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VOL. XXV.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND; OR

THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER XII.--(CONTINUED.)

During this discussion the Earl of Leicester had been silent, leaving the misgivings of Elizabeth, where her cousin was concerned, to be combatted by the craft or the wisdom of his associates. Now, however, he leaned forwards, and spoke in a low

"Whispering kind of tone : "Oh, there are many modes, Sir Francis, by which the sentence of the law may be executed. Sure-sure and silent modes-a bowl well tempered for succeeding days, who shall trace out its operations, which have worked so secretly and slow. Blood spilt publicly finds, every drop that falls, a tongue; then check its current with some friendly drug."

At these words of the Earl, the Queen's hand, which had rested on the table, was clenched with earnestness, and her eves wan a kind of convulsive dered over the countenances of Walsingham and Cecil with an anxious piercing look. Both these counsellors, however, dissented from the advice of Leicester, and urged, whatever might be her guilt, that a public trial of the Queen of Scots was necessary, even to the honor of their own mistress, Queen Elizabeth. The latter, as they finished speaking, drew a long breath, as though a load were passing from her breast ; then she said : "We blame not that zeal for our cause in our faithful Leicester which would urge him even to propose a justice executed on our hapless cousin, which were indeed in its operation a thought too harsh. But we applaud ye much, trusty Sir Francis, and grave and reverend Cecil ; we esteem that care for the honor of your mistress and your own which prompts you to contemn a secret justice. Oh, severe justice. Hard is the hap when a nation's good compels us to abandon an unhappy kinswoman to thy stern decree."

in London, yet did she feel disposed, in some of her reflecting moments, to reproach herself with a want of affection. She felt now as if it would be something to be in London to be near him, though forbidden to see him-though a prisoner like himself -nor did she forget her cousin Lucy. These selfreproaches of the affectionate maiden were combatted not only by the Countess of Westmoreland, but by the good Father Cuthbert, who reminded her that her adventurous journey to the North had been undertaken with a certainty of being useful to others, while her stay in London could not have advantaged her father, and must certainly have destroyed herself. Nevertheless, the parting assurances of Lord Morden, and her knowledge of that nobleman's great credit with Lord Burleigh, did mere, it must be owned, to calm her mind than all the ghostly reasonings of the good father or the lavish kindness of the Countess. Gertrude had not forgotten the conversation which she had overheard in the turreted house between the robber Hugh and Ralph Adams. That Ralph-that false and ungrateful servant-had been employed by the Earl of Leicester to decoy her into some snare she did not doubt, and as little doubt did she entertain that the strange female who had visited her chamber at Whitehall was another among the instruments of that nobleman, whose long residence in the palace had very probably supplied him with a knowledge of every nook and outlet which it contained. Beset with this apprehension of the Earl and his minions, Gertrude would not venture out alone even in the environs of Raby. Nor was she altogether free of a terror for Lord Morden. Cecil was indeed his friend; but if Leicester knew how much he had promoted her escape, would not Leicester be his foe? It is true Ralph asserted that the great lord would spare those who had assisted her flight, because that he himself wished not that she should fall into the hands of the Queen. But she had been hitherto safe also from his violence, and now was under honorable protection, and to this, her security, Lord Morden had been instrumental—an offence which Gertrude could not believe that Leicester would forgive; and the world had already proved that Leicester's concealed enmity was no less dangerous than that which was open and expressed. All these griefs and anxieties had Gertrude poured into the

bosom of the gentle Blanche Norton; yet Blanche scemed dissatisfied, and alleged that even those griefs were not cause sufficient for the profound melancholy which, since the departure from Raby of the two Earls and Lord Dacre, had clouded for ever the fair brow of the merchant's daughter -But Gertrude was suffering under a reaction of spirit, the natural consequence of that strong excitement into which she had been wrought by her late iourney.

"I protest," said Blanche playfully to her one day about five weeks after the departure of the Earls, "I protest, fair Gertrude, if thou dost not honor us, the forlorn and deserted ladies of Raby, with some of thy bright smiles, I will prefer a complaint against thee to the good Earls and their honorable friend, the Baron of Gilsland. In truth, damsel, thou shouldst be a liege vassal to that right noble Lord since that thy father was born upon his land, and to the severe justice of that liege Lord will I assuredly consign thee if thou mend not thy manners ere he return."

falling on her knees, implored for charity in a piercing tone. The impressive manner and wild black eyes of this woman somewhat stariled Blanche, and taking out a purse which she had in her bosom, she extended some money to her, as much from an impulse of terror as of compassion. A rustling among the leafless thickets, however, and a scream from Gertrude, excited her attention, and looking round, she peceived a group of armed men springing from the thicket; and led by the before-named retainer of Gertrude and her friend both made an effort to fiy; but the endeavor was fruitless, for thereupon the pretended beggar, darting to her feet, wrenched them asunder, and, twining her arm round the waist of Gertrude, forced her down the declivity, where more men appeared, leading some caparisoned hor-

"None, maiden, ever foiled me twice," said the strange female in a bitter tone to Gertrude ; and in the voice and in the blazing eyes she remembered the visitor to her chamber at Whitehall.

In spite of her resistance Gertrude was now placed upon a horse, and secured there by the strong grasp of one of the armed men. The treacherous female mounted another of these horses ; and as the party gathered together ere they rode away with their prize a man on Gertrude right hand leaned forward till his face came almost in contact with hers. A devilish sneer was on his lip, and a deadly malice in the low guttural tones in which he exclaimed : "Be of good cheer, bonay Mistress Gertrade

said they not that so proud a damsel never before lived in London's city bounds? Be of good cheer for assuredly thy pride shall be pampered now; yea, thou shalt be made prouder by the love of a right noble lord."

Gertrude screamed at the sound of that woice, and at the sight of that face; then a swoon, deeper than that which had before alarmed the gentle Blanche, released her for awhile from the horrible conscious ness that she was a victim in the hands of Ralph Adams.

As for Blanche, she had not beheld her friend torn from her without emotion. When the hand of Gertrude was wrenched from her clasp, she, too, uttered a piercing shriek. But she was then fierce-ly seized herself, and looking up beheld the false retainer with a naked dagger pointed to her breast. Blanche was of a timid nature, and she forgot even her friend, in the agony with which she besought mercy towards herself.

"Lady," said the man, "I have no wish to do you harm, but I am bound to keep you silent, till my comrades are out of sight, then you may return in security to the castle. My mission concerns not vou."

"Alas, cruel man !" said the lady, " what harm has been done thee by that unoffending maiden, that to rob her of liberty thou must become a traiton to thy Lord, and deprive her of his lady' protection ?"

"No harm, lady !" said the man, with a coarso laugh, "no harm in life, and be assured that no harm is intended to the fair maiden. She is but conveyed even now to the guard of one who dearly loves her."

"Alas for such love!" exclaimed Blanche. "M gentle friend, may Heaven have mercy on thee." "Amen, lady, with all my heart !" said the man then perceiving that the captors of Gertrude had turned a point in the road which led towards the county of Cumberland, he released his grasp of Blanche, and telling her with a sneer that she had now his free leave to return to the castle, he vaulted on the back of a horse which his companions had tethered for him to a tree, and galloping away in the direction which they had previously taken, he was himself speedily out of sight, leaving Blanche to hasten with a sorrowful heart to Raby, and relate the fate of her companion.

Catholic gentry hastened to join the standard of Elizabeth, of her who had pronounced their religion to be idolatry, and who persecuted its ministers unto death; and to crown this terrible reverse, news had arrived that Vitelli had departed from England, that Alva had played them false, and that Sussex, rousing at last from his lethargy, was at the head of a powerful army, treading fast upon their steps.

The gallant Dacre had for awhile left his friends to rouse his own people in Cumberland, with him the Nevils. With their bands locked in each other the life even of their enterprise seemed gone, and dissension, that attendant on failure, had already in-ed itself into their councils.

The Earl of Northumberland protested that he had not taken up arms against the Queen; but to prevent the threatened arrest of his person, and to insist upon the removal of those ministers whose pernicious councils were the source of all the evils which the Catholics had endured.

"No, my Lord," said Westmoreland, rising with warmth at these remarks, " no, let us not because by a fault, a cowardice not our own, we have failed in a noble enterprise-let us not ourselves debase the dignity of those motives which first led us to the field. Our object I had thought, mine at least I know, was the liberation of the Royal Mary, the raising up of God's own ruined altar, the debasement of those parasites who have long lorded it over the land, and the restoration to its former influence. of a pobility not newly created like the summer files. but with hearts warmed with illustrious blood to sentiments of honor and humanity. Such, my Lord of Northumberland, were my motives, such, until now, have I esteemed yours."

"And such, noble Nevil, were my motives too," said the elder Norton, "Shame on us, if because we are overtaken by misfortune we palter with each other, and deny even among ourselves, those motives which led us to take arms against the tyrannical and usurped authority of Elizabeth."

"And what?" said the Earl of Westmoreland, with still greater vehemence, "what is the design which induces our noble colleague thus to degrade the dignity of our ill-fated enterprise! Does he expect thereby to mollify the wrath of Elizabeth 7 It were as easy to soothe the tigress when robbed of her young. Away then with such shallow pretexts, which had been unheard of had our efforts been at tended with success."

"I should be as loth as thyself, proud Nevil," said Earl Percy with equal violence, "from stooping to mollify, with base equivocations, the intern-perate fury of Elizabeth. It was never a custom of my race to kiss the rod which they had sought to break; it were an easier task to bend my head to the axe than to the yoke of the Tudor and her parasites. Yet do I maintain my former assertion; too much precipitancy has there been in our measures. We might have been assured that our forces could not contend against those of the Queen ; ithad been well at least to wait for the promised assistance from Alva. And now, what is to be done? Shall we linger here to witness tamely those who had rallied round our standard daily deserting it to rank themselves beneath the banner of our foes? Shall we stay patiently to be taken like the silly birds in the fowler?-are we to ling till the forces of Hunsdon and Sussex encircle us on all sides? To my judgment at least there appears remaining but a single course; bitter is it to pursue, and with bitterness of heart do I propose it. For present safety we must provide by flight; may future time yet yield to us the hour which may avenge our wrongs." "Flight!" cried the Earl of Westmoreland " is such the council of the Percy ?" "Peace, my children," interposed Bather Cuthbert. Preserve at least the blessings of concord among yourselves. It was not for me, when the axe hung suspended by a thread over your necks, it was not for me to discourage any measure which might, even by a possibility, preserve you from the threatened danger. But alas! I may now say that the result of your enterprise, evil though it be, is only evil as R apprehended. Why should harsh and bitter terms be bandied among you; had others but been true to you, even as ye have been to each other, very different had been your condition now. Impose not the blame of this ill success upon yourself, but upon those who are the very recreants of their own faith, whose stubborn and unworthy love of self leaves their brethren in that faith to perish by the balter and the sword, while they hug themselves in a sluggish security, or, yet worse, lend their aid to strengthen that power by which you fall. Thus did I surmise that you would be abandoned in the hour of your utmost need; yet I blame you not that ye hoped for other results than such abandonment. If there be not ten gentlemen in these counties who are not of the ancient faith, who indeed that knew them not as well as I do, could have thought that they would have tendered their swords to her who oppressed that faith, and turned them against those biethren who sought to uphold it at deadly peril to themselves." Something more of calmness was induced among the disputants by these remarks of Father Cuthbort, the justice of which none present could dispute .--After much debate it was finally resolved that no better course remained than for the leaders in the rising to depart in all possible speed for Scotland, and seek for shelter among the border clans, the tried and entbusiastic partisans of the ill-fated Mary. The elder Norton, when this measure was resolved upon, wrung his hands, and burst into a flood of tears; his son; Marmaduke; had a few minutes be-fore left the council chamber. Various preliminaries were now adjusted; the soldiers, who had yet re-mained faithful to their cause, were to be disbanded, and recommended to return with all speed to their respective homes. A body of five hundred horse was to be retained, to escort the fugitives, and if they themselves willed it, to accompany them to Scotland ... At this point of the conversation the door of the apartment, was, thrown open, and Lord Dacre appeared, accompanied by Marmaduke. Norton: Seme excitement was visible in the countenances of both ... Lord , Daore , had ridden, long and hard, and had just arrived at Durham. He was half armed, wearing a cuirass and head piece of polished ment is especially reserved for those who have ap-peared most warmly as their friends and the Barl of War-The armies of Lora Hansdon and the Barl of War-

NO. 15. ened by a glow either of anger or surprise. Silence fell upon the lately warm speakers, and they somed

almost to shrink beneath the piercing eye of Leonard Dacre; the silence was broken by himself. "Is this true, my gentle friends?' Can it be that! without one more effort for the right cause, ye have: resolved to flee before the forces of the tyrant Tudor 2

Speak noble Westmoreland and loyal Berey, say that our Marmaduke did not hear aright; but not that yo are thus inconstant to yourselves?" "Illustrious friend," said the Earl of Westmore-

land; "valiant and never daunted Dacre, think us not so unworthy of our names, or of association. with your generous spirit, that on aught but a stern necessity we would abandon that cause to which wo have allied ourselves at so dear a price. But you perhaps, have yet to learn how we have been de-serted, how left to brave with searce a hand in our behalf those accumulated forces which are now marching against us. It were foolhardiness and not bravery to linger here."

"Nay," answered Leonard Daore, "I have heard all. Before I met my friend Marmaduke, I it all. heard how the recreants, misscalled of our faith, had deserted your standard to flock round that of the usurper. That such might possibly be the event of our summons for their assistance, you may remember that I forefold. But I, my Lord, relied-less than you did upon their aid, and more upon the energy of our own efforts. Ah, too well do I know them, ever prompt to aid the winning side. Oh, dear friends, believe the advice which I nown offer is less desperate than it seems ; let your banners on the morrow spread boldly to the breezegather around them that brave remnant of yourforces who yet abide by you, who will do so even unto death. Each single hand in such a gallant. host shall equal three among the mercenary troops. of Elizabeth-they who fight only for fear, for plunder, or for pay. By such a vigorous proceed-ing you may yet intercept the army of Sussex ere he is joined by the Earl of Warwick, and what: though your torces be still somewhat inferior in point of numbers to his, fear not. There is a price above numbers in the valor of those who yet abide by our cause, and the spirit of heroes will animate them. all. More than, life would I stake upon the rick that, thus opposed, the hirelings of Sussex would fall like ripe corn beneath the hand of the reaper. Then should you see of what material they are-these spaniels cringing to the hand which strikes-these sycophants of bloated power. Let but success attend your arms, dear Lords, in onebrief, brilliant action, and then these slaves, these idolators of authority, no matter by what means ac-quired or possessed, will discover the justice of your cause.

A murmur arose as Lord Dacre ccased speaking, and anxiously did he gaze around the circle, confident as he was in the belief that such a bold offers as that which he advised might yet redeem; them all. But the dissentient voices prevailedry The Earls would not risk an action with the superior army of Sussex, and the flight into Scotland was again insisted on. Sorrow and indignation now struggled for a mastery in the expressive countonance of Leonard Dacre. " Alas ill-fated Mary !" he exclaimed, " on what a quichsand dost thou rest thy foot. And you too, rush Lords, pause even for your own sakes, if not for here; remember that you are already as much destroved as you may be while preserving life. Strike again, if but for the credit of your mce. Leave not the rich lands of your inheritance a proy to the upstart and the stranger. If Elizabeth gain the victory, let her feel that it was dearly bought."" "It is in vain, Lord Dacre," said the "Barl of Northumberland, "your sanguine comper creates hope where none exists, to attempt resistance to offer our lives as well as our lands to glut the vengeance of the Queen." "Then," said Lord Dacre, "I am to.understand that you, my Lord; retreat from this enterprise." " Even so," replied the Earl. "Then," returned Lord Dacre, looking round the circle, "is there yet in this fair company one gentleman who will strike a blow for honor and Queen Mary, or must I alone lead my brave borderers to the charge? "Not alone, valiant Dacre," said young Marmeluke Norton, pressing yet closer to his friend. "Not alone," responded the old man and the rest of his brave sons. Many more of the knights and gentlemen professed their determination, since the Earls would not proceed further in the affair, to abide by the standard of Lord Dacre. "God help you, my children," said Father: Cath-

"Such, gracious mistress, is the lot of sovereigns," said Lord Leicester. "It is even a price which heaven's impartial care exacts as the penalty of their high estate that they should resign, as your Highness is bound to do in this instance, all their own tender feelings of compassion for their people's good."

"Still, still, my Leicester, is our hap a hard one," cried Elizabeth, rising to dismiss the council. "Oh heaven be our witness that our heart bleeds for the unhappy Queon of Scots; and that had we no duty to fulfil but towards ourselves, we would freely pardon every injury she ever has, or ever may commit against us."

"Fortunate the people," said Walsingham, "whose sovereign thus submits to their welfare the dictates of her heart."

"Cecil," exclaimed the Queen, ere she withdrew to her closet. " Cecil see that you dispatch strict orders to Sussex and to Sir George Bowes for the taming of those northern rebels. Hang them, Cecil, hang them I we will have a gibbet on every rood of land, but we; will scare them from their treasons." When the Queen had retired, and Burleigh had left the council chamber, Lord Leicester approached the Secretary, Walsingham, as he also was preparing

to depart. "Mine excellent friend, Sir, Francis," he said, "believe me that the mode which I proposed for the disposal of that unhappy source of discord, who has so long unsettled our peace and that of our gracious mistress, is yet worthy of your more grave consideration. There is full often a pious fitness in expediency, which makes itself evident only to a **, profound, and rightly ordered, and long deliberating (judgment, Will it please you to listen to the arguments of a learned divine upon this subject."

stithe resultation of the APTER XUL and the date of the "He mounted himself.on a steed so tall, , ! Andsherion a fair palfraye, all ci anares hon And-slung his bugle about his neck, it ram. io a and alAnd roundly they rode away.".d .isis(aH) mit is specially reactive in the sent of and in a sent to and a grant within the sent of t

The face of Gertrude varied from red to pale while she was thus rallied by Mistress Blanche; but the latter was shocked when, as she finished speaking, the maiden fell senseless from her chair. The affectionate lady immediately summoned ker waiting maids, and they were yet employed with cold water and essences about the scarce recovered Gertrude when a loud blast of a horn was heard at the castle gate. A few minutes afterwards the Countess of Westmoreland entered the apartment, holding an open letter in her hand, and with a countenance expressive of much distress. The letter was from her lord. It did not enter into details ; but, brief as it was, it betokened a bitter disappointment, and required that the Countess, with the Lady Percy, and the noble dames in their company, should repair immediately to Durham, where a council of the leaders of the rising was to be held. A company of horse had been sent by the Earls to guard the ladies on their way; a desire was also expressed that Father Cuthbert should hasten with them to Durham.

All was now the bustle of preparation within the Castle, and while the soldiers were provided with refreshments the ladies made ready to set out.

Meanwhile Gertrude was persuaded by the gentle Blanche to accompany her to the castle woods for the benefit of the fresh morning air which was now playing over the landscape. Apparelled for their journey, which was to commence in an hour, the fair friends passed unattended through the castle gates. It was one of those unusually fine days on which, even in mid winter, the sun diffuses something of the warmth, no less than of the brightless summer.

