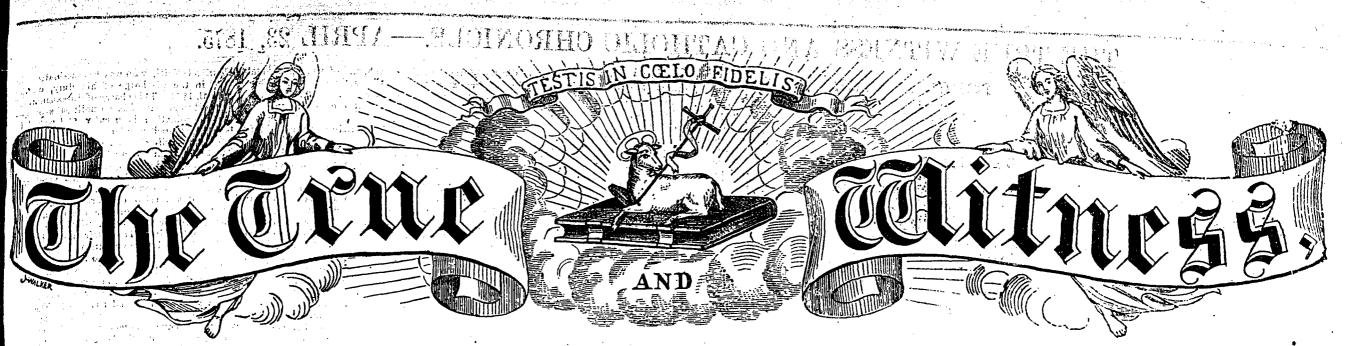
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### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

### PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

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

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALKS OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE SEVENTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

MCENEIBY, THE COVETOUS

-What a rare punishment Is avarice to itself! VOLPONE.

CHAPTER I .-- CONTINUE

"There's some great givin'-out here to-day, surely," said Tom McEneiry, " there's sich a fine smell o' grinkins.' "Thore al ways is, mostly," replied the stranger

"there isn't a betther warrant in the countbry to keep an open house, than John of the Wine, though he being so ugly." They blew the horn at the gate and were admitted

without question, that being a gala day, on which for it." all persons were allowed to partake of the festivities

of the castle without distinction or invitation. When they entered the castle hall, Tom had no difficulty in recognizing the lord of the castle amongst all his guests, and could not help acknowledging in his own mind that report had not wronged him in the least, when it spoke of him as an ugly man. However, he kept such reflections to himself, and took his place amongst the musicians, who all looked upon him with supercilious eyes as an intruder of whose pretensions none of their number had any knowledge. After a little time, John of the Wine, who was so named in consequence of his hospitality,) observed a strange face amongst the harpers,

and addressed himself to Tom Mc Eneiry. "Well, my good friend," said he, "what place do you come from ?" "From a place convanient to Knoc Fierns, place

you honour." "Well, you are welcome. And tell me now, can

you do anything to contribute to the entertainment of all these gontlemen and ladies?" "I'll do my endeavour to play a dhrass for 'em

upon the harp, if they wishes it ," said Tom. "I'm sure they'll be all very happy to hear you, said John of the Wine, "music is always pleasing, more especially when people are disposed to spend a

pleasant evening. Tom took his harp, not without some feeling of timidity, when he observed the eyes of all the ladies and gentlemen fixed upon him, and above all, the eyes of the great harpers and poets, and the place as bright as the noonday, with the blaze of the huge rushlights, some of which were twisted to the thicknesss of a man's arm and more. When he had played for a while, John of the Wine asked him from whence he was? McEneiry replied that he was from Knoe Fierna, in the County of Limerick.

"And who is the best harper in your country ?" asked Shaun.

"They say Iam, when I'm at home," said McEneiry " but I don't b'lieve 'em."

"Upon my word, then, I believe you," replied his "You might as well stop," he added, "and not host. be spoiling whatever good music we have in the place withou you." "Plase your lordship," said Tom, "I hardly got

well into the tune before you began to cross-hacle me. If you let me thry another dhrass, may be, I'd knock something out of it that 'ud be more

plasin'." "That would easy be for any one, but yourself, I'm thinking," said Shaun, "but, however, you can try again if you desire it." Tom took his harp again, but so far from improving upon the former experiment, he had hardly struck a few notes, when his music created such a tumnlt in the hall of the castle, that it was with great difficulty any degree of order could be restored. Some roared with laughter,-others stopped their ears, and ran to the farthest end of the room while not a few manifested a strong inclination to eject the manufacturer of such abominable discord, from the banquet halt. This movement was highly applauded by the remainder of the company, and amidst general shouts of " turn him out !" one or two of the most determined, laid their hands on him, and were about to rough handle him when the stranger bustled through the crowd, and rescued him from their grasp. "Stop' stop!" cried he, "let him alone-have patience-I often told you, masther, not to offer over to touch the harp, while your fingers were so stiff from the frost. Let me rub them a little, and then see what you can do. 'Tis a very sharp evening gentlemen," he continued, rubbing his master's hands between his own, "and ye oughtn't to be too hard upon travellers. Try now mester, and see whether you can satisfy them better." Tom took the harp and played such ravishing strains that the company thought themselves happy to hear him. "Well," exclaimed John of the Wine, "I give it up to you, and to your instructor, whoever he was. You're the finest touch at the harp of any man that ever set foot across our threshold." "Ah," said Tom, smiling round on the company, with all of whom he had now become an object of great admiration. "I could do more than play a tune upon the harp."

"What are you going to do with that?" said John of the Wine, looking somewhat surprised. " To cut off your ugly head," replied the Boy, "and

to give you a handsome one in place of it." "Nonsense, man," said Sraghan an Phiona, "do

you think I'd allow you to cut off my head ?" "Ob, well, surely you can keep it if you wish," said the Boy, "I didn't know you had such a value

"And couldn't you perform the cure without cutting off my head ?"

"No-nor the most skilful man that walks Ireland. Sure it stands to reason you must root up the weed before you plant the flower."

"Well, cutaway," said O'Connor, "I'd risk a deal to get rid of such a face as I have at present." He lay down, and the Boy out off his head, wash-'ed it carefully, shook upon the wound a little of the white powder already spoken of, and placed it once more upon the body. He then slapped O'Connor on the shoulder and and exclaimed :

Get up now, John of the Wine, look at yourself in the glass, and I wish you joy of your fine face and fine poll of hair.'

Shaun started up from the table, and Mr. McEneiry handed him over to the looking glass. "Now, sir," said he, "do you rejoice at your

change of features ?" "Upon my hnoour," replied John of the Wine, "I

never saw a finer face upon any man, though 'tis so like my own in all but its ugliness that any would know me again. You are welcome now to stop at my house so long as you like."

McEnciry looked at his man.

"We can't stop so long, master," said the Man, for you know we must go down to Ulster to the great O'Neil, who stands very much in want of your skill."

"That's true," said McEneiry, "'twould never do for us to make any delay here."

"Well, I am sorry for it," said Shaun. "but let me know when you are going in the morning, an I'll be prepared for ye." Early next day McEneiry and his man got up and

told Shaua they were about to go. Finding it useless to attempt prevailing on them to remain, he called his herdsman, ordered him to bring out a

score of the fattest cattle, and desired a pair of his best horses to be got ready for the use of the travellers When they had mounted and all was ready for their departure, he brought out two boots, one full of gold and the other full of

silver. "Here," said he, " Mr. McEneiry is a small token of my gratitude for the favour I have received at your hands. There are two scores of fat cattle, of which I request your acceptance, and a small sum of ready money, which may be of some use to you on the way home."

So saying, he handed the two boots to McEneiry, who desired his man to carry them, with as much composure as he could use, although it was hard, for him to avoid springing off his horse with surprise and joy. O'Connor next summoned four of his working men, and commanded them to drive the cattle home for the two gentlemen, and to be sure to show them all due respect upon the way. When all was arranged they took leave of John of the Wine

ten of those fat cattle for your part, and 1'll keep the remaining half score, and we'll make two fair halves of the gold and silver, and you must get one of them also."

At this proposal Mc Eneiry looked like a man who was treated in a very unreasonable manner. "Well," said the Man, observing how he stared at him," "have I three heads on me?"

"No," said Mc Enciry, "but the one you have hasn't much sense in it. Will you bear in mind, if you place, that in all this business I was the Masther an' you were only the man. It is I that should have the sharing of it an' not you ; and I think," he continued, "the one twentieth part of that we got ought to be enough for you, more especially, considering all you wasted on them fellows that had their hire growing for 'em while they were with us." " Ab," said the Man, " that is an ingenious speech. We have both plenty by dividing all fairly in two, and I'll engage your family will have a joyful welcome for you when you go home with the half of it."

