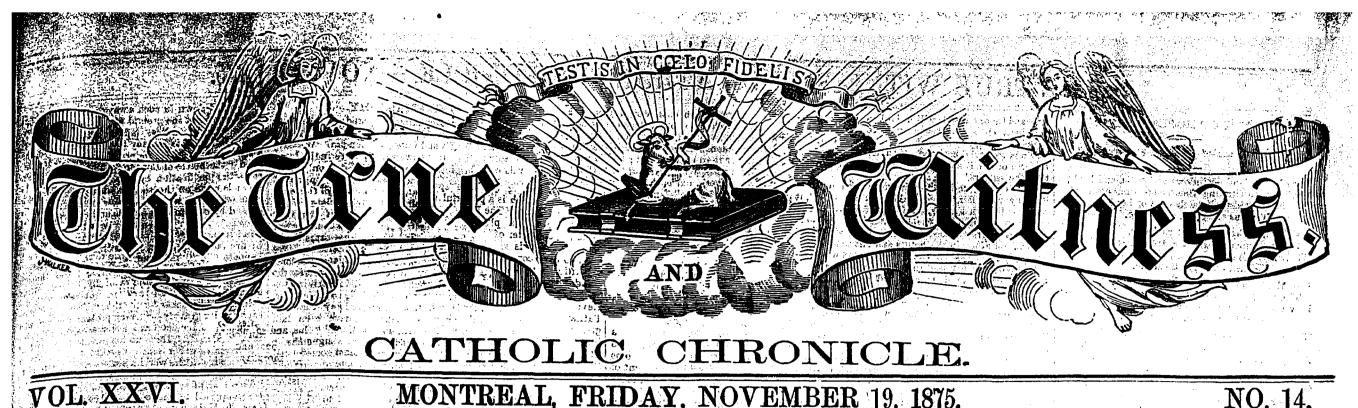
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LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE.

Look not upon the wine-cup's ray, Look not upon the wine ; Though temptingly its bright waves play And o'er the margin shine; For though enchantment's syren smile The gleam of joy may wear, Let not its rosy light beguile-Wild frenzy lurketh there. Look not upon the wine-cup'slight, Look not upon the wine; For not more falsely to the sight Those mimic fountains shine, That o'er the desert's burning waste Weave their light showers in air, To cheat the eye, to mock the taste, And turn hope to despair.

She lifted her dark gray eyes to the stranger's tace, with a look of fear still in their liquid depths, as she asked this question. He shook his head and pointed to his mouth, with a grave smile. He laid her gently against the bank, and taking a set of tablets from his pocket, wrote something and hand-ed them to her, with the pencil. She read :

"I am deaf and dumb. You must rest quietly until I get some means of conveying you to your home."

"Deaf and dumb! Can it be possible? Such a handsome, kind face, too," she exclaimed, with a look of surprise, quickly changed to one half of pity, half sympathy, flitted over her expressive

face; but she wrote: "I am grateful for your assistance, sir. I fear my foot is sprained. It was an awful leap, but it was for life. That dog chased me as I crossed the field between the lower road and this. I am sure he was rabid. Where has he gone to ?"

"I shot him. You had a narrow escape; but I fear your foot is seriously hurt. Will you permit me to examine it?" "No. When I get home a doctor will see to it

unless you are one-are you ?" "I know something of 'surgery, but I am not a practitioner. Is your home far away?"

"Yes, it is a good way from this; near the entrance to C----y. I don't see how I am to get

there." "If you will allow me to take you to the lower road, we might meet a car."

"There is no way, sir, unless you go to the road and hail a car while I remain here."

"As you please, young lady."

When he was out of sight she would have recalled him, if possible; she felt so lonely. He was gone some time when she heard the sound of wheels, and a handsome brougham came slowly up the hill. With a tender ease he lifted her in, and piled the cushions under the injured foot ; then setting himself beside her, somewhat to her surprise, he hand-ed her the tablet.

" Please to direct the man where to drive to." She did as he desired, and they drove slowly on. Again a question was written :

"What is your name?"

- "Kate O'Neill."
- "You don't know me?" "I do not. What is your name?"

"Henry F-----." "Lord C-----!" was the surprised ejaculation, and she gave & fimid glance at her companion, who evidently understood and enjoyed her astonishment. He touched her shoulder kindly, and smiled at the constrained look on her face. Kate's thoughts ran thus : " Lord C-

Kate's thought that he of all others should have ful in health, looked even more beautiful with the done me a service. The son of my father's heredi- air of languor inseparable from illness, about it. nalér than when ebt at all events. Bu how will my father, take it? This man's ancestors her but he thought her even more attractive than. sent miné: homeless wanderers. Well, it can't be helped now. I don't think he would do so. What before. He wrote : "How glad I am to see you. Why did you not write to me all this time? I felt very dull and a pity he is so afflicted-so amiable he appears to be, I like him. If I thought I would meet him again lonely since." Kate smiled, and closing the tablet, lifted her I would learn his language. But, ps' aw ! what am I thinking of. That isn't probable." small white hands, and said : "I have learned your language since, my lord. Her companion was thinking also, and thinking of I am g'ad to see you also, I did not choose to her. What a perfect lady she is-so graceful and natural-yet she belongs to the working class. Her hands are small, but not white enough for an idler. write to you." A flush of pleasure glowed on his face as he found she had learned his language. He laid his hand softly on her head and stroked the rich hair What a pleasing, happy face she has. Not a lady in the circle of my acquaintance could compare tenderly. Presently he put the question : with her; she is very proud, too; she has a high bred air, which the scion of many an aristocratic "Shall you be lame?" "I cannot say just yet. Dr. Peters thinks not family lacks. I am fortunate in having met her; I must cultivate her acquaintance. This is her home and I hope not." "And I hope you shall." then, a pretty cottage, indeed. She raised her glorious gray eyes to his with a He litted her from the carriage, and was advanlook for the meaning of his strange admission. What she read there caused her to lower them quickly. She toyed nervously with the tassels of their humble white and pink cups alongside the choose to give her hand to them, but kept on toher dress. "Why do you hope for such an unfortunate rewards the house. "What has happened, Kate ?" exclaimed both in sult as that would be to me?" the same breath. "Wait awhile; show the way in, Frank. If you had come with me, this evening, this might not ' Because you would then be nearer to me, dear Kate. There would be something lost to you, and I want you to be every thing to me. Thank you for learning my language. I know you do not look down on me for my misfortune, beautiful as you are; but will you tell me so Kate? Then I may have happened. Go fetch a doctor ; my foot pains me so. By this time they were in the house, and she hope."

herself from his arm, but with a sharp cry of ptin fell back again. "Oh, my foot pains so, it most be sprained. How am I to get home? That dog, where has he gone to?" very romantic, by Jove. Take care you have broken nothing more than your foot, my dear; don't blush

that way; let me see your foot."" The talkative little doctor looked grave when he had examined the foot. He went to work to set it.

She bore the pain biavely. "Will I be lame, do you think sir?"

"Kate don't ask such questions; I cannot tell at present." "But you think it may be ; I know you do, doc-

tor.'

A grave look was the reply she get. A shadow clouded the bright young face, pale with pain; a tremor of the rosy lips showed she understood his silence, but her voice was firm as she said : "I am sorry, but lameness is preferable to death

and such a death." Shortly after the doctor left, Lord C--came

into the room. He knew the foot was badly hurt, but he did not think it so serious. "I have seen the doctor, and heard his opinion.

Dont look so sad; he may be wrong. You must allow me to call and see you; I will be anxious about you "

Kate's eyes filled with tears as she read. She bowed her permission, and reached him her hand. He held it a few moments tenderly, with a lingering pressure, while his eyes told Kate more than could be spoken of sympathy.

CHAPTER II.

For many weeks Kate was confined to her room,

-called daily to inquire about her; Lord C--baskets of rare fruit and bouquets of choice flowers, with always a tiny note hidden away among them came to her, but she could not see him until she could sit in the parlor; yet she kept looking for these little notes, and treasured them; but then she thought of them all the oftener.

The bright summer had passed away and golden autumn was at hand when ahe left her room. It was a pleasant morning as she sat by the window of the pretty sitting room, with roses and fuschias peeping from among the glistening ivy leaver among which numberless birds had built their tiny nests and were caroling gleefully in the trees at either side of the pretty flower garden. A quick galop along the dusty road was ended at the wooden pailings, and a quick step sounded on the narrow graveled walk. Kate knew the step and her heart beat more quickly, and a 'rich glow mantled on her face as Lord C--stood before

her He took her hand in both of his and seated him self beside her. How beautiful she looked ! The rich, dark brown hair falling in heavy ringlets over

gagement. Mr. O'Neill congratulated himself on his absence from the house. He had desired Kate not to encourage his visits. Two months flew by rapidly, but all was not to be as they wished, trouble was looming up in the distance.

Blithe and gay Kate O'Neill felt that pleasant autumn afternoon as she tripped gaily to the trysting place. She met her lover, tender, and kind as usual. He reminded her that the next month would see her his bride. Very happy she returned homeward. She had given the first love of her warm young life to her affianced husband. She knew he loved her, and life looked radiant before her. She came slowly up the garden path, her broad white hat dangling from her arm, the heavy curls swept bat the gives from her arm, the heavy curs swops back from the pure face, which shone with a sort of subdued happiness; a sprig of scarlet geranium gleamed against the light muslin dress, a bouquet of flowers in her hand—slowly and gracefully she came, unconscious of being watched. She slipped in through the low window, humming a scrap of an inthrough the low window, humming a scrap of an old song. With an exclamation of astonishment the song came to an end. Before her stood a lady, proud and disdainful looking, regarding her with an expression of dislike mingled with admiration. She was not one half so stately as queenly Kate O'Neill, but she had the easy air which good society gives and the manner of one accustomed to be obeyed. She had watched Kate coming up the garden path, and had noted her graceful movement. She looked at her now with a sort of insolent look as she gave a quick nod in return for Kate's polite bow, which sent the hot blood coursing indignantry through the young girl's veins. She drew her-self to her full height, arched her proud neck with a haughty movement, as she said in a cold but courteous tone:

"I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, madame. To what am I to attribute the honor of this visit ?"

"You are the girl called Kate O'Neill ?" "Madame, you appear to be a lady ; while speak-

ing to me please act as one." "The lady bit her lips as she looked at her, and

asked:

- "Don't you know me ?" "I have not the honor."
- "I am Lady C-

Had a thunderbolt fallen on her she could not have seemed more astonished. Her lover's mother,

"You don't seem to be surprised, young lady, though it seems you have managed to entrap my 80n."

" Madame !"

The luminous gray eyes flashed and the small hands clinched of themselves at this insult. " Does not my son visit you ?"

"He does,"

"You receive him kindly and walk with him ?" " I do."

ful. Why do you do so? Is it must for

fast table. Judy, the old serving woman, went to call her. She returned with a white, scared face, holding a note in her hand. Mr. O'Neill took it from her in silence, read it, and with a low moan, sank into a chair, and covered his face with both hands. It ran thus :

NO. 14

"My dear father: circumstance have occurred which would make it painful for me to remain in. Ireland. I know more of your business than you or the boys suspect. In Ireland I would only be a burden on you; in Australia I may be a help. This morning I got a letter from Aunt Eliza, enclosing a passage warrant by a ship that leaves Cork to morrow. I am to travel with some friends of hers. I made up my mind to leave, but I knew you would not consent to my doing so. I will try what I can do. If I don't like the country I can return. For-give me, father, I have done what I think is right. Trust me, I know you will. Let all, save my bro-thers, believe I left with your permission. My love to Frank and Willie ; I know they won't forgive me. Tell Judy to pray for me. Give my regards to Lord -when you see him. Say to him that I can never forget the service he rendered to me. Trust-ing to your love for your self-willed Kate for forgiveness I remain

"Your affectionate daughter."

Stunned and grieved beyond measure at her sudden flight, Mr. O'Neill followed her advice in al-lowing others to believe she emigrated with his consent; he bore it better than he fancied he could at first. The house was so lonely without Kate, he looked forward to her return cheerfully, firmly per-suaded alterward to make suaded she would come back.

CHAPTER III.

Deep in a pleasant glade in the backwoods of Australia, rose the pretty farmhouse of Kate O'Neill's aunt. In the centre of the open space which commanded a view of the narrow path which led to the house, a great forest tree stood. On the sward at its foot a young girl was seated. It was a pleasant afternoon in early spring, just one year after the events above related had occurred, yet few would have recognized the dashing, buoyant Kate O'Neilk in the stately, quiet girl, with a shade of sadness in the grey eyes who sat beneath the shade, her fingers. tlying nimbly over the robe she was embroldering. She was beautiful as ever, but it was the beauty of a woman. Experience had banished the carclessand to meet her like this. But her manner altered nothing; she did not show a sign of the astonish-ment she felt, she merely said: "Indeed!" having no children of her own, lavished all the love of an affectionate nature on her. She had not expected to see, her so grave and still, remembering her as a mischief-joving girl. She knew sorrow of some kied had thrown its shadow over her life, but Kate never spoke of that which had wrought the change, and Mrs. Carroll was too delicate to seek her confidence. She tried by kindness to make her forget her sorrow, and Kate knew this, and was grate-

> This evening she falt homesick. day long. She had struggled against the feeling, but in vain. Presently the sewing fell from her hands, and her thoughts went across the great ocean to the small town, encircled by tall green hills, in the sunny south of Ireland, where she first saw light. The old house was before her; her soul yearned for one glimpse of the dear home faces. She knew how much they missed her, for many long letters had come from the old country urging her to return. Then came the thought of another -of him who had won the love of her heart, and who waited, she firmly believed, for her return. She trusted him with unanswering faith; she felt sure he waited for her, though no line from him had ever come to her in her voluntary exile. Her eyes were misty with fears as she looked at the diamond betrothal ring, never worn at home, but always on her finger now. How well she remembered the evening he placed it there. Ob, for one glimpse of that dear kind face, always beside her.

Look not upon the wine : Though sparkling its rays gleam through The wreaths that round it twine; Oh! shun the phantom floating there, Avoid its perfumed breath, And fice the stings its serpents bear Of frenzy and of death.

not upon the wine-cup's

KATE O'NEIL L

BY ELLEN E. CALLANAN. 3

CHAPTER I.

A quiet, shady lane away from the small bustle of a countrytown ; on either side low ditches, flanked with thorn trees; between their roots furze bushes had pushed their prickly shoots, covered with rich golden blossome, contrasting finely with the white sprigs of the thorny blossom. The mingled perfume loaded the still, soft air with fragrance. The clean, hilly road was bordered on each side by a broad band of green turf, where daisies raised offered to relieve him of his burden; he did not a broad band of green turf, where daisies raised vellow buttercups, cowslips, pale primroses, and de-licate harebell. Clusters of ferns, with broad friaged leaves, throve under the shade of the thick hedge on the low green dit.h. Just over the tiny stream which hurried noisily over the white, gravelly bed, through the fringe of dark green watercresses, the chirping sparrow fluttered in and out among the furze ; pretty robins perched contentedly on the thorn branches ; a family of thrushes from a neighboring grove poured out a tide of melody which lent the lonely road a pleasant sort of life. The road had been hewn through rocky. ground, and ations end a steep rock rose high above the hedge; its sides were covered with patches of heath, and the mound at the base was a pleasant resting place. Here a young man was seated reading. From time to time his eyes were strayed from his book scross the pleasant country to where the broad steepleiof the gray old church lifted itself fool me; that cannot be." sbove the roofs of the clean town, its bell sending soothing, solemn chimes over hill and lea. "He was dressed in a plain suit, a gun rested beside him, and a game bag was fungrearelessly at his feet. A wild cry, shrill and piercing, broke the still-

ness, Asyoing girl'stood for an instant on the summit of the rock, then leaped, or rather flung, herself from it striking against the young man in nersel from it, striking againstrue young man in Enow something " her fall. Heistarted to his feet with a look of in-tense surprise, and looked upward for an explana-tion just as buge bulldog, with fierce, red eyes, and foam covered mouth had scrambled to where the fall of the state of th and foam covered mouth had scrambled to where let. the service state sta with a wy tierce grown, ne was preparing for a set My orother. Willie, come and shake hands spring, when a bright rifle barrel gleamed in the with him "rifle, set in the set of piered expression, then up, and upwn, the total in the second second second of help, but not not second the second of help, but not not second the second of help, but not not second the second secon

was laid on a lounge in the pleasant parlor. Frank had gone off for the doctor, and the younger brother listened to his sister's account of the accident.

You are in this gentleman's debt, Kate. It was fortunate he was near, or the consequences might have been serious. He is very silent ; I thanked him, but he didn't heed me."

"Hush, Willie, he did not hear you; he is deaf and dumb."

" Deaf and Dumb! Nonsence, Kate, you wish to

look of pain in his eyes? I am not jesting ; it is as

He is a stranger in this town." 1.1.1.1 Yes, I know, who he is. Stay, he wishes to

know something" Lord O had been watching the brother and a With a beaming look, grateful with a shade of sitter, and a shadow had fallen ion his face. He tender feeling in it she laid her hand in his frank-

With a low there growl, he was preparing for a - " My brother ... Willie, come and shake hands

If Why should I do so? No, I respect you the more for it. Why should I bid you hope. You forget my father is but a business man-not well off either -and you are Lord-

"I do not forget ; I may have no chance otherwise."

"You are mistaken in that! were you one in my position your chances would be better. Do you know that you father's father sent my father's family adrift on the world? My father hates you. He is the descendant of a proud old family, and has to feels we are speaking of him. Did you notice the work for his daily bread, while you and yours revel on what is his by every moral right. He will not forgive, cannot forget."

"But you, Kate, do you bear malice for what was not done by me?"

"Iknow you would not have done so. I trust vou

ly. Presently came the question : "Will you be my wife, darling ? You are all the

world to me."

No reply. "Won't you answer me? Will you send me from you???

rom you??? Suddenly he lifted her face and looked into the eyes that tried to avoid his. He read his answer there and the proud head rested on his shoulder this time. The shades of evening had fallen before left his affianced bride. AShe begged of Lord C-left his affianced bride. She beggea or, him to keep their engagement secret, and promised to be his wife in three months. He agreed to her proposal, and she promised to meet him often at the rock where she met him first; lest his coming to the house might lead to questioning from her

girl, so far beneath him, to meet him so ?" "How do people generally meet their lovers,

madame ?--- is it not just as I meet him ?"

"Yes; but what can his love mean to you?" "It means that I am your son's affianced wife ?" "Girl, that can never be !"

"I beg your pardon. I don't see it in that light Even against my father's wish, I'll be his wife." "Your father's wish! This is unbearable. Know

if my son marries without my consent he will be a beggar with a title. Even with my consent he will be poor. This arrangement was made in con-sequence of his infirmity. So you see you have been foolish to reckon on his wealth."

"I would wish he were a beggar, minus the title. I care nothing for his title, still less for his wealth. You have said nothing to prevent me from marrying him as yet."

"What could you do for a living ? He can do no thing. On you this burden must fall. Women can-not do much. Would he be the same to you when deprived of all the luxuries of life, which have become necessary to him from habit, as he is now You know very little of men if you think he would." "Why have you sought me, Lady C-----

" To see you : to place the matter before you in a sensible light, and to hear your decision "

"What would you have me do? I yield not alone for his sake, madame. I know your influence can ruin my father's business, and I feel you would not scruple to do so."

"You are right I wish you to send him from you." "Oh, no, no. I could not tell such an untruth-could not send him away."

Lady C———— looked at her steadily for a few moments, and her voice was gentler, as she said: "You do love him then. I did. not believe you

did. I love him-God knows how dearly. I would not cross him in this did I not know it would be the worse thing that could happen for you and him. Keep away from him, then."

"Yes, I can do that. Promise me that no word of what passed shall escape your lips, that you will not under value me to Henry. Speak of me justly; and lastly, that you use your influence to help my father's business. If you do this I will leave the country, and give no trace to him of where I can be found. But should it happen that he seeks and finds me, I will hold myself free to marry him. Do you agree to this?". "I do, and give you my solemn promise of doing,

what you ask.

"Thanks. Now go away ; I would be alone ; I want to think."

"Tell me you don't hate me; that you bear me no ill-will.

"You are his mother. I could not. Besides I think you are right."

point was gained.

Later in the evening, when the tea-table was removed, Kate rose from the piano, declaring she was too tired to play for her father, as was her custom. rival there "Good night fathes," as she kissed him tenderly" Wont you give me your blessing. He blessed her fervently, and she kissed her bro-

"Why did he never write? Why has he not come for me? I must go home again. I would die here away from those I love."

·A shadow on the sward before her made her look up with a half startled look. In an instant she was on her feet ; the next with a cry of joy, she was in Lord C-----'s arms. Her confidence had not been misplaced. He had

sought her, as she knew he would. Sobbing and crying, but not with sorrow, she clung to him, hardly believing herself awake. And he held her closely.

At length another person stepped from the shade of the tree and a well-remembered voice said.

"Kate, my sister, have you no word o :welcome for me?"

"Frank my own dear Frank! This is too much happiness.'