Deep in anxious and sorrowful discourse as to the motives which impelled the Earls to summon their wives so suddenly to Durham, Gertrude and her companion strolled on until they had passed the immediate demesne of the castle, and had reached a pleasant ascent half-mantled by a thick copse, commanding on one side a prospect of the road to Durham, and stretching on the other hand towards the county of Cumberland. To this spot Blanche and Gertrude had been for the last week daily in the habit of repairing ; for here, at the foot of the acclivity, was situate a rustic bermitage, which had sheltered, they, were fond to think, some saint of yore. This hermitage was built of huge stones, roughly piled one upon another, almost in the fash ion of a grotto, and the lapse of many years had clad these stones with a mantle, of ivy and moss. Before the hermitage ran a little brook, which, unbound by the sunbeams from the icy chain which thad lately isilenced its murmurs, bubbled, clear as crystal, over the bright pubbles which formed its bed. ... As Gertrude and Blanche now approached the hermitage they were surprised to see a man, in the habit of one of the Earl of Westmoreland's retainers,

CHAPTER XIV.

Now spread thine ancient Westmoreland. Thy dun bull faine would we spy, And thou the Erle of Northumberland Now raise thine half moon upon hye.

But the dun bull is fled and goue, And the half moon vanished away,

The Erles, though they were brave and bold, Against so many could not stay. Rising in the North-Percy's Reliques.

A winter evening was closing over the city of Durham, the wind howled dismally through the narrow streets, and groups of armed men who had been loitering lazily about through the day were glad to seek warmth and shelter by the blazing fires of the hostels. Among the groups collected round these fires there were countenances marked alike by discontent and fear; murmurings too there were, and a talk of two great armies marching towards Durham, the first commanded by the Lord Hunsdon, the cousin of Queen Elizabeth, and the other led by the Earl of Warwick and the Lord Admiral of England.

But in a large apartment of a quaint old house near to the Cathedral, these matters were yet more gravely and anxiously discussed.

Among those engaged in that discussion were the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland; with their ladies, the Nortons, the Markenfields, and all the other chiefs of the insurrection, with the exception of Lord Dacre.

In the bitterness of disappointment and despair. had those brave and misused spirits retreated to hold a council in that old house within the city of Durham. Even as Elizabeth had herself foretold, the English Catholic gentry had not only failed to respond to the summons of the two Earls, but, following the base example of the Earl of Derby, had hastened to betray the confidence of 'the rash and generous noblemen who had risked their own lives chiefly to serve the very people who were so meanly felse.

A lamentable instance of that political baseness and ingratitude which, with a few noble exceptions has ever been a distinguishing feature in the charac ter of the Catholics of England-the only religious party who have not been true to their own! cause, and by whom every species of obloquy and ill treat-

"I fear this will be but a wanton sacrifice of bert, of life."

It was now proposed by Leonard Dacres that Blanche Norton, with the ladics of those genilemen who had determined with him to oppose the power of Elizabeth, should, with the Countesses Pency and Nevil, retire into Scotland till the event was decided. This proposal was relished by none; and most vehemently opposed by the commonly gentle Blanche, to whom a separation from herehusband appeared as an evil far greater than any other which she could by possibility encounter. It was when she first advanced with these remonstrances that Lord Dacre, casting his eyes more curiously over the fairer portion of the circle, marked the absence of one face fairer far than all. It was then, in a voice broken by her tears, that Blanche made known to him the strange manner in which Gertrude Harding was torn away; but when he really understood that no trace could be obtained of the captors of the maiden, an almost convulsive expression of agony and alarm agitated, his features, he meditated for a few moments, and then whispered to Blanche that he thought he had surmised the author of the outrage the Alas poor maiden, sweet and imagent

maiden l" he exclaimed; half unconsciously, woe was the day when I mixed thee with matters so beyond thy state; safe wast thou in thy lowlings, and now I who have so endangered thee, may scarcely hope to save "as shi to be writed to y damagers

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE -- NOV. 27, 1874. بتجير بمرتع

many weeks had she been the wretched inmate of to sturdy beggars enacted that persons so described-that prisen, and she had now been for three days should for the second offence be executed as felons; under sontence of death.

2

She had been doomed as a traitoress to the Queen, in having sometime before she disclosed it had knowledge of the projected rising in the North .--During her imprisonment, and on her trial, Bertha had looked in vain for her powerful paramounto shield her from the fierce penalties of the law.= More than once, indeed, he had been present during her examinations, present when she had quailed under the keen questioning of Walsingham and Burleigh, and in the fond hope that he would yet interfere to save her, she had not hinted at her iatimacy with him. But when hope was no more-when she was doomed to die-then in the bitterness of her rage and despair she cursed him as her destroyer, for heaven and on earth, and strove to implicate him in her political offence. Her judges laughed at the allegation, and Bertha could not even gratify her malice. In the solitude of her prison, however, in the agonies of the awful three days which intervened between her sentence and its execution, the rage of her spirit, its ardent longing for revenge, was subdued in the desperation of her fears, in her horror at the near approach of death ; and under the influence of these fears, and of this horror, she besought her jailor to convey for her a message, entreating her lover to visit her once more. For this service the wretched woman had no reward to offer, for she had been stripped of her money and her trinkets when first conveyed to the prison.

But jailors bave perhaps less flinty hearts than is commonly supposed, and the miseries of the sufferer prevailed on this man to bear the desired message. Nor was this a light office of compassion, for the paramour of Bertha was a proud and powerful lord, most like to turn a deaf ear to the suppliant, who was a poor man.

Bertha knew the heart of her lover now, and she therefore baited her request with an assurance that she had a secret to tell, which was of importance to the fate of John Harding, for she knew that the haughty lord was interested in the destiny of that old man.

There was an insanity in Bertha's hope, though the sentence had been pronounced, though the morning of execution had arrived, she half flattered herself, that would her lover but deign to visit her dungeon, that her tears, her entreatics, might soften his heart, and that his power would be even then all sufficient to save her. Ah! with what agony the miserable woman had counted each weary minute of the night, with what frightful rapidity did the prison clock seem to toll off the few wretched hours which yet remained to her on carth. The light of dawn had now appeared, and the heart of Bertha was torn by a yet more harrowing fear-her cruel lover would not come, he had denied her poor and last request. In this supposition she was deceived; an hour before the time appointed for her execution, she heard the key grating in her dungeon door, and her paramour, disguised as usual, stood before her. "Ah, you would come, I knew, I knew you

would, and you will save me yet, my own sweet Lord !" "Poor Berthal" said her lover. "But what,

what have you to tell me of John Harding ?" "Only that I know no harm of that old man;

indeed, dear Lord, my hate of him was but a mode of my hatred to his daughter, and I only hate her for love of thee,"

"And is this all?" said the nobleman. "Have you no proof, no clue to promise me, naught that may counterbalance the favor which Cecil is disposed to show to the merchant? Nothing to tell which may bring him, as you are now, under the phia. Mr. Gladstone will, perhaps, another day, severest sentence of the law? Cannot you turnish recollect the case of Catholics. But with those who me with some proof abstracted from your own assertions, that he has had dealings with Rudolphi?" "Alas, no !" replied Bertha. "Could I do so,

would it save my life ?" "It might be so," answered her lover more coldly, "but I must have a proof beyond your own asser-

tion.' "Alas! alas! and I have it not, I have it not to

shire lines, describing the acquisition of, monastic property, will occur to many of my readers. It was the same story everywhere: "When the abbot went out, they came in": and a

poor law was the inevitable consequence." The wicked daughter of a wicked king who lived to sea the harvest of terrible consequences, the seeds of never been shown to be a Bishop, and openly confeswhich had been sown by her father, her brother, and sed that consecration was needless, and that the day herself, found among them the case of the sturdy of his consecration has never been found, and that beggar, the helpless, famishing, deserted, oppressed poor; and gave to the country which she had so basely misgoverned the fatal bequest of the first Poor-law. Discerning eyes are perceiving now that what is called in the new language of the day the Land question dates back to the plunder of Henry VIII. Mr. Arch would have had no case, and no such case as his, and the English labourers, would have arisen, if the lands of the religious houses had remained with their owners. Mentita est iniquitas sibi

But bad as the plunder of houses and lands was, the great and infamous offence was the sacrilege. Churches, and altars, and places of devotion shared the ruin of the religious houses. Yet Henry had not entirely lost faith. Under Edward, by the advice and direction of his Protestant Bishops, Ridley leading the way, all altars in England were destroyed and the Christian sacrifice abolished. Here is a specimen describing their devil's work in their own language. It is to be seen at pnge 79 of the Original letters, chiefly from the achives of Zurich, printed by tl e Parker Society in 1846. Hooper writes to Bul-

in his church when he was Bishop of Rochester many altars have been destroyed in this city since I arrived here."

This pretended Bishop was Ridley, and Hooper's wish was amply fulfilled. Here is Antony a Wood's account of what happened in Oxford in 1551. (Annals, ed. Gutch, sub. anno.)

"On the Ides of December it was agreed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church that all altars, statues, images, tabernacles, missals, and other mat-ters of superstition and idolatry (as they now called them), should be removed out of the Cathedral and from other churches under their pationage, which being very soon after (not without some vigour) performed, other colleges and churches followed; and let me tell you, such scorn was by them and other Reformers showed towards these things, and to so vile uses were they put, and consequently made ridiculous, that they having been in great veneration with the people, many stood at a maze and blessed themselves; some faltered in their religion and inclined to Atheism, and others began to be desperate, and did not in the least care what would be the event of things, because it could not lay in their power to remedy them."

rold and silver employed in churches in the service whether persons who have signed such statements, of God, and carried off by the scoundrels employed under Henry VIII. and Edward, and beyond calcul-ation. When Elizabeth came to the throne, after arete might well doubt. We in England, who have the restoration of Christianity and the holy service the whole story under our hands, and live in the of God under Mary, she did it all over again. Once, more the English altars fell. The Holy Sacrifico was abolished, the Bishops were driven out, and the great imposture which has occupied churches ever since became "established." Happy is the fate of those ruined abbeys and priories which have been added to the list of the Seven Church of Asia. It is sadder to see Canterbury, York, Westminster, and all the rest added to Constantinople and Santo Soenjoy the spoils, and represent the crime of the actors in that scene, when it might be truly said that hell was brought upon earth, with the ministerial offspring of Barlow and Parker, there can be no ecclesiastical peace. To have that in this country be a sanguine man who professed to expect either.

I now pass to Bonn. It was not unnatural that give !" exclaimed Bertha, wringing her hands in the Barlow Parker, succession should take ad- the controversy to a single issue. We should dedespair. "But, dear Lord, it does not need that to vantage of a new rebellion against the Holy See. | mand from them a precise definition of the signifisave me; a word, one word from your kind lip, They are quite aware that their pretended Orders cation which they attach to the term "Catholic." "As once before I told you, you overrate my in-fluence much," said the peer, forcing himself from scives recognized somewhere it would be some-be closed to explain exactly their own stand-scives recognized somewhere it would be some-point, on this or any other dogmatic question. they thing; so they went to Bonn. But their visit did instinctively either seek shelter in vague generalities, not impress the British public : and the *Pall Mall* which commit them to nothing, or else they *Gazette*, in an amusing notice of them, speaks of the precipitately retreat to something else, and cover proceedings there as the Delphi and Bonn oracles. "Truly," replied her visitor, "because Rudolphi The Times of September 18, 1874, had a sad disparag-ad a good store of gold, with which to buy the ing article, in which it did a public service by say-course. We should explain that as all differences of ng incidentally that "the Church of England is little more than a moiety of the English people, little more than a third of the British people." The same day it gave a report of the Conference. They tried "Wherefore, woman, should I buy thy safety?" to get rid of the Invocation of Saints, but M. Jan-said her lover. "Hast thou not done all that thy icheff, on behalf of the Russo-Greeks, resisted this and " Dr. Dollinger perfectly saw the difficulty, and withdrew the article." But this statement, which was proposed, "led," the Times says, " to some discussion."

to break into the prison cell of Bertha Allen, for quite within the power of his mercy. The statute as could not find an Archbishop for the new religion; to sturdy beggars enacted that persons so described that whon Parker drew up his minute about his con-many, week shad, she been the wretched inmate of should for the second offence be executed as felons; secration, I Cecil wrote these words in the margin that prison of death. Wherefore, Querendum, ; that accordingly neither the Archbishop of York, nor any English Bishop would acf. That then, driven to extremity, the Government allowed Barlow and three other apostates to do something at Lambeth on the 17th of December, 1559. That Barlow, the consecrator, has all days alleged for it have been shown to be either impossible, or so improbable as to be beyond examination. That Bramhall, one of Barlow's defenders, was so pressed by the hoplessness of his case as to suggest that his consecration took place in Wales, where, when, and by whom remaining unknown. That it has been recently discovered and published by Canon Estcourt that Mason's citation of the Restitution of Temporalities to Barlow is an absolute falsehood; and that Barlow never had any Ecclesiastical Restitution of Temporalities.

Let Dr. Dollinger be further told that when these men got into Lambeth chapel beween five and six o'clock in the morning on the 17th of December they are said by their own register, to have used certain prayers and suffrages according to the form of a book published by authority of Parliament. We are not told what the book was. The only book of any authority in England at that moment was the Catholic Pontifical. No one has even suggested that that was used. Dr. Dollinger will then have to be informed that there is a document extant called Hampton's letter, and that in it the required information is supposed to be given by the Earl of Notting-London, a pious and learned man he will, I made to say that Parker was ordained by the form hope, destroy the altars, of Baal as he did heretofore in King Edward's Common Prayer-book. But there were two of them. Which was it ? I examined the document called Hampton's letter in The Tablet of March 15th and April 5th, 1873. Perhaps Canon Liddon will honour me by noting what is to be said about it. The letter, if it is to be so-called, is unworthy of belief. Dr. Dollinger may have been told that this Lord Nottingham testified to having seen Parker consecrated in his place in the House of Lords. He will have to be informed that Lord Nottigham had not a seat in the House of Lords at the time alleged. The 25th Article of the Protestant Church in England should also be brought under Dr. Dollinger's notice, which, speaking of the Sacraments, says :---

"Those five commonly called Sacraments, that is to say, Confimation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction, are not to be counted for Sacraments of the Gospel, being such as have grown partly of the corrupt following of the Apostles, partly are states of life allowed in the Scriptures."

He will then perceive that the Protestant ministers whom he is called upon to recognize, disavow the Sacrament of Order, and, according to their own authority, would only be either corruptly following the Apostles, or, living in a state of life allowed in It is almost needless to recite that the spoils of the Scriptures. It will be for him to consider sight of its consequences, have no doubts .--- Your faithful servant.

AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

Oct. 26, 1874.

THE MEANING OF "CATHOLIC." (To the Editor of the London Tablet.)

SIR,---Perhaps there is no one of your readers who does not occasionally hold a friendly conversation on religion with some acquaintance belonging to the so-called "Catholic" party in the Anglican Establishment.

Now, if there be one single thing concerning which all High Churchmen are unanimous, besides the negative proposition of denying the Papal Inthere must be repentance and restitution. He would fallibility, it is certainly this, that they all confidently claim a right to the name of "Catholic."

This being so, I maintain that we should narrow their defeat by an attack on some doctrine or pracopinions are held by some to originate in disputes about the meanings of words, so it is manifest that the very first step for truth-seeking disputants to take is for each clearly to understand the signification which the other attaches to the terms he makes use of.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. On the fifth of June in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, the most auspicious of the many auspicious anniversaries of the present century will be celebrated. That near approaching day will see the fiftieth year of the Episcopate of one whom Irishmen, at home and abroad, cherish as fondly, as reverently, as sincerely, and deservedly as they cherish, reverence and honor, the name of any patriot whose deeds emblazon the stud. ded pages of our country's history. ... Then will John-Archbishop of Tuam so aptly designated the Lion of the Fold of Judah, have sat on the Episcopal Bench through the half century of a persecuted nation's most troublous existence. And his is no commonplace or ordinary popularity. From the first moment of his ordination in Maynooth, in 1814, to the present day, his voice was ever ready, and his pen ever in hand, to fight, and assist in fighting the good old cause of that nationality formed, guided and blended by the softening influences of religion.-Who does not remember with a cordial thrill of satisfaction, the soul stirring letters which his Grace successively addressed to the leading English statesmen of the day. His manly independence was, perhaps, best evidenced, when in face of an iniquitous law, he persisted in calling himself and had the success of that effort acknowledged-John Archbishop of Tuam. When O'Connell was in the heyday of his glory; when his words instilled to the Peasant's heart that aspiration for his country's independence that burns so brightly to-day who accompanied the Liberator in his mission of "peace and love;" who lent to his well-earned popularity the reflex distinction of a sainted and honored name? Was it not the Archbishop of Tuam. There was scarcely an important Repeal meeting, from those gatherings in the Metropolitan city, to that one held in the wilds of the distant Connemarra at which he did not either attend in person or to which he did not write inspiriting epistles of encouragement. His manly voice, resonant with the natural eloquence of his race was as familiar at that well remembered period as that of any other prominent member of the Committee that worked with such noble disinterestedness and energy in the revivication of a slumbering cause or in the disenthralment of a then moribund patriotism from the building fetters of an alien and bigoted slavery. His racy letters though written in the heat and bustle of general popular excitement, are looked upon even yet as master pieces of political science, preserved as imperishable gems of ciceronian eloquence and examples of a correct and elegant composition. And when those years had passed away and were numbered with the dead past, and when the efforts and principles of patriotism were consigned to the living tomb of a forced oblivion; when organisation after organisation spread through the land, and had died of an inexplicable dry-rot; when the sacred cause of nationality appeared almost extinct, and when our poor, unprotected, down-trodden country was writhing in the throes of a devastating famine, who alone stood fearlessly by the people, watched over their declining existence, and, at longlast. procured for them some small meed of gracious but ill-timed State assistance? Who, when that awful time had passed and gone, fanned into full life and maturity the still slumbering patriotism of the nation? Was it not John of Tuam? We ask our readers certainly not in any spirit of mean servility but with a sincere feeling of generous admiration, did any one man stand more prominently before the world during the Repeal agitation and dur-

ing the Famine years? Did any one plead more persisting, more eloquent and, more successfully in behalf of our down trodden race than did John of Tuam? We need not pause for a reply. A passing reference to the ill-starred annals of that period will satisfy all doubts and remove all prejudices. To recapitulate, even summarily, the services of this glorious patriarch who, Leonidas-like, stood alone with but a few companions in the Pass when the united forces of haughty England were directed towards the extinction of our expiring liberties, would be an endless task. We need but mention the very name to elicit a host of historical associations and recollections that come forth as, if by magic at the very utterance. That his guiding influence may long continue to direct the people who so fondly reverence our Archbishop, is the heartfelt wish and prayer of every person with a spark of nationality and a feeling of honest patriotism. Last week, his

in the early part of 1864-when, the Sees of Balti-more and New York being vacant, the imprudent pretension was put forth to secure nominees for them thatwould be agreeable to the men in moment. ary political positions of control. 1.25

But, the question that, now, vitally affects us is the care and education of the children of our Catholic people. We Catholics will not be meddled with, in any sentimental attachment we may have to the old faith-if we will not interfere with having the masses of our Catholic children brought up without any religion! The bitterest persecutors of the Catholic Church, in Europe, will grant entire "freedom" to Catholics on the same terms!

The hard and sharp question for us, American Catholics, is-are we going to barter our faith to the brag of our American Liberty, or are we, in a conflict about to be forced on us, in the matter of compulsory schooling, going to take a stand becoming freemen?

As Catholics, we cannot let our children be forced in godless schools, because the Vicar of Christ has said that these schools are forbidden, because they are bad. Are we going to obey God, or men.-N. Y. Freeman.

THE IRISH MISSION.