"Well," said Mc Eneiry," all I can say to you is, that I will insist upon getting the most part of it, as I was master, and if you offer any objection, I am here in my own neighbourhood, and I can get more people with a whistle than will be sufficient to make you agree to it."

"There is no one living would allow you so much," said the Man, "and as it happens, let us leave it all to that man on the white horse behind your back, coming along the road. I am satisfied to abide by his decision."

"Let us hear what he'll say first," replied Me Enciry.

Saying this, he looked about in the direction pointed out by his man, but could see nothing. "What white horse do you speak of?" he said, "I can see no ——— Eh? what's this?" He looked round again-above, below, behind, on all sides, but neither man, nor boots, nor cattle were to be seen.

All had vanished, and there he stood, at the foot of the hill, as poor as he had left it two days back, the wind lifting his threadbare garment, and sighing to be hanged for ?" a melancholy cadence through the strings of his old barp.

Tom only recovered from his astonishment to vent his feelings in a burst of lamentation. The inutility of wasting his time in the mere indulgence of grief was however apparent, and he accordingly soon desisted. Sitting down on the road side, he endeavoured to collect his scattered thoughts, and entered into the following dialogue with himself :

"Well, Tom Mc Enciry, what are you to do now ? If you go home you know you must be under the painful necessity of leaving itagain and parting with your family in the same manner as you did before, and where would be the use o' that, I'll tell you what you'll do, Tom, as I'm your best friend, and indeed, I may say, almost your only friend, these times. Go to the next farmer's house, and begin to play your harp for them, and you'll get a welcome

"I'll tell you," replied the Man, "do you take naught, who is come to demand satisfaction for the affront he gave him, and I am very much afraid he must be hanged in the morning. I can't tell you how sorry I am for it; for he was one of the wilt'est men I ever had in my service, besides being an excellent poet, and you know yourself, what respect I have for poets, and bards, and all branches of science and learning. However, I'll tell you what you'll do. Go into the Castle and stop there to night.-I'll give orders to have you well taken care of, and in the morning I'll hear whatever you have to say to me,"

NO. 36.

Mc Eneiry did as he was desired, and was entertained for the night in princely style. In the morning, hearing a bustle in the court yard, he arose, and looking through a window, saw the people gathering to behold the execution. He dressed himself as quickly as he could, and coming down to the court, found the two brothers, John of the Wine, and O'Connor of Connaught, standing before the castle, surgounded by knights and gentlemen, kerns and galloglach, waiting to have the prisoner brought forward.

"Well; brother," said John of the Wine, "this is too bad. I hope you wou't go any further with the business now. He got punishment enough for what he did, in the fright you gave him, without carrying it any further."

"You may defend him, and have him hanged or no, just as you like," said O'Connor of Connaught, but if you refuse me satisfaction for the affront 1 have received you must be content to incur my displeasure."

"Oh, well, sooner than that," says John of the Wine, "if you insist upon it, he must of course be hanged and welcome, without further delay."

He turned to some of his attendants, and was just about to give directions that the prisoner should be brought forward, when Mc Eneiry, having heard what passed, stepped boldly forward and made his bow and scrape in the presence of the two brothers. " Pray, my lords," said he, " might 1 make so free as to ask what was it the fellow did, that he is going

O'Connor of Connaught stared at him for some moments, as if in astonishment at his impudence and then said, turning to his brother :

"What kind of a fellow is this, that has the assurance to speak to us in that mannor ?" "He is a man of a very singular profession," re-

plied John of the Wine.

"And what profession is it ?"

"Why," answered Seaghan an Fhiona, "he has that degree of skill, that if a man had the uglicat features Nature ever carved out upon a human head. he could change them into the fairest and most becoming you ever looked upon. I have reason to know it," he added, " for he tried the same experiment upon myself, and executed it very much to

my liking." "Indeed," said O'Connor of Connaught, "you may wall say it is a singular profession, and since you neak of yourself, sure enough, I remarked great change for the better in your countenance, although I did not like to speak of it before, for fear you might think me impertment; and what most surprises mais, that he should have preserved the resemblance so completely, notwithstanding the great alteration " "Yes," said John, " everybody says I'm a hand some likenuss of what I was." "Please your lordship," Mc Enerry said, addressing G'Connor of Connaught, "might I make an bould as to ax again, what is it he dong amiss, go if it be left to my devision," he alled with a tone baif jesting, and half serious, " L'll do my enday-vous to get at the rights of it?" O'Conner of Summanded one of his attendants to tell Mc Kneiry what Falvey of the Bar bad done. "Some time since," said the attendant compag forward, "my master came down here on a vish to his brother, and was so much diverted by the wit and sprightliness of the prisoner, that he asked John of the Wine to let him go with him to Connaught for a while. When they were about going, John of the Wine called the prisoner aside and addressed him in these words. 'Now, you Falvey of the Ear, listen to me and remember what I am going to tell you, for if you don't, it will be worse for yourself. My brother is a man of a basty, turbulent temper, and I strongly recommend to you, to keep your wit under check, and take care never to play upon his words, or to make him a smart answer, or take him short in what he may say, for that is what nobody relishes, and what he cannot bare. A satirical tongue, or a mouthful of repartces, Cluas,' said he, 'are more dangerous to the owner of them, than to anybody else. You may remember what the Latin poet says:

" Ohy" said he, "you're no good. What in the world put it into your head to set up for a musician. Why, man, you'd scandalize yourself the first place you'd come to. I never heard such bad music in all my like, unless it might be at Christmas when the pige do be killing. Who in the world was it persuaded you to take up the profession of musie

"Why then, who clee only my wife?" replied "Tom, "sure 'the aiely known that no one tot a woman could even think of anything so fooldah.

Well we must only see what can be done," said the stranger. "Show me your hands."

He took Wom's hands between both his, and rubbed them a little, after which he said: "Now by what hand you can make of He"

Tom took up the harp, but such was the exqui-site harmony, which his touch now drew from the

instrument that he had well nigh last his wits in ecstacy.

"Oh," he exclaimed, "where am 1? or is it a phonix I hear ? or one of the children of Lir singing upon the Sruih na. Modie? I Never heard sich music in all my days! I'm a made man-you're a

jewel of a taicher to me this morning. "I could taich you more than that," said the stranger.

"Could you now ?" asked Tom with a curious grin.

".oa bluoo J

"What is it av you plaze ?"

"I could taich you how to make ugly men handsome."

"In aimest ?"

" Not a word of a lie. Take me into your services and I'll show you how 'tis done,"

"Me take you!" cried Tom, "sure it would be much better for you to, take me. .. What business would I have of a boy, that isn't able to keep myself, let alone a servant."

"Don't mind that," said the stranger, "I have a fancy to serve you boyond others, and I'll ask only what wages may be reasonable according to the gains wo make."

"If that be the case," said Tom, "I'll take you and welcome, an' where are we to face now ?"

"To some ugly man's house, to be sure," replied

our thrade to make ugly people hansome, we'd' starve in the county of Limerick; for there's nobody: in want of us.". ..... SB1 K

Thays not the case with other parts, satu the stranger and now Isthink of it, 141 tell you. where we'll go: There's a gentleman named Scage han )or Bhaun) an Fhiona, a c John of the wine, who, lives at Oarrigfolla down by the river's side ; and there's not an uglier man from this to himself,

"And what else could you do ?"

"I could, make an ugly man handsome," said Tom, fixing his eyes upon the master of the castle.

"Could you really ?"

"I could by by being raisonably consihered for it."

"Why thon," said John of the Wine, " there isn't a man in Ireland stands more in need of your art at this moment, than' I do myself, and if you can make me handsome, my word to you, you'll not be sorry for it."

orry for it." "Poh," said Tom, " I could aisily do it." "And when will you begin ?"

" We muy as well try it to morrow morning," said Tom, "for my boy and myself will want to be gone before months, and myself will want to be gone

ovening was sport in omirth and sfeating, Tom MoEncipyenchanting all who heard him with the And therest not an upped man, incertain the speed place apped, hur, Let us, go there, and is an upped matrix of the speed place apped, hur, and if a dayout be gine playing a little, upon the hard, so there and if a dayout be gine playing a little, upon the hard, so there and if a dayout be gine playing a little, upon the hard, so there and if a dayout be determined and the speed t

and his family, and departed. They had not proceeded a great way on their journey homeward, when the Man turned around to the persons who were driving the cattle, and said : "Well, what are ye, my good men ?"