That evening Kate had learned all that had happened since her departure. Frank spoke of her lover's wild despair when he found her gone. He went to Mr. O'Neillat once and told him of his engagement. There was a mystery he could not solve, but he suspected his mother of having some hand in it. His horse, a spirited animal, took fright at something on the road, as he returned home to seek an explanation from his mother. He was flung from his saddle and severely hurt. His anxiety of mind brought on a brain fever, and his life was despaired of. At length he recovered; but before he felt strong enough to request an explanafrom his mother, she also was taken ill' son her dying bed she wrote to her son an account of her interview with Kate, and bade him seek her and beg her forgiveness for her. Many things had delayed him until now, when, free to come, he and Frank had arrived to bring her back to Iroland again, the soll-

Lady C stopped and touched her check with her lips. She felt sorry for the girl, so crushed looking now, so bright half an hour before. But her One week after, the betrothal ring was changed for

As soon as they could do so they sailed for Ircland Mr. and Mrs. Carroll accompanying them. Friendly hands were extended to them on their ar-Kate's story had leaked out somehow, and the young Lady C was warmiy, welcomed to her new home and even the proud aristocrats who at

THE INRUE WHINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOV 19, 1875. وتواقية ومتودوان 2

DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE wicked perish sthere is shoutin

Here let us stand sindews and roots, and leads, Alive with olinging thousands what a scend, And in the midstabove that sea of heads a Glooms the black Guillotine. A scene likes that anyther the Arenalicasted high When on men's heavy the Arenalicasted high While myraids on dark faces, void of pitty Looked on to see them die. How the keen Galino over dilate and glare! The faxile brows and lips grimace and frown-How the walls tremble to their shout, whene'er

How the walls tremble to their shout, whene'er That heavy steel comes down

Tis nearly over-twenty heads have rolled, One after one, upon the block-while cheers, And yells, and curses howled by hate untold, Rang in their dying ears.

One more is left-and now, amid a storm Of angry sound from that great human hive, They rear upright a dizened ghastly form, Mangled, yet still alive.

Like one emerging from a deadly swoon, His eyes unclose upon that living plain-Those livid, snaky eyes |-he shuts them soon, Never to ope again.

As that forlorn, last wandering gaze they took, Perhaps those cruel eyes, in hopeless mood, Sought in their agony, one pitying look 'Mid that vast multitude.

Sought, but in vain-inextricably mixed On square and street, and house-top-he surveys A hundred thousand eyes, all fixed In one fierce, pitiless gaze.

Down to the plank ! the brutal headsmen tear Those blood-glued rags-nay, spare him needless main!

One cry ! God grant that we may never hear ' A cry like that again !

A pause-and the axe falls on Robespierre That trenchant blade had done its office well-Hark to the mighty roar! down, Murderer-Down to thy native Hell !

Again, that terrible Shout | till suburb far And crowded dungeon marvel what it mean-Hurrah ! and louder, louder yet, hurrah For the good Guillotine!

And breasts unladen heave a longer breath-And parting footsteps echo fast and light-Our Foe is lodged in the strong Prison of Death! Paris shall sleep to-night.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. FA-THER ARNOLD DAMEN,

THE GREAT JESUIT MISSIONARY.

The following Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Father Arnold Damen, S. J., from the Chicago Times, will be read with interest, not only by those who had the pleasure of seeing and hearing this great champion of the Cross and Catholicity, but by every Catholic in the land, where the name of this great priest, on account of his stupendous missionary labors, is becoming a household word :--

Rev. Arnold Damen, S.J., was born in 1815, in Belgium. The same spirit that now distinguishes him animated him when he was a mere boy.--While then attending the primary school in his native town, he was wont to play church, he officiated as priest while his sister occupied the less pretentious position of sexton. As this church play was conducted in the most approved style, with altar, it cost the proud parent a small fortune in providing his young hopeful with candles, and the Damen premises were the common meeting ground for all the children of the neighborhood, As soon as the young enthusiast had reached the re-

-quisite years, having pursued a preliminary course of studies, he was admitted to the order of the Society of Jesus as a novice, at the same time attending a college belonging to the brotherhood. As soon as he was fully received into the order, he felt a strong impulse to enter upon missionary work, and was assigned to the province of St. 1 ding to the division that obtains with the Order, the United States are divided into four provinces, those of New York, New Orleans, St. Louis and San Francisco, in which these cities are headquarters. When Father Damen appeared in St. Louis it wasa city of considerable pretension, while Chicago, now its superior, was an obscure trading post. He became identified with the St. Louis university, and for years officiated as the pastor of St. Xavier, the only Jesuit church in the city. It was in 1855, fully twenty years ago, when he was in the full vigor of his middle manhood, that Father Damen came for the first time to Chicago. He had begun to engage in those missions that have made his name a household word in every Catholic family in the land, and it was in pursuance of his labors in this field that he came to this city. Practically the sevent of the Jesuits in Chicago dates from that time, though it was not until 1857 that Father Damen obtained the consent of the authorities of his order to purchase the ground on which the present church of the Holy Family is erected, and commenced at once to provide a temporary place of worship. As soon as the man of action reached Chicago he saw that this was a point of great possibilities, and it became his ambition to settle here. The order generally credited with being shrewd and well-informed, no doubt shared Father Damen's views. and as they recognized in him a man equal to the position, with all its possible development, he was soon gratified with an appointment in the new field. Property in the centre locations at that period had reached a high figure, but in the "suburbs" it was comparatively low, and as the finances of the pioneer were necessarily limited, he graciously confined himself to the outskirts, convinced that in time the growth of the city would stalk far beyond him. Father Damen was ambitious in those days as he is still, and it was his boast that he would one day build up one of the greatest churches in America. People have stopped laughing at him, though 15 or 18 years ago, they used to enjoy many a quiet joke at his expense. All was prairie about him when he started; now the church of the Holy Family is in the centre of the most densely populated district in city. They used to tell him that he had better contract for a railroad to run to his church from the city, as that would, be the only way by which he could secure a congregation, and when he told them that it was his purpose to build the largest church in the city, they looked at him with suspicious glances and mentally endowed him. with a strait-jacket and to most observers it did seem absurd to think of erecting a grand church, such as contemplated, "away out there on the prairie," but the sagacious and far-seeing Jesuit was not at fault. A site had been offered for the church near the vicinity of the present Union park and had, been rejected, not because the locality in itself was deemed ineligible, but it was foreseen that there was not the district in which the humpler classes would seek to locate, and it was for these the church and the missionary labors of the Jesuits in Chicago was mainly designed. When the little, frame church, which for several When the little, frame church, which for several years did temporary service as such at the corner of Eleventhiand May streets, was finally completed and opened for services, there was hardly a house on the west side of Harrison street and west of Hal-on the west side of Harrison street and west of Hal-sted street. There was a sprinkling of shantles" on the is work of the Chevalier O'Clery's,

well as an active missionary, was at work amongst them, and so one improvement after another followed.

Lines of omnibuses were set in operation, and a few years later, a street railway was laid down on Blue Island avenue as far as Twelfth street. To no man in this community is due the development of all that south-west part of the west division more than to the Rev. A. Damen.

In August, 1860, the edifice which is now known as the "Church of the Holy Family," was solemnly consecrated with a pomp hitherto unknown in the west. A description of this vast church is unneces sary, as it is known and familiar to everybody in Chicago, and to many thousands out of it, who have been drawn by its name to visit it, to admire its vast extent, its beauty of interior decoration, its magnificent organ, and superb appointments generally. With the opening of the grand church the wonderful works established by the Jesuits began to manifest themselves.

Shortly after the church was finished a noted ecclesiastic from Rome paid this region a visit, and was asked what he thought of the church of the Boly Family. He shrugged his shoulders, smiled and then said that it was a grand church, a beauti-ful church, but he added, with an expression of comical sorrow, "there are no people to attend it," and yet, two years later, it became necessary to add 40 feet to the structure to accommodate its congregation.

Through the instrumentality of "missions," assiduous preaching, the organization of "sodalities," confraternities, and benevolent associations, the zeal and talents of every Catholic in the parish was, so to say, utilized. Of course Father Damen had early provided for the educational wants of the district—this is always a Jesuit's first thought—and he had also procured the introduction of a branch of the order of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart." The lamented Mme, Gallway was the foundress, and for many years the local superior of the order in this city. Mme. Gallway was finally persuaded by Father Damen to permanently locate the convent of the Sacred Heart on West Taylor street, the present situation, and here, after first opening a school for day scholars and boarders, a free school for the girls of the parish was provided by the personal efforts of Mme. Gallway, and opened in 1865. The school now contains upwards of 800 girls.

But his greatest effort in the educational line is no doubt the founding of St. Ignatius' college, a magnificent enterprise, tormally opened in 1874, and from that time to the present its march has been steadily onward.

Besides the regular staff of priests attached to the church, the services of the reverend fathers of the college are constantly in requisition for confessions, sermons, &c. Then, too, at Christmas and Easter as well as during the summer vacation, the bands of missionaries under the leadership of Father Damen return to rest from missionary duty ; but they find active work here at home during the recess giving "retreats," aiding the secular priests in preaching, confessions, &c.

Father Damen is a man of imposing appearance with a kindly face, but one full of character. As an orator he has few equals in the country, and as a man of power with the people,-power secured by the display of many endearing qualities-he stands unrivaled among the clergy in the land, Protestant as well as Catholic. He never speaks anywhere but the church or hall where be holds forth is too small to contain the people who desire to hear him, and his voice is sufficiently powerful to fill the largest edifice. In fact, one might say that he has built the church of the Holy Family entirely for himself, for he alone can preach trom the pulpit where it belongs, and be heard in all parts of the house. Everybody else has the pulpit trundled to near the centre of the edifice before they undertake to address the vast congregations that almost daily throng this church, for the territory tributary to it contains no less than a population of 50,000 souls. Although the frosts of 60 winters have whitened the thin hair of Father Damen, his spirit is still as active as in youth, and he may yet live to see many new schemes brought to fruition. Among other institutions, he hopes at no distant day to erect an old people's home, a home for bootblacks, and a hospital. Until the establishment of the college, he was the superior of the Jesuits in this city, but by the rules of the order, the presidents of colleges take precedence. Long may Father Damen live on earth and in the hearts of his people.

Revolutionary propaganda, as managed by " the ner of the Continent, its organization, was most complete, and its power "in" consequence became has sketched with vivid pen its power and 'results: in other kingdoms, he takes us to Italy and more minutely paints its birth, its growth, and its outburst in that country. Its chief foe was of course the Papacy as the representative of Religion, and to utterly destroy the Papacy was its first and greatest object. Pius VI. occupied the seat of Peter, and his government was attacked by every possible means. The Rape of Rome by the French under Berthier was speedily accomplished, the Pope was made a prisoner and carried off to the fortress of Valence, where, worn out with sorrows and fatigues, he died praying for his enemies with his last breath. A shout of exultation arose from the Revolutionists of Europe, and they loudly proclaimed that with Pius VI., the Papacy, their arch enemy, had expired for ever." Some eleven months afterwards, Pius VII., the new Pope, entered Rome in triumph, and it was not before eight years had elapsed-though his career was one of sustained conflict with the Em-peror Napoleon—that he was, in turn, torn away from the Eternal City and hurried into a French prison. The fall of Napoleon restored the Pope once more to his capital, and the Congress of Vienna succeded to a certain extent in pacifying Europe and in undoing much of the ambitious work of the first Napoleon. In his next chapter the Chevaller O'Cleary gives us a singularly able description of the rise and organization of Carbonarism, and, on reading it, no one heretofore in doubt on the subject need any longer wonder at the just and persistent hostility the Church has always displayed towards it and all other Secret Societies. From them have sprung all the horrors that since the fall of Napoleon have devastated France, Southern Europe, and other countries; but we may notice here that our author is not so severe on Carbonarism as many other writers, and lets the personages of the Order down tolerably lightly. He is by no means, however, blind to the immense injuries it has inflicted upon whatever land to which it has turned its attention, but he places blame heavily on the whole while individuals are not much commented upon. Mazzini-the demon of political mischief in Italy since 1828—is an exception to the above, as are also Louis Napoleon, Gallenga (the would-be murderer of the King of Sardinia, now a writer on the Times !) and some others of the worst of the Carbonari leaders, whose wickedness is fully expressed; and per-

haps our author is right to give no added shade to a system sufficiently dark in itself. He thereby strengthens his case, for his mercy leaves nothing that can be contradicted. Then we have the "First Outbreak (1815 to 1821) of the Carbonari ?' the "Ten Years' Truce;" the "Revolt of Central Italy" -which is vigorously painted on a fine canvas ;and the ridiculous "Liberal" revolt of 1832 under the Pontificate of Gregory XVI. From that out the volume reads like a romance, so absorbing is the

interest with the difference that it is a romance of

EVERGE WHILESS AND CAPTURESS A bare, and our readers will, no doubt, find it hard to Patriarch of Ferner, was, however, on a much understand low forms and ceremonies so childish greater, broader, and deeper scale than any that had been before known; and its doctrines were preach-ed either openly or secretly in almost every capital against society, religion, and morality. That Freeunderstand low forms and ceremonies so childish in Europe, referred to every nation; and sware held in asonry under its farcial usages conceals an in-and taught by some of the very highest personages, tendideadly hostile to Christianity and to the sys-It spread everywhere, it reached each nook and cor-tem of civilisation which is based on Christian balief the "Study" of the prelate of Orleans proves beyond a doubt. We shall probably quote his enormous. When our author has made us well ac-proofs at another time. Let us see now the mode quainted with the general nature of his subject, and in which he sets himself to answer his own question; "Can'a serious man, or a man of common sense become a Freemason ?" He replies "No," and proceeds to justify the negative by examining the grounds on which the secret association claims to be a " divine" institution, the "lighthouse of humanity,"" the sun of the world." It is declared " all wisdom, all perfection; all virtue, all philosophy, is taught in the Masonic temples." The bish-op insists on the contrary, that the rites and practices these sounding phrases are used to describe are " ridiculous," "puerile" and "senile," as Felix Pyat, a revolutionist in Freemasonry as in politics, has acknowledged them to be. Monseigneur Dupanlonp, in describing the hierarchy, the grades, and the language of the masonic brethren, tells . us that there are several great Masonic: rites-the "Egyptian" (Misraim), the "Scotch," that of the "Grand Orient'l of France, and perhaps others besides; Each of these three rites has three fundamental degrees -apprentices, companions, and masters. Those who are not Freemasons of any sort they call " profane." Besides this, each rite has its high grade or ranks and its mysteries. In Belgium and France the Scotch rite and that of the "Grand Orient" have each an hierarchical scale of 33 degrees. Among them are such preposterous designations as the Illustrious Elect of Fifteen, the Sublime Knight-Elect, the Royal Arch, the Prince of the Tabernacle, the Knight of the Brazen Serpent, the Great Inspector Inquisitor, and the Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. But the Egyptian (Misraim) rite is still richer, and reckons no less than 90 degrees. We quote a few :---Chaos, the Firt Discreet; Chaos, the Second Sage; the Supreme Commander of the Stars, Prince Talmudin, the Sovereign Prince Zakdim, the Sovereign Great Prince Hasidim. Such are some of the ranks and the eccentric, names proposed to the supreme ambition of the adepts in Freemasonry Each grade has its insignia and its distinctive jewel There is the apron, the trowel, the mallet, the compass, the square, the cords cross-wise, with the gold sun and other emblems. The different Masonic societies of which these rites are composed are called lodges. We enumerate a few of them :- The Trinosophs, the Thephropots, or Drinkers of Ashes; Julian to the Three Lions, Augustus to the Three Flames, Absalom to the Three Nettles, Caroline to the Three Palms, Lebauon to the Three Caders, &c., &c. The dignitaries of the lodges are more or less numerous. There are :- The Venerable, the Very Respectable, the Brother Sacrificer, the Terrible

Brother, the Brother Inspectors, the Great Expert,

the Great Orator, the Tiler, the Master, of Cere-monies, &c., &c. Such, says the bishop, are the names, pompous or grotesque, which one meets with at every turn in the Freemason newspapers, and in the reports of the Freemason newspapers, and in the reports of their Masonic sessions, as they call their meetings. For Freemasons have a language of their own, which is not that of the profane, whereby they say the same things in a different manner. Thus an orator in a Masonic lodge does not make a speech, but a throw their banners (dinner-napkin over their left bit of architecture; a Freemason does not eat, h masticates ; his glass is not a glass, but a cannon ; his plate is a tile, his knife a sword, to charge at dinner is to put wine in your glass, a lodge does not close its sittings; it is put to sleep; a Masonic circular is called a plank, a report is an outline, cheers are batteries, and banquets works of the table. On the subject of Masonic initiation and admission as a Freemason, Monseigneur Dupanloup informs us that he has read in their rituals the des criptions of these Masonic initiations, and has there met with scenes, terrors, oaths, scarecrows, most extraordinary, not to say ludicrous. In the first place, this is what the new member "companion" s to swear ;— "I swear never to reveal the secrets, signs, touches words, doctrines, or usages of the Freemasons. In case I should break my word, let them burn my lips with a red hot iron ; let them cut off my hand let them tear out my. tongue; let them cut my throat : may my corpse be hung up in the lodge dur ing the admission of a new brother, to brand my infidelity and be a terrible warning to others ; then let my body be burned and my ashes be scattered to the winds!" With respect to this extraordinary vow, the bishop says :- " I will not go into the question as to what there must be at the bottom of these Masonic mysteries, to be placed under such guarantee ; but how is it possible that reasonable and honest men should consent to pronounce such fearful formulas against themselves?" For the apprentice, who is only on the threshold of these mysteries, they do not demand as much. In the oath, as described by Brother Ragon; the apprentice declares simply, that he would rather have his throat cut than reveal ; the secrets of the order." To have one's throat cut, is something, however I. The tests of initiation are long and complicated. There is first the Chamber of Reflection-"a dark place, lighted by a 'sepulof Benection - a dark place, agained black, are covered with funeral emblems. The new member, having to pass by the four elements of the ancients, endures his first trial, that of the earth. " in the bowls of which he is supposed to be. 'A skeleton lies beside him in an open coffin. Should a corpse be wanting a death's head must be placed on the table." The patient is to stay there a certain time; then'to answer three questions in writing, and then to make his will. While the "Venerable" reads his answers to the lodge, the Brother " Preparer" : bandages the eyes of the new member, and puts bim in the position in which he is to enter the lodge-that is to say, with bare head and half his body in his shirt he must have the arm and left breast uncovered the right knee bare, the left shoe slipshod, &c. Then the Brother "Expert" receives the "important mission, from the Venerable" to submit the profane to "physical proofs" or trials ; that is to say, to make him make " the three journeys, and pass by the elements which remain to be crossed"-air, water, and fire. In Then the Second Expert draws the bolts noisily and opens the folding doors, &c.; then, after, a long interrogation on his prejudice, ignorance; children, this is the way of proceeding .- "The fanaticism, supersition, &c., the Venerable exclaims godfather holds in his right hand the string of a in a stentorian voice, " Make thim, make this first plumbaline in such a way that the lowest part journey 12. This first journey is toyle, hedgediawith should be in front of the heart of the loweton (child); we might have supposed ourselves strong enough to resist temptation by our own exertions; but He also requires us to pray, to prove that our vigilance would be useless unless He Himself watched with us.-St. Francis of Sales.

says to him gravely—" Every profane person who wishes to be received as a Freemason ceases to belong to himself. He is no longer his own master." The rituals further teach us that there exists in every lodge in the world a seal engraved with hier. oglyphic characters known ouly to true Masons. "This seal, after having been mad red hot in fire, being applied to the body, leaves an ineffactable mark." If the patient should consent to receive on any given portion of his body this "glotious im. pression; the brother Expert' rubs with a dry linen cloth the parts indicated, and places quickly a piece of ice or other cold substance upon it." The moment is now come to exact the oath from the candidate :" "The brothers are standing, armed with swerds, of which the points are turned towards the breast of the new member. The 'Venerable' strikes three blows very slowly. At the third the Second Inspector drops the bandage. Then the 'Expert' flashes a great flame before him at a safe distance. After a moment of silence the 'Venerable' says : The swords which are turned towards you announce. that you will find mong us nothing but avengers of Freemasonry, and that we shall hold ourselves always ready to punish the perjurer. Then he is led to the altar. There they place in his left hand an open compass, one of the points of which is turned towards the left breast; his right hand rests on the sword of the Order; he rests his knee on one of the steps, the right leg squared." The oath having been administered, the "Venerable" gives the "profane," now. become a Mason, the apron, the gloves, "which you will give," he says, "to the wo-man whom you esteem the most." "The password is T ---- , one of the sons of Lamech. Very soon you will learn its true signification. The word of command will teach you that we do everything on the square." The order in the lodge is to be stand. ing, with the right hand flat under the throat, the four fingers close together, and the thumb apart, in form of a square. The sign called guttural is to stand to order, to draw back the hand horizontally and to let it fall perpendicularly. The touch is done by taking four fingers of each other's right hand, laying the thumb on the forefinger, and by an invisible movement one strikes the three blows of the apprentice. For the march ; stand to order the body lightly thrown back, the right foot forward, the left brought across, heel to heel, in a square. Repeat this step three times and make the sign as a salute: This is the way in which Freemasons receive the light.

If the ceremonies of initiation have something of the terrible in appearance, our readers will enjoy some less sombre details. We find them in the "Works of the Table," as the Masonic bauquets are called. This is the way these feasts are conducted, according to Brother Ragon and another Freemason writer, held in great repute in his Order, Brother Clavel :-- "The hall where the mastication take place must be, like the lodge, sheltered from the eyes of the profane. It is habitually decorated by garland of flowers. The Venerable says :- "Brother Inspector, give notice to your brothers that work is suspended, and that we are going to give ourselves up to mastication." B. B.; 1st and 2nd Inspectors, invite the brethren who are under your orders to prepare themselves to charge and to put themselves in line for the first health of obligation. During the repast they give seven healths of obliga-

THE HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN RE-VOLUTION.

