedral Chapter, and also a member of the Episcopal Council, has insurred the great displeasure of his Bishop, owing to some transactions connected with the general elections last July. The Bishop suspended him. The Canon appealed to the Governmeht; and Herr von Lutz, who has bas been spreading a calumnious report about the Bishap of Ratisbon, issued an order that Canon Hohn should be reinstated in his position as member of the Episcopal Council of Wurzburg. The Cishop had previously refused to remove the suspension, as the canon would express no regret for what he had done. Ais lordship would not have accepted the suspended councillor thus thrust upon recommends it to Minghetti, and Munster recomhim; and a conflict cetween him and the Minister had not death intervened. It is worth noting that | cry it up side by side with Ravalenta Arabica-it is Mgr. von Reissman, when first appointed to to See of Wnrzburg, was praised by the Liberal party for his "moderation," as being a "peaceably-diposed person," quite a "man of the old scholl." But when the time of trial came this "moderate" Bishop was found to be made of as true metal es Mgr. von Ketteler, or Mgr. Martin, or any other member of the German episcopate. So it is almost always, thank God.

administration of Alsace-Lorraine to M. Moller, the after all. The three Northern Powers have not been able to come to an understanding as to the reforms to be demanded from Turkey, or rather Austria and Russia have not, while Germany stands the Sultan are insufficient. What then is to be TAE GERMAN PERSECUTION .- One of the results | done ? Turkey is ready to give the furthest limits of she would not be asked to consent to guarantees which would wound her pride as an independent that if the matter is not settled by that time they

will jointly declare war against Tarkey in the spring. So it is reported that Turkey, rather than submit to guarantees which her pride cannot digest, if she finds berself unable to put down the insurflagration spreading, will prefer to accept, or perhold of the Porte on the disaffected provinces fails

by reason of the collapse in the Turkish finances PRUSSIA.-The Prussian correspondent of the Times there is no alternative but to set up one or more intelegraphs that the public prosecutor is about to dependent or quasi-independent States. But the Austro-Hungarians, who are beginning to suspect the intentious of Russia, do not look with any equan-Austria for the separation from the rest of the Prus- tonomy. And the uncasiness is of course at its highest among the Magyars. The Ungarische Lloyd and quickly took possession of the ground which well considered. For us the integrity of the Porte is an absolute necessity." Reforms are certainly necessary, but reforms, thinks the writer, are not what Russia really wants. "The old appetite has been awakened at St. Petersburg, but for the moment they will be satisfied with an amputation of Turkey. We know the blessings which Servia has brought us, we know what a wholesome influence it exercises in our territory and among our Slavs in the south of our Fatherland. Shall we, then, allow a second Servis to be called into existence? Shall we look on while fresh outposts of Russia and Panslavism arise on our frontier? Let us oppose a policy which can only bring us destruction." But Prince Go schakoff is going to Berlin, and if he and Prince Bismarck agree upon this solution, and Turkey is brought to consent to it, it is a question whether Austria will be able to put a veto on to the Daily Telegraph from Brussels declares himself in a position to give "on undoubted authority the exact facts" concerning the action of Austria draft of propositions-for he was really charged with preparing such a document-was, according to this statement, mainly as follows :-All Christian subjects to be placed on a perfect equality with Musulmans, even as regards liability to military service; taxes to be collected in Christian districts and villages by Christian taxgatherers; and mixed cases to be tried before a mixed tribunal of Turkish cadis and Christian magistrates. The proposals concluded with something like a threat, and to this Russia objected, as the Porte, which was ready to enter into any engagement if only its dignity was consulted, was above all things anxious that there should be no appearance of pressure. This Austria also professes to desire, so that it is not likely that there will be any serious difference of opinion between those Powers. General Ignatieff is said to be acting at Constantinople in complete accordance with Sir Henry Elliott's policy, and to have assured the Sultan, on the part of the Tsar, that he shall be subjected to no humiliation .- Tablet.