The four man all took of their hats, and bowed down almost to the ground before they answered according to the instructions given them by their master.

"Place your besours revenence and glory," said they, "we are lebourin' men of the Seaghan an Fhiona."

"I dare say now," said the Man, "you may have some work to do ut home for yourselves."

" Plaze your majesty," said the four men, bowing down again to the earth, "it is true for you; we have so"

"What time," asked the Man, "did your master allow you to go and come with us ?"

"He gave us one week, my lord."

When the Man heard this he put his hand into the boot that was full of gold.

"Come here, my good men," said he.

They approached in the most respectful manner, with their hats off, bowing down their knees, and he gave each of them a hundful of gold and another of silver.

"There," snid he, "poor men, take that and go home and till your gardens until the week is out, and take the horses back with ye, likewise, and we'll drive the cattle home ourselves."

The four men broke out into a torrent of gratitude, showering down praises and blessings of all kinds upon the travellers, after which they all set off on their way home.

For some time after their departure, Mc Eneiry remained silent, following the cattle without turning his eyes on either side. At length he said to his man :

"Why then, you had very little to do that time, so you had."

"Why so?" asked the Man.

" To be giving our money away to those fellows that had their day's hire to get when they'd go back."

"Don't speak so uncharitable," said the Man, " we earned all that in the course of a few hours, without much labour or trouble, and we have plenty remaining after what we gave them."

"What do you call plenty ?' said Mc Eneiry.

The theode was a reaction of the remainder of the type, a replied theode as you did, and a bad your harp upon your back, as you did, and a bad your harp upon your back, as you did, and a bad hand you were at it too. There's gold, and silver enough for us yet, besides all the fat cattle we have

there for this night and stop there; and if you want to know what you are to do in the morning, don't be in a hurry, but take things alsy, and I'll toll you. Start off with yourself, at the peep of the day for Carrigfoile, and come before John of the Wine, and tell him you want a letter of recommendation from him to the great O'Neil, in Ulster, station what an ugly face he had, an' what a purty one you gave him in the place of it. When you get the letter, which he will be most happy to give you, start away with yourself again for Ulster, au' when you get there, you have only to put a puty face upon, the great C'Neil, the same way as you scen your man done upon O'Connor, an' you'll get twice as great a zeward from him as from Seaghan an Fhiona, an' you can keep it all to yourself, without having an ungrateful, and ythurl, basic of a man to squandher, the half of it away upon the road home, and rob you of the rest when you get there. That's my advice to you, and if you're a wise man you'll take it."

#### CHAPTER III.

Mc Eneiry like a great many people in the world had a great respect for his own advice, so he followed it without delay. He slept that night at the house of a neighbouring farmer, who was not so nice in music as John of the Wine, and in the morning early, set off for Carrigfoile. It was near sunset when he beheld the majestic castle lifting its head between him and the west, and proudly tower-ing above the waves that lashed the buse of the lofty cliff on which it stood. When he arrived at the gate, he was surprised to find all in confusion before him. The court-yard was full of men and women running to and fro, and a large body of kerns and galloglach were under arms before the

door. While he looked on all sides, perplexed to think what could be the cause of all this turnilt, he saw a man approach, whom he recognized as one of those who had been sent to drive the cows home with him and his man. The poor man saluted him with great respect and seemed overloyed to see him. In answer to his enquiry respecting the cause of the confusion which he beheld, the countryman told him that there was confined in the castle, a young boy, a servant of John of the Wine, whose name was Cluas o Faibbhe or Fulvey of the ear, (so called be-

"Every body is sure," said he, "that he will be hanged this evening or to-morrow morning airly, an' that's the raison they're gatherin' to see the excoution,"

"An' what is it he done out o' the way 2" asked M: Enerry, "I don't know that, indeed," replied the man,

" but they say there's no doubt but he'll'be hauged.

이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있다. 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같이 같이 있다.

-Mitte jocos ; non est jocus esse malignum, Nunquam sunt grati qui nocuere salas.

and moreover :

Omnibus minatur qui facit uni injuriam. meaning, that the honey of wit cannot sweeten the sting of satire, and that the jester is a common enemy, for he who cracks a joke upon one, threatens all. But enough said—remember what I tell you.' Falvey promised him to be careful, and came with us to Connaught. He went on very well for some time, and my master liked him every day more and more. One morning, however, my master and some gentlemen went out fowling in the wood of Landers, belonging to his wife's father, and they took Falvey with them. One of them shot a bird which fell into the top of a very straight and lofty tree .--When my master saw that he said he would b : yerr glad to have the bird down by some means or another, 111 go up for it, O'Connor,' said Falvey "but they say there's no doubt but he'll be hauged." another with the doubt, and the line in a coordingly be did so, When be business of ours to at the raison." "the this not of the Ear, and accordingly be did so, When be was comming down again with the bird in his hand, ""Sarely, surely, assented. No: Eneiry. "The imprint down again with the bird in his hand, and condition and the same of the castle, he behald O'Connor.coming forth curam copul do blenk oram!" "At this there was a down again with the bird in his hand, "" of the Ear, and accordingly be did so, "When be was comming down again with the bird in his hand, "" of the struct a sense of the castle, he behald O'Connor.coming forth curam copul do blenk oram!" " At this there was a the door of the Castle, he behald O'Connor.coming forth

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 23, 1875.

until I hang him this instant out of the tree!-They made a run at him, but Cluas hopped away from them, and run home wards. My master and his people follewed him a long way, but he had an advantage of them, for he could go all the short cuts across the country, while they being mounted were obliged to take the road round. They pursued him to Limerick and beyond, and got sight of him just as he drew nigh the river Maig, where it flows between Adare and Court. There being no bridge, 'It wasn't better than the run I had to it,' replied Cluas, taking him short again. At that, my master got twice as furious as ever, though he was upon the point of forgiving him the moment before. The whole party dashed into the river on horseback and swam across, but with all the hasts they could make, Cluas was at Carrigfoile before them and told John of the Wine all that happened, begging of him to save him from his brother. 'Well,'says Seaghan an Fhiona 'I told you how it would be, and I vion't see any chance of protecting you, for I'm sure I have no notion of getting into a dispute with my brother on account of a trifle, such as the hanging His Church, promulgating principles in direct opof a fellow of your kind. Cluas hearing my master at the gate, went up into a turret of the Castle where he is now confined, and waiting the order for his execution.""

2

When the attendant had concluded his narrative, O'Connor of Connaught turned to McEneiry, and said with a jesting air:

"And now that you have heard the case, my good tellow, what is your opinion of it ?"

"My opinion is, plaze your lordship," replied McEneiry, " that I declare to my heart I'd give the poor crathur a chance for his life." "Well said, McEneiry," cried John of the Wine.

"He is tight, brother, and you ought to give the poor feliow a chance."

"And what chance do you ask for him ?" said O'Connor of Connaught a little softened.

John of the Wine was well aware of Cluns's abilities in verse making, and had no objection to let the company witness a specimen of them.

"The conditions I propose," said he, "are these. You see that sea-gull swimming abroad upon the see. Let him, before that sea gull rises from the wave, compose extempore, six stanzas, which must wot contain a lie from beginning to end, and every stanza ending with the word "West."

"That's a chance in airnest," exclaimed McEneiry. "If he does that," said O'Connor of Connaught, "upon my honor as a gentleman, I'll give him his life and never say a word more of what is passed."

Accordingly, Cluas came forward to the window of the turret in which he was confined, and without rolling his eyes this way or that, or starting, or brushing up his hair, or indulging in any other of the customery tricks of improvisation, recited in a clear and foud tone the following :

VERSES,-made by Cluas o' Fuilble in order to suve himself from hanging.

Full many a rose in Limerick spreads its bloom. With root embedded deep in earth's soft breast So many miles from hence to lordly Rome, And many a white sail seeks the watery West.

Ľſ. fifull many a maid in ancient Cashel dwells, In Carrigfoile frasts many a weary guest; Full many a tree in Lander's shady dells, Shook by each breeze that leaves the stormy West. HI.

Yas cast a field of barley meets my gaze Farther the sun in Morning splendour drest. When Lander's daughter views his sinking rays, Two gentle eyes behold the purple West.

17. Bock of the Candle ! • it is well for thee-Fresh blows the wind around thy lofty breast, From thy hold height thy chieftain's eye may see, Each treighted bark that soeks the billowy West. v.