No one can glance at the history of the Irish race without feeling the conviction that a mission was assigned them, and that, by the providence of God, they are fulfilling it to the letter. The ways of hea-ven are inscrutable to man, and the history of his people is a striking illustration of the fact. If even the wrath of man is made to praise God, how much much more so is his virtue. The most trivial glance at Irish history will indicate this truth, while a personal knowledge of the people will prove their adaptability and fitness for its great work. That mission is unmistakable; it is written on every page of its history; on every land mark of the nation; on hill and dale, on tower and keep, and the ruins of a thousand years bear testimony to its march.-The world has felt the waves of that mission, and there is scarce a spot of it but bears the mark of its civilization and faith. It is a mission such as no other people, since the days of Israel, have been assigned-a mission which will keep their names forever in the memory of man. That mission has been going on since the day when Saint Patrick gave to civilization christianity, and his disciples and scholars went out to the world to save and to bless.

Such is the mission of the Irish race. From that early day when Ireland sent her scholars and saints on their self-imposed labor or love, to the dark hour of her trial and tribulation-of her sorrow and enslavement-this mission has been distinctly marked upon her brow, and every attribute of nobleness carried it onward to the grand end. Turn where you will, and its monuments will greet the eye. Go to the far Indies, and its labors and works are upon the Ganges. The remotest corners of the world bear-its trophies. Australia is blooming, like her vegetation, with its richest offerings, and an empire is bowing to the God of their fathers. The forests of America melt before the holy flame, and swarming millions bow down in reverence to the truth. England, Scotland, Wales, all bear the mark of this race, upon whose shoulders the cross was laid, and whose brow bears the crown of victory.

The Irish race have preserved Ireland, and she is anchored to-day at her old moorings. They have gone forth, driven by the hate of man, to do the will of the Master, and they have planted their race and faith throughout the world. They have peopled America and there is scarce a village or hamlet in its broad domains but where an altar is erected for their faith. So it is in Australia. What but Irish constancy and faith have planted the church there? Look at English North America. Irish faith and arms again. The old French have a rem-nant of themselves. In the cities of Great Britain we have the same development-Irish missionary efforts -- building churches, schools, monasteries, and planting the faith throughout the land. Wherever the faith has grown and prospered the most, will be found the marks of this great mission, in the zeal, constancy and properity of the Irish race.

It is wonderful to contemplate the work of this mission. A handful of people plucked from their homes, and cast, like seeds in the earth, throughout the world to build up empires. Driven forth by persecution, taking the ark with them they sought only a home, and a ruling and guiding P gave them empire and domain. Year by year witnessed new trials and misfortune, and year by year the stream of destiny grew broader and deeper, until the fields of their native land were left to fatten kinc. Broader and stronger grew the stream, until millions went forth to conquer and to die. But they died not in vain. They planted and prospered -grew like the leaves upon the forests-and the earth is filled with their glory. It may be too early to record that glory ; but the future will record it as among the brightest of earth. Nor is this mission closed. The fountain is not dry. The springs are welling up as fresh and full as ever, and the future is smiling in its promise. The old land is as fresh and vigorous as ever, and her children throughout the world are full of her fire and zeal. If the wave of emigration from Ireland be stayed, other agencies will carry forward the work. Her children's children will do the work of the fathers, and this great work which has preserved the race will go on to a fulfilment which will bless the world.—Boston Leader.

her clasping hands. "Must I die, then! must I die ?" said the woman. "Why am I to be led to the gibbet, when the false foreigner, Rudolphi, has escaped ?"

had a good store of gold, with which to buy the favor of his judges."

" Will gold buy safety then ?" said Bertha, with an hysteric scream. "Oh, cruel, cruel, and you have so much, and will you venture none to save me?"

poor malice could to injure me? For what end were designed those frantic exclamations, when thy stony judges sentenced thee to die? That a tale might be carried to the jealous Queen, how thy fair face had tempted me sometime into those light oaths, she fain would think my lips have never whispered save to herself. Bertha, thou hadst not been caught in this net, save from thine own weak jealousy of Gertrude Harding. Why should I peril wealth or name for thee? Thou art a toy which I am wearied of."

"Then thou hast come here not-" gasped the woman, "not with one spark of pity for me within thy merciless heart, but only in hope that I could furnish theo with proofs, which might detain John Harding in that prison from which thy enemy, Cecil, rather wills that he should be free ?

"Even so," replied the nobleman. "In truth. you overrate my power ; no earthly friendship may avail you now."

The miserable creature clasped her hands, and casting upwards one look of unutterable anguish, she sank without motion at her destroyer's feet while he, surveying her with an expression rather of satisfaction that he was released from her further importunities, than of any compassion for her suffering, hastily quitted the dungeon.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

MR. GLADSTONE AND BONN.

(To the Editor of the London Tablet.)

Sm,-In my letter in last week's Tablet I gave one signal example of Henry VIIIth's murders in order to show that the question of conciliation belongs to two sides, one being the side of the Catholic Church in England. I need not speak of Cardinal Fisher or Sir Thomas More, nor of the Carthusians; nor the Abbots of Glastonbury and Colchester, and Salley and Woburn. These, and many other conspicuous instances, are well known; and can be found by all who choose to look for them. Not to submit to the -of religious houses was begun. The real fathers of the poor were driven from their houses, arable land was turned to pasture, and the commonality were re-

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We acknowledge that the Church of England and the Churches drived through it have maintained unbroken the Episcopal succession." The following is the Times report of what ensued :--

" M. Janicheff was of opinion that this could not at once be admitted, as he and his co-Churchmen had not as yet considered the question and examined the evidence which bears upon the subject. He had heard Archbishop Philarete's doubts, and the question, in his opinion, must still remain open.

"Bishop Keinkens and Dr. Dollinger were both of opinion that the continuity of the English Episcopal succession was a settled point, and Blshop Reinkens added that Archbishop Philarete, as far as he had seen, was well acquainted with the subject. Canon Liddon and the Bishop of Pittsburg confirmed the latter remark, and authoritatively affirmed that Archbisbop Philarete was only acquainted with English Roman Catholic Church historians. The Bishop of Pittsburg seemed annoyed at the frequent-cy of M. Janicheff's interruptions, and added with a little bitterness that it would not be unprofitable if he would devote some time to the study of the history of the English Church.

" Dr. Dollinger, who always had to translate what had been said, wisely did not think it worth while to communicate any expressions likely to prove offensive to those to whom they were applied."

So it turns out that Archbishop Philarete had doubts upon this subject. The Archbishop was, if I recollect, the man about whose death the Pan-Parher Synod sent condoling messages to Russia. Whether answers were returned I do not know. It is difficult to see the value of the authoritative affirmation of Canon Liddon and the American Protestant Bishop that Archbishop Philarete was only acquainted with the English Roman Catholic Church historians. Who, told them so ? . If he had not read Mason and Conrayer, and the Matthous in the De Antiquitate, he lost some of the best materials

Now, we mean by a " Catholic" a person in religious communion with Rome; and we hold that the words of the Creed "one Catholic Church" denote "a society now existing, visibly one, and visibly universal."

For the sake of argument we may imagine that this definition of the term "Catholic" may be open to objection, as to its being true or false; but that it is a clear and logical one cannot be questioned. Now, how do Anglicans explain their sense of the word?

They, one and all, maintain that to be a "Catho lic" is to believe certain doctrines without reference to any present Church authority whatsoever. Here, therefore, we meet a fundamental difference between them and us. It is an axiom with us that to be a "Catholic" a man must not only believe all Christian truths, but must also be visibly a subject of a visible universal society, or Church, in every age visibly one.

Right belief is one thing; right communion is another; both are required in a Catholic. The Greek Schismatics have right belief on most points, but they are not Catholics, because visibly separated from the One Catholic Church. If Anglicans had valid orders, and believed on all points, as Rome does, they would be, not Catholics, but Schismatics, for the very same reason.

Having thus explained the Catholic interpretation of the words of the Creed, it remains for Anglicans to convince us that they can supply a more consistent rendering than our own. Manifestly, it is idle and disingenuous for the Anglicans to boast that they use the same Creed that we do if they give to its words a sense radically different from ours.

Of course, if we happen to profer it, there are many other subjects on which we could easily confute any Anglican, of whatever ability, and defy him to meet the difficulty. For instance, no Anglican could get over the fact that miracles, recorded in every age from the beginning, are now only seen amongst those in communion with Rome. Again, the absolute dependence of the Anglican clergy upon the Civil Power, with the total absence of power to at-

The second design to the

Grace, we undertand, gave a final sitting in Dublin to an eminent sculptor, who is at present engaged in the preparation of a statute of his Grace. We would suggest the unveiling of that statute on the day which we shall assemble to celebrate with fitting solemnity and becoming piety, the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Episcopacy. Sufficient time will elapse between this and then to allow of the completion and perfection of this work of art which we presume will be erected on the Cathedral grounds of this town.—Tuam Herald.

CATHOLIC LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has been the exultant boast of Catholics in the United States that, here, there was not mere tolera-tion, but liberly for Catholics, as for all other citizens, in regard to the free enjoyment of their religious rights. We have boasted of this here at home ; but, cspecially, when American Catholics have been in Europe they have been loud in proclaiming the superiority of their condition, in the United States, over that of the Catholics of any part of Europe .--We have heard of a good deal of this, even within the current year.

Let us examine how far this honorable exultation of American Catholics is well founded. Let us, also, examine whether a real and sincere liberty, that Catholics have enjoyed, here, while influences, such as those of Jefferson, of Monroe, and of Jackson, were potent, are not seriously abridged, and in danger of a farther contest before they will be recognized, under the charge in politics consequent on the late disruption of the Union and violation of the old Constitution of the United States.

At the period of the war of American Independence, most of the leading spirits in that movement -Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, &c.-were sin-cerely believers in religious, as well as in civil liberty. They were personally acquainted with distinguished Catholics, and saw that true liberty had, on earth, no better friends. Of the Catholic Church, and of the Catholic faith, they knew so little as to be of the impression that, in the sunlight of freedom, and of intelligence, as they understood these, all the trammels of the old religion would fall from the recollections of its professors-if, only, they were not persecuted. It was Ben Franklin, when Ambassador in France, that laughed in the face of the Papal Nuncio who inquired if such or such a one were named, would the United States Government permit the consecration of him as a Catholic Bishop: "Per-mit it! Permit it! No, sir! May the dayonover dawn when any religion is permitted in the United States! Religion is free there, sir ; not permitted I You can appoint any one you choose Bishop !"

That phase of civil; as of political life, in these

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE.

A somewhat famous house in the south of Ireland has recently changed owners. In describing the borough of Youghal, "Murray's Handbook" for Ire-land says :--- "To the north of the church is the house-now called Myrtle-grove-of Sir Walter Raleigh, who in 1588-9 was chief magistrate of Youghal, where he was in the habit of entertaining the poet Spenser. It is now the property of J. W. Pim, Esq., who allows visitors to inspect the grounds. It is a perfect Elizabethan gabled house, with some of the rooms wainscoted and decorated with carved oak. In the garden is Raleigh's yew tree, where the knight, under the influence of his beloved tobacco, was in the habit of poring over his favorite 'Faerie Queen.' This garden is also celebrated as being the receptable of the first potatoes planted in Ireland." In the deed of transfer it is described as the premises known in 1464 as the Warden's house of the College of Youghal, afterwards known as Sir Walter Raleigh's house, then as Sir Lawrence Parsons' house, and recently called Myrtle-grove. It is held for an unexpired term of 809 years, subject only to "the payment of eleven pence annually in lieu of an almanack to the corporation of Youghal."-The almanack was the equivalent of a right of way to the courtyard of the house; and it is surmised that when the Warden of the College agreed to furnish the corporate body of the town with an almanack, it was probably a manuscript almanack, so that the shilling Irish (eleven pence English) to which it was commuted in 1661 was hardly a fair equivalent for the service. On the attainder of the 16th Earl of Desmond in 1586 it was specially men-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--- NOV. 27, 1874.

the estate of the said Sir Walter in the College of ficent exposition of the dangers which threaten the the intelligence. The brigade men turned out with Youghal." This Mr. Boyle became the first Earl of Oburch from the violence of persecution and the their usual alacrity and proceeded at full speed to configuration. In the progenitor of the present Duke of time a prediction of the victory of the Church, as in arriving there they were laughingly told that there Devosibilite and the Earls of Cork and Shannon. In his will dated the 24th of November, 1642, made in this house at Youghal where the died, occurs the following bequest :- 'To my dearly honored lord, the Lord Primate (Archbishop Ussher), I. leave my Best fewel (called Sir Walter Bawleigh's stone."-After Ussher's death the stone was to go to Boyle's descendants; and remain an heir-loom in the family. In a picture map of Youghal, printed in 1663, the house is shown as it now stands ; and in " Dyneley's Tour," in the year 1681, the author speaks of " the fair, rooms, with well-wrought ancient chimneypieces ;" and its garden, "extreme pleasant." A writer in the Dublin University Magazine of September, 1845, pointed out the striking resemblance be-tween this house and the old print which exists of Hayes Farm in Devonshire, Raleigh's birthplace, and surmises that it was this resemblance which made it the favorite residence of the knight. The same writer says :-- "The interior is throughout wainscoted with Irish oak, now, through age, of almost ebony hue, and the panelling is in many place : richly decorated. There is a chimney-piece in the drawing-room, also of oak, reaching to the ceiling, and covered over with grotesque figures in elaborate carving, which would not disgrace Grinling Gib. bons. Behind the wainscoting of this room a recess was a few years since revealed in which a part of the old monkish library, hidden at the period of the Reformation, was discovered." These books are in the possession of Mr. Hayman, and consists of a few volumes printed from 1479 to 1483. From Lord Cork the house passed to Sir Lawrence Parsons, then to Sir William Hedges, who sold it to the Hay-man family, who disposed of it about 20 years ago to a respectable Quaker family, the Pims. One of the few pieces of furniture left in the house by Sir Walter Raleigh-a curiously carved cabinet-was sold in 1816, but was exhibited at the Cork Exhibition in 1862. The garden in which the potato was first planted and tobacco first smoked in Europe is hardly three acres in extent. The walls of the house are 5ft. thick, and each successive owner has taken such care of the building that it is one of the few residences of the 15th century that remain substantially in the same state as they were 400 years ago. The Cork Examiner states that this historic house and garden have now been sold by Mr. Pim to Mr. Pope Hennessy. Perhaps on this change of owners the modern designation of "Myrtle-grove" may be replaced by its ancient and correct name of "Raleigh's House."

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE. constituents on Monday evening, 26th Oct. Mr.

TYNDELL AND HUXLEY'S ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH. The following is an extract from the pastoral address which has been issued by the archbishops and hishops of Ireland to their flocks :- As those whom God has made watchmen on the towers of the mystic house of Israel, which is His Church, we, your bishops, are strictly bound not only to deliver to you every word we have received from His divine mouth, but also to lift up our warning voice when we see the deposit of faith, of which we are the guardians, made the object of hostile attacks. Two such attacks have recently been directed against the Catholic Church in Ireland. The one aimed directly at her life, seeks to kill at a blow that faith which is the very condition of her existence; the other, less direct, endeavors to injure the external organization by which faith is diffused, maintained and increased throughout her body. The one belongs to the intellectual order, and derives its strength from the pride of intellect that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God ; the other was according to the flesh, and the weapons of its warfare are carnal (2 Cor. iii. 4). The assault is led, in the one case, by the professors of Materialism, who have lately, under the name of science, obtruded blasphemy upon this Catholic nation ; and in the other, by the modern persecutors of the Church, and especially by Italian statesmen, who, following up other acts of violence against God's Church, lately have laid violent hands upon the property confided by the Christian world to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for the benefit of the Catholic missions in which Ireland's children, at home and abroad, have so large a part. We cannot pass over in silence on the occasion. A vote of confidence in himself either of those; for, although they constitute but a and his colleague (to whose zeal and ability Mr. local phase of the persecution with which the world Butt bore warm testimony) was unanimously adoptnow everywhere assails the Church's Founder, yet they suggest a special lesson and impose special duties which it becomes our office to impress upon you for the strengthening of your faith. "O Sion! the voice of thy watchmen: they have lifted up their voice" (Isaias iii. 8) ; not our own voice merely, but the voice of the apostles, in whose place we stand, and who, as St. Peter says, " followed not cunningly devised fables when they made known the power and presence of our Lord Jesus Christ" (2 Peter i. 16). For they "having once been made eye-witness of His majesty when He received from God the Father honor and glory," ever live in the Catholic episcopate to repeat to the successive generations of men the Divine "Hear ye Him," which they heard on that day coming down to Him "from the excel-lent glory when they were with Him on the holy mount." And in the strength of this simple teaching, and not in the conceits of a vain philosophy, has it pleased God to protect in every age the faith of His Church against the over-recurring assaults of "lying teachers, who bring in sects of perdition and deny the Lord who bought them" (2 Peter i. 16. ii. 1). THE LION OF THE FOLD OF JUDA .- The Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed to his flock a pastoral, which was read in the chapels of the diocese of Tuam on Sunday. In the course of the letter it is stated :-" Whoever reflects on the sacrilegious spoliation of the Catholic Church in this country, its violent transference to an utterly alien and hostile establishment, cannot be surprised that in this country a strict compliance to the letter of the ordinance of the Council of Trent is in the generality of cases difficult and in some as yet impossible until the resources of the faithful are further recruited, and the Church enjoys a complete respite from the penal evils to which it has been doomed. Awaiting the gradual and peaceful explation of the sweeping injustice by which the Church in Ireland has been plundered, we can now fulfil the spirit of her injunctions. Observing her educational enactments as fully as our strained circumstances will allow, let it not be imagined that the education of the humbler classes, though miscalled national, is free from the hostile spirit with which English statesmen have ever since the Union sought to poison or destroy the teaching of the Catholic Church amongst, her children." .Referring to the fact that not a penny is given to the higher educa-tion of Catholics in Ireland, his grace remarks :---"Yet all this is, forsooth, termed equitable impartiality. It is no wonder that a minister, once popular and powerful, should have been displaced by the vote of an indignant majority when striving to perpetuate such an enormous injustice." The ceremony of consecrating the Right Rev. Dr. M Carthy, the successor of the late lamented Bishop Keane in the sees of Oloyne, was performed with lodged by the respondent. great solemnity in Fermoy on Wednesday, 28th Oct., by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork (in the absence through illness of the Archbishop of told that late on Saturday evening a carman was driv-

all ages, past over the world's persecutors.

A largely attended meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of Cork was held on Sunday, Nov. 1st, at the Hall of the Young Men's Society, for the pur-pose of establishing a local branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland. The Right, Rev. Dr. Delany presided. Resolutions were adopted constituting a Cork Diocesan Branch of the Union, protesting against the injustice inflicted on the Pope, tendering the sympathy of Irish Catholiccs with their persecuted brethren of Germany and Switzerland, and protesting against the continued refusal of the State to give the Irish Catholic University a charter. Among the speakers were the Mayor, Archdeacon Murphy, Mr. MacCarthy, M.P., Mr. Keyes O'Clery M.P., &c.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY .- The Cork Examiner says :-- We are glad to learn that the appeal made recently for the means of providing suitable accommodation for the pious and devoted ladies who compose the nursing staff of the North Infirmary, and also a chapel in which the Holy Sacrifice may be offered, and where the nuns may seek comfort and strength for their arduous labours, in prayer free from distraction, has met with some generous responses, at home and abroad. The present position of the nuns is extremely embarrassing, and by render-ing it impossible for them to obtain the repose which nature demands, must in a great measure unfit them for the laborious and responsible duties they have to discharge. The unselfish zeal with which they apply themselves to those duties gives them a strong claim upon the whole community, and it ought to be more readily acknowledged, since this is the only boon which the sisters have ever asked from the public.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, EXSIS .-- On Thursday, at Ennis, the last stone was placed on the tower of the Catholic Church of Ennis. This noble building now towers over the town to a height of 170 feet. At six o'clock in the evening the Pontifical flag was displayed from the summit of the tower. A vast crowd assembled below, the 'Trades' Band played several airs, loud cheers were given for Dean Kenny, through whose exertions this noble tower was mainly completed; and speeches were delivered by Mr. M. G. Considine and others.