It is more common than well-educated persons are perhaps aware of to find those who are usually termed well-informed people entertaining very vague ideas of "The Revolution." They meet the expression in books, in translations from Foreign journals, in the allocutions of the Holy Father, and even in more familiar forms, but they are painfully dubious as to its true meaning. They know some-thing of this Revolution or of that Revolution, but of The Revolution par excellence the hold they haziest views." Yet it is 'a well-defined and tangible thing; it is no mere idea; it is not a shadowless spectre haunting timid men ; it is not a myth raised for party purposes and it is not, as is often alleged by partisan writers, a terror without 'coherence kept hanging over the heads of the penceful and well-disposed to preserve them in that happy state, lest falling it should drive them in that happy state, to thank the Chevalier O'Clery, M. P., K. S. G., for a very excellent book which sets this matter in its proper light, and though his work refers more especially to Italy, he grasps the whole subject of Revolution with a master mind, and lays bare the wrigglings and writhings of the sort of moral Octopus which reaches with its deadly feelers' all over Europe for the victims it seeks to destroy in its deadly embrace. The Instory of the Italian Revolution (R. Washbourne, London) dives deep into the subject, yet at the same time it is eminently readable, and its title of 'history' need not lead 'anyone to expect the dryness of the volumes usually, passing under that name. On the contrary, from the first page to the last it is of absorbing interest, and we have read it through with but one unpleasantness, but one difficulty-that of laying it down at such times as other duties demanded our attention. Be fore examining its exact nature and scope, and in anticipation of the second volume, it may be well to note one or two defects minor ones all which have come under our notice. The month and the year are in places not sufficiently given. For instance, a chapter may begin "So-and so occurred on the 1st June, 1848," and then ,we find that the

solid fact, supported with solid proof, mostly taken from hostile writers, and so far it is superior to anything which the imagination could possibly produce. Mazzini, disgusted with Carbonari failures, substituted a new organization of his own, called the Giovine Italia (or Young Italy), and henceforward became the ruling spirit of all that was Revolutionary not alone in Italy but in the whole of Europe. The fruition of the schemes of this arch-plotter led to the invasion of Savoy, Gallenga's attempt on King Charles Albert, and the first prominent appearance of the freebooter and buccaneer, Garibaldi. Defeat was the result, but still the plotting went on as actively as ever, and after reviewing it we are led up to the Conclave of 1846 when the glorious Pontiff who now is a prisoner in the Vatican was called to the Papal Throne. The Pope's steps to wards giving true Liberalism-not the sham of the same name, which is but the bud of Communismt) his people are grandly told; the interference of England, under Lord Palmerston, in favour of red revolution is fully exposed ; and we come to the terrible events of 1848, when the whole Continent was convulsed, and when Order and Authority were everywhere dethroned. Then there is, the struggle with Austria; Radetzki's able strategy, contrasted with the feeble and disunited efforts of. Piedmont

insurrection everywhere ; blood flowing in torrents ; the gun, the sword, and even the dagger of the assassin busily at work; and the disastrous ambition of Piedmont, which persistently refused the only means by which Italy could be pacified and unified the Italian League, as proposed by Pio Nono. Through it all we see flitting hither and thither, in a constant lurid light, the figure, of the bloodstained Mazzini; those of the buccaneer Garibaldi and his bravoes, and we learn that while one was the embodiment of the Spirit of Red Révolution. the other was the executioner-unsuccessful and cowardly as he was in many instances-for carrying out its bloody behests. Next the murder of the chivalrous Rossi, the Pope besieged in his palace and prelates shot dead as they stood around him. his gates forced with artillery, and his surrender to save further bloodshed. The battle of Novara, in which the Piedmontese' were routed by the Aust trians, led to the 'abdication on the field of Carlo Alberto in favour of the present swash-buckler King Victor Emmanuel; and finally the Revolution was conquered in the North and the South; and only held out in the centre where Rome-the Pope being at Gaeta-was given up to mob-law under Mazzini and other monsters of the same, stamp. The siege of Rome by the French under Oudinot rid the place of those intolerable types of political wickedness, and the Holy Father returned from his exile. There ends the first volume of the Chevalier O'Clery's invaluable work, and we think that the general Catholic public will, with us, thirst for the day when the second portion shall be publish. ed. Praise of the work is superfluous-it supplies a want long felt, it fills up a gap towards which English Catholics were ever looking hungrily, it gives us just that which we most wanted from an. historical point of view, and its merits as well as its solidity and accuracy are beyond all question .---Catholic Times. Received and the second second

If our Blessed Lord had only desired us to watch, we might have supposed ourselves strong enough to

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shoulder. On the invitation of the 'Venerable,' the Brothers charge their cannons (fill their glasses), and when that is done, the 'Venerable' says : 'My brothers, we are going to give a health. We will fire the brightest and most sparkling of fires. My brethren, the right hand on the sword, (the knife).

"' High up with the sword !' " Salute with the sword !

"The sword in the left hand i'

All the knives rise and salute each other. After this brilliant manœuvre the hands are put

to the "weapons" (that is to the glasses). "Present arms-take aim!" (here the Brothers put the glasses to their mouths).

"Fire !" (here they drink a portion of the contents of their glasses).

"A good volley !" (they drink a little more). "The most brilliant of volleys!" (they emply their glasses).

To give the first health the " Venerable" orders the following exercise:

"My brethren, attention ! Shoulder arms ! Present !"

Fire. "To the health of (the toast)."

And the exercise continues as follows : " brothers, arms at rest" (the glass is brought near the right shoulder).

" Forward arms! Present arms!"

"One !" (at this order the glass is brought near the left shoulder). 👘

"Two!" (it is brought back to the right shoulder). 30

""Three!" (it is brought back before the breast) "One,"" Two," "Three." At each of these words the brothers make a movement, where by they gradually lower their," cannon" towards the table. At the third word of command they put them down noisily and all together, so that only one sound should be heard. The same thing is done with the "sword" (that is, the knife).

The Bishop remarks it is rather difficult, however gravely one may be disposed to approach the subect, not to smile at this description ; and when involurtarily, while reading these things, certain proper names recur to one's memory, and one sees grave and reasonable men so engaged, one experience a kind of sad surprise.

"Passing to the Masonio rites and mysteries; the Bishop first touches on its mysteries. Let us see in what they consist. In the official report of the Masonic feast celebrated in honour of Leopold I., among other ceremonies the Grand Master went up to the altar; where burned the sacred fire (fire; that "sole purificator," as they call it), and offered libations to the venerable shade. " Venerable shade of our august brother hearken to my voice : In the name of all the Masons united in this temple, I offer thee, water, I offer thee wine, I offer thee milkanter 1:101.1. State of the second

This taste for rites and ceremonies: they carry so farithat; to the Bishop's great, surprise he found in their Masonic books the parody of the Sacraments -Baptism, Confirmation, even a Supper I in the Masonic Baptism, by which they take and adopt

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOV. 19, 1875.

als the noise of thunder is heard, accompanied lightening, and the walls seem; about to ;crumby lightening, and inc. waits seem; about to forum-ble with a great crash, a "The moise and the crash you have heard," says the "Venerable," ("ordinarily roupany the first steps of those, who begin to scompany the first steps of those, who begin to said in the Masonic career " "Then's Clanking of said of firing off of guns are beard in the dis-ins and a firing off of guns are beard in the dis-Ins and a nring on or guns are near instite dis-in The 'preparer's then makes it is candidate take backwards, so as to learn; thereby that noth-walk backwards, so as to learn; thereby that noth-isg can be acquired without trouble." He is made isg can be acquired without trouble." He is made ind ink also the challes of bitterness—a symbol of the psin it costs/us to own our faults for they begin the psinit coststant to own our matter for they begin by exacting a species of confession?... Now we will by exact of the lodge of the Masonic Supper. "At the state some details of the Masonic Supper. "At the state of the lodge, towards the east, is a triangle in the form of a glory, with the name of Jebovah insched in Hebrew characters: "To the south in'a insched in Hebrew characters." To the south in'a insurancy, is a sun, which rises above the tomb. transparency, is transparency a table is placed, on close to there is a lamb in pastry, a knife, a cup, and which mere is a minor in pastry, a mile, a cup, and a vise of wine. A chandelier with three branches is placed on the altar. The (venerable then in-cus, the chandelier with the three branches several tines. Then the Master of the Coremonles cuts the lamb. The 'Venerable' takes, up the plate on which the pieces of lamb have been placed, and resents it to the brother on his right, saying. Take, eat !' after which he takes the cup and drinks, and presents it to the brother on his right, saying, Take, and drink ; and he, then gives him , the kiss of peace."

Says the "Study"---" Thus, then, they are priests, they are pontiff; they baptise, confirm, communi-

cata.' The Bishop proceeds to examine a little closely The Bishop proceeds to examine a little closely isto the Masonic grades, and, among the rest, the grade of "Knight Kadosch," "whose doctrines," says one of the brotherhood, "form the essential complement of true Freemasonry." The initiation to this supreme grade is performed as follows. The elect crosses four apartments, and the initia-tion is accompliabled in the fourth. The first compare tion is accomplished in the fourth. The first apart-ment is hung with black, lit by a singular triangu-Isr lamp hang from the celling. It communicates with a cellar, a kind of cabinet of reflection, where are found mingled the symbols of death, sorrow, and destruction. The second apartment is hung with white. Two altars are placed in the centre. On one is an urn, full of spirits of wine, which lights the hall ; on the other altar is a brazier of fire. with incense alongside. The third apartment is hung with blue. The ceiling is covered with stars, and only lit by three yellow wax candles. The Fourth apartment. Here is held the Supreme Council of the Elect, the great Knights-Kadosch. It is hung with red, and lit by twelve yellow wax candles. Arrived at this Divine Sanctuary, the candidate learns the nature of the engagement he contracts. tearns the nature of the engagement he contracts. Then he is made to go up and down a mysterious lader, which, by its form, recells the Delta. The enblems of this exalted grade are; "a cross," with a "srient bearing three heads." The serpent signi-fies the principle of evil. The three heads of the serpent are au emblem of the evil which has been introjuced into the three higher classes of society.. One of the serpent's heads wears a crown, and denotes the Sovereigns; another head wcars a tiara of cross keys, and indicates the Popes; the last wears a sword, and denotes the Army. The Great Initiated are to watch over the repression of these abuses. As a pledge of his engagements, the new member cuts down with his dugger the three heads of the servent. That is to say, the crown, the tiara, and the sword.

Thus observes the bishop, the ridiculous, as we see, is mingled with the horrible; and it is a case indeed, when one must explain with the poet: He nogeserla ducunt !- Dublin Freeman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

-:0: The Chairman of Armsgh county has refused the

request of a deputation of solicitors to rescind his order sgainst an attorney practicing on each side of the same case. An unusual case of longevity is reported from

county Donegal. An old woman named Boyle has died at hergrandson's residence, near Dunkineely, at the advanced age of 125 years. She is said to have been a lover of the weed from youth.

DIOCESAN.—SYNOD.On Oct. 26, the diocesan synod of Down, Connor and Dromore commenced its an-nual sittings in Belfast. The bishop in his opening nection with the revenue depending on the conaddress said that in every particular was there a maked improvement in last year's statistics.

life of a religeuse and the great rewards that Heav en bestow on those who faithfully fulfil their obligations. SHEER LAR

DECREASE OF CRIME .--- It appears from the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for 1874, compiled by Dr. Neilson Hancock, which has just been issued, that the amount of serious . crime in .Ireland has been diminishing for the past few years, and the number of indictable offences in 1874, which was 6.662, is less than in any other year since 1864; There, is a remarkable decrease; in agrarian offunces, which have fallen from 324-the average if 1862.3-to 233, the average for the past two years.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. M'DONNELL,-Octo ber 14th, at Glenarifie, after a painful and lengthened illness, the Hon. Madeleine M'Donnell, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, of Glenariffe, in the county of Antrim, and eldest surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan. The dash of this amiable lady will be deeply mourned by the poor of Glenariffe, and by many friends to whom her gentleness and goodness had made her very dear .-Freemon.

The funeral of the late Hon. L. H. King-Harman, who died at Bray, on the 10th ult., as is always the case with every member of this family, took place by torch light, and was an imposing spectacle. The family mansion is fully three miles from Boyle, and all the space was crowded from end to end. A long continuous line of carriages followed the hearse from the house, and the thousands of tenants and labourers of the estate wearing scarfs and hat bands and bearing torches, took part in the procession. The interment took place in the family vault in Boyle Church. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Captain E. R. King-Harman.

IRELAND SINCE THE UNION .--- On Oct. 26, at a meeting of the Home Rule Association in Dublin, Mitchell Henry M. P., read a paper showing the financial results of the Union. Sixteen years after the Union, "poor Ireland," said Mr. Henry, "was ruined." She owed 112 millions, and her Exchequer was then joined to that of England, a coun-try which owed 754 millions. Mr. Mitchell Henry showed that the Act of Union stipulated that England and Ircland should contribute to the future expenses in the strict measure of their "relative ability,' that in the last 20 years £45,090,000 of extra taxes had been wrung from Ireland by the English Legislature; that of the £7,000,000 a year contributed by Ireland to the national finances, only 3,000,000 were spent in Ireland, the rest being expended on English interests and mostly on English ground.

On the night of the 15th ult., several parties from the village of Ross, Kilbaha, near Carrigaholt, some pilots and others, went out fishing, and among them was a cance manned by Simon Scanlan, Michael Fennell, and John O'Neill well-to-do persons. All went well during the night, but on return ing in the morning they were overtaken by a storm. All the crews reached the shore in safety, except the crew we have given above, who happen ed to be the farthest to seaward when the storm commenced, and when within two miles of the beach were overtaken by a sea which engulphed them. Scanlan and Fennell went down at once, but O'Neill was fished up by a crew who went to their assistance. The men who were drowned leave large and helpless families.

The following changes have been made in the Archdiocese of Cashel :- The Rev. L. J. Ryan, C.C. from Hospital to Holycross; Rev. Thomas Meagher, P.P., of Ballybricken, to Newport; the Very Rev. and Venerable Father Redmond Bourke, on superannuation; the Rev. Patrick Fennelly, C.O., Kille naule, has been appointed Administrator of the parishes of Templebredin and Nicker, consequent on the death of the Rev. James Ryan, P.P.; the Rev. Dr. Corcoran, C.C., of Boherlahan, has been C.C. of Killenaule; Rev. James Howard is appointed to the curacy of Ballina and Boher, in the room of the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, C.C., translated to Cappamore. The Rev. Mr. McGrath, C.C., Newport, is appointed to Golden ; Rev. Mr. Maher, O.O., Holy-cross, is removed to Hospital ; Rev. John Cahill, C.C., Loughmore, is removed to Caherconlish, in Emly, and Rev. J. Hackett, C.C., from Caherconlish to Loughmore.

15,584; June, 7,768; July, 6,281; August, 5,568; September, 5,839; total, 63,469. For 1875, the re-September, 5,839; total, 63,469. For 1875, the re-turns are January, 1,806; February, 2,632; March, 4,103; April, 2,180; May; 6,364; June, 5,011; July, 4,564; August, 4,243; September, 4,226; total, 44,-128. The total net decrease during the first nine months of the year 1875; compared with first nine months of 1874, is 19,341. The total emigration from Ireland in each year from the 1875, was 1851, 1851, to the 30th of September, 1875, was 1851 (from the 1st May), 182,060; 1852, 190,322; 1853, 173,140; 1854, 140,555; 1855, 9,914; 1856, 90,781; 1857, 95,081; 1858, 64,337; 1859, 80,599; 1860, 84,621; 1861, 64,293; 1862, 70,117, 1863, 117,229; 1864, 14,159, 1855 1864, 114,169; 1865, 161,495; 1866, 99,467; 1867 80,624; 1868, 61,018; 1869, 66,568; 1870, 74,855; 1871, 71,340; 1873, 78,102; 1873, 99,149; 1874; 73,184; 1875, (30th of September), '44,128; total, 2,370,057.

A. STRANGE WILL CASE.-A case in connection will a will, affecting no less a sum of money than £200,000, was brought before the Dublin police magistrates recently. It arises out of the will of Mr. James Egan, a Dublin merchant, who beueathed the sum named to Catholic charities in Dublin, Cardinal Cullen being named as trustee. Mr. John O'Keefe, of Cabra Villa, was the nearest relative of the deceased, and he alleges that there was another will in existence which is not forthcoming. Considerable investigation took place in the Probate Court, with a view of tracing the will, the existence of which Mr. John O'Keefe relies on. During that investigation the names of a number of people transpired, and against some of these Mr. John O'Keefe has issued a summons, one of the parties summoned being Mr. William Ford, solici-tor. The case stands adjourned for a week to accommodate Mr. Ford, who is employed in legal business in the country. The summons against him runs thus :--- " To answer the complaint of John O'Keefe, James O'Keefe, Georgina Anne O'Keefe, and Ellen O'Kcefe, to show cause why information shall not be taken against you, for that you did feloniously and with a fraudulent purpose cancel, destroy, secrete, or conceal certain wills and drafts of wills and testamentary instruments of James Egan, deceased, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided."

GREAT HOME ROLE MEETING -A large Home Rule meeting, presided over by Archbishop McHale, was held recently in Tuam. The principal speakers were Mr. Mitchell Henry, Captain Nolau, Mr. A.M. Sullivan, Mr. L. Butt, the Hon. C. French, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Parnell. It was re-solved. "That we; the people of Connaught, declare our unaltered and firm adhesion to the cause of Home Rule, as defined by the National Conference, and record our deep and solemn conviction that the management of Irish affairs by an Irish Parliament is essential to the peace, prosperity, and freedom of the country; that no land measure can really protect the Irish farmer from capricious eviction. and secure him in the enjoyment of the property created by his industry, which does not embedy the principles of fixity of tenure at a fair rent with the right of free sale ; that any system of cducation not accompanied by religious instruction is insufficient to meet the wishes and satisfy the requirements of the Irish people, and we pledge ourselves never to relax our efforts until we obtain perfect freedom of religious education for our children; that the detention of the political prisoners is calculated to create irritation and discontent, as evidencing an intention to rule Ireland by terror and coercion, and that we pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to obtain their release." A feature in the demonstration was the adoption of a resolution against the exclusion of Irish from schools under Government control, which was proposed by Rev. Ulick Bourke, president of St. Jarlath's, the author of a valuable work on the origin of the Irish language.

HOME RULE IN LOUTH.—An immense demonstra-tion in favour of Home Rule was lately held in Dundalk, Co. Louth, on which occasion the members for the County Messrs. A. M. Sullivan and Kirk attended to give an account of their stewardship, they were enthusiastically received ; the proceedings wound up with a banquet in the evening. The following letter was received from the patriotic Parish priest of Dromiskin-Rev. P. McCulla :--

Whiterath Cottage, 18th Oct, 1875. GENTLEMEN,-I thank you for your invitation to riven to Messrs. Sullivan and nauet to be

instely attracted attention, and one of the neighbours, Iy of France will be an ally without the name; it a woman, at the risk of her own life made her way

RE OPENING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH. - An event of considerable importance to the Catholic would in London took place on Sunday, in the re-opening, after thorough renovation, of the old Church of Bt. Mary, Moorield. Cardinal Manning preached the sermon in the morning, when High Mass was celebrated, the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel preached in the evening. On both occasions the edifice was crowded to excess. The re-opening has, in fact, been made in some measure a festival. It was, no doubt, an event to be commemorated. This church was consecrated something like fifty-five years ago, and has been famed for the beauty of its internal adornments, among which the most striking, are a rich and very large altar-piece, and, two fine wall-paintings of the Assumption and the Crucifixion. The building has been closed for several months, during. which it has undergone complete repair in every detail, and the church will now resume its prominent position among the Catholic places of worship in the metropolis. Cardinal Manning delivered an cloquent and powerful address.-Freeman Cor.

Mr. Gladstone has written a repudiation of the statement that he was offered £50,000 by the Sultan of Turkey to set the finances of the Mussulman nation in order. In the present state of the Turkish treasury it is very improbable that the bewildcred ruler of Stamboul would think of paying so high a salary to even so eminent a book-keeper as the late Premier. In the same letter Mr. Gladstone denies that he is the author of an article in the Church Quarterly on the English Establishment, but he avows as his own the paper on the "Church and State Question in Italy."

A startling report has been published by the medical officer of health of Marylebone. According to that gentleman, the sanitary condition of that part of the metropolis is positively slarming. He states that the deaths from scarlet fever during the past two months have been five times more than the average during the past nineteen years. There is some consolation in the accompanying assertion, that this high death-rate has not arisen from causes beyond human control. The principal and immediate cause is inexcusable neglect or ignorance of the elementary laws of sanitation. Another cause is, that the sanitary acts are not as perfect as they should be. But the imperfections of the law have really hardly anything to do with the havoc caused by scarlet fever in Marylebone. It is to the non-observance of the law we have to attribute this serious state of things. There is no reason why scarlet fever should not be stamped out, as well as the cattle disease. Is it to be supposed that cattle trade interests are of more value in the eyes of the legislature than human lives ?-It must be supposed so, if parliament does not next session summarily deal with human disease.