SWITZERLAND.

priest—say, for Gerdemann of American fame, or in heaven couldn't convince bim that there is suc for Paoli Grassi, the Baptist hero of Rome. The a letter as J. His pleasantries will be recognize

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Henderson, since his dismissal as prosecutor of the St. Louis whiskey ring, has received many letters from distinguished men from all parts of the country expressive of their increased respect for him as a fearless and honorable advocate. Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, writes to him, saying: -" As a member of the legal profession of more than thirty years' service, I desire to thank you for standing by your speech in the Avery case without explanation or apology."

There is a large Newfoundland dog belonging to the keeper of the Bear Island light-house, Me., who always barks from the time he first hears the padple-wheels of the steamer Lewiston until the engineer salutes him with the whistles. This action on his part is of great advantage, especially in foggy weather when the light cannot be seen. The dog barks and listens to the salute, and, when the three whistles are given, walks off with an intense air of satisfaction.

The annual report of General Sherman, after stating the geopraphical limits of various commands says that the aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to the last reports received; is 1,950 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as tollows :- Five regiments of artillery, 270 officers, 2,054 men, ten regiments of cavalry, 472 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers, 11,000 men. To maintain this small army costs the Government \$24,000 annually.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal of the 13th inst. says :-- "Saturday was the fifty-ninth anniversary imity upon the prospect of a second S avonic au- cf the admission of Indiana into the Union, the important event having occurred Dec. 11, 1816. Fifty-nine years ago this beautiful and thriving san part of the diocese of Bissing to keep aloof says that "Count Andrassy has either made an ensays, the vienna Cabiner, wishing to keep about they wrong calculation, or he has never calculated houses, two or three stores, a blacksmith's shop at all-which is much more likely. At the adn 'Ansel Wood's tavern,' while all around was a ter whether the sanction of the Pope is obtained or beginning of the disturbances he was allowed dense wilderness. The first log hut was built on not, "as Roman Catholic Bishops will soon have in interest of the Prince Cortechakoff stanged in the site in 1812. In 1818 Vanderburgh County was formed from the western portion of Warrick At that time Evansville was known to flat-boatmen as the mouth of Pigeon, and Henderson, our gay, fashionable, wealthy, and high-toned little neighbour, rejoiced in the plebeian title 'Red Bank,' Men in those days were mighty Nimrods, wore copperas breeches and only one 'gallus,' went barefoot in summer and wore cow-skin brogans in winter. The women sheared their own sheep, spun the wool, wove it, cut, fashioned, and made their own clothing. Then came the German emigrant trains, long lines of Concatoga wagons, attend by hardy pioneers, while under some wagon was a little trough swinging above the mud, containing a precious baby."

A TRAMP IN CLOVER .- It is none of the world's business who the lady is or in what part of the country she resides. The facts are sufficient to show how a lady, vulgarly called an old maid, got a husband, and one that may prove himself worthy of her. Six months ago a tramp came to a Berks county (Penn) farmbouse and asked the daughter for fond, and it was given him. He considerably worse for wear, yet his modest demeanour and gentlemanly bearing attracted the attention of the family. He was given work on the farm, and shortly became a favourite. He was sober, industrious, genteel, and intelligent. Gradually the daughter took a liking to him, and she loaned him money from her own purse to purchase clothing with. She encouraged him to keep himself well dressed, and in a short time the farmer saw that his man of all work had suddenly become a fine-looking and earnest suitor for his daughter's hand in marriage. It was first refused, but the only child cried to her mother; the mother interceded, and finally the stern parent gave his consent. It was virtually a romance in real life. The marriage took place, the ceremony being performed by a Reading clergyman. The young man is tall and finely formed, is a German by birth, and has been in this country not quite a year. He has a good education and wants to be a farmer. The lady is proud of him, and does not seem at all embarrassed when reference is made as how she secured him. He has made a "ten strike," and is new in a fair way of becoming a rich man by andby.

There is a compositor on this paper who invari-There is a fine opening at Berne for an apostate ably spells Jerusalem with a G, and all the angels

give two votes to married men or widowers one only to bachelors and persons who have been legally separated from their wives. The plan is excellent, but, as a premium on marriage, it would never work ; for no man would embark in matrimony merely to obtain an additional vote. Besides. as Col. Langlois, one of the extreme Radicals, correctly pointed out, such a law would give but one vote to the priest and two to his married sexton. We are really glad to find such a sensible remark coming from such a quarter. The strange motion has been duly shelved .- London Universe.

SPAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS .- MADRID, Dec. 23 .- El Cronista, a Ministerial organ, states that the Government has decided to send heavy reinforcements to Cuba.

The Cuartel Real, as we learn from Hendaye, protests against the interpretations which enemies have put upon the letter of Don Carlos to Don Alfonso. It denies that the contents can be taken as a submission for peace, as those enemies pretend, and affirms that the country is more than ever decided upon continuing the war.

DEFENCE AND ARMAMENT OF CUBA .- MADRID, Dec. 23 - The Epoca says when the Carlist insurrection is suppressed an efficient army will be maintained in Cuba as a measure of precaution, and that heavy guns will be placed on the coast. At the same time Spain will propose to the United States a new and mutually advantageous treaty of commerce. Sub-scriptions have already been opened to defray the cost of manufacturing heavy guns for the defence of Cuba.

There is a lull in the war in Northern Spain, the Carlist batteries before Hernani and San Sebastian have been put to silence, though by their own gunners and not by the Alfonsists, and altogether affairs in this quarter begin to wear a somewhat sleepy aspect, which would augur well of the future, did not experience prove that such haloyon days are always the symptoms of an impending storm. Next month young Alfonso is to return to the scene of his exploits in Navarre. Last spring, at Lacar and Lorca, he proved the truth of the old saying, that-

He who fights and runs away,

May live to fight another day.

While the juvenile generalissimo took to his heels with impunity, two or three subordinate generals who had shown some fight, though, were laid by the heels quite recently and ignominiously dismissed the s rvice for following the gallant example of their severeign. But our young friend is now about to fight another day, and for this he has all the more occasion to see that the country is getting somewhat too hot for him, even with the thermometer at freezing point. Thus far he has been a constitutional monarch without a constitution, but all these makeshifts and tergiversations will not do any longer, and the time of half-measures is over. The Cortes must be called together very shortly, and meanwhile the representative of the Hely Sce objects to be trifled with any longer, and insists on the carrying out of the Coucordat of 1851 pure and simple, and also demands that the captive Bishop of Urgel should be arisigned before an ecclesiastical and not a secular court. Altogether, the young king is having such a weary life of it that he may well wish himself back to the fleshpots of Egypt, or the apron-strings his royal mother. The unconditional surrender of the Carlists, of which a great

GERMANY.

It is, we regret to say, announced in German Catholic circles that Monsignor Forster is seriously ill, and that the principal physician of Breslau, Herr Krocker of Breslau, has ordered the Prelate in all haste to his Palace at Johannesberg.

A CONVERTION -On 13th November Prince Charles, of Solms-Braunfels, died at Rheingrafenstein, aftor a long and painful illness. Two months before he had been happily reconciled to his Holy Mother Church, and made his proffession of faith in the hand of Count von Galen, the parish priest of Europe." St. Christopeer's, at Mayence.

ALSACE-LORRAINE .- The Liberte (Fribourg) Says

TURKEY.

PROPOSITION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS .- BERLIN, December 23 -It is stated that the principal feature of the Great Powers' proposition relative to reforms in Turkey is that Ambassadors of neutral powers at Constantinople shall exercise a permanert control in the execution of reforms in the Pro vince.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS-CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED. -VIENNA, Dec. 23.-The Political Correspondence newspaper reports that the Sultan is spending all his available money in hastily arming his forces on sea and land; ships and cannon had been ordered. A conspiracy against the Christians in Turkey had been discovered, and 36 Turks implicated in it had been arrested.

ATTITUDE OF MONTENEGRO .- LONDON, Dec. 24 .- A Berlin despatch to the Times says the Prince of Montenegro has concluded negotiations for a loan of a million of dollars, which the Slavonians believe is gua anteed by the Russians. It is also reported that an American agent at Cettigne has engaged to supply the Prince with cannon and the national and solemn league, a formulary more rifles. The Montenegii) Official Journal publishes an article warmly praising the insurgents in the Herzegovina. The Times correspondent remarks that the only explanation of the attitude of Monte? negro, is that the Government has been led to hope that it will shortly be allowed to interfere. A telegram from Vienna to the Times says that the note of Northern Powers containing proposals for reforms in Turkey is about to be sent to the Government of France, Great Britain and Italy, with an invitation to join in their support. The Times, in a leading there is no order in the Church superior to Presby. article, says :-- "We are prepared to urge that the clause of the Treaty of Paris forbidding intervention between the Sultan and his subjects he rescinded, that the powers may be permitted to inter-Turkey be considered as needing the tutelage of