Rock of the Basin, † it is well for thee ! thy lordly crest Bright shines the sun, While shivering Fear and Darkness wait on me. Thy gallant brow looks proudly tow'rd the West.

### PASTORAL LETTER OF THE

RIGHT REV. P. F. CRINNON, D.D. BISHOP OF HAMILTON, PROMULGATING THE JUBILEE, A.D. 1875.

PETER FRANCIS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, and the favor of the Holy See, Bishop of Hamilton. To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laily of the Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN :- The Sovereign Ponliff, Plus IX, has proclaimed a Jubilee for all the faithful, during this year, of grace, 1875. In granting this favor to the Christian world, he follows the sample of his illustrious predecessors, who had established the custom of granting a Jubilee every twenty-five years. The Holy Father, to whom Christ our Lord committed the care of His flock, bewailing the many evils which afflict society, and the great dangers that surround the faithful, proclaims this Jubilee in the hope that all may return to the Lord by sincere repentance, and peace be restored to the Church. The evils of the day are many and destructive; the governments of the world appear to be leagued together to make war upon Christand position to the revealed Truth, and detrimental to the well-being of society. They enact laws which dissolve the marriage tie, and thus destroy the peace and happiness of families, and encourage immorality among men ; and thus, in direct opposition, to the command of Christ our Lord, who says, what God unites let no man put asunder, and the Apostle who says, that the wife is bound to the husband while he lives, but after his death she is free. And not satisfied with violating the divine law with regard to Christian marriage, they claim the right of educating the youth without religion, usurping the sacred duty of the parents, and depriving the youthful minds of all knowledge of God and His sacred law. This is a great evil; indeed, we may say the parent of all evils; for the generation that is raised without a salutary fear of the Lord, will be prepared to perpetrate any amount of evil against God and society. The Holy Ghost assures us, "train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it;" but this godless education will train up a child without God and leave him free to the bent of his evil passions; and the masses thus educated without the knowledge and fear of the Lord, will have no reverence for kings or governments, and will, in the hour of excitement, cast kings from their thrones and overrule governments. These unhappy people, knowing no higher law than their passions, seize on the property of others and make all things common. Governments are then made to pay the penalty of their blind infatuation in obstructing the Church in the exercise of her Divine Commission of teaching the youth the salutary fear of the Lord.

On the indissolubility of marriage and Christian education rest the order and well-being of society. If you destroy this basis you destroy the peace and happiness of families, and cast society into chaos.

Of the sad results of this teaching we are witnesses: general indifference respecting revealed truth, the sovereignty of God rejected from the conscience, and the opinion or mere whim of the individual taken for divine truth. There is nothing more common than to hear men say that it makes no difference what religion a man professes, provided he be good; as if God could be indifferent to the truth He revealed, or be glorified by falsehood. These are a few of the numerous cvils that afflict society and destroy the souls of many.

The Vicar of Christ, having no carthly power to aid him to stay these evils, which cover the world like a deluge, confides in God alone, knowing well that He can scatter to the winds the strongest forces and humble to the dust the proudest spirits. Hence the Holy Father, deploring the sad state of things, calls upon the faithful members of the Church to have recourse to God by holy prayer and the Sacramėnts.

From the number of times which he requires the faithful to visit the Churches, we learn the great importance which he places on the necessity of prayer and its excellence. Indeed, we have only to review the history of God's dealings with man to be convinced thereof; every page of Holy Writ confirms it.

In the Gospel our Blessed Lord gives a faithful exaltation of the Catholic Church, and of the Apos-stable Charles O'Neill, who was "assassinated" (in illustration of this, in the case of the proud pharisee tolic See, the extirpation of heresies, the conversion big, letters) in the discharge of his dutand the humble publican; the former enters the temple of God with great self complacency, unconscious of any want either in nature or grace, but before heaven he was poor and miserable, whereas the publican, fully conscious of his many sins, dares not advance in the house of the Lord; but from a retired dlace in the temple, with eyes cast down and heart truly contrite, he exclaims, "O God, be merciful to days. me a sinner." Our Lord assures us that that prayer 4th was heard, and grace from heaven descended, washing away the deep stains of guilt and healing the wounds that sins had caused; he left the temple in the favor and friendship of God, while the other re-turned condenued. This is a striking example of the favor and friendship of God, while the onder to turned condemued. This is a striking example of the efficacy of humble and fervent prayer; indeed, my Brethren, the saored scriptures abound with my Brethren, the saored scriptures abound with such assurances

Moses was commanded by the Lord not to pray for his people, that He might destroy them on account choice, shall recite the Beads or perform the Sta-difference of their many size; but this humble servent fell on tions of the Cross, or say twenty Paters and Aves. of their many sius; but this humble servent fell on his face and called out, "O Lord, spare thy people, spare thy people!" That prayer was heard, and God became, as it were, unable to strike.

The same servant of God, seeing his people en gaged in battle, with their enemies, raised up his hands and heart to God in fervent preyer, and while thus extending his arms towards' heaven the Israelites prevailed over their enemies. And Joshua, seeing the night appreaching, and fearing lest the people of God might be subdued by their enemies, calls on the sun to stand in the heavens; that prayor was heard, and God suspended the order of na-

ture through the efficacy of that prayer. The prayer of the prophet Elias shut up the water gates them some other work of piety, charity and reliof heaven for three years and a half; at the end of gion. that period, by his prayer, he caused the clouds to move, and gentle and refreshing rains fell on the parched earth, and restored vegetation. By its efficacy Daniel was preserved in the lion's den, and the three Hebrew children in the fiery furnace of Babrion.

In the New Law, we are told that when St. Peter was cast into prison, the Church continually prayed for his deliverance; and God sent down His angel, who threw open his prison door and set him free. Whatever great or extraordinary things have been accomplished in the old or the new Law, by means of grace, may be attributed to the efficacy of humble and fervent prayer; indeed, St. Liguori teaches that he who prays will be saved, and he who prays not will be lost.

The Vicar of Christ. looking over the world from his watch tower, and seeing the many and the great dangers which surround the faithful, threatening their eternal ruin, calls on them, year after year, to pray to the Lord; and in publishing this Jubilee, he even specifies the number of times

#### NECESSITY OF FENANCE.

But prayer is only one of the conditions required ; the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist are also to be received in order to gain the indulgence of the Jubilee. It is an article of our holy faith, that the Sacrament of Penance remits all sins committed after Baptism, to the true penitent.

and clothed His divinity with our humanity, that he might in his own person atone for our sins, and recover for us Heaven, which we had forfeited by our rebellion.

His whole life, from Bethlehem to Calvary, from the crib to the cross, was one continuation of humiliation and suffering. He established His Church to teach all truth till the end of time, and He instituted the Sacraments as the means to cleanse and purify the soul from oin and strengthen it in virtue, so that it might reach heaven, the glorious end for which it was created and redesmed.

To avoid sin is the first duty of all Christians, for it is the only evil we have cause to dread. God necessarily detests it, for it is opposed to His divine nature ; and the christian who is attached to it and remains in it is an enemy to God. To free the soul from this fatal leprosy, and to live in the favor and friendsbip of God, should be the great object of our lives. Our Divine Lord in his great mercy, has left us the Sacrament of Penance, and by the worthy reception of the Sacrament, the true penitent, is act in accordance with these instructious of our absolved from his sin and restored to the friendship Holy Father, and on the occasions of their visits to

of sinners, peace and concord amongst Christian nations, and for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Beads or the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus at each visit will suffice. 3rdly. The Catholics of Hamilton shall visit St.

Mary's Cathedral fifteen times on as many different

4thly. Beyond the limits of the city parish, above mentioned, each parisbioner shall visit his parochial church fifteen times on as many different days. We are authorized by the Bull of the Sovereign Pontiff to thus limit when necessity requires, the we ordain that in each of the above mentioned visits to the parochial church, the parishioners, at their These visits may be made on Sundays and Holy-

days of obligation, and the aforesaid prayers may be recited either before or after Mass on these occasions.

5thly. Each Confessor is authorized by the Bull to commute into other works, of piety, charity and religion, the prescribed visits to the churches in behalf of prisoners, the infirm, and generally of those who are prevented from performing those visits in

all or in part. 6thly. Each Confessor can also dispense from the prescribed Communion, children who have not made their first Communion; but he should prescribe to

7thly. Navigators and travellers having returned to their homes, or stopping at any place for a sufficient length of time, shall visit fifteen times, on as many different days, the parochial church where they reside or where they are staying.