The gentleman who had been Protestant Bishop of Brechin, became a good Catholic before he died. We are informed of this conversion by the Church Review, which goes into mourning over the event. Thus our contemporary records the last hours of the well-advised prelate :-- " On the 18th Sunday after Trinity, though feeling far from well, be insisted on preaching what proved to be his last discourse. During the ensuing week he was unwell. Though he continued to be very ill, still the report was "no danger," and in this opinion the bishop himself visit to him, and was in the house. On Thursday night the bishop said he would like to see him, and that he would make his confession. He confessed and was absolved." Here we pause to dwell on the last sentence-he confessed and was absolved. If that does not prove that he was one with us in communion, we do not know what does. But we continue the quotation :-- "The end had evidently come, and while his chaplain was reciting the Office for the Commendation of a departing soul he fell asleep in peace. He had succumbed to an too, by the grace of God? If so, we welcome the Good board and lodging are \$6 per week." editors with open arms to the fold. Requiem eter-

will be the ultramontane minority which pervades to the room where the child was sleeping and res-cued it; which triumphs in Belgium; which brags in England; which partly governs and partly plots in France ; which disquiets, though without strength to alarm, Germany and Austria; which is weaker perhaps in Italy than in any of those countries ; but which is everywhere coherent, everywhere tenacious of its purpose, everywhere knows its mind, follows its leaders and bides its time. This minority which hates Germany and persecutes Italy will by a fatal and inevitable attraction, be the one fast ally of France, if ever France be, again so far overmastered by her own internal foes as to launch again upon a wild career of political ambition wearing the dishonorable and fictitious garb of religious fanaticism." Surely it is unfortunate for the liberal party of England that the man; who is supposed abroad to be a leader who has over them complete mastery should publish such offensive matter as this, from which fanaticism has excluded almost all consideration except those it feeds on .- Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES. -:0:-

WHAT A BISHOP DID FOR THE UNION .- The Biographical Encyclopedia of the Nineteenth Century, in a sketch of the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec of Pittsburgh, Pa., states that' during the late Rebellion, in 1862, when the Spanish Government was on the point of recognizing the Confederacy, he embarked for Madrid, was granted soveral interviews with the Qucen and her chief minister, and ultimately succeeded in preventing the recognition by Spain of the South as a belligerent and separate government. This highly important mission was undertaken at the instance of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, who had been deputed by the United States to arrange that serious difficulty, but was provented by sickness. Bishop Domenec of all those who had been sent by the Government of the United States to arrange this matter, was the only one who ever really succeeded in his mission.

A WOMAN'S FEARFUL REVENCE -A drunken woman performed an extraordinary surgical operation upon her husband in Cincinnati, on Oct 31. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time and had been on the spree all day, which finally resulted in a terrible fight. The woman received a bad beating, and, infuriated beyond reason by drink planned and executed a most diabolical revenge. She first induced her spouse to go to bcd, and then, procuring some chloroform saturated a handkerchief and held it to his nostrils till he was entirely unconscious. She next procured an old carpenter's saw and soon had cut one of the man's legs off a little above the ankle joint. With grim satisfaction she watched his life blood ooze away but was aroused from her reveries by some neighbors who, seeing the situation at a glance tied up the bleeding member, the man remaining unconscious all the time. He was taken to an hospital and is not expected to live. The female fiend has been arrested and is now lodged in jail.

LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.-"A mechanic" writes to the Chicago Tribune as follows :-" Common laborers are swarming all over the State, seeking employment in vain ; and still the multitude increases every day, from the States and from China. And, as to the trades, there are thousands out of employapparently shared. By what men called a " singular ment to-day, excellent workmen as well as inferior. coincidence ", an English priest to whom the There are not less than 1000 carpenters who are out bishop was in the habit of confessing had come on a of employment in San Francisco alone ; and I doubt not that they are as good men as those that are employed. There are, in fact, such an immense number of all kinds of laborers unemployed, who are dependent on the proceeds of their daily labor for a livelihood, and their numbers are daily increasing by accessions from the States and the discharges of every week, that there is considerable apprehension. from \$25 to \$50 per month. Flour, is \$3 50 per hundred ; potatoes, \$1 20 to \$1 75 per bushel ; butter. attack of gont at the heart. Requiem seternom dona ei Domine," Has the Church Review become Catholic, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables in proportion. nam dona ei Domine—"Give him eternal rest, O short time ago; in a foreign station, the Rev. Dr Lord (". What is this but a prayer for the repose Connor, a Catholic priest, gave a mission on he Connor, a Catholic priest, gave a mission on board the American flagship Franklin, more than balf the crew of which were Catholics. The men received Holy Communion; and the greater number of all denominations, took the temperance pledge. The captain and the admiral thanked Dr. O'Connor for his good work ; and the Rev. gentleman expresses his gratitude and admiration for the kind treatment he received from the Protestant chaplain of the ship, who assisted the mission in every way he could. The name of this liberal gentleman is the Rev. G. Williamson Smith. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who is at present visiting New England, previous to his departure for Europe, is a great traveller. He is a native of Kerry, and was for some five years, Missionary Apostolic in Australia and the Sandwich Islands. He attended the Council of the Vatican, and was invited to preach the Lent following in Nice. He has given missions through Queensland, and preached and lectured in the principal cities and towns of the Australias from North to South. He visited New Zealand, the Fijec Islands and other Islands of both Pacific Oceans; andrecently preached in Honolula, in presence of King Kalakau. We see by the California papers that hewas hospitably entertained by the Archbishop and Catholio merchants of San Francisco. He alsovisited and preached in the cities through which he passed. He bas been the guest, since he came to New York, of its hospitable Vicar-General. We regret that the sudden change from the sunny tropical island has so affected bis chest that he is unwillingly obliged to seek a more genial climate in Europe.-Boton Piloe. CITY OF DAVID .- Bethlehem was the birthplace of King David (see 1 Sam. xvi, 18) nearly eleven hundred years before it became the birthplace of lesus, his Lord. On this account it is called (see Cuke in j4) "The city of David." To Bethlehem, therefore Joseph went to be lenrolled; by lorder of Creat Angustus, because he and Mary had descended from King David. To be the birthplace of Jesus was a great honor, and this honor was given to a very small place, not to great and sacred Jerusalem, with in England an ally, against themselves. This, of the home of many kings, but to humble Bethlehem to a course, is mere mischief. Already the French pa- a place so small that it is not, even, mentioned by ma Nehemiah in his list of places. King David never forgot his birthplace. Once, when he was at twar with the troublesome, Philistines, , he had, hid himself in a cave of Adullam, hungry, tired and thirsty. he thought of the sweet, clear, water he used to drink in Bethlehem, and said to those about thim : seems to determine France toward another usuary contest with Germany for the hegemony of the Continent. (1) No doubt her words, and, what is more, her thoughts to day are those of peace ; but. There, when a boy he had many a time quenched. his trouble and thirst, how lovingly and longingly the fact Rev. W. Foldy 'RevMC Hennessey' O () the fact Rev. W. Foldy 'RevMC Hennessey' O () the fact Rev. W. Foldy 'RevMC Hennessey' O () the fact Rev. W. Foldy 'RevMC Hennessey' O () the fact reverse for the fact and fact for the fact the fact the fact of the fact the fact the fact of the fact the fact the fact of the fact the fact the fact of the fact the fact of the fact the fact

On the 11 ult., at the Prosentation Convent, Cartick on Suir. Miss O'Keeffe, choir nun, in religion Sister Bridget, daughter to the late Mr. O'Kceffe, of that town, and Miss Minough, lay sister, in religion Sister Anne, were invested with the white weil by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford.

The late Mr. Thomas Cantwell, J. P., of Clonmel, has, by his will, dated April 3, 1875, bequeathed to the Catholic Orphanage, Clonmel, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, the sum of £500; to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, £100; and to the Christian Brothers of the parish of SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, the sum of £29 for the benefit of their achoola.

A GIRL SCALPED BY MACHINERY .- At the Lurgan Quarter Sessions, a girl named Palmer sued the liquidator of the Portadown Linen Company for compensation for injuries received. While working in the factory the machinery caught her by the hair, and before she could be extricated she was scalped. The Chairman awarded her £18.

NO PARTY TUNES IN BELFAST .--- In a recent case in the Belfast Police Court, the magistrate said, with regard to the important question at issue-whether bands should be allowed to play through the streets of Belfast-it had been decided that no trails procession should be interfered with, provided they played no party tunes, but the magistrates could not allow other bands to come out and parade the streets, as they would, no doubt, lead to a breach of the peace.

On the 14th ult, the beautiful and impressive ceremony of a religious reception took place in St. Patrick's Convent, Downpatrick. The young lady who received the boly habit of religion from the bands of the Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, was Miss. Kate, in, religion, Sister Mary, Alacoque Joseph, daughter of Patrick, Shields, Esq., Altmore, county Tyrone, and niece, to the distin-guish-Americaa, General Shields.

Two MANY LICENSES .- At the Bandon Quarter Sessions the magigtrates, passed a resolution, declaring that the number of licenses for the sale of beer, and spirits is far, too great, arising out; of causes, that were in operation many years ago, before the riding, was divided into separate | Quarter Session district He recommended that the renewal of lice.ses be limited by Actfof Paliament.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarty has appointed the Rev. P. A. O'K. Pope, P.P. Shinagh, to the pastorchanges :--- Rev. Mr. Murphy O. C. has been chang ed from Ballyclough to Queenstown; in the place of

sumption of spirituous liquors in the United Kingdom. The total net receipts from customs and excise duties on spirits, malt, wine, beer, and sugar used in brewing, and from excise licenses, amounted during the year ended on the 31st of March, 1875, to £32,336,196. The revenue from spirits in England was £13,206,641 ; against £4,041,419 in Scotland, and £3,328,752 in Ireland. The total revenue income from tobacco, for the United Kingdom was £7,421,315, being £5,778,445 in England, £648,286 in Ireland, and £974,584 in Scotland. Duty on wines imported to Ireland for consumption amounted to £166,864, and on beer, to the sum of one pound sterling. "Noticzs to Quit" in MAYO .- We are informed,

on apparently reliable authority, that the favourite weapon of the landlords of Mayo is being extensively used on a large property in this county other than Lord Sligo's. If we are to credit the information placed at our disposal, and we see no reason to question its reliability, the system pursued in the instance we allude to is a singularly ingenious one In order to avoid existing public attentic by ejectments on a wholesale scale, the landlord and his agent-neither of whom, we believe, resides on the property-ask each tenant successfully for a considerable increase of rent, and should he refuse to consent, he is at once served with a "Notice to Quit." The object of this line of policy is very probably to prevent his tenants from coming to an understanding between themselves or organising a definite plan of resistance. The tenant whose turn has yet to come, fears to compromise himself by expressing sympathy with his doomed neighbour, and dares not raise his voice while the latter is ejected from his holding.-Mayo Telegraph.

The handsome new Catholic Church built by the Dominican Orden st the Ballybot side of Newry was solemnly blessed, on the 17th ult, and dedicated to the Sacred Heart and to St. Cathering of Sienna by the Most Bev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore. The sacred edifice is built in the "poor town," as the name Ballybot signifies, and is a very pretty structure of the French Gothic order, highly creditable to Mr. G. O. Ashlin, the architect. The Ohurch is built of local granite, and consists of nave, chancel, sisles, and tower which last is, to, be surmounted by a spire. The internal dimensions of, the building are as follows Width of nave, 28 feet; width of aisles, 14 feet total width from north to south, 56 feet ; extreme length from east to west, 135 feet. On the left hand side, is the high altar, which is, dedicated to ship of Donaghmore, in sithe place of the late Revi lithe Sacred Heart, and on the right hand side stands Canon Pope; and has also made the following the Virgin's altar. The Church is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, and is fitted with comfortable and beautifully finished seats of suitable

Kirk. I am sorry it will not be convenient for me to attend. I hope your meeting will be a credit to our county. Our excellent members will be sure to receive the hearty approval of their constituents. Ireland is now, for the first time within my recollection, proud of that noble hand of representatives. the Home Rulers, who truly, clearly and energetically place before Englishmen the mind, the wish, the demand of Ireland. The question of education is of the highest importance of its own nature. But situated as we are, I deem Home Rule of the first necessity. Are we not weary of demanding and petitioning, session after session for such a measure of education as will satisfy the Catholic conscience of this country? Our representatives say to the foreign masters, the Ultramarines (as the Nation aptly calls them), 'Ireland demands a Catholic system of education for her Catholic people.' The narrow-minded Ultramarines insolently and unjustly reply, 'Gentlemen, you'll not get it.'. Like Robeam, who was deaf to the advice of the old men who stood before his father Solomon, they said to him. If thou wilt yield to the people to-day and condescend to them, and grant their petitions, and will speak gentle words to them, they will be thy servants always.' To this wise counsel he preferred the advice of the haughty stripling-'My Father put a heavy yoke upon you but, I will add to your yoke. My father beat you with whips, but I will beat you with scorpons'-that is with Coercion Bills. Isn't that the usual reply of the Ultramarines to our petitions? The frequenters of the Castle think to play the old game of divide et impera. That game in played out. Ireland has been too often beguiled by fair words and specious promises ; and now Ireland goes for Home Rule as defined by the grand conference of 1873-Your humble servant, P. M'Colla, F.P.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT ROSBERY OF JEWELLERY .--- It is stated that Lord Truro has been robbed of £10,000 worth of jewellery. The jewels were packed with ladies clothes in a leather-covered wicker basket, and were, it is supposed stolen from a cart between the Borough (London) and Woolwich. THE VANGUARD COURT-MARTIAL - Vice-Admiral

Tarleton, whom, the judgment of the Vanguard court martial, placed, somewhat under a cloud, is rumored to have sent in his resignation. Whether this is really so is not positively. known; but retirement would be the most dignified course for Sir Walter to pursue under the circumstances arising

out of that collision. A Model Exclisif Collier — A collier has just

of the soul of the dead. Again the Church Review continues in the same strain :--- "On Sunday a scene took place the like of which has certainly not been witnessed in Scotland since the reformation and perhaps not before it. The bishop's remains were laid, dressed in his episcopal robes, in a shell. in the library; in his hand lay the pastoral staff; the left was placed on his breast ; the mitre was placed near his head. Four large candles burned tound the coffin, at the foot of which was crucitix. lights and flowers. During the day at least 6000 persons visited the body. Many crossed themselves more fell on their knees to pray." If these be not Catholic customs-of this display of crucifix, lights and flowers, this praying and making of the sign of the cross-they are the most insincere and impudent parodies of them that we have ever heard of since the passing of counterfeits became a trade. -London Universe

GLADSTONE'S "ANTI-PAPAL FEVER."-Mr. Gladstone is heaping up reasons for hoping that he will never return to power in England. Years since, when yet he had declined little from the utmost height of his popularity, we ventured to prophesy that once fallen he would never again be Prime Minister, and day by day he adds to our hope that the prophecy will come true. The anti-Papal fever which seized upon him at the close of his Ministerial career has now reached such a degree of heat. not to say of dolirium, that he really seems willing to plunge England into a religious war. Ultramoutane forces, ultramontane plottings, which Prince Bismarck exaggerates in cold blood and as a matter of policy, have overmastered Mr. Gladstone's imacination to a degree that would make of him a dangerous man if he were in a position of power. His essay in the Church Quarterly Review offers the latest exemplification of a temper which would be almost fatal in a strong and popular Minister. Here, in a few passages, he has contrived to give deep offence to the whole French people, who will henceforth associate Euglish liberalism with Bismarckism, and in whom he has inspired the justifiable dread that if he came into power again Germany would have pers have singled out these passages for bitter observation, and we are told that they have " caused great sensation." One of these passages we quote: That powerful setting of the current of human motive and inclination, which we ill term fate, seems to determine France toward another deadly her under thought, so to speak, the embryo of her. mind in the future, which waits for its development and for an atmosphere to live in, "is war; war for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE -- NOV. 19 1875 1.11

The True Winess

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR JOHN GILLIES,

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Editor-REV. JAMES J. MURPHY.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER, 1875.

Friday, 19-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary Widow.

Saturday, 20-St. Felix of Valois, Confessor. Sunday, 21-27 P. Presentation of the Blesse Virgin Mary.

Monday, 22-St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr. Tuesday, 23-St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. Wednesday, 24-St. John of the Cross, Confessor. Thursday, 25-St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.

TO OUR CATHOLIC FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CANADA.

(From the TRUE WITNESS of the 16th August, 1850.)

It has often been the subject of wondering re mark, to many of sincere regret, that, whilst our Protestant fellow-citizens, of almost every denomination, have each their avowed organ, through which they can express their wants and feelings, and advocate each their own peculiar views of what they consider truth, the Catholics alone, that is that numerous portion of the community, who, professing the Catholic faith, speak the English language should not possess, throughout the entire Province. a single publication, in the columns of which they can give atterance to their indignant protest, against the illiberal, and often libellous charges with which they stand accused. That, whilst every recurring wesk brings back the same stereotyped calumnies, and blasphemous mockery, of all that as Catholics we love, of all that as members of Christ's Church we esteem most sacred, not one voice should be raised in defence of the teaching of our holy religion.

As men, as citizens, we are insulted by the medi-tated invasion upon the sacred right of property, by the cry raised against our religious establishments. and the property of the Clergy; by the cry raised for their destruction ; not because it is even pretended that the funds created by the far-seeing piety of former generations have been wasted, or misapplied; not because our religious establishments have been found, by experience, impotent for good, or productive of evil, but because of their very efficacy, but because of the living testimony that they bear to the unity of the true Church of Christ.

As intelligent beings, we are insulted by the taunts of mental blindness, of bigotry, and of superstition :- by mental blindness, because, in our researches after truth, we refuse to be guided, by the new light of the conventicle ;---of bigotry, because, believing in the unity of truth, we can recognise no Church of God save one; of superstition, because we submit our reason to the teaching of that Church and are content to adore, where we cannot comprehend.

As Christians, our feelings are continually outraged, by the foul charge of idolatry, whilst the most solemn offices of our holy religion, are made the subject of the scorner's unhallowed mirth.

ever mindful of the precents of or Master "not to render railing for railing," we have long borne all this in silence, could we hope, by patience, and calm endurance, to disarm, or weary out the malice of our adversaries, we yet could bear. For we have no wish to enter upon a religious newspaper controversy, far less do we desire to heap abuse upon our separated brethren, because of the difference of our respective creeds, or to cast back upon them some portion of their dirt with which they have so long bespattered us. But even patience may be taxed beyond the power of endurance ; a longer silence be mistaken for an inability to reply, and a continued refusal to plead to the indictment, might seem to authorise the finding of a verdict of guilty against us.

umns of a weekly periodical, too awful and sacred to be irreverently, mixed up with accidents and offences, shipping intelligence and police reports. But, to explain 'what are the doctrines of

the Catholic Church, and what her teaching to her children, to declare what as Oatholics we hold, and what reject to be repet the charges of idolatry, and of superstition, brought scainst us these will be our object, these the end of all our efforts. Religious intelliging from Rome, from France, Great Britain, Tream and the United States, gladdening the heart of the reader with the prospect of the increase and continual triumph of our holy faith. Extracts from the writings of Catholic Divines-translations of interesting passages from the early Fathers a full account of the toils and viotories of those glorious Athletes of the Faith, who, for the love of Christ, devote themselves to the conversion of the heathen, a record of all the ecclesiastical changes, promotions, and conferments ; togebranches of that generous society of temperance, will principally compose the religious matter which it is proposed to lay before the public.

Catholicity is of no nation, of no particular shade of politics. The "TRUE WITNESS" therefore will not be a political paper, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Confining ourselves to the discussion of those measures, the effects of which may. be advantageous, or prejudicial to the moral and religious well-being of the community-the acts, and not the persons of the members of the Ministry, will alone form the subjects of our censures or of our praise. Ardently attached ourselves to the land which gave us birth, we cannot but admire the love of country in others, and the respect which we would demand for our own nationality, will be a pledge for the respect with which we will ever treat the laws and language of those whose religion is also our religion. But if sparing of politics of our own, we will en-

deavour to make amends by giving copious extracts from other periodical publications, both of Europe and of the mited States. These will appear transferred to our pages, without note or comment, without any expression of approval or of blame. The condition of Ireland must ever be a subject

of the deepest interest to all Catholics, especially to those who speak the English language. And as we look for support, in a great measure, to the generous efforts of our Irish brethren, it is but fair that a very considerable portion of the political intelligence thus extracted, should be of a nature to interest them; it is therefore proposed to borrow largely from the columns of the Irish papers.

Translations from, and notices of, foreign authors together with extracts from the more amusing portions of the light literature of the day, will here also find their allotted place.

And now we trust we have sufficiently explained our objects, and the means by which we hope to obtain that support and encouragement which are necessary to ensure success ; and, therefore, would we call upon the Catholics of Canada, whose religion is dear unto them, to assist us with their literary and necuniary contributions.

Especially would we call upon our Irish brethren for countenance and support-by the love they bear to their own Green Isle, and to their Ancestral Faith-by the memory of the trials and persecutions they so oft have borne in the cause of truth We would implore them to come forward now, and prove, that here, in Canada, as in Ireland, and elsewhere, they are ever ready to do battle for their Church; always prepated to give every man a reason for the faith that is in them.