Mr. John P. O'Hara, a distinguished Mayo man, has been appointed to the Lectureship in Constitutional Law in the Catholic University College, Londen.

The members for Limerick city addressed their

Butt touched on the various questions that now engage the public mind-notably amnesty, tenantright, coercion, and education. With regard to amnesty, he hinted that the military authorities had brought pressure to bear on the Government against the release of the military prisoners, and declared that as long as the prisoners were retained in gaol it would be impossible to conciliate the coun try. If Ireland was tranquii during the coming winter, he believed the coercive laws now in force would not be renewed. He would endeavour again next session to carry through his bills for assimilating the English and Irish laws in the matter of the municipal franchise and municipal privileges, and ask the Government to do for the Irish fisheries what had been done for the Scotch. As regarded education, he thought (now especially that the Conservatives, who were committed to the maintenance of religious education, were in power) the time had come for bringing forward a definite plan for the establishment of an educational system of which religion would be an integral part, and which would do justice to all classes and creeds in the country. He maintained that in battling for these rights they were not compromising their conviction that until they had a parliament of their own they would never have good Government for Ireland. In alluding to the Home Rule debate he felt constrained to refer in terms of deep regret to the conduct of some few members of the party at the close of the debate, as well as to the captious comments of a certain member (whom he did not name, but who will be readily recognizable) on the manner in which he (Mr. Butt) had stated the case of Ireland

arriving there they were laughingly told that there was no fire, and that the matter was " only a joke !" We need scarcely say that-supposing our information to be accurate-a more improper, nay, wicked, joke was never perpetiated.

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL ON CRIME IN IRELAND .- The Echo says :-- " Every Irishman should, without loss of time, inform himself of the contents of Dr. Hancock's report on the criminal statistics of the sister island. He will be able to beast of nothing more to the honor of his country than what is mentioned by this eminent authority. He will there learn that the number of indictable offences is diminishing in Ireland steadily and marvellously. There were in 1873, 9,642 such offences-that is, 774 fewer than the year before, 1,789 fewer than the average of the last five years, and 2,923 fewer than the number ten years ago. These figures indicate 32 per cent. fewer crimes than those committed by an equal population in England, and 16 per cent. below the average for Great Britian during five years; and further it is to be observed that the excess in the English average is in the more serious sort of crimes. Dr. Hancock compares the province of Ulster with Scotland, and while he admits that the murders and attempts to murder preponderate in the former, he shows that the preponderance exists in the latter if culnable homicide and manslaughter be taken into account, the Ulster offences being 76 and the Scotch 94. Dr. Hancock is able to record the fact that agrarian outrages have declined from 356 in 1862 to 255, and that while total decline in indictable offences within counties not subject to the Peace Preservation Act is 21 per cent., in the counties subject to it the de-cline is 56 per cent. It is true that there are more prosecutious for drunkenness in Ireland than here, but Dr. Hancock seeks to prove from these statistics that there are more habitual drunkards on our side of the Channel. Startling as these figures are, we have not given them their full importance until we have stated that there exists a system of public prosecution in Ireland which ensures the detection and punishment of offenders, and that the Irish employ more than twice as many police as we do."

MESSES. SANKEY AND MOODY .- These American mountebanks, who are attempting a spiritual revival here, draw vast audiences to witness their profaue antics. The chief seat of their operations is the Crystal Palace, one of the largest halls of which is not able to hold the numbers that attend,-Dublin Corr. of Tablet.

We regret to learn that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell has been seized with an attack of paralysis, and that doubts prevail as to his ultimate recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"ENGLISH PERVERSIONS TO ROMANISM."-" Every year we have one or more perversions of distin. guished Anglicans to the Roman Catholic Church. Each instance creates an unpleasant shock in Protestant circles, and then all 18 quiet again. Presently, without the sounding of any note of warning, another Honorable or Very Reverend is taken captive, and another shock of surprise runs through the religious world. Evidently the Roman Catholics are working with unusual energy, and with all their usual secrecy. A Glasgow paper has made a list of the perverts from the Church of England to Romanism in thirty years. It dates the beginning of the Komeward movement at the time of the publication in English of Mohler's Symbolism, a work of great acuteness, which discusses the doctrinal differences between Catholics and Protestants. Two years after, in 1845, the Rev. John Henry Newman went over and the Rev. Frederick-Oakley, fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; in 1850, the Rev. Henry William Wilberforce; in 1851, Henry Edward Manning, fellow of, Merton College; in 1855, the Rev. Edmund S. Ffoulkes, fellow of Jesus College; in 1856, the Rev. Wm. Palmer, clder brother of Sir Roundell Palmer, and fellow of Magdalen College. From Cambridge University there went the Rev. Frederick A Paley, a grandson of the famous Archdeacon Paley. He has lately been appointed a professor in the new Roman Catholic College at Kensington. Of these men Mr. Floulkes has returned to the Church of England, and Mr. Manning has become Archbishop of Westminster. Wilberforce (now deceased) was the son of the great reformer and leader of the Evangelicals of his time. Of peramong the laity of the is large. It includes the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Gainsborough, Sir Culling Eardley, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Robert Montagu, the Right Hon. Mr. Monsell, Sir William Stewart, of Murthly Castle, Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., Mr. Aspinwall, Q.C., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., Mr. W. B. D. Turnbull, advocate, James Browne, LL.D., advocate, Lr. Addis, a distinguished Scottish Presbyterian student at Oxford, the Rev. J. M. Bellew, Mr. Morrell, late Inspector of Schools, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, the Duchess of Hamilton, who was a German, the Marchioness of Lothian, and the Marchioness of Queensberry. From the Quakers, Mr. Lucas, the editor of the London Tablet, and a relative of the Bright family, has gone over. It is noticeable that while one of the Newman brothers became a Roman Catholic, another seceded from the Evangelicals to the Rationalists. The Rev. Mr. Ward, of the Oxford perverts, was the author of the opinion that the articles of the Church of England might be interpreted in 'a non-natural sense,' a proposition which shocked all honest minds. The paper from which we gather these valuable facts expresses the opinion that the perversions from the aristocracy may be accounted for by the defective training of its youth in the truths of Scripture .--This explanation will not apply, however, to the clergy, who are thoroughly trained men .- From the Methodist. CONVERSIONS .- Two members of the New College, Oxford, one a graduate and the other an undergraduate, have lately been received into the Church-one at Oscott, the other in London. Both these gentlemen have had places in the class lists at Oxford, and are said to be men of superior ability .-- Tablet. THE "QUARTERLY" AND DR. NEWMAN. - The Echo publishes a letter from Dr. Newman on the subject of the following statement, reproduced by the Echo from the Quarterly :-- "Among the aspirants thus weighed in the balance and declared to be found wanting may be numbered the celebrated preacher Ventura, the Oratorian Theiner, who subsequently became keeper of the Vatican archives, Father Passaglia, and last, but certainly not least, John Henry Newman." Dr. Newman says :- " I lose no time in contradicting the report, which was admitted into your columns yesterday, that before now I have asked and been refused admittance into the Society of Jesus. There is no truth at all in it. I can only suppose it has been a misrepresentation of the accident that the Papal College of Propaganda (an ecclesiastical seminary for the whole world), where was from November, 1846, to June, 1847, was at that time served by Jesuit Fathers, five in number, viz .- the rector, minister (or major domo), two confessors, and bursar. Of these excellent 'men whom I thereby came across I have ever cherished an affectionate and grateful recollection, but no one of them ever. suggested, to me, any more than I to them, that I should try my vocation to be a Jesuit, February, 1847, had not run out before I had given myself to the Oratory of St. Philip Neri I am, Sir, dc. John H. NEWMAN. October 21, 1874." ANGLIGAN AND OLD CATHOLICS. The Pall Mall Ga-

"What do you think, I'll shave you for a penny and, give you something to drink." Customers, in contheir beards had been removed, and they asked for the something to drink," the barber repudiated with well-feigned indignation the construction which had been put upon the notice over the door. It had been, he said, grossly, and he feared, intentionally, misunderstood. To any fair and candid reader it must have been obvious that it ought to be read thus: "What do you think I'll shave you for a penny and give you something to drink ?" Had the rresent Dean of Chester been the barber thus situated (if the hypothesis may be forgiven), he would have admitted the ambiguity and defended it as intentional. Indeed, his argreement with the Old Catholics has been, by his own admission, obtained in much the same ways as that of the barber with his customers. "At Bonn," says Dean Howson, " it was our wisdom to keep many things in the background." So it was the barber's. It was his wisdom to keep in the back-ground the important fact the sentence over his door was interrogatory, and not categoric. "We were reaching out our hands," the Dean continues, "towards those who had been separated from us by centuries, if by any means, even by the temporary use of language admitting of various shades" of meaning we might come to a mutual understanding.". The parallel, it will be seen, is complete. The barber was "reaching out his hand" for customers; he used language "admit-ting of various shades" of meaning-at any rate, of two shades . The use of this language was " temporary :" that is to say, it was to be used only till the shaving was over and the penny paid; and by these means he arrived at a " mutual understanding" with his customers of just the same sort as that arrived at between Dean Howson and the Old Catholics-that is, at an understanding in which two persons understanding the same proposition in different senses. Dean Howson had better wait till the Old Catholics have paid their pennies and begin to call for liquor before he congratulates himself on the "inutual understanding."

The Standard, which objects to "entire darkness" without aspiring to "a general conflagration," is angry with Professor Newman for telling the Somersetshire labourers that in the reign of Henry VIII. "a civil war broke out between the aristocracy and the peasantry, which ended in the defeat of the latter, and the confiscation of their land to the conquerors." It was very imprudent to say it, but there is a sense in which it was perfectly true. When a large part of the soil of England belonged to religious houses,-those were the days of "entire darkness,"-it belonged really to the poor. Cobbett says that in his own county no poor man, wherever he might find himself, needed to travel more than six miles in order to obtain food, lodging, and a gracious benediction. He must travel farther now, and it is not a benediction which awaits him at the end of his journey, The old abbeys are in ruins, or only shelter the descendants of those who apostatized in order to seize their revenues. When faith died out of England charity took wing at the same time. It Professor Newman had been content to say that he would not have deserved the reproaches of the Standard. If the poor should come to know, as they would if they could read either Cobbett or Emerson, what the Catholic Church was to their fathers, they would cease to listen to pestilent demagogues who only trade upon their misery, and would understand once more that for them as for the rest of mankind there are only two Powers on carth worth thinking about, the Popeand the Devil .--- Tablet.

The London Tablet disposes thus of one of the stupid stories which is again going the rounds of the press, both in America and in England :-- The old story about the Pope having been a Freemason has been going the round of the English papers ----The first version of it, we believe, was that his Holiness had become a Mason in his youth in America. That was contradicted and disproved .-The next allegation was that he had been made a Mason at Messina, and application was made to an American lodge—if we recollect rightly, at Philadelphia-to know if this was true. The American lodge communicated with the lodge at Messina, and received a contradiction of the whole statement, which contradiction was made public. The last form which the story has now assumed is that the Holy Father became a Mason at Palermo in 1826; that the lodge there had in 1865 the coolness to summon him to answer the charge of having excommunicate us brethren, that peated the censures inflicted on that secret society by his predecessors; and that, since the enforcement of those spiritual censures against the Freemasons in Brazil, the lodge sent a second and third notification, and proceeded to pass a decree of expulsion. This decree is now published in the official paper of the Freemasons, and bears-in itself a suspicious circumstance-the signature of King Victor Emmanuel, as " Grand Master of the Orient of Italy." But it so happens that the date selected is in itself a sufficient confutation of the story. The young priest Don Giovanni Mastai arrived in Rome from the diplomatic mission to Chili to which he had been attached in July, 1825, and devoted himself immediately to the care of the sick in the hospital of Santo Spirito. He was very shortly appointed Director of the Ospizio dell' Assunta, and soon af-ter of the asylum of the San Michele a Ripa, commouly called of " Tata Giovanni;" and he remained in Rome, occupied with those dutics, till he was appointed Archbishop of Spoleto, to which see he was consecrated in May, 1827. It is, therefore, quite impossible that he could have been initiated at Palermo in 1826, and we should not have taken the trouble to contradict so obvious a fiction had it not been that we have received so many letters calling our attention to the statement. It may also be observed that the Masonic decree, or supposed decree, does not give the Christian name of the person alleged to have been initiated, but merely speaks of him as "a man named Mastai Ferretti." It is, of course, just possible that some other member of a sufficiently large family may really have joined the Freemasons at that time and place; but we have no reason whatever for believing that to have been the case.

guineas per adult-and, probably, were intended to coverioutfit, tools, and other expenses. The mortality on board the passenger ships to North America has been much under the average death-rate among all classes in the United Kingdom. There were two sad disasters to passenger ships last year -the running down of the Northfleet while at anchor in the Channel, and the wreck of the Atlantic off Halifax. Two other ships were wrecked without any loss of life. But this was out of 685 passenger ships. The loss of life was less than one in four hundred passengers out of the whole number embarked. For the present, we have not touched on the interesting question of occupations, chiefly because the descriptions of emigrants are generally careless and inaccurate. It is impossible in these tables, for example, to distinguish between "labourers," in the general sense of the term, and all the varieties of the agricultural laborer. But this we may observe! Upon the whole, the artisans, the mechanics, the craftsmen, tradesmen, professional men of all kinds, exceed the laborers in the proportion of three to one. Yet these are the classes which have lately been called so prosperous, so well paid, so sure of their state, in comparison with the agricultural laborer.

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MR. O. MORGAN ON DISESTABLISHMENT .- Mr. OSborne Morgan considers the Act of last session as the first step towards disestablishment. He expects, however first to see a secession such as that from the Scottish Establishment, when 500 ministers at once left the Council House at Edinburgh. We are disposed to doubt the probability of any such exodus, naving great faith in the power of the Auglican mind to accommodate itself to new circumstances ; and we are quite sure that if the seceders attempt to form a new sect of their own that sect will not enjoy a very long life. But to return to Auglicanam as it is -Mr. Morgan was terribly plain-spoken about it, It was " essentially a compromise," " one wing resting on Geneva, and the other on Rome," and so comprehensive that it refused admission to nobody. The net was in fact being stretched to the verge of breaking, and to sum up Mr. Morgan's pinion in the words of the Times, the Church could not become orthodox without censing to be comprehensive, and could not cease to be comprehensive without ceasing to be national." We do not know that it can really be called " national " even now, but that reservation made, the view of the situation is correct enough.

"SHALL WE HAVE SOMETHING TO DRINE ?"-A proposal was recently made in Scotland to license drinkers as well as saloon keepers, each one to be tested, and receive a certificate of how much he could " carry." This proposal might be entertained in other countries but hardly in Scotland. We think it very hard to say how much a Scotchman can carry. We have had occasion to visit Glasgow occasionally and have seen feats of drinking performed there by Scotchmen which only to them would be possible. A few years ago a certain Scotch Presbyterian minister named Smith announced his bulief that the New Testament abrogated the old. This terrible statement excited the theological rage of all Scotland. A Synod was promptly convened and the offending Dominie brought up for trial. The teading articles of the Glasgow Herakl and other dailies were devoted to theological disquisitions. We put up in a large hotel in a fashionable quarter of the city; it was crowded by country clergymen and ruling elders, the latter comprising leading members of the aristocracy, baronets, sons of Scotch noblemen. After the discussion of the day, oneelergyman said, with a most serious, almost tragical. expression of countenance, " Shall we have something to drink ?" the answer was invariably in the affirmative. " What shall we have ?"-this interrogatory was invariably replied to thus : "A little toddy is the sufest thing." We sat in silent astonishment and saw the Scotch divines drink what they called a little toddy, nine or ten glasses of whiskey and water, and with each successive glass they became more serious and more strictly orthodox. We have often heard stories of hard drinking, and read in Lever's novels, and in the life of Porson, some queer anecdotes of this practice, but never have we seen anything approaching to the hardheadedness of the Scotch. From what we witnessed in Glasgow, we are inclined to say that we would back six average Scotch Presbyterian ministers to drink more raw whiskey than thirty-six average saloon bummers. How much whiskey a Scotch minister can carry we never could find out .-- Catholic Citizen.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHNENT-The Daily News says any one who assumes that because the Tory party are opposed to disestablishment they never would manipulate a discstablishment scheme, would set up what seems to us an erroneous standard of poltical duty and consistency.

ed by the meeting.

LORD POWERSCOURT AND HIS TENANTS .- Last month at the Dungannon Land Sessions, before Sir F. W. Brady, Bart., there were about four hundred claims entered for hearing by tenants on the Benburb Estates, the property of Viscount Powerscourt. It appeared that some short time ago his lordship got the estate valued by Messrs. Brassington and Gale, of Dublin, who fixed an increased rent. The tenants refusing to pay this, met and appointed a committee to negotiate with Lord Powerscourt on the subject; but no settlement being arrived at the tenants were served with notice to quit, accompanied by a circular, stating that the object was not to disturb them in case they agreed to pay such rent as they and his lordship's agent might settle on. No arrangement was come to, and the land claims were entered, but on the understanding with Lord Powerscourt that at the sessions the cases would be referred to a Mr. Wilson, land valuator, and that whatever rent he fixed would be paid, this consent was made a rule of court, and the cases were adjourned until next sessions for Mr. Wilson's award.

COERCION ACT. - At the Hospital Petty sessions last month four men were charged under the provisions of Peace Preservation Act with having been out of their houses after sunset on the evening of the 5th October, in a district specially proclaimed. From the evidence it appeared that on the night in question the house of a farmer named Canty was attacked by some persons, and that Canty fired at and dispersed them. While the police of the district were on patrol subsequently they encountered the accused, and, supecting that they were concerned in the attack, arrested them. The accused were sworn and subjected by the magistrates to a very searching examination. Three of them were discharged, but the fourth was sentenced to six week's imprisonment, the magistrates not considering the account he had given of himself satisfactory. The case against a fifth prisoner, who is at present in gaol on another charge, was adjourned.

SALE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD. - The tenant's interest in the farm of Finchogue, situated about two miles from Enniscorthy, belonging to the Earl of Portsmouth, consisting of 282 acres, at the rent of £244 15s. 8d., was sold on Saturday for £1.550.

COMPENSATION FOR EVICTION .- At Ennis Land Sessions on Saturday week, John O'Hagan, Esq. Q.C., Chairman, gave judgment in a claim for \$489, compensation for disturbance, brought by Thomas Kelly against Timothy MacMahon, Esq. His worship gave a decree for £58 for disturbance, and £69 for improvement :- £127, in all, from which £44 10s. will be deducted for rent due. An appeal has been

A STUPID HOAX .--- A very curious story has reached us (Freeman) on excellent authority. We are

Recently it was remarked that the water used for drinking at the Law Institute in Chancery Lanc, London, had for some days had a foctid smell and unpleasant taste. This could in no way be ac-counted for, as the water supply from the New river was received into a tank at the top of the building. Some plumbers had been at work there about a week or ten days previous, and through an accidental circumstance the discovery was made that one of them had committed suicide by throwing himself into the tank, and that it was the decomposition of his body that had contaminated the water.

Legal proceedings, says The London Graphic, are about to be taken against the incumbent of a church at Clifton by one of his parishioners, to whom he has refused the Sacrament because he believes neither in the personality of the devil nor in eternal punishment. Bishop Ellicott has said that the circumstances do not justify the refusal, and The Church Merald adds that doubtless some Anglican Bishops would be ready to communcate the devil himself, should he appear at the altar rails !