THE INSURGENT PROVINCES AND THE PORTE. - It seems not improbable that Herzegovina-and perdeal was rumoured last week, has turned out what there are serious thoughts at Berlin of confiding the haps even Bosnia-will get a kind of autonomy

old heretics cannot get anyone to become their cure. with all the Government emoluments at the back of the office; and the only respectable man amougst them, M. Burkhart, has point blank refused the office, as he is not yet ripe for absolute Freethinking.

REVALENTA VARZINIENSIS --- We take the following from the Courrier de Geneve :-- "The pamphlet of Count d'Arnim contains, in one of the pages towards the end, this biting irony on the Bismarckian propaganda in favour of schism: 'The Prince has his recipe for Ultramontanism, and he sends it to all the world, even to those who are not sick. Kendall mends it to astonished Englishmen. The newspapers Bismarck's Revalenta Varziniensis,' Alas! our dear Switzerland has largely consumed this nostrum from Varizin ; where shall she now find the antidote of which all the world proves the need? Let us return to liberty, to honesty, to sincerity, to respect for our good faith, to our intellectual autonomy -let us burst asunder the chains of the "Bismarchian Idea."

THE LATE DR. HOCE AND THE SCOTTISH ESTABLISH-

MENT .- To the Editor of the London Universe -Sir,

-Dr. Hook, in his Church Dictionary, published in

1842, states that :--" The early history of the an-cient Church of Scotland is involved in much ob-

scurity, nor is it necessary to investigate it, since,

at the period of our Reformation, it was annihi-

lated; it was entirely subverted, not a vestige of

the ancient Christian Church of that kingdom re-

mained. Meantime the Scottish nation was torn

by the fiercest religious factions. The history of

what occurred at the so-called Reformation of Scot-

a letter as J. His pleasantries will be recognized and we trust properly credited-we have been responsible for them long enough .- Rochester Democrat.

"Benjamin," shouted Mrs Toodles to her husband who was going out of the gate, ' bring me up five cents' worth of snuff when you come." "Snuff? Mrs. Toodles, snuff?" he ejaculated, as he paused with his hand on the latch ; 'No, no, Mrs. Toodles, the times are too hard to admit of such extra vagance; you must tickle your nose with a straw when you want to sneeze .- Fulton Times.

There is no absurdity in the fact that an impaired Nervous System causes Consumption, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Heart Disease, and a host of others : then why is it absurd that FELLOWS' Hr-POPHOSPHITES, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, should cure these diseases also. " Remove the cause and the complaint will cease."

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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land, the fierceness, the fury, the madness of the people, who murdered with Scripture on their lips, would make an infidel smile, and a pious Christian weep." (p. 167). After stating that "the Presbyterian sect was established instead of the Church (so far as it can be established by the authority of man) in Scotland," he says, "The human system of doctrine to which the established Kirk of Scotland subscribes is the Westminster confession of faith, and its conscientious members are bound by tremendous in its anathemas than any Bull of Rome, to endeavour the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy, ie., 'Church government by archbishops, bishop and all ecclesiustical officers dependent upon the hierarchy,' and certainly, during their political ascendency, the members of that establishment have done their best to accomplish this, so far as Scotlaud is concerned." (p. 168). In another part of the same book the doctor describes the Presbyterians as "a Protestant sect, which maintains that ters, and on that account has separated from the Catholic Church," and adds, "This sect is establish-ed by law in Scotland," and "the establishment of

a sect cannot, of course, convert that sect into a vene if necessary for the common interest, and that | Church-for instance, if the Socinian sect were established in England, it would not be a whit more of a church than it is at present." (p. 458)-Yours, WILLIAM CLEMENT. &c.

Lower Park Road, Peckham, 7th November, 1875.

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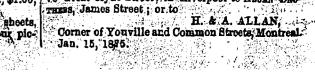
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