Respectfully, would we solicit the patronage and encouragement of our Ecclesiastical superiors-the benediction of our Bishops—the prayers and good offices of all the Clergy-their approval when right, their reproof and correction when in error-the benefit of their paternal admonitions and ghostly counsels at all times. And, above all, would we humbly ask the guidance and assistance of the Father of Lights; beseeching Him, from whom alone cometh every good counsel, and from whom every parfect work doth proceed ; that He will deign to bless this, our undertaking to the honour and glory of His name, and the good of His Church ; so that from Him every work of ours may always begin, and in Him, and by Him, be happily ended. Still as Catholics, not ashamed of our religion, nor afraid of the sneers of our opponents, would we desire to place ourselves under the special protect on and

man for the ; defence of any? . "He does not - know. anything says Goethe " who knows nothing else!" and "the man of one book" is a man to be, feared in many more ways than Cicero dreamed of. More especially is this verified of the reciprocal relations between Beligion on the one hand and Politics ence of Religion is so essentially extensive and so Biveness of education, which begets a narrow exclu- when we " politely and prettily", twit the Editor of, mest wishes and our best prayers," we, in the arsiveness of thought and which, making no allowance for influences 'not the less powerful because they are unseen, sees its calculations falsified and its projects fail. We shall do our utmost to be nei- rious champion of Protestantism, is not a Papist ther exclusive nor narrow. We shall strive earnest- after all! . Very laughable that would be were it. ther with a detail of the proceedings of the different | ly to combat no man's opinion till we are sure we | not so suspicious. We admonish his patrons: once understand it, and till by fairly realizing his men- more to be on their guard. Anxiety to repel an It was bestowed, he informs us, to have free exercise tal position we have also realized how, to his mind. perhaps so much better than our own, what for us is plainly false comes to present itself as plainly ation went right to the mark. true. We shall not in any sense spare ourselves. study to keep ourselves well to the front in the amassing of such knowledge as will make our work sincere but scholarly; and while in all cases we takable decision we shall in no case neglect the tical domain especially we propose to proceed with care. Of the truth, as known to us by long and rigorous scholastic training, we shall soften or conceal no single tittle ; from every influence of clique or party we shall hold ourselves always jealously aloof; with Politics, except in so far as they enter the province of a Catholic journalist we shall consistently decline to intermeddle; but while carefully separating both our journal and ourselves from all partizanship of whatever reputation we shall always give not only our hearty [approval but our best support to every true and reputable political principle. We cannot pretend that in Politics we shall be neutral. In Politics there is for a Catholic journalist no such thing as neutrality allowable. But his proper attitude towards political men and political questions is known and well-defined. It is an attitude of strict judicial impartiality ready to acquit or ready to condemn, not in accordance with party creeds or personal prepossessions, but in accordance solely with God's supreme and everlasting Law. That attitude shall be ours.

In the external shape and seeming of our journal it is our intention to make some important changes. Progress in the mere mechanical departments of newspaper management has during the last twenty years been very decided; and the benefit of that progress we deem it our duty to extend to our Readers. The present proprietor of the TRUE WITxESS, Mr. John Gillies, will spare no expense neces. sary to carry out our plans. When these plans are realized, our paper, we think, will, for form and finish, have no superior among American journals. nor shall we be satisfied until it has been made worthy in all respects of the fresh young Catholicity of our great Dominion, like that Catholicity, with a brilliant past, and like that Catholicity resolute that upon its future there shall be no stain. But until our arrangements are completed we must beg our readers to be forbearing. For the present week especially we call upon their generosity. They will, we think, be recompensed for it in a little time When we are fairly started, we shall give, each numper, at least three full pages of original editorial matter, in which will be found one complete page of original editorial Notes on the latest news. To these Notes we purpose drawing special attention for to them we purpose devoting special care. But the changes which we contemplate can be realized only after three weeks from the present time. For these three weeks we ask our readers to be forbearing. Whilst in these opening remarks we address ourselves to all Catholics irrespective of nationality. we should be very untrue to our own nature if we did not direct a specially tender and truthful word to find us much too sincerely Christian to care to those who, whether by blood or birth, are, like ourselves, children of Ireland. To them our predecessor. knowing, though he was not of them, their natural noblengss of heart and their long-proved loyalty of soul, made particular appeal. What twenty-five years ago he did, we do to-day. We do so without apology; our spoken words have already demonstrated to our countrymen that their cause is also ours. We do so without fear; our own personal experience, no less than the world's general history has already made it evident that no Catholic cause ever called on Irishmen and called in vain. On our countrymen we, without pretence and without petitioning, can rely. FALSE WITNESSING. Wise men alwaye Affirme and saye That 'tis best for a man Diligently For to apply. To the business he can, And in no wyse. To enterprise Another facultie. A symple batter Should, not go smatter In philosophie ; Nor ought a peddlar Become a meddlar In theologie. SIR THOMAS MORE. Before our appointment to the Editorial chair of the TRUE WITNESS we had written but one article for any Journal of Montreal. That solitary specimen of our Journalistic manner appeared in our issue of 22nd of October. It appeared under the caption "An Unexpected Conversion", Though the article was very far from ambitioning notoriety, it had the good fortune to attract at once consider yet, as its primary object is avowedly religione, the greater part of its pages will be devoted to topics connected with religion. Not indeed to the discussion of abstrate points of Catholic theology, or to treatises upon the indexpension of God towards man, as mant seted in the incernation and Bab Presence in the two servers workpy of persons, are topics to vast, too boly to belightly treated of in the flecting colable attention. The Editor of the Montreal Daily

18ays very " pretty and "polite" it still managed, structive Our reply will be to reprint those porto cleave behind a it ninghies soit isoul a rather i tions of our article to which in his first notice the pervious to a joke except it come through the agency, rosity; and to let his patrons read now what he Detween Religion on the other, where the influ- of a surgical operation is what we have often heard i gave them no opportunity of reading before, but it is what, remembering the great things done esessially inevitable that where the ablest thinkers for humorous literature, by the Scottish Race, we of the Wuness is on "the road to Rome," and after esessitially inevitable that which and an arrow excluthe Montreal Witness with his " unexpected conver- ticle reforred to, thus proceed :-sion" he sets himself as gravely as a " convairted' Covenanter to prove to the world that he. the notoinsinuation made only in evident playfulness, "politely and prettily," is good proof that the insinua-

Then again his manner of meeting our gentle It will be our endeavour through severe and earnest reference to the respective characters of Dr. New. the Editor's inference we are false to our reason man and Mr. Chiniquy possesses for us a touching Interest. We had said :- " Even the Editor's own Being false to our reason and being deprived of our not only conscientious but enlightened, not only esthetic perfections will hasten his passage to the Catholic Church. He is essentially a man of taste; shall express our conviction with the most unmis- and, for a man of taste, the company of Dr. Newman precisely what our tyrant tells us. And that, he must be much more desirable than the companionlabour necessary to make our judgments worthy of ship of Mr. Chiniquy." . We, in a vain endeavour to our Patrons and worthy of our cause. In the poli- pay the Editor a compliment which as an educated person he might be capable of understanding, put the religious question to him prettily and politely as a question of taste ; and we expressed an opinion that on æsthetic principles he, being notoriously an individual of delicate culture, would have eventually to part company with that eminent divine who speaks of himself as " poor old Chiniquy" and who takes his illustrations from "an old cow" which he informs his hearers he keeps at Kankakee. The Editor triumphantly retorts that Mr. Chiniquy whatever he is, is a Roman Catholic production, and that Dr. Newman, no matter how perfect, is of Protestant growth. The retort is not distinguished by logical directness. If Mr. Chiniquy be the legitimate offspring of Roman Catholicity it is somewhat strange that he found himself uncomfortable in his parental house; and it Protestantism made Dr. New_ man the wonder that he is, it is very strange that in his parental Protestantism Dr. Newman could not find a home. We make no remark at present on the statements that Mr. Chiniquy received a specially splendid Catholic education and that Protestantism still possesses numbers of men as gifted and as learned as John Henry Newman. We are only considering the question as a question of taste. And we suggest as rather curious that Dr. Newman's matchless culture brought him to Catholicity; while Mr. Chiniquy's suspicious sympathies with the literature of filth led him at last to the faith and to the triendship of the Daily Witness of Montreal. A society which is never abandoned except by unworthy members must, as it keeps the good, have some good elements of attraction : a society whose best members, they who know it most nearly and clearly, rush from it invariably as compliand corrupting, as saving only by invincible 'ignorance, and surviving only by stolen sacraments, cannot be regarded as a very inviting locality wherein to make one's home. Now, Protestantism has never been able to retain such men as Dr. Newman or Cardinal Manning, though is has been able to retain such men as Mr. Newdegate and the Editor of the Witness: while Catholicity has never lost hold of any Bossuet or any Wiseman, though sometimes she has bee

rankling memory. His editoral was certainly a Editor made no allusion, but to which he long subliterary curiosity. That the inhabitants of a certain sequently alluded and alluded unfairly. Perhaps portion of the British Empire are proverbally im., ho may be induced to supplement his former gene.

After expressing, our conviction that the Editor

"But he shall have more." It is just possible that on some doctrinal points his mind is not yet com. pletely satisfied. We gather as much from the interesting paragraph with which his little sketch con-cludes: "The noble faculty of reason was not," he says, "given merely to weigh sugar and tra withal." "in the higher 'realms of religious enquiry." But the Church of Bome, he announces, restricts the noble faculty to the department of sugar and tea; whence it follows, not only that we Romanista are all grocers, which is our own inference, but thatand lose some commodity which he prizes highly and to which he gives the name of "dignity."_ dignity, we, he argues, believe and disbelieve, with the ready alacrity of broken and degraded spirits, proceeds, is the true cause why so many "eminent divines" who formerly opposed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, "gave into it"-his own excellent ex-pression-" after it was decreed," and thus won for themselves the "pity" of himself and of others who "enjoy freedom of conscience outside the Church of Rome." We gather, therefore, that his points of complaint are reducible to two. He complains, firstly, that when he himself becomes a Catholic he shall be allowed to exercise his noble faculty of reason only in the weighing of sugar and tes; he complains, secondly, that those Catholics who formerly rejecting the Papal Infallibility now accept it, do so in direct disobedience of what their noble faculty clearly commands.

"Let him be comforted. Even if his Catholic Director should counsel him to betake himself in his declining years to the safe employment of keeping a grocery, the loss to himself and to the world may not be severe. We know him now for a long time; we have been always keenly interested in endeavoring to discover his precise natural and supernatural vocation ; and we have long been pro-foundly certain that his allotted calling is more intimately associated with the white apron and the brass scales than with the strong swift wings that waft one to the "higher realms of religious enquiry." The exact extent of his fitness for disbursing tea and sugar we have not, indeed, been able to discover. But unless he maliciously take up the trade of public poisoning, mingling Bella Donna with Young Hyson and Arsenic with Double Refined, the new vocation to which he is destined cannot but be, both for the public and for himself, much more healthful than was the old. On this matter, however, we far prefer to leave him in his Director's hands.

" But when he passes from commiserating himself to commiserating "eminent divines," it is our own happy office to assist in bringing him to a better mind. His noble faculty of reason, (by which alone, he tells us, he is distinguished from the lower animals,) is not just now without its pecuniary, that is, its tea and sugar perplexities ; and that we presume is the cause of some small inaccuracies into which its nobility has been betrayed. As an instance: for those Catholics who, before the Vatican Council, denied, and, after the Vatican Council, admitted, the Papal Infallibility, he has, he says, a profound "pity.", We do not think he describes his mind correctly. The sentiment which his nobility entertains towards the magnificent German Bishops who humbly subjected their own private opinion to the public judgment of their 800 brethren, is not mere pity, it is sovereign contempt. That however is only an inaccuracy of expression ; and to an inaccuracy of reasoning it is that we would respectfully draw his especial attention .--For, whether he pities or despises "the eminent divines who," &c., he, by entertaining either sentiment, does, we fear, his noble faculty a grave injustice. The conduct of those eminent divines, if he only regard it closely will not, we are afraid seem so unreasonable after all. Let him consider But to these subjects we shall come formally at it in this way. Suppose him already engaged in the tes and sugar line. He has, suppose, a firm conviction that his employer-what we may call his Head Boss,-is a very fallible judge of tea. But of the Witness. We desire frankly to put him upon he admits, suppose, that when the Boss Grocers of his guard, warping him as we hereby warn him the universe meet in Council, their decisions on tea and on judges of tes, are infallible. The Boss Grocers of the universe sudd-nly come together ; hold a council ; discuss the claims of his 8wn employer; and end by pronouncing that employer so good a judge of tea that he has the same infallibility which they themselves collectively are admitted to enjoy. Can our friend any longer doubt his employer's inerrancy in the matter of tea? It he still persists in his old notion, while the Boss Grocers of the universe (whom he holds to be infallible) pronounce his old notion false, will his persistence not prove that his noble faculty has quite descried him . and that, being no longer distinguished from the lower animals, a certain brutal obstinacy is, in his character, not quite unnatural. To these questions the Editor. we hope, will be able to give affirmative replies. But observe the consequence. The illustration from the business to which he is called, is very pertinent to the case of the "eminent divines' Bishop Von Ketteler, for instance, believed before the Vatican Council that the Infallibility of the Pope was a fiction. But he also believed that whatever the Council said on the subject would be infallibly true. The Council declared and de-fined that the Pope is infallible. After such a declaration was it unreasonable, (and meritorious of the profound pity of the mighty Witness of Montreal), for Bishop Von Ketteler to change his mind? Our noble faculty does not think so. The great brave Bishop had the misfortune to be, after the Council as before it, not quite fit for a place at Longpoint. And so it did not strike him (as it struck the Editor) that in believing the Papal Infallibility, when a Council, which he held infallible, defined it, he was false to bis reason." It only struck him that he was doing a thing which as long as his reason remained he could not help doing, for, he was simply renouncing his own private opinion for the collective judgment of 800 of his brethren, who, first of all, were as good as he; and who, secondly, in their collective judgment upon the point at issue were as main, even Father. Murphy,-who seems willing to he himself believed divinely fendowed with the confine human yeason to the keeping of groceries-has privilege of infallibility. (All this we commend toour distinguished convert's most candid consideration and the state of the state There is yet another point on which we can lend him a little aid. He states with sufficient plainness that he has some special means of knowing what the Rev. M. Rousselot thinks of the Guibord comingenuous. A direct answer to it, truthful but not plication; and he leaves his readers to understand complimentary, is that about the proper office of that when privately interviewed on the subject of

And, therefore, with the blessing of God, we will reply; not to offend others, but to defend ourselves.

We will endeavour to show cause why it is not expedient to violate treaties, to infringe upon the sacred rights of property to destroy the establishments for educational purposes, and to annihilate the only provision existing in this country for the relief of the poor and needy.

And, by the help of God, we will no longer tamely submit to have our religion reviled—our holy things profaned-our clergy insulted-and the meek inmates of our religious communities exposed to the ribald taunts, and cowardly insinuations of the infidel or the tanatic.

We will endeavour to shew, that it is owing to these much abused institutions, and to them alone, that this country is not, like Protestant England, burdened with a daily increasing mass of pauperism, and its hideous 'attendant crime,-that these establishments offer the only effectual provision for the suffering members of the community. And whilst gratefully acknowledging the benefits we

derive from the equitable administration of the laws under which we have the happiness to live, we will still contend, that it is chiefly owing to the blessing of God upon the teaching of the Clergy, that peace and order, religiou and morality, conti-nue to flourish in this country, to a degree unknown in others, blessed perhaps, with a more fertile soil, a more genial clime, and more richly endowed with the elements of a material prosperity.

And, at the same time, we will always endeavour to avoid giving any just cause of offence to others. In as far as in us lies, we will endeavour to maintain peace and charity with all men; and in any disputes, in which we may happen to be involved, if we cannot beast of the wisdom of the serpent, we will at least try to emulate the gentle meekness of the dove, 🗠

Although the "True WITNESS" will be essentially a religious publication, it is not intended that it should be so exclusively. Whilst no articles, in-offensive to true religion, sound morality, or to Christian charity will be excluded from its columns. yet, as its primary object is avowedly religious, the

patronage of the ever Blessed Virgin, Mother of Gud, -calling upon her for help, in the form of words, which the Church herself teaches:

Sancta Maria, Auxilium Christianorum, Ora pro Nobis

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER.

Five and twenty years ago the Founder of the TRUE WITNESS announcing his first entry in the list of Canadian Journalism, addressed to our Catholic Fellow-Citizens of Canada the words which we reproduce and repeat to-day. To their reproduction and repetition we strictly confine ourselves. We do so not only because such words give to our own programme the most perfect expression, but because we wish from the very outset and in the most articulate way to proclaim that our own personal purpose in our new position is simply to continue the work of our illustrious predecessor. The same spirit which animated the TRUE WITNESS throughout Mr. Clerk's long and laborious career shall still animate it as long as we hold his honored place. His friends and admirers need not anticipate that, in anything substantial, with the coming, of the new Editor there shall come new fashions: Times change ; opinions change ; tastes change ; and most of all change popular modes of expression. But, amid a worldwide mutability, Truth, and that Church which is the Pillar and the Ground of Truth, are immutable

And. of that Truth and of that Church, we, like unto our predecessor, regard ourselves solely as, in a small way and for a special place, the humble defender. Sec. 13. 1. 1974

Both to the Truth and to the Church there are. of course, almost daily, new enemies arising; and these, adopting as they most frequently do adopt new arms and new modes of fighting, cannot be always satisfactorily encountered according to the rales and customs of old campaigns. But the two great principles, of untarnished loyalty to the Church and of even-handed justice to all must still and for ever determine and direct our warfare. That by these two principles every movement of ours as Editor of the TRUE WITNESS shall be determined and Directed our Patrons and Readers may consider sure. To serve the Catholic cause, humbly but efficiently, courteously but uncompromisingly, loyally but legitimately, shall be our only aim.

But the Catholic cause is the cause of Truth and Truth is many-sided and many-shaped. It is the mistake of some very worthy people to suppose that

obliged to let go such special spirits as Mr. Gerdermann of Philadelphia and Mr. Chiniquy of Illinois. Does the Editor of the Witness apprehend? another time. It is not for their sakes that we are writing now. We write for the sake of the Editor of the Witness. We desire frankly to put him upon that we are very patient and very persistent; that as we "set naught down in malice" so do we "nothing extenuate"; and that while he will uniformly practice sophistry or chicane, he will also find us much too sternly bent on faithfully fulfilling the duties of our office, to let any little trick of his escape exposure. One such little trick-a very little one but still as a sample quite sufficient-we mention now. In our article of the 22nd October we used certain expressions in allusion to certain ridiculous remarks made by the Editor of the Witness in preferring certain charges against Catholicity. Evidently the expressions of which we made use though " polite and pretty," were far from pleasing. It would not suit the Editor to have such things come before his patrons, eyes. He puts his patrons

softly off their guard. He comments upon the article with a certain amount of favor, and he quotes from it at length the two introductory paragraphs. But these paragraphs being introductory should be argumentative'y harmless. He bides his time. Nearly three weeks afterwards, in the Witness of November 10th; he endeavours, by a paseing parenthetic allusion to our article, to produce an impression about us for which he can scarcely help knowing our article supplies not the slightest grounds." He is writing on Louise Lateau; and the allusion to which we refer, is found in the following sentence :-- "But why intelligent people who are keen enough to detect imposture in worldly affairs allow themselves to be so easily gulled in matters of religion, a much more important and momentous dofailed to "satisfactorily explain." We courteously acknowledge the implied compliment which that sentence accords, us., But the statement in the phrase which we have italicized is deplorably dis-

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and some wat and an approximation of a provide

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-بيني مانتو معتما بالمعالية في الم --NOV. 19, 1875. The Barry States and the first

and charitable" is, in carnest, an' eminent; divine, and, being so, is perfectly well aware that in deny-ing Christian burial to the remains of the unfortunate Gulbord his Lordship of Montreal was doing nothing but his simple duty? Once a man is under and while he remains under, sentence of excommunication, the consequence of that sentence not even a Bishop can bar; and of these consequences this is the principal that if the man's soul leave his body unabsolved from its sentence the man's body is 'excommunicated excluded forever from all assocommunication with the bodies of the faithful departed. To excommunicate a man because he belonged to some dangerous and reckless society : to 'refuse 'his' remains a place in the cemetery because he himself died a rebel against that authority to which he had promised allegiance ; these, to the Editor, may seem foolish procedures. But to Roman Catholics they do not seem foolish, and, supposing him a Roman Catholic they did not in his life-time seem foolish to Mr. Guibord. If Mr. Guibord had wished to go out from the Catholic Church the way was open and no one had any special desire to detain him ; but if in the Catholic Church he wished to remain, he should stand by the bargain that binds every one of her members. That bargain we need not explain ; but one of its clauses warns leach Catholic (among the rest Mr. Doutre) that if he chooses to die under sentence of excommunication then by a law not, of Bishop Bourget but of the Church universal, his remains cannot be admitted into a Catholic cemetery, and that if he have æsthetic objections to such legislation he had better connect himself with a communion more accommodating than the Catholic Church. Of course it is of no consequence to Guibord where his body is thrown. Nor to a dead traiter is it important where men fling his carcase. But his country will not put the bones of a traitor among the bones of the loyal; and the Catholic Church will do no such dishonor to the ashes of her children as to let it commingle with the ashes of such a man as Joseph Guibord. That is her law; indicial blundering may impede its fulfilment ; she may in her respect for all legitimate authority leave her law in partial abeyance; but that is her law and not the law of Bishop Bourget. Therefore, in act-ing as he acted, even his Lordship of Montreal was only " obeying superior orders " and carrying out the legislation of an authority higher than he. To M. Rousselot and to every Catholic all this is perfectly known. And accordingly we assure the Editor that when he represents the "good and charitable" Cure of Notre Dame as (where neither was blamable) shifting blame from himself to the Bishop, he is, not only talking nonsense, but telling awhat in other circumstances we should call by a brief but expressive name. But we cannot discourage a convert who in his own way does such good service to the Catholic cause. Let him not be afraid. As long as he continues to carry out the private programme of his Catholic Director, namely, by associating with Mr. Chiniquy to disgrace and by publishing Mr. Chiniquy's pruriency to disgust Prot-estants, we shall call his falsehoods fables, and his rersonings we shall regard as the dying spasms of that noble faculty which revived and reinvigorated by proper penance and sufficient solitude may yet serve to keep a grocery."