8thly. Members of religious communities and their pupil boarders shall visit fifteen times the convent chapel or oratory, and at each visit shall either hear Mass or recite the Beads, or perform the the Stations of the Cross, or say twenty Paters and Aves.

The Mass of the community, devoutly heard on a day not of obligation, may suffice.

9thly. Members of religious communities and their novices are authorized to make the confession of the Jubilee to any Confessor approved of in this Diocese to hear the confessions of religious.

10thly. Each one of the faithful who is earnestly and sincerely intent upon gaining the indulgence of the Jubilee, and upon fulfilling for this object all that is prescribed, may confess to any approved Priest in this Diocese, and every Confessor is authorized in this case to absolve such a one from all sins and consures reserved to the Pope or to the Ordinary, and to commute vows according to the instruction herewith joined.

11thly. Conformably to the Ball, we declare : 1st. That those who, having confessed and communicated with the carnest and sincere intention of gaining the Jubilee indulgenc-, die before having performed the prescribed visits to the churches, How great my beloved Brethren, is the mercy of shall not on that account be deprived of the grace God in our regard! He came down from Heaven, and indulgence of the Jubilee. 2nd. If after having received from his Confessor the absolution of his sins and of his consures, or the dispensation of any irregularity, or the commutation of a vow with whose name and fame will last as long as the Irish the earnest and sincere intention of fulfilling the hills-the gifted orator, the fearless advocate, the works prescribed for the Jubilee, any person should change his mind, and neglect to accomplish all the conditions of the indulgence, he shall not for this reason be deprived of the benefit of the said absolutions, dispensations and commutations but he will with difficulty be exempt from sin.

12thly. Although the Holy Father does not prescribe almsgiving as a necessary condition of gaining the indulgence of the Jubilee, still he insists "that nothing is more worthy of the season of the Holy Jubilee than that works of all kinds of charity should be carried out more zealously than usual and therefore it will be befitting the zeal of the Bishop to promote relief of the poor, so that sin may be redeemed by almsgiving, the numerous advantages of which are set forth in the Holy Scripture." Wherefore, we exhort our beloved people to

big, letters) in the discharge of his duty, on the 29th of April, 1866. This charge of "assassination" is put forward to give the affair a political aspect. The word assassination is usually understood to refer, to premeditated murder. But in this case there was no premeditation. The facts are that on the day mentioned a drunken man in one of the back the day mentioned a drug wer man in one on the back streets of, Dublin had been quarrelling with some people, displaying a revolver. in his hand and threatening to shoot some them. A woman who was thus threatened cried out for the police; the was thus incestened origin on the scene, and gave infortunate Q.Neill came on the scene, and gave chase to the wretched incestate, who first at and mottally wounded him. The affair was entirely a druken brawl, and had no political aspect. The design of the police authorities to make this tomb stone subserve a purpose of their own is the more evident from the fact that the remains of the policeman, who, it appears, was a very well-conducted and worthy man; are not under it at all. They lie in another part of the cemetery. The authorities, however, would have this memorial with its record of so-called "assassination" placed close by the side of one of the chief walks of the cemetery, and would not even remove the coffin of the poor man to the same place. These facts, which are pretty generally known, give rise to a feeling quite the reverse of pleasant in the minds of many who, as they past by, regard that piece of work less as a monument to the murdered man than as a stone edition to the Hue and Cry."

THE GRAVE OF CLARENCE MANGAN.

Proceeding eastwards, we approach the Mortuary Chapel, in which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is daily offered up for the souls of those who are in. terred in the cemetery, and of all the frithful de-parted. Before we enter the "Chapel Circle" we turn to the right into an unfrequented part of the ground, where the grass grows high and wild over the crowded graves, and there, in the midst of many unpretending headstones, we see two very plain ones, identical in pattern, with a small cross of white marble fixed on the top of each, standing side by side, as if they belonged to members of one family. On one of these we read the following inscription :

#### Erected to the Memory of JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN, Who died 21st June, 1849, aged 46 years, Requiescat in pace.

This much and no more. Not a word to indicate that he who sleeps below was a true child of genius, that the poet's heart and the poet's mind were his, that he was one of the sweetest singers this land of song ever produced. Looking on this lowly grave of his, the last lines of one of his touching and beautiful poems come to our mind :

Tick-tick, tick-tick I-not a sound save time's, And the windgust as it drives the rain-Tortured torturer of reluctant rhymes, Go to bed, and rest thine aching brain!

Sleep! no more the dupe of hopes and schemes Soon thou sleepest where the thistles blow-Curious anti-climax to thy dreams Twenty golden years ago!

Amongst these graves we could linger long, for there are many more within the boundary wall of this burial-ground which have especial claims on the regard of Irishmen. One which lies not far from the entrance-gate holds the relics of a man incorruptible patriot, John Philpot Curran. Within a few paces of it stands the monument erected by the Repeal Association and the Trades Political Union to the memory of a faithful representative of the people, Edward Southwell Ruthven, M.P. for Dublin, who died in March, 1836. Quitting this hallowed ground, or our way towards the gate we pass a headstone on the back of which is the following inscription :

"Beneath lie the remains of Michael, the beloved son of Michael Carey, of Francis Street, who was the first ever interred in this cemetery, 22d February, 1832."

The number of interments from that time to the present date is something over 267,000.

SHE FORBIDDEN CROSS.

Over one grave in this famous cometery, which we have now quitted, there stands a portion of an unfinished monument, the story of wh 1 is as cu

### vi.

Bird of the Ocean, it is well for thee ! High swells the wave beneath thy snowy breast. Fast bound in chains, I view yon foaming sea, While thou at freedom, seek'st the pathless West. All present agreed that the poct had fulfilled the conditions agreed upon, after which O'Connor of Connaught gave orders that he should be brought down and set at liberty, and the chains were hardly struck from his limbs when the sea-gull rose from the wave, and flew away amidst the acclamations of the multitude.

#### CHAPTER IV.

When all were reconciled, John of the Wine took McEnefry apart and asked what he could do for him? McEneiry told him his business, and obtained the letter without difficulty.

"Here," said Seaghan an Fhions, "although I wrote to him before about you, recommending him to send for you, as I understand there is not a man from here to himself, stands more in need of a cast of your office."

McEneiry thanked him, and set off for Ulster, playing his harp at the houses on the way-side, and staying no more than a night in any one place 'till he arrived within sight of the Castle of the great O'Neil. When he drew near the house he hid his old harp among some furze bushes on the side of a hill, for his success as musician on the journey was not such as to render him willing to make any display of the kind before the great chieftain of the north. On reaching the gale of the Castle, he demanded to see O'Neil, and was admitted by the chieftain's orders. He wondered much as he passed the court-yard, at the prodigious number of galloglach and kernes that crowded all parts of the Imilding, besides poets, harpers, antiquarians, genealogists, petty chieftaius, and officers of every tank. When he entered the presence of O'Neil, he could hordly avoid springing back at the sight of his countenance. However, he restrained his astonishment, and laid aside his bonnet and girdle with a respectful air, after which he delivered his letter. "Are you the man," asked O'Neil, when he had

road it, " that was with my friend O'Connor of Carrigfoile ?"

"I am, please your lordship."

"Well," said O'Neil, " and when will you begin the operation ?"

"In the morning airly, I think would be the best time if your honor was agreeable to it."

O'Neil ordered, that he should be hospitably entortained that night. In the morning, about day-break, McEnsiry got up and asked whether the great O'Nell was risen yet?

"He is," replied the servant, " and waiting your directions.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

· Carrigoguniel Castle, which overlooks the Shan non, near Limerick:

the sea forms close to the base.

... Imminent. Stocks in hand of retailers have run so Sow that they refuse orders except from regular - Customers.  $(a_1,a_2,b_1)$ 

### NECESSITY OF PRAYER.

Man, in his fallen state, is inclined to evil and is surrounded by many spiritual enemies that draw him from God. The world in which he lives is condemned by the Gospel; its law and customs breathe not the spirit of Christ but the spirit of the prince of darkness.

By the world we are to understand that rast multitude of men who live without God and for this world alone; who place no curb on their rebellious passions but allow themselves to be influenced by pride and avarice, envy and jealousy; men to whom the self-denial of the Gospel is distasteful and humility is cowardice.