The English are now taking the lead in emigra-tion, outnumbering the Irish last year in the protion, outnumbering the Irish last year in the pro-there than clewhere, something of the same sad portion of three to two, though still far below the news comes to us from all the great American cities. Irish when the respective populations are taken into [Sixty nine thousand three hundred/emigrants arbie absonce through liness of thei Archbishop of the absonce through liness of thei Archbishop of Cashel): The Biabops of Ross, Kerr, Limerick, Cashel): The Biabops of Ross, Kerr, Limerick, Sixty nine thousand three hundred/sonigrants/arcs when three young men put their heads out of the wind darge dasory Auching and Bathurst with a year gathering of the olegand, for general and asked him to drive barbosses joined in the respective populations are taken into for a large establishment, abouted to him that, a fir darge dasory Auching and Bathurst with a year gathering of the olegand, for geod-natured to bring floeses joined in the respective populations are taken into a construction of a large establishment, abouted to him that, a fir barbossery, Auching and Bathurst with a year gathering of the olegand, contains, bring floeses joined in the respective populations are taken into a construction of the wind at the selection of the wind at the selection of the wind at the selection of the selection of the wind at the selection of the first bring for the selection of the selection of

UNITED STATES.

THE GREAT SPOON THEF.-For once Gen. B. F. Butler has nothing to say to a joke. In a recent speech at Essex he was just on the point where he took occasion to solicit the suffrages of his fellowcitizens for his return to Congress, because he wanted to show the unreconstructed rebels that their outrages could not be continued in free America, and because he proposed to do his share toward preventing mob violence in the South, and then proceeded to discuss the financial problem. While he was holding all men to paying their honest debts, a spoon was lowered by means of a string through the roof, and hung like a spectre in mid air. A laugh was heard from among the audience, and it soon assumed the proportions of a roar. The General tried to continue, but was several times interrupted. He failed at first to observe the objectionable article of table use. He finally fixed his eye upon it, and gazed from right to left without a word to say. He again attempted to proceed, but only again to be interrupted. Finally he shook his handkerchief, and straightened himself and remarked : "Well I should think that is about as good an argument as I can be opposed to." The spoon wiggled in the air, and the General continued : "There must be some opposition in this town." A couple of very bold remarks. As long as he lives, Butler will never get over those New Orleans spoons.

The western youth is generally a well developed progeny. What eastern youth could begin to compare with the one figuring in the following story from Cleveland, Ohio. An old, white bearded man, fresh from the country, at a late hour on Saturday night had his kind heart wrung with the sorrows of a little waif that he found sitting on the sidewalk and crying bitterly. The old gentleman stopped and placed his hand on the head of the costless, barefoot boy and said : "Sonney, won't you tell me what the matter is ? Are you homeless and cold ?" The infant checked a rising sob looked up in the kind face and answered :" "Be blowed with your cold and 'tother gammon ; but stranger, if you want to do the square thing, can't you give us a theatre check and buy us some beer ?"

A Nasville paper says that a certain life insurance company is "out" nearly \$36,000 on account of account of account pistol practice in Tennesses within the last fifteen months. The state water had a take the local and Seventy thousand people, we are told on respectable authority, are now out of work in New York ; and though the prossure is doubtless more severe

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CAPHOLIC ORRONTORIN-NOV 27 190

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -- NOV. 27, 1874.

The True Witness CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT.

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

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR. 1. The second second

TERMS YEARLY IN AD VANCE:

Totall country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER-1874. Friday, 27-Of the Feria. Saturday, 28-SS. Ireneus and Comp., MM. Sunday, 29-First in Advent. Monday, 30-St. Andrew, Ap. DECEMBER-1874. Tuesday, 1—Of the Feria.

Wednesday, 2—Fast. St. Bibiana, V. M. Thursday, 3—St. Francis Xavier, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The political news from Continental Europe is of little interest. Hostilities in the north of Spain, which had for a time been suspended on account of the weather, have been resumed, but without any very decided success to either party. Bismarck, it is said, with an eye to the future, has proclaimed that, unless the ancient forms are strictly followed in the next election of a Pope, Germany will withhold its recognition. This may occur; but the recognition, or non-recognition by Germany of the Pope will have no more effect on his status, or on the duty of all Catholics towards him, than would have its recognition. or non-recognition of the rising of the sun, upon the hours observed by that luminary, or its effects upon vegetation. For three centuries an Empire greater than that of Germany persistently refused to recognise the several Popes who during that period sat in Peter's Chair ; nevertheless the affairs of the Church went on all the same, and so will it be again should the threat of Bismarck be carried into effect.

We learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, with several other members of the English hierarchy, are now at Rome on important business connected with the Catholic Congress .--What that business may be we shall learn all in good time; en attendant as the Protestant press knows nothing about it, it is circulating the most foolish stories imaginable. The politico.religious pamphlet which, unde the caption The Vatican Decrees, and with the object of making a little political capital amongst the liberal Protestants who threaten to abandon him, Mr. Gladstone has just given to the world, is provoking much discussion. As yet we have seen only a few extracts from it; enough indeed to show its general tenor and purpose, but we must wait till, in due course of time, the mail shall have brought it to us in full, together with the reply of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, before venturing upon any criticism. One effect it has had already : that of permanently alienating the Catholics of England from Mr. Gladstone, of have but to wait their time, and they will see the whom heretofore they were generally inclined to entertain a favorable opinion-as of a high-minded statesman, who would scorn to appeal to the ignoble prejudices of an ignorant mob in order though mainly designed to furnish arms against to sustain himself in power. Mr. Gladstone, by the Ritualists will prove fatal to the establishment his recent brochure, has, however. undeceived his Catholic friends-so much is certain; whether his bas virtually declared that the State Cnurch shall bid for the Protestant vote will be successful. be under the absolate control of the State. What whether it will have the effect of "luring this the British Quarterly Review for October well calls tassel gentle back again," is very doubtful, On the "rampant Erastianism of the day" will bethe whole, we incline to the opinion that Mr Gladstone's last move will do him no good ; that it is but a repetition of the folly of which little Lord John was guilty on the occasion of the restoration institution which is but Erastianism raised to its of the Catholic hierarchy in England-a folly aptly and wittily shown up by Punch in his famous cartoon of the naughty boy chalking in large characters No Popery on the wall, and, on the appearance of the policeman, incontinently running away. The telegrams from the United States announce the conversion, and going over to the Presbyterian church, of a Catholic priest of the name of Jacquemet: the name of the woman in this case is not given. The most remarkable thing about this is the light which it throws upon the Presbyterian ohurch, and the doctrine of original sin. We are told Mr. Jacquemet was born in the Presbyterian church; now, if it be true, as the Protestant catechism says, that all the descendants of Adam are born in sin, the children of wrath, or members of the devil's church ; and if Mr. Jacquemet were, as we are told was the case, born in the Presbyterian church, we are forced to the conclusion from these premisses, that that church must be identical with the synagogue of a certain person who shall be nameless out of regard for ears polite. On the other hand, if certain favored individuals may be born in a state of grace, or in a truly Christian church-i.e., immaculate, or free from the stain of sim-why do Protestants deny the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin ? Surely, she must have been as highly favored, at least, as M. Jacquemet. As we said before, the name of the future Mrs. Jacquomet is not given, but the lady herself in, we may be sure, close at hand.

tion case unseats Sir J. A. McDonald, but acquits him of all connivance with the acts of bribery perpetrated in his behalf. It is probable, therefore, that Sir John will present himself again to the Here Access electors of Kingston.

On Saturday, telegrams, necessarily brief, and imperfect, were received in town, announcing the decision of the Privy Council in the Guibord case. According to this decision, the body of the deceased Guibord is ordered to be buried in the principal cemetery, but no religious or ecclesinstical rites are enjoined. Till we have the entire text of the judgmentibefore us, we cannot of course pronounce any opinion thereon; but if its substance be correctly given in the short telegraphic messages that have reached us, it would seem as if this long contested case has after all only been "much ado about nothing," and leaves the matter nearly where it stood at first. What the Canadian Institute dcmanded for the deceased Guibord was, ecclesiastical, - as distinguished from civil, - burial that is to say, a burial accompanied with the prayers, benedictions, and religious ceremonics which the Church recites over the graves of her children. By the Privy Council it is decided that Gaibord is legally entitled to civil burial only; that is to say, burial, but without any religious ceremony whatsoever-and this his friends could have had from the beginning. However, before pronouncing any further opinion on the matter, we must await the receipt of the entire judgment. Dreary winter has now to all appearance fairly

set in,-not quite so early indeed as last year, but still very carly. The surface of the carth is covered with snow, to last, we fear, for many and many long months, and the steamboats are going into winter quarters.

LATEST TELEGRAMS .- FRANCE .- The Republicans have elected their entire ticket of thirty candidates at Boulogne. The Moniteur says the Count de Chambord is about to issue another manifesto and has summoned the Duke de Larochefaucauld, Bessacau and MM. Errand, Boultier and Lucien Brun to Frohsdorf for consultation.

ITALY.-The session of the Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel in person with the usual ceremonics. His Majesty's speech related mainly to the organization of the financial system of the country and measures for public safety. The King was warmly cheered.

GEBMANY .- A special from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph reports that the press prosecutions growing out of the Von Arnim affair abound. Three indictments have been laid against the Frankfort Gazette. The editor of the Berlin Tajesbath, also one of the proprietors, announces that a person intimately connected with Count Von Arnin offered him £35,000 on the 19th for the privilege of influ encing editorials in that journal.

Russia.- A special from St. Petersburg gives an account of the recent conflagration in Cronstadt and says that letters have been found threatening similar incendiaries has been discovered. There was much apprehension in the capital.

We regret that we cannot announce any decided improvement in the health of Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal, who for some days has been very unwell.

DISESTABLISAMENT.

That the Protestant Church of England as by law established must soon share the fate of its Irish sister is evident to the most superficial observer of the signs of the times. It may not be to-morrow or even the day after; but that the present generation will witness the end of an institution which can boast of an existence of upwards of three hundred years, is almost a certainty. It is and the rearing of horses is, or is not a proper ocassailed from without by the combined forces of cupation for an English gentleman wearing a

"It-the disestablished church-wants men in the first instance, and men who hold the ministry a labor of love, not a clever speculation."-Ib. Is it not natural to suppose that the same greed, that the same disregard to all except their own interests over which as characteristic of a large part

of the office-bearers in the lately disestablished State Church in Ireland, the Times mourns, would display themselves amongst a large number of the clergy of a disestablished Anglican Church? But this is not all ; nor are the financial difficulties, and the impossibility of getting honest men to enlist in the ranks of its ministry all that a disestablished church has to contend with. There are the doctrinal difficulties, and in Ireland these threaten to be insuperable.

Emancipated from the control of the State, which in the days of Establishment used to determine its discipline and its creeds-thereby saving bishops and elergymen a world of trouble-the disestablished Church undertakes the task of revising its formularies, and amending its Confessions of Faith. But how shall these be amended? what doctrines shall be expunged ? what retained ? These are questions upon which it is impossible to get anything like a unanimous answer. In Ireland the fight is raging bitterly, and clergy and laity are arrayed against one another, the former claim : for their order the right of determining what shall be the doctrines of their sect; the laity as strenuously, and as purse bearers more efficaciously, insisting that to them it belongs to determine what the ministers whom they pay, shall hold and teach. A like conflict would inevitably be the consequence of disestablishment in England; it would lead to the breaking up of the Anglican Church into a number of discordant and indeed bitterly hostile sects. This, even more than the loss of political influence, and social position is the evil which all friends of the Establishment must foresee and dread; and nevertheless disestablishment must come, and is already close at hand. The hours of the Anglican church are numbered, and not much longer will it be allowed to encumber the ground. The warning to the bishops to set their houses in order has gone forth, and, indeed by their Public Worship Bill they have signed their own death warrant.

Catholics need take no part in the final struggle, for without their aid the Establishment must speedily fall. Indeed were they to appear as taking an active part in the struggle they would retard rather than accelerate the inevitable issue; for much as they dislike the State Church, infidels and dissenters hate Romanists still more. Besides we have nothing to gain from disestablishment; bats remarks that it is apparent "that England in the Church of England, now that the State no lon- her turn has been invaded." We suppose after ger lends the aid of the sword of the civil magistrate, of its rack and Penal laws, to repress Popery and to persecute Catholics, does, and can do us no of which Bismarck does not approve; and that harm. Indeed to a certain extent, though very they will reserve all their insolence and scurrility illogically, by asserting a few Catholic principles, it in many instances which we could mention, and which will suggest themselves to our readers, prepares the minds of its members for the reception arms. of the good seed of Catholic doctrine, and so unconsciously serves the cause of Catholic truth.

THE PULPIT Ver. THE STABLES; SOULS ver. STUDS.

Doctors differ as to the legitimate functions of an Anglican Clergyman ;--e.g. whether horse racing infidelity and dissent; it is torn to pieces within white necktie, and having the "cure of souls."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. Under the caption Where We Buy, And Where We Sell, the London Times lately published an article showing the value of British exports to, and imports from, foreign Countries and the Colonies. The United States come first, amongst Foreign countries; but amongst the Colonics, Australia, though the youngest, furnishes Great Britain with by far the most important market; the annual imports from that Colony being £17,262,706, and the exports thither of about the same value actually £19,610,152. After this the B. N. A. Colonies cut but a poor figure, the imports from these being £11,727,851, and the exports thither, £8,619,705. The total amount of foreign and colonial imports for 1873 amounted to £371,287,372, and of exports of the produce of the United Kingdom, was £255,-164,603.

SMALL POX.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

Sm.-Is it possible that the ignorance of which I am going to mention an instance, is widely prevalent in Montreal? If so, it will account for some of the numerous deaths caused by small-pox at present. I learned to-day, on what seems tolerably good authority, though I will not vouch personally for the facts, that the head of a family in this city, sufficiently well-to-do to keep one or two servants believes that the best security against the deadliness of the disease is to take it when in strong bodily health. As a consequence of this belief the family are being brought regularly to a house where the inmates are sick.

It was thought necessary to make the servants go also, but they left their places, as was very natural in preference.

I say again I cannot vouch for this personally, but as it is deserving of inquiry, whether such a belief prevails widely, 1 think it a public duty to make this matter known. SANITAS.

That such bestial ignorance as is indicated in the above letter to the Gazette should exist is almost incredible. Still the police should look into the matter, for it is in the main because of our ignorance of, or indifference to, the elementary laws of health, that Montreal has become what it is to day; the deadliest place in the world, a very City of the Plague.

EATING HUMBLE PIE.

Mr. D'Israeli having in the course of a speech by him lately delivered at Guildhall, made what Prince Bismarck considered some offensive allusions to the Von Arnim letter business, has been compelled to cat a full portion of that unpalatable dish known as "humble pie." The French press taunts the British premier ; and the Journal des Dethis that Mr. D'Israeli and other British statesmen will be very careful how they say or do anything for the benefit of the Pope and the Catholic Church-These are safer games to fly at, than the head of a powerful Empire which has 1,800,000 men under

A COINCIDENCE.

The editor of a Calcutta Catholic paper being taunted by a Protestant contemporary with the going over to the Baptist sect, of several Romanists, who were to be immersed the next day-replies, that it reminds him of an analogous fact recorded in the Bible-how, on a certain occasion "the devil was allowed by Our Lord to enter into in another part of the Lord's vineyard, we feel that

THE PROGRESS OF HOME BULE IN IRELAND.

After the enthusiastic meetings which have recently been held in Ireland let no one say that the movement is not rapidly progressing: In fact the country with very few exceptions, the exceptions being chiefly Orangemen, unanimously demand it. We see by the *Limerick Reporter* to hand this week that some of the grandest demonstrations yet reported have taken place in Limerick City and County. Mr. Butt the "father" of Home Rule goes every year to the city to give an account of his stewardship, and this year he was was accompanied by his active and energetic confrere, Mr. O'Shaughnessy. We regret that we are unable to give a report of Mr. Butt's speech as it is a splendid oration. He showed what the Home Rule members had done during the past session, what they were doing at present, and what they expected to do. His speech was undoubtedly a master-pieco of oratory and we would ask readers not to fail to secure one of the Irish papers in which it appeared.

At Kilmallock in the County of Limerick a few days after the city meeting, a grand and enthusias-tic demonstration at which 20,000 persons assembl-ed, took place. Messrs Butt, M.P., O'Shaughnessy, M.P., O'Sullivan, M.P., Synan, M.P., John Martin, M.P., &c., &c., attended, and the Irish papers state that "it was a most cheering spectacle, that in vastness, unanimity and hearty cordiality, recalled days like the Repeal or the annesty agitation, when the peoples hearts, stirred to their depths sent out one voice of enthusiasm from end to end of the Island."

Again there was a meeting in the Rotundo in Dublin which was no less enthusiastic, Delegates from the Dublin trades assembled and addresses were delivered by prominent members. Fifty two additional names were added to the roll including Thomas O'Connor, 109 King Street, East, Toronto, when this name was called in consequence of it coming from Canada there was a ringing cheer from the audience. Protestants as well as Catholics have the movement at heart, loud cheers greeted Mr. Austin at the Dublin meeting when he said "I was a Protestant and a Conservative before I joined the movement and I am a Protestant and a Conservative heart and soul still but more devoted than ever to the Home Rule Movement" that noble souled Irishman the Revd. Mr. Galbraith received an ovation such as the Liberator himself might envy, and when he referred to the Illustrious John of Tuam the vast meeting rose to their feet as one man and cheers loud and long told the veneration for the grand Archbishop, as well as for Professor Galbraith who has proved that Ircland will never want for Protestant patriots. In conclusion we hope with Mr. Synan ,M.P. for Limerick County that all parties will remain united as they now are and the advent of Home Rule is as certain as to-morrow's sun.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. D. S. RAMSAY.

The Salford (Eng.,) Chronicle of Oct. 31, has the following :---

On Sunday evening, a meeting was held in St. John's Hall, Ford-street, at which the presentation of a chalice, paten, and stole, together with a beautiful illuminated address, was made to the Rev. D. S. Ramsay, head priest of St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Chapel-street, by the members of the Salford branch of the Crusade against Intemperance. The Rev. Francis Daniel occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The address was as follows :----

"Rev. and Dear Father,-Several months ago you were appointed chaplain president of St. John's branch by our beloved Bishop, and since then you have worked devotedly and incessantly in the cause of total abstinence. We feel that many hearts have been cheered by your fatherly advice and stimulated by your untiring zeal for the salvation of your people from the degrading vice of intemperance. Regretting as we all do, yet not without submitting cheerfully to the will of God, that just as you were in the full love and confidence of your people you should be sent to labour certain of His creatures; and how they ran vio- some testimony of gratitude is due to you fro The Revd. J. W. King thinks it is; and has thought | lently down a steep place-and then there was a your people, and that it is but right for us to offer you some proof of our sincerity in this assurance. Accordingly, we beg you to accept from us the gift of a chalice, paten, and stole, and with confidence we ask that as you use them in the most Oregon, says the Catholic Review, has just enacted holy sacrifice of the altar, you will remember those law in virtue of which married couples without who have contributed and presented to you this token of their gratitude and esteem. Signed on behalf of the committee and subscribers.

by internecine war betwixt high church and low church; and the fatal blow will very probably be given by the first named, who are day by day learning that only upon low church or Erastian principles can an Establishment bedefended. As a generation ago the best and noblest of the Scotch established church, went forth rather than submit to the accursed thing known as Erastianism, so must it be at last with the high church party. Its their secession will be followed by disestablishment. The outside enemies of the establishment walls of the Parliamentary Sion fall of themselves. No need is there to fire a single shot against them. Again the legislation of last session of Parliament which it was hoped it would strengthen. Parliament come intolerable to all who believe in a God; and will thus unite men of the most opposite forms of religious belief to make common cause against an

highest power. Under these circumstances we may well ask ourselves what will be the consequences of disestablishment. In the disestablished Protestant Church of Ireland we may find an answer to the question. That condition, if we may rely upon Protestant statements, is sorry enough. Disestablishment has brought out in strong relief the sordid venality, and the absence of all spirituality in the Prctestant Church which, since the days of Elizabeth, has blighted both the moral and material prosperity of Ircland. Let us see what the London Times says on this head.