To this we think nothing at present need be added. Let the Editor of the Witness exercise his noble faculty on whatever subject he considers suitable. His selection of a subject we may consider high specimen of reasoning ability we may regard as innocent. We may think edged tools very dangerous for the hands of children, and we may remember that not unto all have all gifts been given. But henceforth the Editor's persistence in following his present profession shall be, not even slightly, our affair, but altogether his own. Only, all men, however unfitly placed, we expect to reverence what they know to be true. We hope as much even from the Editor of the Witness of Montreal.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. (To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.) Dear Sir,-Since Father Murphy has become the

desire. Them we leave to adopt their own manner and follow their own line. We offer them only one small'advice, Anger injures argument, and to deal in strong statements is a dangerous trade. Let our opponents imitate ourselves. We shall be calm with the calmness of certainty, and gentle with gentleness of truth. Had we a hope that any of our oritics had ever perused even a Latin Grammer we should announce as our controversial motto, the motto of the old Romans.

a para a tangé ana sa manané a nana sa panané ang hana ang hanga dara

PARCERE SUBJECTIS ET DEBELLABE SUPERBOS.

HERE AND THERE.

The great Guibord-at least what of him remains to honor the surface of our poor planet-was on Tuesday last deposited in the Roman Catholic Cemetery of Montreal. Nature and the law were both sympathetic. The day was particularly dirty the uniforms of the defenders of our country were somewhat damp, and somewhat dirty too. But the illustrious dust found at last its legal home. Thanks to our great Bishop ; thanks to his devoted clergy ; thanks to his faithful people, the poor ashes were permitted to proceed in peace. To the defenders of our country also abundant thanks. To Nature, too, with her winds that moaned, and her tears that fell, thanks in plenty. We have all acknowledged, nay, we have all assisted the majesty of the Law.

But if such things are done in Montreal why were they not done in Toronto? Here, we are mostly Catholic ; there, in Toronto, Protestantism is in the | giving an account of the erection of a Baptist ascendant. In Toronto the laws of the Empire are publicly defied and the Chief Magistrate of the City instigates and heads the defiance ; in Montreal. the imperial mandate-known to be against reason and against law-is respected, and a Catholic Bishop and Catholic Priests and a Catholic people ensure the respect. In Toronto pistols; in Montreal should not logically seek fellowship, not with a sect which began in rebellion and which has always continued the fomenter of revolutions, but with that incompatible with toleration, loyalty and civil obe grand old Church which has evermore been the Church of Order and which has everywhere taught loyalty and (even when it was against her) enforced Law.

Poor Guibord, but unhappy Doutre! Of the dead nothing; of the living who endeavor to make but commisseration. It is-all of it-so very solemn and so very sad. Two men friends; both Roman Catholics; both believing the awful truths and yet, of the friends, one walks into the serious, solemn Hereafter to be looked on by Solemn Serious Eyes,-we shall not say how, and the other remains, to make some few thousand dollars by trafficking in his dead friends bones | Alas, poor humanity ! tears even of Nature began to fall.

DEATH OF PATRICK MAHEDY, Esq. death of Patrick Mahedy, Esq., which took place in Montrealion Tuesday, November 2nd.

his birth, and early in life emigrated to Canada. His home for many years past was in North

prominent part, his honesty and sterling qualities nany public arning for him

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the True WITNESS, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them for in no case can rejected MSS: be returned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to advertisements. supply, of Copies, Back Numbers, Subscriptions, &c. &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, MR JOHN GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-In the issue of the Evening Star of Oct. 9, appeared a paragraph, copied from the London Times, church in the Eternal City. The paragraph ran as follows:

"On the very principle which Roman Catholics bave demanded and greatly helped to advance in these islands, we may fairly insist, that every Christian communion, that only keeps within the bounds of loyalty and the public peace, shall be permitted to gather all its own and lift its head as high as it sure the respect. In Toronto pistols; in Montreal thinks prudent and semly in the ancient capital of peace. "Under which King Benzonian?" Let the world. This will be good practice for the Church "loyal men" bethink themselves whether they of Rome, which will be able thus to approve itself to the good opinion of the Christian world. When there is complete toleration at Bome, then will there be less tendency to regard its Church as perfectly dience in all other countries."

Had the above been manufactured in the shop of the Monireal Witness it would assuredly have passed unheeded by me; but proceeding from the oracle of English journalism, it may not be out of place to analyse it and thereby discover its real value.

It would be useless to deny that the fact of a Baptist, a Presbyterian or a church of any other money out of the dust of the unhappy dead nothing Protestant denomination being erected in Rome or in any purely Catholic country, is a subject of deep pain to every Catholic heart. For my own part, when I read of a Masonic temple and a Baptist church being erected, and recognized by law within recorded against him who will not hear the Church, | the walls of the Holy City, I have a vivid impression of the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel, standing in the Holy Place. This sentiment, I am fully aware, is calculated with many to stamp me as an intolerant bigot. But before proceeding further, it may be as well to have a correct definition of the word toleration. I have not conunwise. His assumption of his own faculty as a It was no wonder that on the 16th of November the sulted any dictionary on the subject,-but in my opinion toleration signifies the patient saffering or enduring of what cannot well be avoided. This de-Enition, for any thing I can see to the contrary, embraces every case both civil and religious. In It is with extreme regret that we chronicle the this sense, toleration is an excellent thing-nay it is a virtue. Bear ye one another's burdens says the Scripture. When the great fire of 1851 desolated the city of Montreal, a bye law was enacted, that in Deceased was a native of Longford county, Ire- | future, within the limits of the city, no wooden land, where he was born in the year 1814 ; prompted | buildings should be erected, but that such wooden by ambition, he bade a fond farewell to the land of structures as had escaped the conflagration, should be allowed to remain,—in other words should be tolerated, because their demolition would involve great personal inconvenience. Now, I ask, because Shefford, where his decease will be universally these filmsy, inflammable fabrics are tolerated in mourned. "In public affairs he always took a certain quarters of the city, would they be tolerated in Notre Dame or Great St. James Streets. Imagine some enlightened and progressive citizen-

on the charity of the Catholic world ? Does not the same destruction overtake her recowned temples and institutions under the sway of Victor Emmanuel as under the sway of the Chiniquy of Scotland-John Knox? (of a truth was the latter aptly styled by Dr. Johnson the Ruffian Reformer.)

When the writer in the Times speaks of complete toleration in Rome-at least in Rome under the authority of the Pope-he does not seem to know the meaning of the word; he confounds it with what, I suppose he calls complete toleration in England. There is no such thing as complete toleration in England. Toleration, according to the definition, implies suffering. Now where there is no infallible certainty of any Christian dogma or truth from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the man who sweeps the crossing,-where all is simply matter of opinion,-where each and every one is left free to shift and judge for himself, what pain or suffering can any reasonable man have to tolerate, because another may differ from him in opinion? For example-at the late gigantic Tea-meeting held in New York two years ago, one of the Reverend Speakers proposed the following beautiful sentiment. (That it did not procure his eleva-tion to the rank of knight of the Leather Medal was certainly an oversight, on the part of his allied brethren.) "As the Almighty did not create all trees of the same sort, but delighted in variety, so the diversity of the modes of our religions worship all tending to do him honour, must be pleasing in his sight." I allow that Protestant England tolerates the Catholic religion. It is very painful, no doubt, to see us reclaiming piecemeal our old field, and ridding it of the thorns and thistles with which it was completely overgrown, but on the other hand, if our unity and consequent strength be to Protestants a subject of suffering, no less painful to us are their hundred and one divisions, and the deplorable blindness of so many sects, each trying to paim off its ephemeral opinions as the word of God. In the matter therefore of toleration our accounts are about evenly balanced.

The Times-the oracular Times - the Jupiter Tonans of the English press, has had his answer ; though his thunder in the present instance might be readily mistaken for the thunder of an ass. He delights to heap insult and opprobrium on the heary head of his Mother-the Mother that brought him forth from barbarism to civilization and Christianity; but she is his mother still, with all the feelings of every lawfully wedded mother, and she will not tolerate any strange woman to stand on her threshold.

And now one word in conclusion to the Star. That journal, in a few remarks on the paragraph from the *Times* quoted at the beginning of this letter, complacently looks forward to the time when all the different sects being domiciled in Rome, each ad libitum may assume the title of Roman Catholic ; for example Presbyterian R. C., Baptist R. C., Quaker R. C. When such an incongruous event takes place, it will be during that progressive period when a man born in a stable shall be called a horse. NEMO IMPUNE LAGESSAT.

WILLIAMSTOWN CONVENT.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIE,-As an illustration of what may be effected in that very important matter of juvenile education permit me to state, for the edification of your numerous readers, that the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, have a branch of their excellent Institute in the pleasant suburban Village of Williamstown, just five miles over a good carriage road from Lancaster Station on the Grand Trunk Railway, which though only commencing its eleventh year of existence-has not merely secured a firm foothold in the County of Glengarry; but has also been steadily progressing in prosperity and usefulness, so that to-day it is able to show a muster roll of thirty-five Boarders, with good prospects ere the coming New Yeardown upon us, of running up result has not been achieved without a never flagging struggle on the part of the Directorate of this Establishment, who have been bravely supported in the first instance by the founder-Revd. Father McCarthy (now of Brockville), and subsequently for the past six months by the present Pastor-Revd.

Our Subscribers in Lennoxville are hereby notifi ed that M. L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in and his neighbourhood.

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ONTABIO LEGISLATURE -The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet for the despatch of business on the 24th of the present month.

The trade returns of Hallfax for October show considerable falling off compared with the same month last year; last month the value of imports amounted to \$537, 436, against \$773,599 in October, 1874. The exports of Canadian produce last month were \$254,696, while in October, 1874, they \$245, 180. The exports of goods not Canadian this year wore less by \$134, 253 thau those of October last year.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cushing, E. W., \$2; Alexandria, Miss C. McD., 2; Cuaning, E. W., \$2; Alexandria, Miss C. McD., 2; Lindsay, J. G., 4; St. Raphael, D. McD., 5; Corn-wall, D. McK, 5; Violet, J. O'R., 2: Kingston, J. R., 2; Toronto, W. J., McD, 2; St. Joachim de Shefford, Rev. J. B., 2; Laval, Rev. F. X. M., 5; Athelatan, J. D, 1.50; Pleasant Hill, Neb., U. S., P. M., 1.50; Brockville, J. D. K, 2; Tannery West, J. B. L. 2; Souris, P. E. I., M. T. McC, 1; God-crich. J. M. 2: Gult. A. A. B. S. Brouversed. J. D. 1., 2; Souths, F. E. 1., M. T. McC, 1; God-erich, J. A. McL., 2; Galt. A. A. B, 2; Brentwood, D. L., 2; Almonte, J. O'H., 4; Ingeraoll, G. McS., 5; Uptergrove, A. McD., 2: Marveville, Rev. M. M., 2; Melrose, J. D, 4; Lachine, W. R., 1; Lindsay T. E. C., 3; Huntingdon, W. W. Sr, 3; St. Agathe, M. H., 2; Lonsdale, J. M., 4:50; Uptergrove, J. F., 2; Ocharge C. W. 2, Contension Page A. A. 3; Oshawa, C. W., 2; Contrecœur, Rev. P. O. A., 2; La Guerre, Mrs. Q., 1.50; Cape Cove, D. A., 3; Ber-thier en haut, A., 2; Eganville, M. J. K., 4; Upter-grove, T. H., 2; Norwood, Mrs. M. S., 2; River Beaudette, L. J. McL, 2; L'Assomption, P. F., 2; Granby, M. G. 5; Brechin, A. McR., 4; Point Edward, R. R., 2; Perth, B. C., 3; Chepstow, J. P., 4; Mainadleu, N. S., Capt. J. F., 2; Cape Causo, N. S., J. C., 2; Glenroy, C. J. McR., 2; St. Pierre de Durham, Rev. H. A., 2; River Beaudette, T. R., 3;
Peterborough, P. H., 2; London, Eng., T. G. P., 4.50;
Fredericton, N. B., J. D., 2; Rokeby, J. F., 2; Vank-leet Hill, B. C., 2; Leeds, J. D., 2.
Per. J. Q, Hamilton-K. F., 6; W. M., 2; L. P.

B. S., I.

Per Rev. H. B., Granby-Self, 2; H. C., 2.

- Per J. M. Low-Venosta, J. M., 1.
- Per W. D., St. Brigide-Self, 2; 0. D., 2, Per M. O'C., Marmora-H. A. 1 60.
- Per Rev. B. C. B., St. Patrick's Hill-M. G., 2.
- Per W. C., Cornwall-Rev. C. M., 2.
- Rer F. L. E., Kingsbridge-J. G., 2, Kintail, M.

Per P. G. N., Perth-Harper's Corners, J. H., 1. Per M. L. C., Lennoxville-M. O , 2 , T. G, 2; T. D., 4.50.

Per N. McC., Ottawa-P. G., 1; P. E., 1.

Per P. H., Osceola-D. G. 2.

Per M. H. O'R , Sillery-W. P., 2; D. McK , 2. Per Rev. J. P. S., Quebec-Self ,2; Rev. Mr. H., 2.

Per C. O'R., Chambly Canton-T. F., 2; W. H.,

Per J. G-London, P. McC., 2 ; J. McL., 2 ; W. F. H., 2; Mr. B., 1 50.

J. H. SEMPLE, MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCEB, 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling MONTREAL May 1st, 1874. 37-52

WANTED-For the Separate school at Hemmingford a FEMALE TEACHER. A liberal salary will be paid to an eligible person. Apply to JOHN RYAN, Sec.-Treus. 144

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED - MALE OF that roll into two twenties! Of course this splendid FEMALE-A young person possessing either a first or second class certificate, capable of playing an organ and conducting a choir, will find employment at School Section, No. 2, Township of Ashield, Co. Huron. Salary libersl. Apply to MAURICE DALTON, Kintail P. O.

Father Gauthier a native of the parish of Alexandria, WANTED. - A gentleman, English Professor in

Editor of the TRUE WITNESS W1C other Protestants in Montreal, would like, I sm sure, to see his answers to the proposition on Papal Infallibility, as contained in your issue of the 6th inst. Hitherto all arguments deduced in favour of Papal Infallibility, have to me appeared senseless and absurd, and I should like, if possible, to see a stronger standpoint taken, as thereby I might be led to see something in it, otherwise not. ALPHA.

I am. &c.,

The above letter, addressed to the Editor of the Montreal Witness, puts, clearly and courteously, an apparently sincere request for further elucidation of the great Vatican dogma. The statement that for such clucidation many Protestants of Montreal are, since our entry upon our new office, anxiously looking, is, to ourselves, very abundantly known | Pace. to be true. It is known to us to be even less than the truth, not only in Montreal, but in the whole extent of the Dominion, and in many parts of the United Sates, our Lectures on Papal Infalliblity have had, with many Protestants, at least the second best of controversial effects. Where they did not convince they shook the bases of old convictions. In our city of Montreal they have been particularly. successful. They have there elicited discussions, which, because humanity, especially controversial humanity, is so very imperfect, may have developed some latent rudeness and some, latent revenge, but which have not the less satisfactorily shown that the Protestant mind ordinarily so assured of its own infallibility may be disturbed in its serene selfsatisfaction. Even the Editor of the Witness has asked us to supply answers to certain special objections He has indeed threatened us that when we do so he will lay aside, what for our sake notoriously he has long worn, his editorial gloves; but still that he leaving all our arguments unanswered; demands an' sertion in the "Waterloo' Advertiser," The St. "Johns answer to arguments of his own, "is proof that he is News," the "Montreal Winess" and "TRUE WITKESS," become uneasy, and to have made him even uneasy and the "Irish Canadian," Toronto. is to have done him, and through him many others, svery important service, Such service we shall continue to render to himself and to all his friends. We may do it through public Lectures ; we may do it through the columns of our Journal. But do it we shall even to-the sweetest end.

We, however, request both the Editor of the Wa-ness and his controversial correspondents, to give us time. In another place, we explain, that the changes which we contemplate in our journal largely occupy us at the present moment ; and we may mention here, that engagements to lecture which, we could not break and which, for, their fulfilment, require considerable labour, have yet to be fulfilled. Or about the lat of December next. We bespeak But Alpha, Beta, Erasmus, Artisty the Editor for the Wit- for him s worthy reception

Courtesy which even people of their distinction can justime.

for one who led so active a life, but the late sion to erect a wooden fabric thereon. The emphachangeable weather caused him to lose rapidly his tic response of our worthy City Father-not the Holy Father-would be "non possumus." We have wonted vigor, and he succumbed at length to had too ample experience of the power and capabhemorrhage of the lungs.

place in the Catholic cemetery in Waterloo, on princes. Thursday, the 4th inst., by a large number of lerated the woman taken in adultery. He tolerated sympathising mourners, who experienced the the Samaritans, a nation of Protestant Jews. In melancholy satisfaction of paying a last tribute of works of charity and brotherly love, He even gave respect to his earthly remains, and who feel that in Is it henceforth to be inferred that their religion his death they have lost a true friend, a prominent was better than the Jewish ? By no means-When citizen and an exemplary Christian .- Requiescat in the Samaritan woman, with whom He conversed

At a meeting of the Board of School Commis-sioners of the Township of Shefford held on Monday, the 8th inst. at which all the Commissioners were present, the following resolutions were passed regarding the late Patrick Mahedy, Esq, for many years chairman of that body.

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable wisdom to call the late Patrick Mahedy. Esq., of North Shefford from this world of toil and trouble; and,

"Whereas he has devoted a large portion of his labors during the last twenty years in aiding and promoting the education of the rising youth of

his Township; be it therefore Resolved, "That we the undersigned School Commissioners of this Scholastic Municipality (while we humbly submit to the will of Divine Providence), to sincerely offer our sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow and family in their sad and irreparable loss of a good husband, kind parent and law abiding citizen, and that a copy of this vote or token of sympathy be forwarded to his affectionate family, and be it further resolved,

"That copies of these resolutions be sent for in-

JOHN CLEARY, JAS. T. BOOTH. W. CHAPMAN, L. E. RICHARDSON.

F. DEMARIS.

NEW AGENT .- Mr. Michael J. Kearney of Egan ville has kindly consented to act as Agent, for the TRUE WITNESS in his locality. We would therefore, inform our Subscribers there that Mr. Kearney will shortly call on them' and we hope they will all be ready to hand him their subscription for which he is empowered to grant receipts.

We would inform our subscribers in Gananoque, that our Agent, Mr. P. Lynch, intends calling on them in the interest of the TRUE. WITNESS On

But Alpha; Beta; Frasmus; Artisty he Editor for the . Hit-ness and Mr. Chinguy — all our critics will have their patience tested only for a little, time 2. They shall be answered sin the best spirit t and with four best ability; swo Tehalla do our i work; withwall the logical compliteness and with all the Christian

y C. X. B. for instance) proprietor of a lot in ei Until quite recently his health was excellent, ther of those aristocratic localities, craving permistic response of our worthy City Father-not the ility of wooden buildings for destruction, to tolerate His remains were attended to their last resting such a nuisance alongside the halls of our Merchant

But I will be told-Christ was tolerant. He toat the well, said to Him, Our fathers adored on this mountain, and you say that at Jerusalem is the place where men must adore,-He replied,-You adore that which you know not; we adore that which we know, for salvation is of the Jews. St. John Chap. iv. 20, 22.

There is however no apter description of Protes tant missions to Catholic countries than that found in St. Matthew Chap. XIII. where Christ likens his kingdom to a field of good wheat sown by the master of the field. An enemy comes during the night, and oversows it with cockle. His servants, seeing this springing up ask permission to root it out; but the master replies-not yet,-lest by so doing you also destroy the wheat : wait till the harvest, or in other words, tolerate it for a time, and then you can separate the good from the bad. Such is the posi-tion of the Catholic Church with regard to toleration. Where the evil already exists, she is willing to accommodate herself to circumstances, but she will not stultify herself by introducing dissension and confusion, for the sake of tolerating those evils. Now the enemy that comes unsent by God and uninvited by men is Protestantism. Be hold the Scotch Presbyterian sowing broadcast his thistles .- that abomination of desolation, to every TION -DESTRUCTION! By their works you shall know them. Behold scattered all over my native Scotland the roofless and gaping ruins of those magnificent temples, abbeys and monasteries erect ed by the faith of our Catholic forefathers,-her priests and consecrated Virgins driven out without shelter, and that religion; which had established so many seats of plety and learning, not to speak of her innumerable institutions of charity and refuge-as much forgotten and the cross almost as much hated as in Japan; All this injustice she has patiently tolerated for nigh three centuries. What wonder if her bosom still heaves at the recollection of her former glories, and at the sight of St. Mungo's,

of her former glories; and at the signt of St. Mungo a, St. Giles and old St. Machar' perverted to this, work ship of false gods? What wonder if she exclains in the words of the great Latin poet: Hos ego versiculos feel, tulk alter honores To any unprejudiced mind, the Roman Catholic Church has had a sufficiency, of "good practice," in England, Ireland, and Scotland; but according to the oracular Times she has, not yet, had songut: She must look on with folded arms and wiew, even with complacency, the, same game, played "at her very door." At the present, day, are not her, priests and consecrated virgins also driven forth, without shelter or provision and obliged to lean for support

hose zeal and personal popularity have enabled him, besides keeping up this Convent School in the flourishing condition wherein he found it, to render all its appointments more complete in every respect than they had previously been, and to swell up its Boarders' List to the highest figure yet reached since the period of its foundation !