Such is the world in which we live; we must not conform to it, for the Holy Ghost tells us that they who love the world shall perish with it. This is the world that our Lord condemns, and those who follow it and are guided by its principles, are not the followers of Christ but the children of Satan. But man has not only to resist the world as an enemy to his salvation, but a still more dangerous foe-his own fallen humanity ever prone to evil. Who will enumerate the host of rebellious passions that agitate the heart of man and make war on the spirit, ever seeking sinful indulgence ? How truly has our Lord said, "Man's enemies are those of his household," and go where he may these enemies accompany him. And together with the forgoing, he has to contend with and subdue the Prince of Darkness, this fallen spirit who goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour, and is far superior to

man both in strength and sagacity. Are we, then, able to resist all these spiritual encmies that continually make war on us? We are not, and if left to ourselves we perish. From God alone our aid must come, for he tells us, "Without me you can do nothing;" and the apostle tells us, I can do all things in Him that strengthens me."

Our strength, therefore, must come from God, and this heavenly aid only comes when we ask it by humble, pious and fervent prayer. "Ask, and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened to you." "Amen, amen; I sny unto, you, if you ask the Father anything in my name, He will give it to you." And by the mouth of the prophet He says: "You will call upon me, and I will doliver you." And again he says: "Who hath called upon Him and He despised him ?" and "A contrite and humble heart God will never despise, From these several passages we have the solemn assurance on the part of God, that whatever we ask in the order of nature or grace, will be granted, provided we ask with the proper dispositions, and that it tends to God's glory and our salvation. Here lies it tends to God's glory and our salvation. Here lies our strength in this spiritual warfare; but there are many who pray and receive no aid from above, because their thoughts and hearts are, far from God; and of these He complains when He says : men honour me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me " and St. James says : " You ask and

receive not, because you ask amiss." Prayer, then, My Beleved Brethren, in order to be pleasing to God and bereficial to the supplicant, must come from an humble and contrite heart; for A Philadelphia despatch reports a coal famine the Holy Ghost assures us that " God, rejects the prayer of the proud, and sives grace to the hun-ble," and again He says : The prayer of the proud is an abomination to the Lord."

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of God.

How great is the mercy of God! Patiently waiting for the sinner who plunges madly into rebellion against Him, calling on him to repent and return from his evil, and promising that He will forgive the past and remember no more the iniquity which he has done. By His grace He calls on the sinner in various ways to return to the Lord our God; and like the good shepberd, goes in search of the lust

sheep, and if He find it, carries it back to the fold rejoicing; or like the father of the prodigal, who seeing his son from a distance returning ; runs to meet, him, and falling on his neck gives him the kiss of peace, and invites his friends to rejoice because his son that was lost is found. Such is the manner in which our Lords deals with the repenting sinner, by His grace drawing him to Himself, and by the efficacy of His sacred blood washing away the stains of guilt, and restoring the outcast to his friendship and favour. The angels in heaven rejoice over such conversions and give glory to God.

But notwithstanding the great patience of God, and his tender and pressing invitations to the sinner to return, yet there are many calling themselves children of the church who remain indifferent to the earnest entreaties of their merciful Redcemer, and yield a deaf ear to his threats, and thus expose themselves to the greatest of all misfortunes an unhappy death. "You will call upon me, and I will not hear, and I will laugh at your destruction."

Let us hope, My Beloved Brethren, that all the faithful of this Diocese will comply with this favorable opportunity of making their peace with God and advancing in virtue. It is a time of grace and benediction; millions of faithful souls, during this Jubilee, will petition Heaven for themselves and the Church. Let us hasten to unite with our Brethren in the faith, and send up our fervent petition to heaven, that God may stay the hands of wicked men and restore peace to the Church. It is a time of great trial ; bishops and priests are cast into prison for conscience sake, for obeying God rather than man; the Holy Father, the Vicar of Christ, is imprisoned by men who calls themselves Catholics, and while the head is thus affected the members must suffer.

We know not how far this persecution may extend, or how long it may continue; let us petition our Heavenly Father that by His Grace He may bring wicked men to a sense of duty, and restore peace to His Holy Church, that all may be united in the bonds of faith and charity in Christ our Lord. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of God and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with yon all. Amen."

Wherefore, having invoked the holy name of Ged we rule and ordsin as follows:

1st. The accompanying translation of our Holy Fat or the Pope's Eucyclical shall be read and pub lished at the prone immediately after this pastoral letter, or as soon after as may be convenient, in all the churches and chapels of our Diocese, and in chapter, in the religious communities.

2ndly. The three conditions to be fulfilled during the year 1873, in order to gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, are as follows :---

In the first place, confession and communion, with the necessary dispositions.

the churches to deposit their alms in the boxes pro vided for the purpose. The aims contributed in Hamilton will be given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the deserving poor. The alms contributed in the various parishes of the Diocese will be applied by the pastors to the relief of the poor of their respective parishes.

Wishing to have the Diocese dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, we also ordain that each pastor, in his respective mission, shall in the name of his people and on the Sunday closing the exercises of the Jubilee, read the Act of Consecration herein enclosed.

This, our Pastoral Letter, shall be read and published at the parish Mass in all the churches and chapels, and in chapter in all the religious communities of our Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Hamilton, under our seal and signature, and the counter signature of our Secretary, on this 6th day of April, Anno Domini, 1875.

† PETER FRANCIS, Bishop of Hamilton. By order of His Lordship, PETER LEXMON, Secretary.

### **CLASNEVIN.**

TOMES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

MORE UNMARKED GRAVES.

#### THE FORBIDDEN CROSS.

### (Concluded.)

ANOTHER UNMARKED GHAVE.

We have spoken of certain graves over which one would naturally expect to find some memorial of those whose mortal parts are laid to rest below. We have yet to add another to the number. Not far off from the MacManus plot lie, the relics of a gifted young Irishman-the poet John K. Casey-without a stone to indicate the spot. In his lifetime he had many'friends, and still his genius has many admirers-if is well to be able to say at all events that for this utter neglect of his place of sepulture they are not to blame. Shortly after his death a sum of money quite sufficient to raise a respectable memorial over his grave was freely subscribed by a number of patriotic Irishmen. That is more than five years ago, yet up to this day there is no sign of the proposed monument. Surely this state of things should not be allowed to continue any longer. The committee after their long sleep should waken up again, secretaries and treasurers should come to the front, and without further loss of time a monument te the memory of John K. Casey should be erected with the funds subscribed for that purposes these

### THE POLICEMAN'S TOMESTONE.

the closely wooded walks, we come to a coffin shaped monument, with a long inscription in red and black letters running round the edge. Con-cerning this memerial many a protect is utlen d by cause its exclusion from the cometery.

Cond.

ons, perhaps, as any, and not the least sad. One portion of the monument stands, as we have said, over the grave ; the other stands, where it has stood for years, in the workyard of the marker, Mr. Denanny, some distance outside the walls; and the cemeteries' committee, it appears, will not allow the two to be put together. The grave is that of Stephen O'Donghue, who was shot by the police in the Fenian rising of 1867, at Tallaght, County Dublin. The friends and admirers of this humble but brave man, when making arrangements for the erection of this cross over his remains, submitted a drawing of it, and a copy of the proposed inscription, to the cemeteries' committee, in accordance with one of the rules-and a very proper one-of that bedy. The sketch, if we are rightly informed, was approved of, and the necessary authorization given for the erection of the cross. When the work was finished, however, objection was taken by the committee to some of the sculpture on the panels and to some portions of the inscription. The inscription spoke of the devotion of the deceased to his "oppressed country;" the committee objected to the word oppressed. A pike and a musket were carved upon the stone; they objected to those emblems, and to a phrase, if we recollect rightly, in which the deceased was referred to as a "soldier o Ireland."

The friends of poor O'Donoghue consented, un willingly we may suppose, to remove the words and the signs that offended the loyal feelings of the committee. They got the word "oppressed" cut out of the inscription, and the pike and gun cut out of the sculpture, and then once again they obtained permission to set up the cross over the remains of their friend. But just as they were about to have conveyed into the cemetery, word was sent them that the committee withdrew their sanction, and would not allow the cross to be erected. And s the matter stands from that time to the present. The only inscription on this forbidden cross a the present are the following. On the circle round the junction of its shaft and arms are the word "God and your country." On one of the panels the base we read :

Sacred to the Memory of STEPHEN O'DONOGHUE, A patriot of Ireland, who lost his life at Tallaght on the 6th of March, 1867; in the 30th year of his age. R.I.P. On another panel is the following : STEPHEN O'DONOGHUE. This memorial has been erected by his admiring:compatriots to perpetuate the

memory of his devotion to bia God Save Ireland. The scroll on which one of these inscription

engraved hangs over a representation of a swo and in another place are sculptured the usual I Leaving this place and proceeding along one of emplementary ound tower, wolf dog, ruined abb

with the necessary dispositions. In the second place, fifteen visits on different days, either consecutive or not consecutive, to the the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort days, either consecutive or not consecutive, to the the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers by because it is regarded morely as a sort of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers by the police authorities to convey of placard there by the police authorities to convey the passers of the remains of lace there authorities to convey and particular authorities by the police authorities to convey the passers of the remains of lace there authorities to convey and particular authorities to convey at the passers of the remains of lace there authorities to convey at the passers of the remains of lace there authorities to convey at the passers of the remains of lace there authorities to convey at the passers of the remains of lace there authorities to convey at the passers of the remains of lace the passers of the remains of lace at the passers of the remains of lace at the passers of the remains of lace at the passers of the remains of lace the passers of the remains of lace at the passers of the remains of lace at the passers of the remains of lace at the remains of lace at the passers of the remains of lace at the remains of la The cemeteries committee have done many ! 