"We cannot but see," says the Times of the 21st October, speaking of the offects of disestablishment-"we cannot but see that there has been great waste of money, men, and we may add character, in the processes of Disestablishment and consequent reconstruction. It is most grievous to hear of men pledged by their whole lives to share the fortunes of the Irish Church, and the last, one would think, to derive any gain by her loss, running away with little fortunes in their pockets."

Again the Times says, speaking of the Protestant upon robbing the wreck of the vessel which it, was their duty to protect - a har was been been to bet

its difficulties arises from the propensities of Oler-ical members to consult their own convenience, their own interests, and their own pockets. It' is liberty it is forbidden to accept a place as private not found to be a Church of Martyrs or even of tutor in a family, without a special permission Confessors ; nay hardly of witnesses. It is rather from the civil authorities. a ship's crew on the afternoon of pay-day."-Times. The decision of the Judge in the Kingeton Elce- In a word, according to the same authority-

so for half a life, having reared race horses so long and with such success that his horse Apology has at last won the St. Leger, and brought his master into trouble. The Bishop of Lincoln-(the Revd. Mr. King's ordinary)—thinks differently, and has written to his subordinate accordingly. Private judgment in faith presupposes a fortiori private judgment in matters of discipline and morals and this being conceded, it becomes as difficult to determine, where the line has to be drawn in morals best members will be forced into secession, and as it is in faith. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel, and might well be left to the combatants to decide, but that one of them-the man of God and Bishop of Lincoln to wit-in his letter to the man of horses has not to our mind established his position in calling upon the "trimmer" to determine forthwith and definitively between the stable and the pulpit-between souls and studs. In his letter to his subordinate, the Bishop assigns as a reason why horse racing and horse rearing are forbidden to clergymen of the Anglican persuasion. that at their ordination they promise to forsake and set aside as much as possible all worldly cares and studies. Now if this is all the Bishop has to say for himself, we say decidedly that the parson has the best of it. And for this reason. We very much doubt whether the rearing of horses is a more worldly care than the raising of children ; and as the raising of children is undoubtedly allowed, nay! commended in an Anglican clergyman, we cannot for the life of us see why the raising of horses is not also. Of course the line must be drawn somewhere; but with private judgment at his back, Mr. King may very justly claim that it be drawn so as to include the stable as well as the nursery. For our own part were we in an Anglican pulpit, we can fancy the distracting influence of a beloved child in the whooping cough or measles to be equal to, if not greater than that of a pet colt in the farcy or glanders. In fact we think the Bishop has shown very bad taste and very little paternal feeling in thus deciding in favour of the horse versus the child.

Another unsatisfactory part of the business to our mind is, the fact that if the disturbing influence of a sick horse is greater to an Anglican clergyman in his pulpit than that of a sick child why this man of God the Bishop of Lincoln in the Fens did not find it out long before Apology won the St. Leger. The Royd. Mr. King sets up the plen that he has long reared horses and that he found them on his estate before him. This is very much as if a drunkard should plead "I have been a drunkard so long, it has ceased to be a crime in me." This false plea however of the Parson does not strengthen the position of the Bishop. If horse racing and horse rearing is wrong now that Apology has been so stupid as to win the St. Leger, why was it not wrong before 7 and if wrong before, why did not the Right Revd. Watchman denounce it sooner. Church in, Ireland, and its greedy, crew, intent It appears to us he is only accusing himself of dereliction of duty in thus suspending Mr. King at the eleventh hour. SACERDOS.

"We cannot help noticing how large a part of According to the laws' enacted by the Prussian government for the security of civil and religious liberty it is forbidden to accept a place as private

Small-pox is declining in Ottawa,

total immersion."

DIVORCE MADE EASIER.

children, may be divorced simply by ceasing to live together. This looks like putting a bounty on Infanticide, a crime so common in the United States as scarcely to stand in need of legislative encouragement.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

On Tuesday evening of last week the Bazaar closed, having approved itself a most decided success. But this is no new thing, for when was a St. Patrick's Bazaar otherwise than successful? At the close, a handsome black thorn gold headed cane presented by the Revered P. Dowd, was after an animated poll, adjudged to Dr. Hingston as the most popular Irishman.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Sisters of the House of Providence, Kingston, desire to bear grateful testimony to the uniform kindness and generosity with which the Rev. Pasters and worthy people of Picton, Camden and Sheffield responded to an appeal recently made them in behalf of the Poor supported in the above Institute. It is worthy of note that this is not the first occasion on which they have been solicited in the same cause, and the alms were ever bestowed in a manner equally cheerful and liberal.

ROSA D'ERINA.-Since the reading of Father Tom Burke's learned Lecture on the National Music of Ireland, in this City, numerous cities and towns have engaged the above distinguished Artiste to give this rich Historic and Musical treat which we are sure will be thoroughly appreciated by all lovers of Ireland and Ireland's Music.

The St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa have engaged Mile. Rosa D'Erina to give two evenings at the Capital. Alderman Waller, the worthy President in his letter of engagement bespeaks a kindly and cordial reception for "Ireland's Queen of Song?

Afterwards Mile'. Rosa will appear at Kingston, Belleville, Napanee, Oakville, Paisley, Kincardine, Dixie, &c.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- Mr. D'Israeli has announced the intention of the British Government to fit out another Arctic Exploring Squadron, to start about the month of May next.

We would inform our subscribers in Gananoque, that Mr. P. Lynch of Escott, our enegetic agent and friend, will visit there next Sunday, 29th inst. in our interest We hope they will give him a good reception.

Mr. Patrick Walsh, of Erinsville has kindly consented to set as Agent for the Thus Wirness in Erinsville and vicinity.

Mr. Andrew Donovan, of Roblin, has kindly con-Jecality.

"CHAS. PENKETH, Chairman.

"HARRIET YOUNGMAN, Treasurer.

"THOS. RAFFERTY, Hon. Secretary." Father Rainsay has been appointed to the charge of St. Mary's, Ashton-under-Lyne. In addressing the meeting he said that Salford was the first place where he felt himself to be a priest in the fulness of the word, and in leaving he was making a sacrifice not only of inclination but of position. Some time ago the Bishop appointed him administrator of the Cathedral, and in going to Ashton he lost much in point of dignity; but he only mentioned this to show how genuine was the esteem in which he was held by the people of Salford. When a man rose in the world he had many friends, and he was charmed to find that his friends in Salford were of the true cast-friends in the wet, cold day of winter, as well as in the heyday of summer. For their beautiful presents he thanked them from the bottom of his heart, and when he was separated from them he hoped he would not be forgotton in their prayers. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Father Brindle, Mr. Richardson, and several of the local clergy.

PRESENTATION TO HON. M. CHAP-LEAU.

A testimonial to the Hon. M. Chapleau was presented yesterday afternoon in the St. Lawrence Hall, a large number of subscribers being present. M. Desjardins, M. P., read an address expressing their appreciation of the personal sacrifices he had made to assist in the defence of Ambroise Lepino and his brothers in misfortune, and added, on the occasion of his approaching marriage, their wishes for his happiness and prosperity.

M. Chapleau replied at considerable length, relating the circumstances 'under which he had 'undertaken the defence, mentioning that he was requested so to act as early as in June last ; he did not concur in the censures passed on the six Mesi, who had agreed upon a verdict against Lepine, but ho rather thought that the verdict should be placed to their credit, as evincing their tractable and susceptible disposition, and the attention they paid habituated to obedience to those whom they regarded as having authority. He hoped that the Governor-General would appreciate their loyalty and obedience, and urged his compatricts, with relation to this matter, instead of clamoring for wengeance and exposing themselves to charges of fanaticism or wielence, to demand, not merely the commutation of sentence, but the liberty of Lepine in a tranquilt and law abiding manner He stated that M. Lepine himself (regretted the execution of the unhappy Scott; and having remarked his pleasure in noticing that the present Government was not pressed on this subject in Ontario, as had been the previous administration, referred in a happy mannen-to his approaching marriage, reading in con-clusion, a letter from Mme. Lepine, expressing grasented to set as Agent for the Tass Wirsses in his "titude for his afforts on behalf of her husband, and sonvoying Lepinn's thanks, as he was charged to

THE TRANS WITH THE ANT CATHOLIC OHRONICLE -- NOV 21, 1814 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 27, 1874.

do, for their sympathy and encouragement. He concluded anid: loud cheers The testimonial consists of a silver breakfast solvice, posting \$650, and of a box containing two hundred pieces of silver plate, costing \$1,200.-Evening Star. 1.5

SMALL FOX IN LONDON, ENG.

In speaking of the possibility of "stamping out " small-pox by vaccanation, we have on several occasions mentioned the success of the war against the malady in London. We have not, however, at the moment of writing had at hand any exact statistical information; and we have, therefore, been obliged to content ourselves with a general statement of the fact. But we have now, by dest mail the usual abstract of the Registrar-General's report for the preceding quarter, and we find this remarkable fact-that the whole number of deaths from small-pox in London was but ten for thirteen weeks. Now, London is known to contain more than three millions of people-that is to say about as many inhabitants as the whole Dominion of Canada, so that there were a smaller number of deaths in that population in three months, than there were in Montreal in three days only, a couple of weeks ago. Now this is not a matter of accident; for two or three years ago London was greatly embarrassed to find hospital room for small-pox patients. It is the effect of careful and general vaccination. We may, perhaps be asked why vaccination did not prevent the spread of the disease before ? We reply that so far as laymen can venture to express an opinion, it seems to have been because vaccination had for some time been neither general nor careful. The generation which immediately followed that of Jenner and the discovering of vaccination, knew only too much of small-pox. It was the dread of every beauty, the cause of apprehension in every household. The marks of its ravages were everywhere wisible, not only in diminished families, but in the enduring scars which distigured many a fair face. That generation cagerly adopted the prophylactic which science offered to it, and for many years small-pox was almost unheard of; but with its disappearance came a natural forgetfulness of its dangers, and both medical men and the general population became more or less indifferent to their duty. A large portion of the population has certainly negleeted to protect itself at all, and a large number of medical men have, we imagine, been far from extremely careful as to the character of the virus which they employed. It is to be supposed that this defect in practice, if it has really existed, has been most frequent in private practice We see no reason to believe, indeed, that neglect as to choice of virus implies inoculation with other disease than cow-pox; but we apprehend that the virus has frequently been allowed to lose its energy by being kept too long before use. How it was, however, that small-pox invaded London.in common with the rest of the civilized world, some three years ago, is of comparatively small consequence. It is of much greater importance that one hundred and twenty thousand people in Montreal, a fortnight ago, lost forty-one persons by small-pox in seven days; while three millions and a quarter of people in London lost only ten during the last three months for which the official statistics are complete. We know, at all events, how that immunity from a very recent plague was brought about, and we can follow the same course .- Montreal Herald.

A CHINESE MISSIONARY.

The New York Times says :---

"We have long foreseen the possibility of a missionary to our county from the heathen, and one has at last arrived in the person of Wong Chin Foo. Alas, yes! Bitter and humiliating as is the truth, he is a Chinaman-nay, more, a political refugee. He has recently arrived in Boston, and at once begun his labours among the sceptical people of that modern Athesns. Consternation fell upon the audience when Wong Chin Foo lifted up his voice in the Parker Memorial Hall; for here was an audactious heathen from the extremest East who had not come to sit at the feet of the wise men of America ut assaved to teach them a lesson. In this uncompromising political refugee was none of the bland and deferential submission of the low-class Chinaman. No hint that America is to lead the world, or that she will startle China from the inactivity in which she has lain so long, passed his Oriental lips. No compliments to the society of the young and energetic continent on which he had so newly set his feet came from his oracular mouth. Paralyzed by his boldness, and shocked by his irreverence, they listened minutely to this child of the centuries, this apostle of fixedness, who with delicate irony masked under velvet words, scoffed at the progress made by the sons of the Pilgrims, and laughed their missionaries to scorn Many things which were especially daring said Wong Chin Foo to the affrighted Bostonians. He held up before their startled eyes a panorama of the doctrines of Confucius, and withpride alluded to the fact that a stern observance of the five cardinal principles of that revered Celestial-viz. gravity, propriety, sincerity, virtue, and filial love-had allowed the Chinese 'to maintain themselves as they had for two thousand years.' Nothing that Wong Chin Foosaid, write the reporters, 'indicated any deviation on his part from Chinese ideas, or any desire to propitiate his hearers by yielding to their beliefs or working upon their prejudices.' Evidently not; for this patriotic aristocrat defended to the uttermost the custom of placing idols in temples, and declared to the Boston audience, 'We worship God ten times nicer and quicker in this way than you can in your way.' He vaunted Chinese society as vastly more sincerc, ingenuous, and cultured than that of the United States and Europe. With a fine enthusiasm he described the Arcadian simplicity and kindliness of the Chinese country-folk, among whom 'the cruelty the barbarity, and the greediness' of European and American had not penetrated, and with pride de-clared that in an Empire where four hundred and fifty millions of people were crowded together there were not so many murders annually as in our sparsely-settled country, containing forty millions. Finally, Wong Chin Foo extolled the retiring and modest disposition of the Chinese, and added that he was modest himself until he became intected 'with civili- | sum of \$584,48 for towage. They also arrested the sation.' Though fatigued by the storm of politics in his native land, this Oriental refugee seems to have retained an unwavering love for and belief in the religion and society of the country of the Celestials, and he has begun an active missionary work here. He mourns over our incompleteness, our lack of repose and gravity, our profuse expenditure, proceeded on her voyage early this morning. our business greed, and our utter want of filial reverence. Nothing, he thinks, can lift us from our degradation but the religion of Confucius, which raised China, from a low and disturbed condition, and gave her somany centuries of brilliant peace. Wong Chin Foo earnestly expresses the hope that

CANADIAN ITEMS.

DRAINS .- " Practical Experience" writes to bell what he knows of Montreal drains. Owing to an insufferable odor in his house, a few weeks since, the floor was ripped up, when "it was discovered that the basement had become a cesspool of scwage The city authorities promptly excavated the street and found that the main drain was completely choked; the plank of which it was composed, had rotted and both sides and top had succambed to the pressure of the earth above it. The drain being opened we were relieved from the sowage, but a thorough examination revealed the fact that the drain pipes under the foor were laid together loosely without cement; apertures existed between each, through which water and air could freely exude. Cracks were found also in 'two places in the lead pipes, just below traps, owing to de-fective numbing, so that the four air had free vent through the crevices in spite of the water in the traps above. He had every pipe cemented, plumb-ed very carefully, and connected the drain-pipe in the second story with a two inch zinc pipe which was cariied into the chimney in the third story, making a draft for the free escape of the air. The result is entirely satisfactory, and the expense was only one half of the doctor's bill for the previous six months."-Witness

AMNESTY .- We notice that the London Times advocates the commutation of the sentence of Lepine. It says :--- "The political acts of the malcontents of Red River have been wholly forgiven; and the death of Scott was so inextricably associated with the political objects of the rebellion that statesmen cannot regard it as an ordinary murder. Lepine's death would add brutality to brutality, and stain the history of Canada with a blot which the children of those most crying for his execution would be ashamed of." It thus appears that not only is the feeling of the people of the Dominion of Canada favourable to an amnesty, but that in the Mother country a similar sentiment prevails, as expressed by the leading newspaper of the land. -Montreal Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW POST OFFICE .---Shortly before five o'clock Friday afternoon as Joseph Lapierre, carpenter engaged in finishing the woodwork over the dormer window of the north east end of the new post office was about retracing his steps along the parapet of the building his foot slipped and he fell violently to the ground a distance of upwards of 100 feet. A fellow workman immediately apprised the others who proceeded to the spot and picked him up, a mangled corpsc. Dr. Beaubien was called who pronounced life extinct and notified the Coroner. Deceased is about forty years of age, and resided in Durham street, Quebec suburbs. He is reported as a very respectable hard working man, and leaves a wife and eight children almost unprovided for.

A PRECOCIOUS PRISONER.-Last night a homeless young man named John Foley went to the Ottawa street police station for protection. He was kindy taken in, and this morning when the officer in charge was about to release him, he, seeing by the snow that winter was at hand, was loath to leave. When he saw that the policeman could not be prevailed on by fair means to keep him he used foul, striking him, and breaking a window of the station, crying at the same time, "Now, you will have to put me in." Perhaps he will repent before he fulfils two months hard labor in jail, to whick the Recorder sentenced him.

A few evenings ago, Mr. T. S. Brewn, official assignce, was crossing the street, at the corner' of Victoria Square and St. Bonaventure street, when a All the recollets is that he was struck with something, and that he heard the tramp of horses' feet. He was picked up, put in a carriage, and sent home, where he has been obliged to remain since. His ankle is badly hurt. This fast driving is becoming a nuisance, and persons guilty of it cannot too vigorously prosecuted.

It is reported in the French papers that the Paris Rappel of 16th October last acknewledges receipt of a harrowing letter, signed by 172 French residents of Montreal, setting forth their pitiable condition from want of work, and means of subsistence. The object of the letter is to induce the French Government to assist them to return to

long known for his energy and enterprise. We may be permitted to add our own sincere hope that his emburassments will be only temporary .-- Quebec Budgel.

We are requested by Mr. Egan to publish the fol-lowing : "Last Spring, Mr. John McGuian, of Wood-stock, was cured by the "Water of Lourdes" of a sore leg. For thirteen years previous to his cure he had suffered, and all the doctors in town were unable to cure his leg, which had four or five run-ning sores on it. The leg is sound now and Mr McGuinn is most thankful to God and his Immaculate Mother,. M. A. BOAN. -The Woodstock Weekly Review, Nov. 13.

His Honor the Mayor recently received 'from Mr. Mann S. Valentine, Richmond, Va., three dozen bottler of his meat juice for the use of the small-

pox hospital. He gave it to the Medical Officers of Health who sont it to the small-pox hospital. The nurses find it a valuable preparation .- Witness. Swall-Pox - There are at present thirty small-pox patients in the small-pox hospital, and if the num-

ber increase to any great extent it is expected that further accommodation will be rendered necessary. The English Hospital also contains ten sufferers from the same disease.

STARTED TO KEET HOUSE -- Nice little warm boxes with straw nests have been put up in the Champ de Mers for the spavrows, which at once took possession and set up housekeeping for the winter.

BREAKFAST-EF PS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMFORT HG.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine propertics of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chem-Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, Lordon. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.-""We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manuf acturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household (Inide.

REMIT FANCES RECEIVED.

Norwood, Mrs 11 S, S2; Crysler, Rev C J D, 2; Ingersoll, J R, 2; Rigeud, J O'C, 15.0; Susser Vale, N B, Rev J V, 4; St Croix, N B, T M, 2; Lacolle, W H, 2, Port Lewis, D M, 1.50; Vroomanton, Rev L B, ; Flinton; M L , 2; Hamilton, Rt Rev, D: C, 4 Sorel, W M, 2; I Lenyon, D M, 4; Antigonish, N S, Rev H G, 2; Monaghan Road, P E I, J T, 4 Adamsville Rev . A D, I ; Richmond Station, N N, 5 Rawdon, Mrs J D D, Jr. 5, Renfrew, T H, 2; St John Chrysostom, Miss I M, 2; PR, 1.50; Stella, A S, 2.50; Selwy n, T E, 2; Norwood, T S, 2.