These lines were suggested to mind, Mr. Editor, while enjoying a rare intellectual treat in the large 'hall" of that establishment on the evening of the 3rd inst., which consisted of a charming musical and dramatic entertainment given by the pupils, in honour of their kind and gentle Revd. Father's Patron Saint, the Card. Archbishop of Milan; of whose Feast on the morrow, they were celebrating first Vespers ! and I confess that during this feast of reason and flow of soul-worthy alike of the fair young donors, and Revd recipient, I could not repress the conviction welling up in my mind that as the great St. Charles took cognizance in the manner in which his Feast was then being solemnized by the Convent pupils of Notre Dame de Williamstown; he must have smiled-his approval thereof, and blessed their youthful efforts | were it not that I am aware the good sisters of Notre Dame, are averse to newspaper notoriety however well intentioned, I should wish to record my belief in the growing efficiency and management of this Convent School : but I may safely recommend it to parents and guardians far and near, as one of the best in the Province of Ontario ; a fact which is now being acknowledged by several Protestants of the neighbourhood, who are sending their daughters there to get that moral training which is not to be had in the Common or Boarding schools of the Country i. Feeling that I have already taken up over much of your valuable space, I shall close here with a fervent prayer for the long life and increasing prosperity of this Convent de Notre Dame, and all connected with it!

it de Notre Dame, Yours truly, Delighted Guest. Glengarry Ont. 5th Nov. 1875.

Fish is commanding high prices in Newfoundland ; at St. John's codfish is selling for twenty-six shillings per quintal, the highest price that has ever been known at that place....

The recent storm was very severe in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, especially about Miramichi," where a good deal of snow fell; a boom broke, logs got adrift and several coasting vessels ashore; roads bridges and telegraph lines greatly injured. SERIOUS ASSAULT .- Dr. LUSSIER WAS SUMMONED St. 5 30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to attend Alcide Dusereau, a laborer, who had been brought to a police station by Constable Chaussee, having been stabbed in the right breast by a fellow-laborer named Edouard Valliere, aged nineteen, living on Visitation street, while they were on their way

one of the first Catholic Colleges of Ireland for three years and a half, and lately Protessor of Mathematics in a well known Academy in Dublin, would take charge of a first class Separate o: Pubic School in a grand locality. Preparatory to his being engaged as above he spent a year and a half in a distinguished Training College, completing his studies. and acquiring the most approved methods of teach. ing,

None need communicate except those disposed to give a liberal salary. High references given. Address. M. L. R Box 7s, Lindsay, Ont.



MONTREAL. MAGAZINE. Sample Copies \$1.50 per year PREN PREN

PROVINCE, OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

DAME DUOY L. MARSH of the Oity and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN T. LEE of the said and place. Carriage Manufacturer duly, an with

TEACH AND THE NOV A CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACT AND GATHOLIC CHRONICLE N. 199 7 19 THEEDENERICED WELLINGDSS 1875. .19,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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TUNE BAL WEBIFBANCEALS AND A ST THE REVENUE OF FRANCE -- PARIS, Nov. 10 .- The Minister of Finance has informed the Committee of the Assembly that the revenue since the commencementatherpresent yearsis \$22,000,000 sing excess of THE ELECTORAL BILL. VICTORY, FOR THE GOVERN-MENT ON THE FRANCHISE QUESTION. PARIS, NOV. 11. The lobbles, floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to day, and great excitement, was manifested over the Electoral Bill. M. Bicard, a Moderate Republican, opened, the discussion. He stignatized voling by aronalisement as an attack on universal suffrage; he declared that M. Buffet, having endeavoured to retain the Profects of the Em-pire now because he repudiates the majority which voted the Constitution of February 25th, wishes to establish the election system of the Empire. "We demand," continued the Deputy," the scrutin de liste which will preserve the alliance formed on the 25th of February." (M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, replied, saying that the Government will not accept at the next election, all who voted for the constitution.: The Government will say to them, "Thank you for voting for the constitution; but we require more. Your Republic is not ours ; you will not have our confidence or our vote." 'This declaration' caused an uproar of denunciation and dissent on the Left of the Ohamber. M. Gambetta said the scrutin de liste is only a method of uniting the onergies of all. (Wemust no longer proclaim our disunion. The Ministry opposed the scrutin de liste because it is afraid of universal suffrage by the arrondissement system. / Men like Thiers and Dufaure will be defeated if they are against the Government. Local officials will be able to warp the suffrage. A vote was then taken by means of a secret ballot, and resulted in favor of the Government, standing 357 yeas to 336 nays. The Government did not make the matter a Cabinet question.

November 12 .- La Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ. characterizes the vote yesterday in the Assembly as reactionary. It says :- "We are beaten, but not despairing. It is not enough to triumph in the Assembly; the country is still to be won. What has happened should stimulate our zeal. If we can enlighten the country, universal suffrage will be able to take care of itself."

Dissolution,-PARIS, November 12.-In conseouence of its triumph in the Assembly vesterday, the Conservative party intends to take the lead in the movement in favour of dissolution; it is generally believed that the Assembly will dissolve in December, and that the elections for Senators will take place in January, and for Representatives in February. President MacMahon has thanked Minister Dufaure for his speech of yesterday, and congratulated him on its success. In the Assembly today, M. Dufaure introduced a press bill. By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised, except in Algiers and the Departments of Seine et Oise; the bill also provides that numerous press offences, such as insults to authorities, false intelligence and instigation to crime, shall be tried by Correctional Tribunals instead of jury. Consideration of the Electoral Bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted providing that Algeria have 4 representatives instead of 6 in the new Chamber of Deputies.

S103Y OF A CONVICT .- A French correspondent writes :-- "The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction has rarely received a more striking illustration than in a case which has just been brought before one of the French tribunals. Thirteen years ago a soldier named Jean Lastier was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and ten years' surveillance by the police for having insulted one of his superior officers and stolen a few shirts. He was sent to Africa to underge his sentence, and his conduct was so exemplary that he was employed as book-keeper in the prison. At the expiration of his sentence he was ordered by the police to reside in a small town in the South, but as everybody knew he was a returned convict it was with the utmost difficulty that he

could obtain any kind of employment. The commissaire of police, knowing how well he had behaved while in prison, interested himself on his behalf, and induced a tradesman of the town to Montepulciano, and possesses the title of Marquis employ him as messenger. He fulfilled his duties from the Paracciani line. His brother, the Marlongly that the tr him esman to the post of cashler, and in the course of time the returned convict married his daughter and entered into partnership. Three months after his marriage the war broke out, and Lastier anxious to rehabilitate himself completely volunteered his services, and joined a regiment of the line. He was taken prisoner at Gravelotte, but managing to escape he rejoined his corps in time to take part in the battles around Orleans. From thence he passed into the army of the East under Bourbaki, and received no less than eight wounds. At the end of the campaign he had become a sub-lieutenant, and had received the military medal, which had been given him on the battlefield. He was almost a hero in his regiment, and when he returned to his father-in-law's house nearly all the town turned out to meet him. Soon afterwards his father-inlaw died, and Lastier, with his wife and two children, determined to reside in Paris. His term of surveillance had not expired, but the local police had ceased to treat the sub-lientenant as a returned convict, and placed no obstacle in his way. He had lived quietly at Paris for more than a year when a few weeks ago he was accompanying a friend to the Orleans railway station. The latter had a dog with him, and this dog was attacked in the street by another. The respective proprietors while attempting to separate them came to high words, and at last to blows. Jean Lastier, who naturally took his friend's part, was, with the other two, arrested by the police, and was of course compelled to show his 'papers,' etc. His antecedents being known, the Paris police, finding that he had left the place of residence assigned to him before the expiration of the ten years, had no choice but to proceed against him, and being brought before the correctional tribunal of the Seine, he has just been condemned to two months' imprisonment for breach of regulations. This is unfortunately the law; but it is not justice, and your readers will, I am sure, be glad to learn that an Englishman who happens to be acquainted with the facts of the case has brought the matter before Marshal MacMahon, and has reason to hope that the poor, fellow will receive the full pardon for which he is so fully entitled. entitled." TRACE IN SPAIN. A MAR ALBERT THE CARLIST COMMANDERS .--- Strange news comes to us from Paris and from Vitoria. Dorregaray. who. in evading his pursuers in Aragon and Catalonia, and bringing a great part of his force safely into Navarro, certainly did the cleverest thing which has been done in the course of the Carlist war, seems to be under a cloud. Such at least is the only interpretation to be put on the strangely ambiguous terms of the letter which, according to the Parls correspondent of the Times, Don Carlos has written to him. "I received," he writes, "your letter, in which you ask for an inquiry to justify your conduct in the centre.) As I fight for justice I consent to satisfy your desire to preserve the esteem of which you have rendered yourself worthy by your past services, or to cause the severities of the law to weigh upon you as upon the last of my subjects. May God keep you as your King , wishes.", This is not exactly the way to address a successful general,

Velusco, and Mogroviejo have all been diamissed from their commands, and that "Dorregaray and several other Carlist chiefs have been imprisoned by order of Don Carlos." A subsequent despatch from the same source informs us that hel," has sent to Santlagomendi "a fortified position on the hills overlooking San' Sebastian, "the Carlist Fofficers whose arrest he had ordered, and who have Theon unable to escape # The whole statement; hewever, as regards these arrests appears to us to require Confirmation - Tablet for the set in the set in the indebted to the London Tablet for the fol-Confirmation - Tablet for the fol-Confirmation - The Carlist news is lowing record of the persecution of the Church in that Don Carlos has appointed a Senor Galindo his Minister of the Interior, and that General Auguet, "icommanding the first division of the Carlist army in Catalonis;" has obtained a great victory over a column of Boyal troops, numbering 1,200 infantry, two guns, and seventy horse. /The, Tolosa telegrams keep.up, their: reputations for wild improbability. They inform us that the Moderados have, laid before Don Carlos a formal proposal to recognize his authority in the four Northern provinces, and to substitute Queen Isabella for her son at Madrid. Of course, we are also told that Don Carlos has rejected the offer with indignation As to the #Army of Catalonia⁹ the Madrid accounts are that General Delatre, having routed the bands under Paraiso, captured their leader, and prevented their escape into Navarre, has completely, beaten, the remainder of them, and that they are now either dissolved or dispersed in the mountains bordering on Aragon and Catalonia; and another telegram states that there are only about 2,900 Carlists left in that, province. General Martinez Campos had arrived at Manress, and is organising bands of mountaineers to pursue them. The Epoca, contradicting a report of a convenio, declares that the Government, although it wishes much to end the war in view of the approaching meeting of the Cortes, will "not con-

sent to enter into negotiations on the subject." "It rests with the Carlists to decide whether they will continue the war or not."-Ib. SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE .--- LONDON, NOV. 11 .-- The

note of the Vatican in reply to that of Spain, treats the Spanish question from a standpoint of religion and principles of the Concordat, which it says must not be departed from. The Vatican does not desire to embarrass the new Spanish Government-it particularly wishes to assist it, but only by such means as would be truly efficacious, and which would not permit a rupture of that sacred tie which has always been the glory of Spain ; religious unity, which it is now sought to banish, cannot impede the development of civilization, but it is, on the contrary, its. true beacon .; it is the duty of the Papacy to combat, not civilization, which is brought forward merely as a pretext, but corruption invading the hearts of nations. In persisting upon the ground asserted, the Papacy believes it renders great service not only to the Spanish Government, but to all Spain. The conduct of the Papal Nuncio and of the Vatican must be regarded from this point of view, but if Spain, moved by supreme necessity wishes to draw up an understanding on same principles under another form, the Papacy is open to negotiation, with the object of introducing acceptable modifications into the Concordat. After each has declared its view, it is to be seen how far the. Vatican can accept the draft of the new constitution In conclusion, the Vatican accepts the declaration of the Spanish Government that it is desirous of coming to an understanding, and states that instructions to negotiate have been given the Nuncio at Madrid.

BELGIUM.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION-LERUING, NOV. 11 -An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Mariealique colliery to day; ten persons were killed and a hundled injured.

ITALY.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE-ROME, NOV. 11 .- The Vatican reply to the Spanish note was sent to Ma-drid yesterday; the Vatican accepts the declaration of the Government that it is desirious to come to an understanding, and has given the Papal Nuncio at Manrid Instructions to negotiate.

THE NEW MAGGIORDOMO AT THE VATIOAN .-Monsignor Ricci-Paracciani, who was lately promot-ed from the office of Maestro di Camera to the post of Maggiordomo, belongs to an ancient family of Eustace. The father of this lady, General Eustace, of Ballymore-Eustace, whose ancestors were Lords of Baltinglass in Ireland, married a daughter of Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, county Tipperary, who was a count of the Holy Roman Empire.-Roman Cor. of Tablet. INSULTS TO CATHOLICS AND PILGRIMS .- At Lucca, the other day, woild a respected Catholic priest was returning to his house he met in the Piazzi di Sta. Maria foris portam a group of young men, one of whom snatched away the hat from the priest's head and ran off with it amid the applause of his companions. An official wholived near was attracted by the loud laughter and noise made by these brave and gentlemanly youths, and arrested the hat stealer and forced him to give the names of his honourable comrades. At Rome also it is the fashion to insult the Catholics. There is a well-known resturant of the better class, called the Rosetta, situated near the Pantheop. The Bosetta is frequented by many very respectable persons, and, as it possesses a large lofty dining room, numbers of the pligrims resort to it that they may dine together. On a certain evening last week Mr. Hartwel! Grissell, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, went to dine at the Rosetta, and took his seat at a table where some other gentlemen were already seated. These gentlemen amused themselves by speaking contemptuously of the pilgrims and of Catholics in general. One of them went so far as to observe that if the Pope did not choose to leave Vatican he ought to be put on board some worn-out French ship and sunk in the occan This sort of conversation was not agreeable to overhear; and Mr. Grissell took the opportunity of the entry of some gentlemen of his acquaintance to leave the table where he was at first seated, and join his friends at another table. But the other Liberal gentlemen were not to be baulked of the satisfaction of insulting a stranger, and one of them followed Mr. Grissell and insulted him grossly. There was, of course, a scene, but Mr. Grissell kept his temper, although his wordy assailants seemed at one time on the point of striking him. The anti-Catholic party were, it is said, gentlemen of position, and one of them was, it is asserted, an official in the Geographical Society.-Ib.

postal communications between Russian Central Asia and Kashgar are to be opened immediately IDVISITE TURKEY OF ILEA LATON SERIOUS ILLINESS OF THE GRAND WIZIER -CONSTANTINO PLE, Nov. 11 .- The Grand Vizier is seriously ill: The present political state of affairs .causes uneasiness in Belgravia. THE TRIALS OF, THE CHURCH, IN, THE OLD WORLD,

lowing record of the persecution of the Church in certain parts of Europe : TAN IS TAUSTRIA. -- COUNTY ELECTORS,

VIENNA, Oct. 16, 1875 .- Amongst the Catholics of Austria; that is to say, amongst the rural population of the country, a tendency has of late been. observable which shows how wavering many become when they are seriously confounded with the question whether they will give the preference. to the good cause or to their own private interests. For the most part it is the private interests that carry the day. Every one acknowledges that the Beichsrath is little more than a Liberal club, possessing no claim'even to legal authority," inasmuch as it is in liametrical opposition to the diploms of October, and although up to the present time the maintenance of the do-nothing attitude of the Reichsrath has been regarded as a bounden duty by all those who stand ip for law and right, and who are resolved to set bounds to the illegal and disloyal practices of Liberalism, so that this Austria of ours may escape utter ruin. And yet, in many electoral districts of Austria, Catholics are so pre-occupied with their own affairs, " around the church steeple," as they say, that they avail themselves of their Liberal representatives in the Reichsrath to represent those local interests, and at length become enlightened enough to give their votes to Liberal candidates. in defiance of the Catholic leaders, who are struggling to maintain the policy of abstention or inaction in the Reichsrath. Such a line of conduct is very prejudicial to Catholic principles, inasmuch as it goes directly to place the Catholic leaders under compulsion to force them to abandon it, and thus the other alternative comes into play, namely, that the threat to elect Liberals is carried into execution. Should that be done, we then have the result that Liberalism is strengthened by the aid of the Catholic constituencies. Before this could have come to pass, however, they must have become utterly lost to every feeling of right and duty, and that through the agency of the clergy, for it is unquestionable that they alone can exercise such influence over the minds of the rural populatian as to induce, them to act in the manner I have described. This is one of the results of that State subvention of the poorer clergy, which has often been denounced, and which as was foreseen at the time of its enactment, now begins to render the Judas service that Liberal astuteness expected of it.

GERMANY .--- MAINZ.

The religious conflict has at length made a beginning in the Diocese of Mainz. A little while ago the parish priest of Castel, opposite Mainz, died. The parish bursar has been directed by the Government not to pay to the chaplain his salary. On the 6th October Her Low, the chaplain of Gensenheim, returned to the city of Mainz with the third battery of the artillery regiment, in which he is obliged to serve as a "volunteer" for one year. He is the first clergyman who has done military duty in the city of Mainz. The other chaplains are to undergo the same fate.

BRESLAU.

The Prince Bishop, Dr. Foerster, has, by a decree dated from his castle of Johannisberg, 12th October, discharged from their functions all the episcopal authorities of the Prussian portions of his diocese, and has ordered that all official transactions and correspondence shall on their part cease on the day of the decree.

THE REICHSTAG.

It is officially announced that the next session of the Reichstag is fixed for Wednesday, 27th October. BAVARIA .---- THE OGGERSHEIM INCIDENT.

The Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, one of the ancestors of the present King of Bavaria, founded 100 years ago, at Oggersheim, in the Palatinate, not far from Mannheim, a chapel in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and quis Giovanni/Ricci-Paracciani, is married to Miss It was a favorite practice with the pious lady to retire there from the electoral palace at Mannheim. King Lewis I. grandfather of the present King, regarded it as an imperative duty of piety to preserve and improve the pious foundations of his ancestors. To the chapel of Oggersheim he added a monastery for conventual Franciscans. It occurred to the guardian and to the local parish priest that this being the centennial anniversary of the foundation of Princess Elizabeth, it ought to be celebrated with exceptional solemnity. The Diocesan, the Bishop of Speyer, willingly concurred. The Bishop of Mainz, whose diocese adjoined, and, in fact, almost surrounded the district, consented to sing the High Mass, and to preach in the evening. In order to manifest their loyalty, the guardian and parish priest informed the government of their arrangements, stating that the Dean of Mainz was to preach at the High Mass. The Bavarian Minister of Worship Von Lutz, wrote back, stating that the King did not approve, under present circumstances, of a strange clergyman preaching, and further, that the local government had been reminded of the regulation which required the approval of the King before any foreign ecclesiastic could be allowed to take part in extraordinary solempities. On the arrival of the Bishon of Mainz he was informed that the government were making difficulties about his taking part in the festival. Neither of the bishops could believe that this was serious. For greate precaution, however, Bishop Von Kettler telegraph ed to the Minister, who replied that the decision laid with the King. Thereupon the Bishop telegraphed to the King. The hour for the sermon was at hand, and yet no answer had been received from his Majesty. Then, as both Bishops were of opinion that there was no legal impediment forbidding the delivery of a sermon by Bishop Von Ketteler, the Bishop of Speyer formally requested him to preach, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the action. The Bishop'preached, to the great joy and edification of the people.

answer to the newspapers for publication. In this asswer the Bishop points out that the only foundation of stating that permission should have been asked for his sermon wasta. Ministerial ordinance of June, 1851, which prescribes that in the case of foreign teoclesiastics being invited to take part in etriandiary solematizes the Government's shall be the matter shall rest with the King's Bishep Von Ket the matter shall rest with the King's Bishep Von Ket. the matter shall rest with the King Bishep Yon Ket-teler states that the interpretation, which has, been always placed on the expression extraordinary solemnities is Missions, or similar exercises. He declares that this interpretation has been given by successive Ministers, has been promulgated in the Chamber, and invariably acted upon. He recounts that he himself has preached in Bayaria, notably at the Jubilee of the Cathedral of Speyer, without any question as to governmental permission being raised, and yet he had preached in the presence of high Bayarian officials. He proceeds to refer to the fact that the late Jansenist Archbishop of Utrecht, Loos was asked to journey through, Germany in the Old Catholic interest, that the question was raised as to whether he was not a foreign ecclesiastic who should be provided with the royal authorization. that the Bavarian Attorney-General, Von Wolf wrote expressly declaring that the administration of confirmation by this Jansenist Bishop was no breach of the law. Bishop Von Ketteler argues that preaching is an episcopal function; surely the Bavarian Government, which would not interfere with a Jansenist Bishop administering confirmation, cannot with propriety prevent a Catholic Bishop from preaching. The Bishop then denies that he can in any sense be styled a "foreigner" in Bavaria. The constitution of the Germain empire decrees that citizens of any State within the empire posses the rights of citizenship and domiciles in all the other States. He adds a variety of facts showing the intimate relation which the Bishops of Mavence bave always had with the foundation at Oggershiem. He concludes by relating the actual circumstances under which he preached, not omitting the telegram to the King. He requests the Minister to communicate his letter to His Majesty, who, he hopes, will not hink so hardly of his behaviour.

THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the address in the Bavarian Chamber lasted three days. The first paragraph, referring to the deaths which had happened in the royal family, was unanimously adopted. The remaining portion was passed by a majority cf. 49 to 76 votes The address was forwarded to the State Chamberlain for presentation to the King. We learn that on Saturday the Ministers had already presented their resignations to the King, and a meeting of the Council of State was held under the presidency of his uncle, Prince Luitpold.

THE NETHERLANDS-THE JANSENISTS.

The Dutch Jansenists keep up most faithfully a curious usage. When a "bishop" is chosen, to play his part in maintaining the existence of the schism, the fact of the election is formally notified to the Pope, and after his consecration the new bishop addresses a letter to His Holiness. The Supreme Pastor has, of course, no choice with re-spect to those occurrences. He is obliged by his duty as Vicar of the Universal Church, to repudiate them and denounce the actors. Still the drama is played on, as it has been now for over 140 years.-Towards the end of last year the so-called Chapter of Utrecht elected John Heykamp to be Archbishop of Utrecht, and the election was notified to Rome by a gentleman styling himself Dean of the Chapter. The Pope issued, on the 31st March, a Brief addressed to the Catholic Bishops and people of the

Netherlands, declaring this election null, and warn-ing Heykamp against taking upon himself any of the duties of the episcopal office, and declaring that he and his adherents would be excommunicated should they act contrary to this inhibition, and especially prohibiting him from seeking episcopal consecration. Nevertheless, Heykamp was consecrated by John Rinkel, the Jansenist Bishop of Haarlem, on 3rd June, and the new "Archbishop," who had thus been consecrated in defiance of the Papal mandate, did not hesitate to address a letter to the Pope, informing him of his consecration, and hypocritically protesting his submission to the Holy See. The Amsterdam newspaper, the Tyd, publishes another Brief, dated the 25th August, addressed by the Pope to the Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht, his Suffragan Bishops, and the Catholic people of Hol-land, in which he denounces this fresh act of guilty insubordination. He renews his declaration of the nullity of the election, declares both Heykamp and Rinkel and their adherents excommunicated ; he forbids Heykamp to exercise any acts of the episcopal order, such as Ordination, the administration of Confirmation, the Consecration of the Holy Oils. etc. The Holy Father refers in feeling language to the obstinacy of those men who do not hesitate to draw down on themselves the anger of the vengeance of the Almighty by heaping sin on sin, and by leading astray the ignorant persons who follow them, and he beseeches the Catholics of Holland to pray for their conversion.

discovered about 12.30, and the snp appeared to be one mass of flames; the officers of the *Abdiel* im-mediately ondered steam up, and their small boats in readiness for assistance; the mate states he heard cries of distress from five or six persons in the water ; one was the voice of a woman or child, clinging to what appeared to be a spar or a piece of one of the vessel's maste; the sea was breaking over the Abdiel; the mate, went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off it; as soon as steam could be made the Abdiel moved up alongside the burning ship as near as the officers dared to go; they state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The City of Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm; sparks and cinders were, flying over and past the Abdiel; the officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small, boats, and had them in readiness to lanch; her clew were on the watch for any of the Outy of Waco's people, but none were seen or heard ; the mate states that the fire on the City of Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes; he thinks she was first struck by light. ning, which ignited the oil on board, and burned everything on the upper. decks before the passengers and crew, could leave their berths and reach the boats. The steamer and pilot boats sent out this morning have not yet returned.

BETURN OF THE "BUCKTHORN," GALVESTON, 9.30 p.m., Nov. 10 .-- The steam tug Buckthorn has just return ed fiom outside; Captain Irvine'saw one of the City of Waco's boats, which had been considerably burned, and some steps and pieces of the after cabin; no and some steps and pieces of the alter cash in the trace of any passengers or crew. It³ is reported to-night that when the steamship *Clinton* passed the Australian lying at the mouth of the San Bernard River yesterday, she was signalled, but the Clinton, not knowing the City of Waco's disaster, did not stop ; hopes are entertained that some of the City of Waco's people may be saved on board the Australian. If the pilot boat now cruising in that vicinity does not reach here, there will be another steamer despatched west to-morrow.

THE STEAMSHIP "PACIFIC" DISASTER-ADDITION TO THE PASSENGER LIST .- SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11th .-The following named persons were passengers on the steamship Pacific, not heretofore reported: -J. Foster, J. W. Doyle, J. H. Sullivan, J. Kennedy, Wm. Powell, Geo. Bird, Edward Shephard, Frank McLaughlin, Geo. D. Bryson, Wm. Camion, Wm. Power, Richard Turnbull, Jnr. Kenaly, Nepas Smith, Geo. Perue, A. L. Rainey, G. Journeaux, F. Journeaux, F. Ernest Meyerly, Jas. Haverly and wife, J. Thompson, Dennis Cain, J. C. Roden, P. Early, C. N. Miles, Adam Foster, R. Lyons, J. Pettier, Mr. and Mrs. Keller and child, Mrs. A. Reynolds : 35 Chinamen in steerage, and 6 Chinamen in the cabin. The treasure in private hands amounted to \$100,000.

RETURN OF THE CRUISERS-RECOVERY OF DEAD BODIES. -- VICTOBIA, B. C., November 11. -- The Steam ship Gussie Telfair returned at nine o'clock last evening, from a cruise in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery, for the survivors from the Pacific. She found no living persons, but picked up the body of a woman, indentified as that of Mrs. Hellar, of San Francisco ; the body of Mr. Vining Steilacom, Washington Territory, and the body of the stoker of the lost ship ; all these bodies had life preservers or. The Oliver Walcott picked up the body of the assistant steward, named Richard Jones, dead. Steamers are still searching for more bodies. An inquest on the three will be held to-day. Portions of the wreck are beginning to come ashore near this port. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1

Charles Warren Stoddard has "donc" the town of Killarney. He thus speaks of Innisfallne and Muckross Abbey .-- The monks have been at rest these hundred years; the roof has fallen to decay and in the open nave the grass has spread like a carpet under foot, and the ferns hanged like ragged tapestries from the chinks in the wall. I doubt if there is any ruin more charming than this; it is not extensive; it is simply complete and satisfying. The trees reach in through the unglazed windows and shake boughs with the saplings that are sprouting within-very proper and very pretty sapplings that grow close to the high altar and have reason to be spruce and fair to see. That dim cloister at Muckross, how it haunts me! There is a great yew tree growing out of the heart of it and covering the whole with a green roof of leaves. The night that steals into this cloister is so soft and sentimentalshall I use the word ?- that one easily imagines the rooks to be the ghosts of the old monks, complaining at the sacrilegious trespass of mere sightseers, such as myself, for instance. The various tenantless, and now untenable chambers are pointed out by the 'custodian'; but he hurries you from ruin to ruin so that you get but a glimpse of the clustered crosses in the yard where the dead lie, and the rooks scold at you with hoarse voices for your worldly and careless intrusion. Muckross Abbey is like a petrified sigh! It is the sweetest and the somberest, and the most heartrending ruin imaginable. It is like a torn volume of a sacred history, broken statue of a saint; there is not enough of it to console you in the loss of that which is gone forever; there is too much of it remaining to permit you to forget the magnitude of your loss. The flutter and the fall of leaves in the gusts of warm south wind; a cloister full of shadows; a chapel crowded with weeds breast high ; a refectory haunted of bees und blossoms; a crumbling tower, with the ivy folded about it like a mantle, and a cloud of rooks clamoring overhead—such is the Abbey as I remember, it after hours and hours of wholesome, loafing that made me familiar with almost every stone in it. Innisfallen, is a verdant island with a ruined monastery scattered over it ; winding paths skirt the irregular shores. Every tree grows here, and every charm of nature seems reproduced in little somewhere within its wave washed borders. There have been battles here and monks massacred, but how long ago it seems ! Now there cannot be found a more peaceful retreat; and with the lap of its wayes in my ears, and the pathos of its myriad fluttering leaves and the rustle of the boofs of the sheep that feed here I think of the day, twelve hundred years ago, when St. Finlan founded his Abbey, and I wondor if he realized then that he was building for the moment, as it were,

RUSSIA.

ANNEXATION -LONDON, NOV.-10.-The following order, dated November the, 10, has been addressed to Russian troops in Khokand :-- "The territory of the right bank of the Syr Diaria, from the Russian frontier to the river Naren, hitherto belonging to Khokand, is annexed to Russia."

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF THE GREAT POWERS .- ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 11: The Golos newspaper says of a recent article in the Gazette that it confirms the peaceful sentiment and universal agreement of the Great Powers on the Turkish question.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ALIA.-The Russians have apparently settled matters at Khokand without any difficulty. They have entered the capital, and General Kaufmann was received at the gates by Nasr eddin, the son of the late Khan, who had been elected to succeed him. The question now is whether they will annex the country establish a pro-

ACTION OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

The festival at Oggersheim took place on the 4th October, St Francis't Day. On the 8th October the newspapers published two letters purporting to have been written by the King to his Minister referring to the celebration. In one of those letters the King expressed, his surprise that the Bishop of Speyer (Dr. Hancberg) could have invited to a purely Bavarian festival, and in such excited times, a preacher who was ill-acquainted with the circumstances of Bavaria, and who was himself a conspicuous partizan. In the second letter the King charges the Bishop of Speyer with violating the o th of fidelity which he took at his appointment. He further states that the Bishop of Mainz's conduct on the occasion was a serious. departure, from the circumspection which was imposed upon him by the fact of his being allowed to come into Bavarian territory. It is worth noting that those two letters were actually published in the papers friendly to the Bavarian Ministry, before their contents, were communicated to the persons specially concerned.

U. LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF MAINZ. After the publication of those letters the Minister

PRINCE HENRY.

The five-and-twentieth anniversary of the assumption of the Stadt-holdership of Luxembourg by Prince Henry, the brother of the King, was celebrated on 5th October, with great popular re-joicings. The Emperor William, Marshal Mac-Mahon, the King of the Belgians, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, sent special envoys to present their congratulations. A sensational report was circulated, that the King of the Netherlands intended to resign his rights to the grand Duchy in favor of Prince Henry, but the report scems to be without foundation.

SEARCH FOR THE "CITY OF WACO'S" PASSENGERS .-GALVESTON, TEXAS, Nov. 10 .- The steamer Buckthorn was despatched outside again at three o'clock this morning, in search of the missing passengers and crew of the City of Waco. She will cruise, west sixty miles along the coast before returning. Captain J. N. Sawyer, agent of one of the Mallory line, also started out, on board one of the pilot boats, in search of the missing boats; the only hopes now. entertained for the safety of the passengers and crew are based upon the statement of Captain Irvine, of the steamer Buckthorn, who saw a foremast while out yesterday. He reported that the end of the mast was burnt off, apparently, between decks, or very close below the floor on the upper deck, which indicates that the fire was below the between decks, in which case the fire may have been burning some. time, and given the officers, crew and passengers ample time to have left the ship before the flames reached the upper deck and were discovered by the other vessels. It is thought the passengers and crew may have escaped in the darkness on board of the ship's small boats, before the fire on board was seen from the Fusuyma and steamship San Marcos. In this event they would have drifted with the sea about thirty or forty miles westward before the wind changed to the northwest. Another statement, which would appear to, confirm the location of the fire, is that the *Cuy of Waco* had a small wooden case or house built around her foremast, where matches, &c., were stored ; this casing reached up on the mast four feet, and above the top of the mast was grained; below it was only painted. white; the foremast was evidently burned off below: the deck ; on the upper deck forward large, quan-titles of oil were stored, and as soon as the flames reached this, the entire upper portion of the vessel was swept by the flames. The officers of the San

- "Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well;
- May calm and sunshine long be thine.
- How fair, thou art, let others tell, While but to feel how fair be mine !"

ROR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontarlo, containing 130 acres, all enclosed; of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame, buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Octobilic Paride Church and well for the form Oatholic Parish Church and Separate School : four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T. R. any over keep you as your and where the same time in the same the country establish a pro-not exactly the way to address a successful general, or one in whom the confidence of the write was en-in the same time in the workset of the same time in the workset of the same time in the same tin the same time in the same time in the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOV. 19, 1875.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

HENRY R. CRAY

DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street,

MONTREAL.

Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions.

GRAYS CHLORO-CAMPHOBYNE for Diarthosa,

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily

GRAY'S ÆTHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods, &c.

07

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June 11, 1875.

The Specialitics of this Establishment are :-

TouiMoons (on THE) ST. L'AWRENCE - Seventy-two years ago Tom Moore made a trip down the St. Jawrence. MTheres were not steamships in those days; and it took him nearly a week, in his small all and row boat, to traverse a distance that is now scompliahed in twelve hours. The old-time jour. scomplished in twelve hours. The old-time jour-ney is a tedious one... But the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence," said Moore, "repaid all such difficulties." Of course, Moore shot the rapids...... But this feat he ventue to perform in broad day-light, not in the abadows of evening, as the allusion in his "Canadian Boat Song" suggests. Here are two verses of it :- 1= 3116 1=

Ter white the street had a strend

17. m. m.

Faintly as toils the evening chime Our voices keep tune and our cars keep time, Soon as the woods on shore look dim, We'll sing at, St."Anne's our parting hymn. Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast, The Bapids are near and the daylight's past.

Utawas' tide | this trembling moon Shall see us float o'er thy surges soon. Saint of this green isle ! hear our prayers, Oh, grant us cool heavens and favoring airs. Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast, The Rapids are near and the daylight's past.

I wrote those words," Moore tells us, " to an air which our boatmen, sung to us frequently. The wind was so, unfavorable that we were obliged to row all the way; and we were five days in descending the river from Kingston to Montreal, exposed to an intense sun during the day, and at night forced to take shelter from the dews in any miserable hut upon the banks that would receive us .--But the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence repays all such difficulties. I ventured to harmonise this air," Moore adds, "and have published it. Without that charm which association gives to every little memorial of scenes of feelings that are past, the melody may, perhaps, be thought common or triffing; but I remember when we entered, at sunset. apon one of those beautiful lakes into which the St. Lawrence so grandly and unexpectedly opens, I heard this simple air with a pleasure which the finest compositions of the first masters have never given me; and now there is not/a note of it which does not recall to my memory the dip of our oars in the St. Lawrence, the flight of our boat down the rapids. and all those new and fanciful impressions to which my heart was alive during the whole of this interesting voyage." The St. Lawrence is as rich to-day as when Moore described it, three quarters of a cenas when more download is also have to have be the trip now enhances its interest; for, instead of tugging at the oars of a small boat in "the scorching sun" during the day and lodging in some "miserable hut along the banks" at night, the voyager sweeps down the river in a floating palace, where he is comfortably fed and in which he has his own private room, and with guide-book in hand, notes the points of interest along the trip.

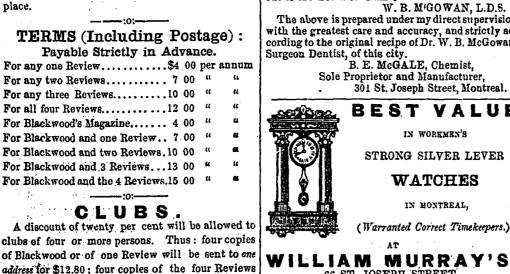
BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARBH, BRON. CHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL CURE.

BOCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874. B. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir-I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years rom Bronchial trouble. I tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seem-ed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it care-fully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Peliets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved* and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entire-ly free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lungs Diseases. I have recommend-ed them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours. WM. H. SPENCER.

TEPP'S CODOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply, with Boiling Water or Milk .- Sold only in Packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Koad and Camden Town, London.

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MACHINE

June 11, 1875

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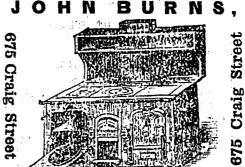
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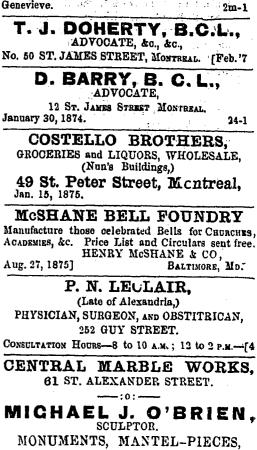
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NOTICE.

An application will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIU EPISCOPAL CORPORATION of MONTREAL, to obtain a Private Bill for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to sell an immovable property situate in the Parssh of St. Genevieve, District of Montreal, to her given by the Testament of the late Messire. Louis Marie Lefebvre, late Curate of that Parish, for the purpose of constructing an Hospital.

The said sale being for the effect of Permitting the Religious Ladies under whose care, according to the said Testament, the said Hospital is to be placed to unite that institution to the Establishment that they already possess in said Parish of St Genevieve. 2**m-1**

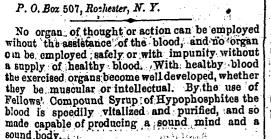


IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

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THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewbere. cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Do Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-Jan. 8, '75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada.



sound body. sound body. "Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving away, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find the Syrup the material-who study closely, will find the tonic to keep them there." to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there. DB.CLAY,

SAVE YOUR HAIR .- If you wish to, save your hair and keep it in a strong and healthy condition, use Burnett's Cocoaine. It will stimulate the roots of the hair, and restore the natural action upon which its growth depends. Twenty years ago a single bottle saved a lady's hair in a despirate case, in which all other treatment had failed; and since that early success thousands 'of cases of Baldness, Dandruff, Loss of Hair and Irritation of the Scalp have yielded to the same remedy.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME CAROLINEL SPOONER, of the City and District of Montreal; wife of D. ADALBERT MELVIN, Gentleman, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en juntice; Plaintiff; The said D'ADALBERT MELVIN, meredendant An action for separation 'as" to property has been

Instituted in this cause to the LUCIEN HUOT, Montroal, 9th November, 1875.



S

THEIR INRUE WITHNESS AND CATHOLIC CHIRONICIE

DR. MEANE'S CELEBRATED EIVER PILLS,

FOR-THE CURE OF

Liver Complaint, OYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE 1 1.5 1 Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge L of the ribs, increases on pressure; someumes the pain is in the left side; the pa-its tient is rarely able to lieton the left side : sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mis. taken for a rheumatism in the arm. ; The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation, in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendar! The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits ere low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it Tr fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, oreparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with 'his disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

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N.B.-All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after ne week from the first of a term will not be lowed , attend the College. Address, BEV. C, VINCENT,

President of the College Toronto, March 1, 1872

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TOBONTO, ONT. DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

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The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes-the ample and well-devised play grounds. and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal,

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CURE OF EPILEPSY; OB. FALLING FITS CURE OF EPILEPSY: 9B. FALLING FITS. BY HANCES EPILEPTIC PILLS Persons laboring under this distressing inhlady, will find Hauco's Epiloptic Ellisito be the only remedy four discovered for euring Epilopsy or Falling Fits. Wither following corlicates, should be road by all the afficied, they are in every respect true, and should they bo read by are you who is not afflorted himself, if he has a friendiwho is a sufferer, the will do's humane act by outling this out and sending it to him.

THAN TOST BEMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKA BLD CURE: "Print of the second seco

IS THERE A CURE FOE EPILEPSY? The subjoined will enswer.

The subjoined will answer. GREXADA, Miss., June 80. - SERT S. HANCE. - Dear Siri You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Fills. I was the first purson who tried your Pills in this purt of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took ac-cording to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very had one; he had fits incarly all his life. 'Persons have written to mo from Ainbanna and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertific-ing my opinion in regard to your Fills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I havo hed a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc., C. H. Guy, Grenada, Yalabusha County, Miss.

CONTRACTOR ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS,

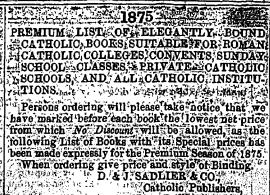
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EFILEPTIC PILLS. MONTEOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1857. To SETH S. HANCE' - A person in my employ had been addreds with Fits, or Epilopsy, for thirteen years; ho had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often-imes several in quick succession, sometimes constituting for two or three days. On several, occasions they insted the several remains and the several in quick state the would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remains and the several in guick at the several in quick success. Having seen your adver-isement I concluded to try your remident phy-sichars, but without success. Having seen your adver-tisement I concluded to try your remeding. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them seconding to directions, and they effected a permanent curso. The person is now as stort, healthy man, shout 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten the at fit since he commenced to be severes of weether. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a tria. B. L. DEFREESE.

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STILL ANOTHER CURE: Read the following testimonial from a respectable cltizen of Grenada, Mississivi. SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md. —Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasme, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Fils. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first at-tacked while quite young. He would have one or two seconds to increase. Up to the timo he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite sovere, pros-trating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered acri-tously, but now, I can hangy to say, he is cured of these fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All the means of directing others to the remery that will cure the means of directing others to the remery that will care the means of directing others to the remery that will care theme. Youna, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligon,

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postago, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE, 105, Baltimors St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SJ; two, 55: twillers 27. on where you saw this advertisement



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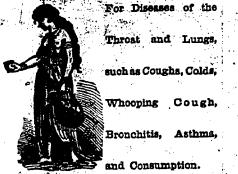
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