#### ALL STATISTICS AND THE PARTY OF CONTRACT. 1704

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 23. 1875.

Macmanian in trishmen are interred were also given ject to the pracing of a Catholic Irishman. May Yet it is far more absurd to any one who knows the dition over the grave of a Catholic Irishman. May dition over the suburd to any one who knows the most elementary estechism of Christian doctrine, we not hope that the committee will reconsider most elementary estechism of Christian doctrine, their determination in this matter? Standing where it does, close by the high-road to the cemewhere this forbidden cross attracts much attention, tery, this for order in the set of persons, and gives is visited by great numbers of persons, and gives rise to strong feelings in the breasts of those who learn its history. We trust it will shortly be renoved to the place for which it was intended, and moves to the price of a state which is almost the only one of an unpleasant nature which can be told in relation to the management of our great national cometery at Glasnevin.

### CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

The Port -"Receive the Red Hat, a sign of the eminent dignity of the Cardinalate, which obliges you to devote yourself to the good of the Church and the faithful, even to death and the shedding of your

KING HENRY VIII .- "The Pope has sent him a blood. hat I I shall see that he has no hend to wear it." BREMARCE AND THE KAMER .- " Him ! History re-

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES .- "For He shall deliver peats itself." THE HOLY SCRIPTORES. FOR the Shall deriver the poor from the mighty, and the persecuted that hath no helper." "Raising up from the earth the distressed that He might place him with the princes, the princes of His people." "He hath exciteth the humble and put down the mighty from their seat."

The imprisoned Cardinal is a great lord, un grand seigneur in the strictest sense of the world. He is the eldest son of one of the noblest families of Galicis. His ancestors drew sword in the cause of Europe and rode after Sobieski when "the man sent from God whose name was John" saved Europe and the civilization of the Cross from the Saracen and the Crescent, Miecislas Halka de Ledochow, Count of Ledochowski inherited the spirit of these heroes. He was born on 29th October 1823, at Kilmuntos in the circle of Lublin. The eldest son of his family a brilliant career was open before him. But it is not strange to find noble Poles preferring the crowns of martyrs and confessors to the cornets of any earthly nobility. With St. Casimir and St. Stanislaus Kostka before their eyes they have readily set aside such temptations. From his ourliest days he did. Drawing strength in his purpose from the good sons of St. Vincent de Paul, the Lazarists of Warsaw, he made his preliminary theological studies in the col-lege of St. John. When eighteen he received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies in Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where subsequently he joined the Academia Ecclesiastica, founded by Pius IX., to impart a special training to young ecclesizstics distinguished for their acquirements, address and talents, so that thus he might train up for the higher services of the Church a corps d'elite, a special band from whom he might select men fitted for any service requiring bigh experience, judgment and lact.

Cardical Ledochowskijalways was a marked favorits with Pio Nono, who as we have often remarked selects his men with a marvelous instinct and forsight. He named him domestic prelate and protonotary apostolic. He sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid and as auditor of the Nunciature to Lisbon, Rio do Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili. In 1861 he was consecuted Archbishop of Thebes i. p. i and was immediately sent as Nuncio of the Holy See to Belgium. There he remained four years distinguishing himself by his high qualities of mind and heart and winning for himself many friends. On the accession of the present King of the Belgians he was selected to congratulate him in the name of the diplomatic body. So great were his merits and popularity that the

Prussis, when the Archiepiscopal See of Posen and Guescr. was vacant, petitioned the Holy Father for the appointment of the very man the Kaiser has now locked up in the prison of Ostrowo. It is certainly a strange repetition of history, recalling Henry II. petitioning the Pope for the appointment of St. Thomas a Becket, bishop and martyr. The Holy Father agreeing with the Prussian King's estimate of Archbishop Ledochowski, transferred him to Posen, where his labers soon bore fruit. In no discess in the world could there be greater devotion of pricets and people when tested by the cruel measure of persecution, than there has been in this noble Polish province. The year 1870, saw the French crushed, the Italians in Rome, the Prussians at Versailles. Thither the Archbishop of Posen repaired to plead for the Pope and the Church, with one who had always meintained friendly relations with the Church of so many millions of his subjects and of his allies whose bravery and fidelity had won for him laurels that were to give way to an imperial crown. William was perhaps neither forgetful nor implacable. He was weak, "pious"-see the royal despatches of the period-and beginning to grow vain. He, an emperor was under the domination of Count Bismarck who, in turn, served .- At all events Bismarck had resolved, no matter in whose service, to crush the Church. He had destroyed France. He thought he might do the same to the everlasting Church. If he had been a gate of hell to France, why too might he not link his name with the destruction of the mightiest of powers. Because " they shall not prevail against her," Et portæ inferi non prevalebunt adveraus cam. Archbishop Ledochowski saw what Prussia meant to do for the Pope and for Christianity, and that in the coming struggle his place was with his flock, for soon " the shepherds would be struck, so that the flocks might be scattered." He put his house in order. He dedicated his diocese and its interests to the Sucred Heart, and almost immediately there began to flow a wave of persecution, which is deluging Germany and Switzerland, and whose distant murmuring has been heard as it approaches us even in America. - Catholic Review.

the Liberator. They made a free grant of a plot of Pontiff was held by Catbolics to be a dogma of faith, the Liberator. feet, square for the burial-place of and that henceforth we must have a dogma of faith, the Liberson. Liter square of the burial-place of and that henceforth we must hand over without re-ground sixteen. feet, square for the burial-place of and that henceforth we must hand over without re-lise Manus. The plots in which O'Curry and some serve, our consciences and one liberty that the serve, our consciences and our liberty to his arbi- in England is something more than "a oboleric word" other eminent Irishmen are interred were also given other eminent Irishmen are interred were also given for the purpose free of charge. For this the com-for the purpose free of charge. For this the com-for the purpose free of charge. For this the com-in the teaching of the Catholic Church. What mittee deserve credit. But their exclusion of this would people think of a leading barrister, for in-motive or meaning for which quite passes the pub-motive or meaning for which a certain amount of deill is not a school in the discourses of which a certain amount of deill is not motion the discourse of the sessions of which a certain amount of deill is not a school in the discourse of the session of the session of which a certain amount of deill is not a school in the discourse of the session of the session of the session of the session of the set of the session of the set lic understanding. Some people lancy that pressure of her majesty, on the opening of the sessions of which a certain amount of drill is not part of its must have been brought to bear upon them from Parliament, formed part of the statute law of the routine, and to see hoys through their drill, if time the Casile; but the castle itself could scarcely ob-the fastle; of this cross; in its present con-ject to the placing of this cross; in its present con-that he would scon find himself in safe keening -that he grave of a Catholic Irishman May Vat it is formed part of the statute is set down for it in the time-table a monitor of the statute of the grave of a Catholic Irishman May Vat it is formed part of the statute is set down for it in the time-table a monitor of the statute of the grave of a Catholic Irishman May Vat it is formed part of the statute is set down for it in the time-table a monitor of the statute of the grave of a Catholic Irishman May Vat it is formed part of the statute is set down for it in the time table a monitor of the statute of the grave of a Catholic Irishman May Vat it is formed part of the statute is set down for it in the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is a statute is set down for it is the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute of the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is a set down for it is the time table a monitor of the statute is set down for it is set down for it is the set down for the set down for it is the set down for it is set down for it is set down for and in the face of the clear statement of truth set ance at deal counts towards securing the capitation forth in the Vatican Definition, to assert that we grant, while such "attendance of boys" at deal in regard as infaliible or inspired the every day discourses of the Pontiff, beautiful though they be, and replete with every noblest sentiment which the secution and punishment of boys of sixteen and Sovereign Prestor should cherish for the fold of seventeen in Ireland cannot be cited, in which the Christ. We receive as infallibly true only the only offence was that of keeping step on a public say, in the words of the Vatican Council, 'when in the discharge of the office of Paster and Teacher of authority, he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church."