Per Rev J J C, Perth-Self, 2; Hamlet J B, 2 Alexandria, Mrs A C, 2; Rokeby, J F, 2. Per Rev V J 1C, Tolede- Cranworth, T H, 2.

Per J L, Collin's Bay-Brockville, J L C, 2. Per Rev D O'C, South Duro-Peterborough, Rev M L,4.

Per M D, North Onslow-Self, 2; J M, 2

Per PL, Escott-Gananoque, J P H. 1.50

Her D O'S, Picton-Kingston, J B, 1, Per J Gillies -Kingston, P B, 2; W P, 4; Sun-bury, J K, 2; W olt Island, P M, 2; Belleville, Very Rev J F, 4; Napanee, Rev J M, 4; T T, 2; J S, 4; Erinsville, Rev M O'D, 10; M H, 2; J P, 1; Tamworth, A.P., 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .--- (Gazeile) Flour # brl. of 196 b.-Pollards.....\$3.00 @ \$3.25 Superior Entra 5.40 @ 5.50 Extra Superfine..... 5.05 @ 5.153.85 2.50 .2.55 .5.59 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.85 @ 0.90 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 1.00 @ 1.02] Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.90 @ 0.95 161

ON THE DECINE.—Small pox is evidently on the decline in the city, a fact attributably in a great measure to the vigorous action of the Board of Health, and Health officer. There are only two patients in the Protestant Hospital .- Ollawa Times. The fund in aid of the Lepine family has reached \$626.37,

Capt. Foster, of Port Burwell, Ont., says :-- I have been troubled with a cough at times very severe, for years past. I have found Allen's Lung Balsam to relieve my cough more readily than any other cough medicine I have ever tried. My wife also used it with the most satisfactory results.

WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST, for St. Michael's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Very Rev. I. Farrelly, V.G., Belleville, Ont. 15-3

TEACHERS WANTED-A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER for R. C. S. School, Peterborough .-The former to hold a First Class Provincial Certificate, and the latter a Second Class Certificate and to be a good Organist, and capable of teaching Singing Classes. Term to commence immediately after 1st January next. Good references required Address, prepaid, stating salary, &c., to JAMES HOGAN, P.O. Box 193, Peterborough. 15-3

WANTED .- A situation as GOVERNESS in a Catholic family, by a lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials, and give unexceptionable references .- Address "Governess," TRUE WITNESS Office.

WANTED.—For Union School, Section No. 6, Ellice and Logan, A FEMALE TEACHER with first or second class certificate; must be able and willing to take charge of the choir in a Country Church. A liberal salary will be given. Apply enclosing testimonials, by the 1st December, to the Trustee, Kinkora P.O.

Duties will Commence on the 4th January. 14-3 Nov. 6th 1874.

WANTED-A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

D. J. M'LACHLAN, A. N. M'DONALD, ANGUS R. M'LEOD, Trustees.

11-3

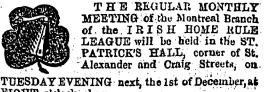
Glennevis, Oct. 26, 1874.

WANTED-A Situation as TEACHER by a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, and with several years experience in Teaching. Address, stating terms, "K," TRUE WITNESS Office. [10-9in

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be crected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the undersigned Ladies :

MRS. ANGUS TORN, MRS. WM. M'PHERSON, Lancaster. MRS. WHITE, THE MISSES M'DONALD, 44 " THE MISSES O'NEILL, MRS. BOWDEN, MRS. GEORGE M'DONALD, CORNWALL. MRS. DUNCAN M'DONALD, Williamstown. MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street. Montreal. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874. TRELANDS QUEEN OF SONG



EIGHT o'clock, sharp. P. J. COYLE, Bec.-Sec.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL CENTRE.

GENTLEMEN .- The Election for this District having been set aside by the Court of Review, I again offer myself as a Candidate for re-election to represent this important Division in the Commons of Canada, Whilst thanking my friends and supporters for the confidence so generously placed in me on former occasions I beg to solicit once more a renewal of the expression of that confidence in the forthcoming Election. For the present, I shall merely say that, should I have the honor to be elected as your representative, I will devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Dominion generally, and of my own constituency in particular. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, M. P. RYÁN.

Montreal, 4th November 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

WESTERN DIVISION. GENTLEMEN,-

Having been requested by a large number of the Electors of the Western Division of Montreal to present myself as a candidate at the approaching election for the House of Commons, and having accepted the nomination, I beg most respectfully to solict your suffrages. I have had, during the last four years such fre-

quent opportunities of expressing my views on public questions, that they are well known to you. Should I be honored with your support, it will be my earnest endeavor so to act that my conduct may

justify your selection of mo as the representative of this important constituency. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Jr. Montreal, 17th November, 1874.

TO BUILDERS!

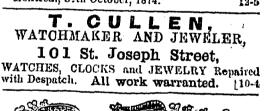
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHORCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Prosbytery, Williamstown.

The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be accented

	•	
Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.	3-4	
	-	
NOTICE		

Is hereby given that at the next Session of the Quebee Parliament, a Bill will be introduced to allow the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit ALEXIS OLYMPE MARIEN to the profession of ı Notary.

Montreal, 39th October, 1874. 12-5





France, and the Roppel hopes the Minister of Foreign Affairs will comply with their request.

CARELESS DRIVING .- Now that snow has fallen A the time of accidents caused by careleos driving has arrived. Last evening a lady at the corner of Dorchester and Bleury street was nearly ran over through the extreme carelessness and stapidity of of a carter.

Many French Canadian labourers have left the farms and workshops of Verment lately or. account of reduction in wages. They find more encouragement at home.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.-It appears very probable that a boy, lately deserted here by a Canadian woman, apparently hailing from the United States, will turn out to be the stolen child Charlie Ross. The woman has been ill at the Marine Hospital almost a month. Sheowns the child is not her own, but was found in the street of some city she refused to name. The boy was found by Detective Skeffington and Bolger. His photograph was taken and compared with that provided for his search, with which it corresponded. It was forwarded to Allen Pinkerton, the celebrated detective.

PROPOSED BAILWAY SUBSCRIPTION,-QUEBEC, NOV 23 -The subject of the proposed subscription by this city of \$100,000 in aid of the Lake St. John Railway, is to come before the City Council in Committee to-morrow evening. At the last meeting of the Council the opinion of the members seemed unanimous in favor of granting the proposed aid, the only question being as to the mode in which the Company propose to continue the line to the Lake after the completion of the first section to St. Raymond.

VESEEL SEIZED .- The bark "Hattie M.," arrived down from Montreal yesterday, bound for Callao, with a cargo of sawn lumber, exchanged pilots and was ready to proceed, when a Sheriff's officer with a party of police seized the vessel upon behalf of the St Lawrence Steam Navigation Company for the Captain and brought him ashore. Dewolf & Powell gave \$700 as a security until the case should be tried in court. Capt. Eaton disputes the case, as he states that he offered the full amount of the ship's indebtedness to the company's agent in Montreal previous to his departure. The vessel

THE TIMBER TRADE. The almost complete stagnation which has characterized the trade in our, chief' staple during the past two seasons, "is' as, might be expected, producing serious results in almost every quarter from the chantier man upwards to the manufacturer and the shipper. Large

Cheese, per lbs	0.13	a	0.14
do do do Finest new	0.00	a	0.0
Pork-New Mess	21.00	a	21.5
Ashes—Pots			
Firsts	6.10	ര	6.1
Pearls-Firsts	0.00	a	6.7
	-		

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

		-			
Wheat, fall, per	bush				0 3
do spring	do ,	0	93	0	94
Barley	do	1	09	1	10
	do	0	43	0	45
Peas	do	0	77	0	80
Rye	do	0	00	0	70
Dressed hogs per	100 lbs	7	25	8	00
Potatoes, per bus		0	55	0	65
Butter, lb. rolls.	*** **** *********	0	27	0	3Û
" large roll	.8	0	27	0	28
tub dair	y	0	27	0	28
Eggs, fresh, per	doz	0	23	0	26
" "macked		0	20	0	21
Apples per brl.		1	75	2	25
		0	45	0	60
		0	60	1	00
		0	50	0	60
Onions, per bush		Ū.	75	1	60
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THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) FLOUR-XXX per bb1..... 6.25 to 6.75 GRAIN-MEAT-"hind " " 5.00 to " hind " " " 5.00 to " live " " " 6.00 to " per lb. on market ... 0.10 to Mutton " " 0.06 to Veal " " 0.06 to Ham " in store... 0.17. to 6.00 to 0.00 to 0.12 0.07 0.00 0.17 Bacon " … 0.15 to No 1 untrimmed..... 5.00 to 0.18 7.00 HIDES-



CONTENTS OF NOVEMBER NUMBER:

Lines by Robert Emmet; Kilsheelan: a Ro-mance; A Tribute to M. of Loretto: Dead but not Buried ; The Witchery of Manner ; Editorial-Intemperance, its only remedy : The Land we Live in : The Home Rule Movement as it stands : Mr. Dismeli's intended visit to Irelaed : Tearing off the Mask; A Presumptous Baronet; The O'fforman Mahon(portrait); The gloom of Sadness; Catechism of Irish History ; Captain Nolan (portrait) ; Dublin (illustrated) ; The Blue Light ; A story of Charles Dickens; Execution of Jeanne D'Arc; Bray, County Wicklow; Music-Forget not the

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THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC BEVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1874 .--- CONTENTS.

ARTICLES, &c:-1. Mr. Gladstone's Durham Letter 2. Dies Irw: Translated by C. Kent. 3. Chapters from Contemporary History. V. The Perscution in Switzerland—Part II. 4. The preparations for the Transit of Venus: By the Rev. S. Perry, F.R.S. 5. St. Jerome and his Correspondence—Part II : By the Rev. J. McSwiney. 6. Bourbons and Bonapartes. 7. Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed-Part II ; The "Fides Occidentalium": By the Rev. J. Jones.

CATHOLIC REVIEW .-- I. Reviews and Notices. II The Quarterly Review and the Society of Jesus.

Cases for Binding the 1st and 2nd Vole. of the New Series (20, 21,) may be had at the Publishers. with one

All advertisements to be sent to Mossies. Bonns & Oares, 17, Portman Street, W., London, Eng. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this

Paper, QUARTERLY SERIES.

NOTICH TO PURCHASERS OF COMPLETE SETS. All the volumes of the Quarterly Series being now again in print, Messrs. Borns & OATES are able to offer complete sets, consisting of the tun volumes hitherto published, at a reduction of one-third of the published price. Single volumes as before, oftw

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMUNDMENTS.

In the matter of MICHAEL KILKERY, of the Tanneries West, Parish of Montreal, Grocer, Tanneries west, Farish of Montreal, Grocer, Trader, Strater, Andrew, B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appeinted Assigne in this matter, and the City

AHD TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- NOV. 27, 1874.

FORLIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Yultzon ALL PL FRANCE A Presidential decree has been published in France directing that the elections to the Municipal Councils shall be held on the 22d instant, in order that they may be concluded before the meet-ing of the National Assembly on the 30th November. Rumours of impending Ministerial changes are current, but it is not generally believed that there will be any modification of the Cabinet until the disposition of the Chamber has been ascertained. The revenue returns are very satisfactory, a progressive increase having occurred during the last three months. Business also is improving, and the excellent corn and wine harvests affords. grounds for expecting a further increase in the phblic.revenue.

PARIS. WEDNESDAY-The conviction that the long threatened German intervention in Spain is a prefoxt for a quarrel with France, gains ground in spite of all the contradictions given to it in the German and English papers.

It appears that war has become a necessity for Prussia, to counterbalance the effect of emigration, and to turn to useful account the great military organization, for which nearly all the war indemn-ity from France has been spent. The presence of the Russian Grand Duke Con-

stantine, and the heir to the throne of England in Paris, gave rise to much speculation as to the chance of having Russia or England a future ally for France.

As far as the former country is concerned, there is little chance, as long as the Emperor of Ger-many lives, and the departure of the Duke the day before the representation in favour of the Alsatians and Lorraine at the opera showed clearly enough that at least for the present there is no chance of such an alliance. If England had not entirely abdicated her influence in European affairs, the fact that after the death of the old Emperor the Crown Prince will be Emperor, and the Queen of England's daughter, Empress of Germany, would not tend to make Eugland become the ally of France if a war broke out; and therefore the presence of the Prince of Wales, and his reception by the descendant of one of the soldiers of the Irish Brigade as Chief of the State, mean absolutely nothing as far as the future is concerned. France must depend upon herself alone, and her best bulwark must be discretion and patience. Things do not go on as smoothly as could be wished in Germany. Count D'Arnim's trial which is to be secret, "a huit clos ;" the religious animosity excited among the Catholics, the distress existing in the Prussian States, and the democratic tendencies of a large number of the people, are elements of discord that will be more dangerous for Germany before long than all that France could do .- Cor. of Cork Ezaminer.

THE FRENCH ARMY .--- It appears that the French Government, probably owing to some recent and painful events, are about to alter the regulations respecting the marriage of officers. Up to the present an officer had been permitted to marry on showing proof that his intended was possessed of £400, but now the required dowry is to be raised to nearly £1,000 .- Army and Navy Gazette,

PRUSSIAN SPIES .- We learn from Bayonne that a large number of Germans have been going to and fro in the villages on the frontier and making a survey of the country. The local French authorities have just been ordered by Government to refuse these foreigners permission to map out the country, and to require from them the production of regular passports. The German Consul at Bay-onne has been furnished with information of the measures that may be taken to prevent his countrymen from contravening the police regulations.

The French vintage of 1874 will long be famous for its magnificant abundance. The vintage is twice as great as it was last year, and six times the production of one of twenty years ago. There are five million acres of ground under the vine and the vine harvest is giving employment to seven millions of people. Wine casks have in two or three days risen in price from £5 to £10 each, and all France is flowing, not with milk and honey, but with Champagne, Burgundy, and Claret.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY IN PARIS .- An exchange

in, and many persons are leaving this country for South America. At the beginning of the month 33 families (upwards of 50 persons including men. women, and children) left Potenza to embark at Genoa for Brazil, and it is satisfactory to observe that the remonstrances of the Press have compelled those who are interested in promoting the movement to adopt a better system of organization.

The Basilicata and the Abruzzi, then, are the provinces in Southern Italy which send out the largest number of emigrants, and is not difficult to ascertain the motive for leaving. Love of enterprise it certainly is not for no man is more attached to his country than the Italian, who, whether grinding his organ or singing "Santa Lucia" in the streets of London, or mending kettles on the other side of the Atlantic, dreams of the homstead, dirty though it be, which he has left behind him, and looks forward to the time when he can return and live on his hard-earned savings. And hundreds do return every year, many of them with a sum sufficient to make their latter days comfortable. It is hard necessity which drives the Italian from his pative village He cannot live there in the altered condition of the country. The price of provisions has altered enormously, but the price of labour not in the samo proportion. Eighteen sous for a day's work of 15 hours are scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together. Woman are paid five sous a day, with bread and pulse vegetable. The results are filth and misery .- From Times Cor.

The Milan Court of Assizes has just sentenced the manager of the Osservatore Cottolico to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of £60 for having published a pastoral letter recently issued by the Archbishop of Paris.

THE WAR RUNOURS THROUGHOUT EUROPE, --- A saying which has often been found to possess remarkable truth would now seem to be receiving stronger confirmation than over. When the Church is in peace, it has been observed, the world is at peace and the firmest guarantee for the security of the thrones of kicgs has appeared to be the security of the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff. For many disastrous years the Church has now been the object of wide-reaching schemes of perfidy and persecution, and within the immemorial capital of his universal Pastorate the Vicar of Christ is a discrowned prisoner. But what has the world, and what have the nations and the Governments gained by it? From every side come the boding rumours of vaster convulsions than even those of 1866 and 1870-71, and there does not appear to be a people or a dynasty in Europe which is not perturbed with the dread of colossal war and revolution. In Spain, in France, in Germany, in Russis, in Turkey, in every quarter and district of the Continent, the din of military preparation is intermingled with the sounds of actual contlict or angry recrimination. Men are being trained by millions for the work of mutual extermination, and iron despots who are endeavouring to substitute their merciless yoke for the beneficent supremacy of the Christian order in Church and State, are bending on one another frowns of a deadlier hatred than even that which they have vowed against the faith and the ministers of Jesus Christ.

SWITZERLAND.

-Tablet. ·

In the commune of Saignelegier (Switzerland, a vote was taken the other duy, when exactly thirty-eight persons, nearly all in Government employ, declared themselves in favour of Old-Catholicism. The total number of voter amounts to 4,000. The new culte is progressing !

AUSTRIA.

The Fremdenplatt, of Vienna, announces that Mdlle Gærgey, daughter of the celebrated Chief of the Honveds, in the Hungarian troubles of 1848, has become a convert to the Faith of the Catholic Church.

GERMANY.

A writer in the Allgemeine Zeitung gives some cu-rious instances of the way in which the Alsatian authorities set at naught the maxim "De minimis non curat protor." At Strasburg it was lately ordered that newly-born children must henceforth receive no names which did not appear in the German Calendar. A citizen of moderate views who wished his daughter to be named Blanche has been obliged to put up with Mathilde. Fernand, Carlos, and Suzette have had to give way to Ferdinand, Karl, and Suzanna. This measure has been taken under a French law of the time of the Revolution which had long been forgotten. "Why," asks the writer, "are people annoyed by such petty regulations?" Again girls in private schools have been wont to ornamen t their desk covers with designs after their own fancy such as a shepherd feeding his lambs, an invalided soldier throwing himself into his mother's arms, portraits of Charlemagne or the Emperor Napoleon, and of late they have taken to the Tricolor. It has now been ordered that the covers must be blue, and must have no pictures or ornamentation. A brewer at Strasburg wished the other day to re-paint his signboard, one side of which had always been in French and the other in Germon. A police-officer told him French inscriptions were no longer allowed. and he had to go from pillar to post until he reached the Bezirks-prasident before he could ascertain that the officer was in the wrong -Times Paris Correspondent

NAPLES, Oct. 22. The tide of emigration is setting est praise when it is done for love of country. Friage ; but that power is vested in the joivil au-n, and many persons are leaving this country for modeling impediments NOTES. Prop. LVI. is thus introduced in the Allocution "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862:----"Nor do (these men) fear accordingly to protest that the prophecies and miracles recorded and narrated in Scripture are poetical fictions, and the holy mysteries of our divine Faith a result of philosophical investigations, and that in the sacred books of both Testaments are contained mythical inventions, and that the Lord Jesus Christ Himself (horrible to relate!) is a mythical fiction. Wherefore these most revolutionary (turbulentissimi) cultivators of a false morality cry out that the laws of morality require no Divine sanction, and that there is no need for human laws being conformed to the

law of nature, or receiving their obligatory

power from God." This is the proposition before us; and the Pope proceeds immediately to say that these men deny the existence of a Divine Law altogether. We see, then, plainly what is the error here condemned. These misbelievers, as acknowledging no Divine Law at all, must hold both that God has made no revelation of His Will, and also that reason is altogether unable to discover it. From this, therefore, they naturally infer, that such moral maxims as man's corrupt nature devises, should be accepted, without any question how far they are sanctioned by God; and that human laws need not be conformed to any Natural Law, because there is none such.

Prop. LVII. asserts that philosophy on the one hand, and civil law on the other, owe no obedience to ecclesiastical authority-an error against which the Church is constantly protesting.

The next four propositions (LVIII., LIX., LX., LXI.,) give theoretical expression to that quintessence of pride and worldliness, that arrogant contempt for all superior authority, that shameless refusal of all submission to the principle of right of such, that unchastened and insane pursuit of temporal aggrandisement, which constitute revolutionism in its full growth We do not understand the Pope to intend that such maxims are always openly avowed, but that they habitually influence the conduct of these evil men.

Prop. LXII. expresses the tenet, now sometimes avowed as almost axiomatic, that no nation should interfere with another's concerns, unless its own interests are tangibly affected -a miserable declension, indeed, from the Catholic doctrine of international charity ! In the Allocution "Novos et ante," 28 September, 1860, Pius IX. condemns with great indignation the application of this tenet to his civil princedom, and the permission given by European governments to the perpetration of wrong. By censuring Prop. LXIII. the Pope enforces the doctrine of non-resistance to legitimate civil authority; and on this we must briefly pause. Now, firstly, the term " princes" in this as in all other such theological declarations, stands not merely for absolute Kings, but equally for the sovereign civil authority in a country constitutionally governed. So much being understood, in order to apprehend the force of this censure we will cite a passage from the Encyclical "Qui pluribus," 9 November, 1846:-" Labor to inculcate on the Christian people due obedience and subjection towards princes

and powers, teaching them, according to the Apostle's admonition, that there is no power except from God, and that those who resist power resist God's ordinance, and so obtain

may be removed. Prop. LXIX. In later ages the Church began to enact diriment impediments not in her own right, but through that right which she had borrowed from the civil power.

Prop. LXX .- The Canons of Trent, which inflict the censure of anathema on those who: dare to deny the Church's power of enacting diriment impediments, are either not dogmatical, or are to be understood of this borrowed power.

Prop. LXXI.-The form ordained by the Council of Trent does not hind on pain of nullity wherever the civil law may prescribe another form, and may will that, by this new form, matrimony shall be made valid.

Prop. LXXII.-Boniface VIII. was the first who asserted that the vow of chastity made at an ordination annuls marriage.

Prop. LXXIII.-By virtue of a purely civil contract there may exist among Christians marriage, truly so called; and it is false that either the contract of marriage among Christians, is always a sacrament, or that there is no contract if the sacrament be excluded.

Prop. LXXIV.-Matrimonial causes and espousals belong by their own nature to the civil forum.

(To this head may be referred two other errors: on abolishing clerical celibacy, and on preferring the state of marriage to that of vir-ginity. They are condemned, the former in the Encyclical "Qui pluribus," Nov. 9, 1846; the latter in the Apostolic Letters, "Multiplices inter," June 10, 1851.)

NOTE.

Thus are condemned various errors which have been recently advocated on the sacrament of marriage. No subject more imperatively required attention in combating revolutionism; for the Catholic law of marriage lies at the very foundation of Christian society. A detailed theological examination of these errors would require more space than we can at present afford. Suffice it to say, that the doctrine of the Church on this subject is well known; and that one end of these decrees is to protest against the flagrant usurpation attempted from time to time by civil governments, over the Church's divinely given authority throughout the whole subject.

(TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Mr. Bailey, (Danbury Newsman) in his last letter, has the following on the habits of the English :--HOW THE BRITONS SAY GRACE.

There is an accompaniment to each meal which strikes a stranger most forcibly. It is their way of saying grace. They are the suddenest people in this respect I ever saw, and have a way of firing off their gratilude which is most startling. The text is something like this. "For what we are about to receive make us truly thankful," and this, by some families, is slid in most unexpectedly, and it has come so rapidly and so abruptly, that I have occa-sionally missed it entirely, hearing only the word "about" preceded and tollowed by a subdued whistling, there being no abatement in the work of the table at the time tended to make the impression the less distinct. The giving of thanks, where it is the custom, at the end of the meal, has frequently cut off a mouthful of food, so swift and unostentatious has been its coming; and the conversation and happy laughter flowed along with scarcely a break in its current and those who were to finish did so, and everybody felt contented and looked edified.

This is quite in contrast to our New England fashion of doing grace. I have sat under a grace which froze the gravey, irretrievably damaged the mutton, and imbued the greater part of the guests with the gloomiest forebodings; in which the African and the oked

BEARINE

REAL BEAR'S GREASE, A Hair Beautifier, Preserver and Dressing,

This elegant preparation named from the Canada Bear, from which its most essential element is ob-tained, is a scientific compound of Real Bear's tained, is a scientific compound of Real Bear's Grease, and other ingredients, so combined as to retain for a great length of time, its original fra-grance and purity. As a dressing for the Hair, nothing can be more

beautiful or agreeable. It is elegantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant and glossy. It serves to give it that peculiar richness and color, which is so essential to a complete toilet. It is the cheapest, most harmless, and best Dressing in the world.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors .--- [Nov. 6:

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the con-struction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

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In all 800 objects, many of considerable value.	
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PRICE OF Troumen Fisher and	
PRICE OF TICKETS - Fifty cents. Responsible	
igents wanted, with commission of one ticket on	

ten. The money must be lorwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.----Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa.

Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will com-

municate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order).

> OMER BROUILLET. Secretary-Treasurer.

Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873 .- 81 C.A.C.

"FITS and EPILEPSY" PositiveLy Conep. The worst cases of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. A bottle sent Fner to all ddressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814 Sixth avenue, New York. [10-13t.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCEPSSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGILL ST. MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52 CURRAN & COYE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. COSTELLO BROTHERS. COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinati Sugar-Cured Hams, Checse, Lard, &c., &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers. Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a speciality. [July 24, 1874.

says: "The petitions which have been sent to the French Assembly to obtain a better recognition of Sundays having been rejected, the various religious societies have resolved upon another means of obtaining their desire, of which the following is a specimen : 'Ou a Monday morning recently a lady entered the shop of un grand negociant, who kept his establishment open personally and asked for her account. 'But, madame, we are only just in the middle of the season. Has madame any cause of complaint? 'No: but I belong to an association for the observance of Sunday, and I cannot con-tinue my custom at shops which keep open on that day! An hour or soafter brought another lady. and then another, cach with the same complaint, until the shopkeeper took the bint. This movement is not confined to Paris only, but extends to other large cities."

WHY THE PRINCE WENT TO FRANCE.-Opinion of M. le Duc de Chateau-Clinquant.-Because his Royal Highness is an Imperialist, and wished to persuade M. le Duc de Magenta to resign in favour of the Emperor Napoleon IV. Opinion of M. le Vicomte Sansunsous de Sang-Azur-Because His Royal Highness desired to pay a mark of respect to the Kingdom of His Majesty le Roi Henry Cinq. Opin-ion of M. Centredroite.-Because His Royal High. ness is an Orleanist.' Opinion of le Citoyen Bonnetrouge .- Because the Prince admires the greatest Republic in the world. Opinion of a celebrated French author.—Because France is the mother of all the councries on the globe, and England is her first cousin. Also because it is sublime, grand, stupendous-at on e solemn and vivacious, at onco impossible, and true, &c. Opinion of M. Chassepigcon,-Because His Royal Highness has heard of the grand sport of France, and is a perfect "gentleman's ridere" with his "breche-lodere." Opinion of M. Bourgeoise de Paris .- Because England is always one great fog, and France (that is to say Paris) is the proner residence for a Prince. Opinion of the rest of the French nation. Because it was the wish of "le lor Marie de Londres .- Punch.

ITALY.

The Government reckons upon having a majority of between 80 and 100 votes in the new Chamber. The new Senators will be appointed after the elections for the Chamber of Deputies.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome telegraphs information of the news that the British Government has resolved to withdraw the envoy who has heretofore unofficially represented Great Britan at the Vatican and to suppress the post. It is stated that the Holy Father and Cardinal Antonelli have been gravely offended by this determination which was hardly expected from a Conservative administration. However, Mr. Disraeli has committed himself to a Protestant policy, and this is one of the i results. The encmies of the Holy See are in great delight over the matter, the ball of the death is a line in the Italian journals announce the death, son the 27th October, of Monsignor Limberti, Archbishop of

Florence: He had dined at his villa min (company with M. Pacini, his chamberlain, when heuwas sud denlyiseized with a shittering fit; and called for his against them much have what there a rol with o oak to wrap round him? | Shortly after the ceased to speak, and in half an bour, he wast dead: The il deceasediprelate was born at Pratonon July 15, 1821, and was consecrated Archbishop of Florence in the Cathedral of that oity by the hands of Pius IX., on August 23, 1857.4.

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For the TRUE WITNESS.

THE SYLLABUS.

An approved English text with notes compiled from the Dublin Review, Br M. J. W.

IV.-ERRORS CONCERNING NATURAL AND CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

Prop. LVI .- The laws of morality need no Divinc sanction, and there is no necessity that human laws be conformed to the law of nature, or receive from God their obligatory force.

Prop. LVII.-The science of philosophy and morals, and also the laws of a state, may and should withdraw themselves from the juris diction of Divine and ecclesiastical authority. Prop. LVIII.-No other strength is to be recognised except material force; and all moral discipline and virtue should be accounted to consist in accumulating and increasing wealth by every method, and insatiating the desire of pleasure.

Prop. LIX .- Right consists in the mere material fact; and all the duties of man are an empty name, and all human facts have the force of right.

Prop. LX.-Authority is nothing else but numerical power and material force.

Prop. LXI.-The successful injustice of a fact brings with it no detriment to the sanctity of right.

Prop. LXII.-The principle of non-intervention (as it is called) should be proclaimed and observed.

Prop. LXIII.-It is lawful to refuse obein the nuptial benediction alone. Prop. LXIII. The bond of matrimony is prop. LXIV: A violation of any most sacred oath, or any wicked and flagitious action whatever repugnant to the eternal law, is not only not to be extelled with the high-ther lawful, and to be extelled with the highdience, to legitimate princes, and even rebel in the nuptial benediction alone.

for themselves damnation; and therefore that the precept of obeying it can never be violated by any one without sin (citra piaculum), un less, haply, anything be commanded in opposition to the laws of God and the Church."-The Allocution "Quisque vestrum," 4 October, 1847, repeats this almost word for word. So far then we have two doctrines infallibly pronounced :---(1.) legitimate governments are not to be obeyed in things which they may command contrary to the laws of God and of the Church; (2.) they are to be obeyed in every other possible case. One question, however, is left open. Is there, or is there not, some imaginable degree of tyranny and oppression, or some other possible circumstance. which would expel guilty rulers from the position of "legitimate" princes? To this the Dublin Review, April, 1865, replies: "Re-sistance is lawful:--1. When a government has become substantially and habitually tyrannical, and that is when it has lost sight of the popular good, and pursues its own selfish objects to the manifest detriment of its subjects. especially when their religious interests are concerned. 2. When all legal and pacific means have been tried in vain to recall the ruler to a sense of his duty. 3. When there is a reasonable probability that resistance will be successful, and not entail greater evils than it seeks to remove. 4. When the judgment formed as to the badness of the government, and the prudence of resistance thereto. is not the opinion only of private persons or of a mere party; but is that of the larger and better portion of the people, so that it may morally be considered as the judgment of the community. as a whole."

Prop. LXIV. expresses that most unchristian love of their country's temporal aggrand. isement, which is the special disgrace of those revolutionists who claim to themselves the name of "patriots."

V. - ERRORS CONCERNING CHRISTIAN MA-TRIMONY.

Prop. LXV.-It can in no way be tolerated that Christ raised matrimony to the dignity of a sacrament.

Prop. LXVI.-The sacrament of marriage is only an accessory to the contract, and separable from it; and the sacrament itself consists

beyond harm; and all political cabals were taken under the fifth rib, completely dumbfoundered, and their cyil machinations scattered to the four winds of heaven. It was a fine performance and a good thing for humanity at large, but it made the dinner look sick.

NOT OSTENTATIOUS.

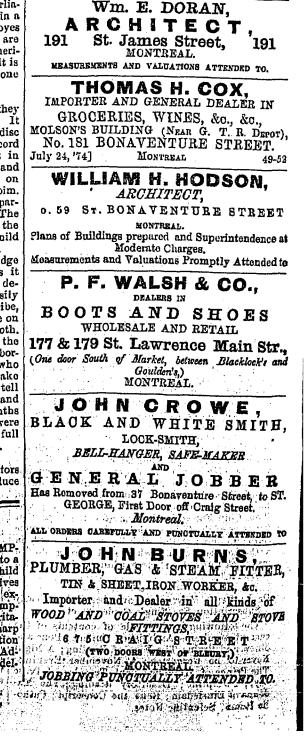
The English are as unostentatious in their names as in other things. John is the common male and Jane is the popular female cognomen. I begin to think that nearly all the female servants are called "Jane." I am not sure there is not an Act of Parliament to that effect. The term servant is used in a broader sense than in our country. The employes of a company are called "servants" whether they are at the head or the foot of the list. Imagine an American railway ticket seller called a servant. But it is too dreadful to think of, and, fortunately, no one would dare do it.

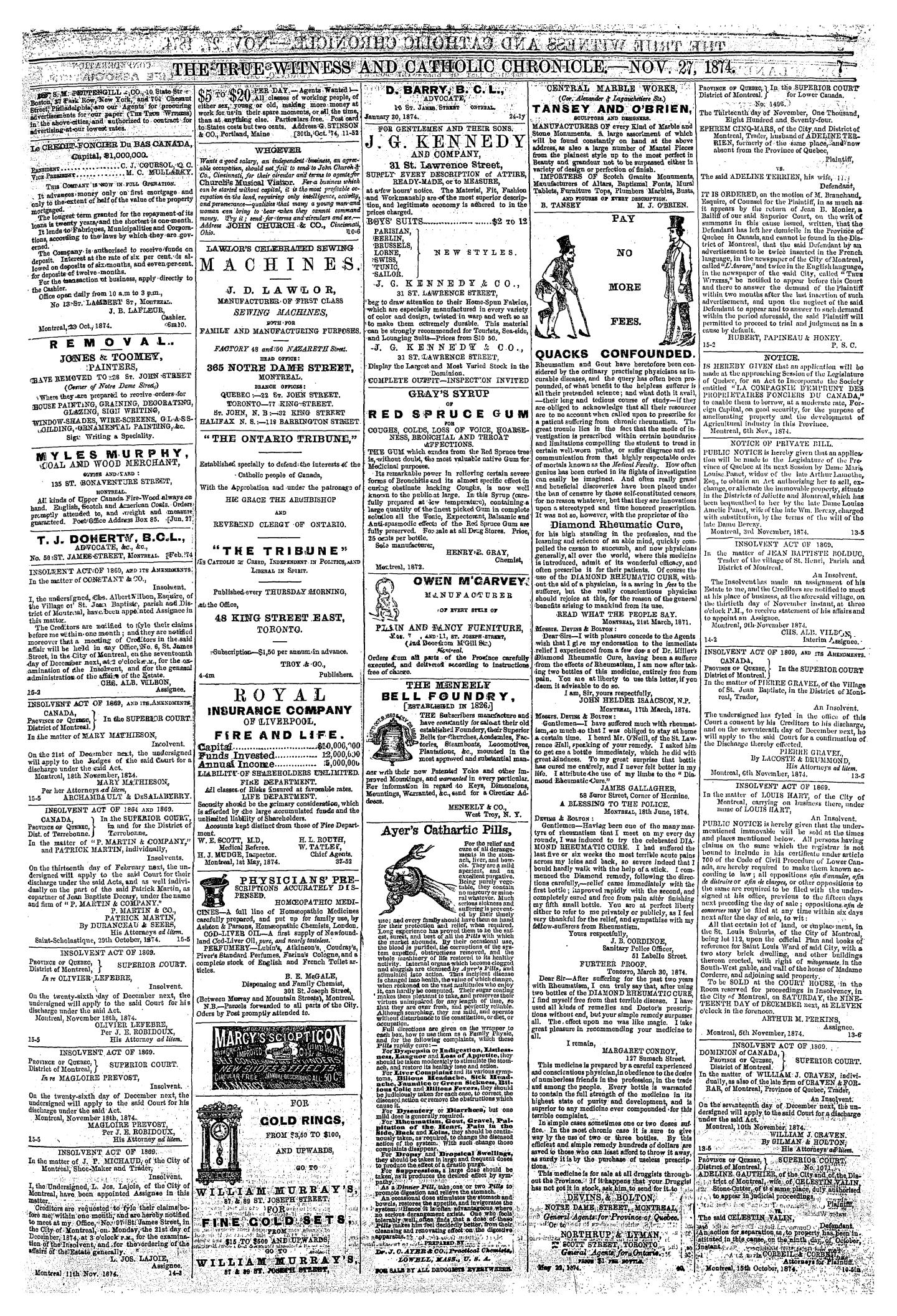
THE HINGLISH HI-GLASS. We exceed the English in building cars, but they completely distance us in wearing an eye-glass. It is not a double glass, understand, but a single disc with a silver or gold rim, and secured by a cord about the neck, from which it dangles when not in use. It is worn only by the English exquisite, and he generally dons it as he asks a question, or on entering a room where there is any body to see bim. Sometimes it is suddenly put up without any apparent provocation. I imagine that it is worms. The wearer has a baggy costume, parts his hair in the middle, and has in his face an expression of mild idiocy, which is much strengthened by the glass. He wears it in the depression between the bridge of the nose and the brow of the eye. He places it there without any effort, and holds it by a slight depression of the brow. He could carry it more easily under his arm, but he prefers wearing it as I describe, where it rides as calmly and peacefully as a babe on its mother's breast, or a wet dog on a clean oil-cloth. Imitative Americans vainly strive to capture the fashion. There was one young man from Marlborough, Mass., stopping in London last summer, who devoted three whole months, but in vain, to make an eye-glass stuy in his eye. I could always tell when he failed by hearing him howl and swear and kick the furniture. At the end of the three months he went home, as both his time and money were exhausted. When his room was cleaned two full quarts of damaged eye-glasses were gathered up.

LONDON, NOV. 16 .- Ship-builders and proprietors of engine works on the Clyde have decided to reduce he wages of their employees.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE OURED.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP-TION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a prepartion of *Cannabis Indica*. Ho now gives





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THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a Greumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an are semicircle runs along the lower eye-Hd= the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach ; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uncasy and disurbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

". universal success which has attended the administration of this prepaextion has been such as to warrant us in siedging ourselves to the public to

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in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Er. M'Lane's Vermifuge LES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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P. S. Dealers and Physician ordering from other than Fleming Bros., will do well it write their orders dis-tinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Land's, frequend by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vernifuge for fourteen three-cent tamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES. GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,

Prospectus for,1875-Eighth Year.

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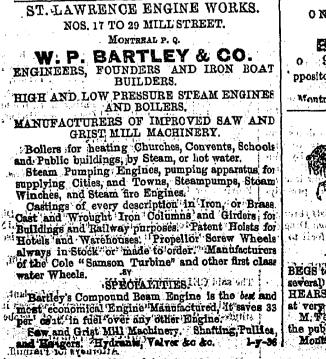
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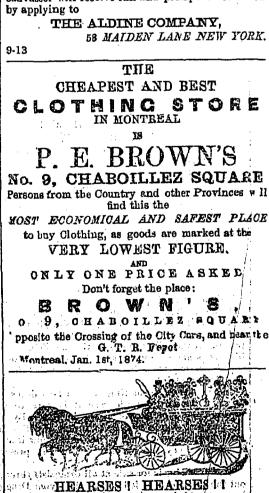
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