The Archbishop of Tuam has written to the secretaries of the Batt Testimonial expressing cordial concurrence in the movement, and paying an earnest and generous tribute to the talents and public services of the leader of the national party. His Grace selects for special eulogy the exertions Mr. Butt has made to obtain an equitable settlement of the Education Question.

Mr. Froude is not eractly a man of whom Catholics have reason to be enamoured and we must always be inclined to regard his statements with suspicion, because of the gross falsitics to be found in his latest work on Ireland. Still, when his bigotry and passions are not aroused, his grasp of mind is great as well as keen, and we are willing to accept his statements about South Africa as tolerably accurate. He found the sort of Home Rule enjoyed by the Colonists not creative of a desire-as had been prophesied-for separation from the Mother Country, but, on the contrary, highly conducive to loyalty. This evidence from Mr. Froude is more or less valuable, and it bears on the question between Ireland and England with a certain force. It is often alleged that Home Rule for Ireland is nothing but weiled rebellion, and that if the principle of self-government were once conceded, nothing could result but entire separation. The case of South Africa is a case in point, and as such we commend it for due consideration at the hands of the Irish M.P.'s.-Catholic Times.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE .-- The Council of the Home Rule League met on Tuesday, March 29th at their offices, 29, Lower Sackville Street, at half past three o'clock, p.m., Mr. C. H. Meldon in the chair. Moved by the Rev. J. A. Gaiblaith, seconded by Mr. George Delany, and resolved :--" That the Council of the Home Rule League, meeting under special summons, hereb. solemnly express their deep sorrow at the death of their fellow member and honorary secretary, John Martin, member of Parliament for county Meath ; and at the same time desire to record the grateful remembrance which, in common with the people of Ireland, they now and ever must feel of the many noble sacrifices which throughout the course of an honorable and blameless life he cheerfully made for his well beloved country."

Moved by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, seconded by Rev. John Behan, C.C., and resolved :-- " That the Council of the Irish Home Rule League desire to convey to Mrs. Martin and the relatives of her lamented husband the assurance of their deep and heartfelt sympathy in the great bereavments which they have sustained, and which is a cause of sincere and abiding sorrow to the whole Irish nation." Moved by Judge Little, seconded by Mr. Thomas Ryan, and resolved-"That, as a token of the regret felt by the Home Eule League at the death of their laadjourned. '

news of Mr. Martin's death, the Newry branch of the Annesty Association held a meeting on March 30th, Mr. Daniel Lennan in the chair, when the deputation from Dublin (who had been received at the Railway station) was introduced and the following resolution proposed by Mr. Peter M'Shane and seconded by Mr. Henry O'Gorman, was carried unanimously-" That we, as a Newry branch of the Amnesty Association, who have ever laboured in behalf of those who have suffered for Ireland, beg to proclaim our condolence with the bareaved relatives and friends of the last felon who has fallen-one who has always tried to uphold the flag of this country in spite of every torture and every persecution; that as Ulstermen we feel proud to record our symplexy with those who, as Cromwellian Plantagenets, have lifted the sword of revolution against foreign domination in Ireland; that amongst those who have sustained the sacred cause of patriotism, of which no other country has more cause to feel proud'than our own, no men more than those of the North have more distinctly proclaimed their undy. ing sympathy with those who have suffered for the cause of Irish nationality, and that we, his fellow townsmen, hereby pledge ourselves to pay all public honor to his remains." TENANT-RIGHT MEETING IN CARRICKMACROSS .- One of the largest public demonstrations that has been held heresince the days of O'Connell, was held on Patrick's Day, under the auspices of the Farney Tenants' Defence Association, in favour of amending the Land Act. From an early hour the people began to pour into the town, accompanied by bands of music and some beautiful flags. At the hour of three o'clock, the time at which the meeting was to commence, the main street was crowded to inconvenience. A platform was crected opposite the courthouse, fronting a large open space, large enough to hold at least 20,000 people. Soon after three o'clock the chair, was taken by Thomas M'Evoy Gartlan, Esq., President of the Farney Tenants' Associan. Mr. Phelan was appointed secretary to the meeting Letters of apology were read from A. M. Sullivan, M.P.; G. Biggor, M.P.; H. Lewis, M.P., and O. J. Caraber, Chairman of the Louth Tenants' Association. Mr. Henry Overend proposed the first resolution-" That, in the opinion of this meeting, the relations existing between landlord and tenant in Ireland are not in such a state as to lead to the true peace and contentment of the country." The resolution was abbly seconded by Mr. M'Nello, and supported by a long and able speech by Canon Hoey. The second resolution was proposed by T. A. Gartlan J.P. "That the experience of the last four years goes to show that, while the Land Act has done much good, yet it has failed to meet the requirements of the Irish peoole." It was seconded by Mr. O'Hagan, and supported at great length by Mr. Kirk, M.P. The third resolution was proposed by Mr S. M'Cabe: -" That no measure which will not secure the Irish tenant security from eviction as long as he pays a fair rent, with the right of free sale, will be sufficient

Treason in Ireland is patriotism at Madrid we ever received from you from my first introduction are often told. We find that educational discipline in the teaching of the Catholic Church. What tary for Ireland "whether it is true that while the your lordship's humble servant, would people think of a leading barrister, for in- English education department instruct inspectors Gondom Contraction Gondom Thompson also whether, under the new code in England, attend-Ireland either at school or elsewhere would render them liable to imprisonment; also whether the proteaching ez esthedra of the Roman Ponviff, that is to road; and whether boys removing from a school in say, in the words of the Vatican Council, 'when in Liverpool to one in Bublin will carry with them to Ireland the immunity from prosecution and the all Christians, by virtue of his supreme Apostolic State encouragement to drill under which they have studied in England,"

Great alarm and discontent has been created amongst the tenantry of the Marquis of Sligo in the western counties by an intimation that their farms have been re-valued and that a considerable addition is about to be made to the rents. The greater part of the land is said to have been reclaimed by the tenants themselves from an utterly barren state, and they have already submitted to several increases of rent. One typical case is mentioned where twenty years ago a rent of £30 was accepted and fixed. In a few years after £36 was demanded, was refused by the tenants, and ultimately agreed upon. Next, £40 was asked, and this rate being imposed, was paid punctually for the past fifteen years. The demand now made, after three or four years of trial and sore pressure on the farming class, will amount, according to the estimate given, to £55 for the same period.

Ireland is still to be ruled like Poland, and in the New L miserable state of Poland she must therefore, of ne-Portoa cessity, remain. The barbarous Coercion Acts, mi-Torosa tigated in some slight degree, will still hold her in Killean Dairy shameful chains; and England's nearest neighbour must continue to be the very worst governed coun-try in the whole of Europe. There can be but one Laggar Glensh Stoney effect of this miserable policy-the creation of widespread disaffection, for Irishmen will naturally say, Kilchr Being treated as criminals, criminals we will be ! -Catholic Times.

Mr. Butt presented to the House of Commons an important petition, signed by Cardinal Cullen and the Irish Catholic bishops, urging the justice of compensation being paid for the Irish College in Paris, which was destroyed during the French Revolution, but for which no indemnity has ever been awarded, although, under the Treaty of Paris, compensation was given to British subjects for less sustained by the incidents of the revolution. Furthermore, Mr. Butt intends to move for a select committee on the question.

"The Committee of Merchants and others interested in South Africa," as the Froude Banquet Committee style themselves, having invited Mr. A. M. Sullivan, MP., as a guest on the occasion of their demonstration, were favored with the following reply from the hon, member for Louth :- " Mr. A. M. Sullivan presents his compliments to the Committee of Merchants, and begs to thank them for their complimentary invitation to dinner ' to meet Mr. J. A. Froude, M.A.' Mr. Sullivan declines to meet Mr. J. A. Froude, M.A. Absence from town has delayed an earlier reply from Mr Sullivan to the kind invitation of the Merchants' Committee."

A memorial from the inhabitants of Bailieborough has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant setting forth the want of a magistrate in that neighborhood, and requesting his Grace to consider the mutter.

The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1874 was 74,779, being a decrease of 16,213 commented honorary Secretary, a deputation from the pared with 1873. The number of males who emi-Council end members of that body do attend to grated in 1874 was 40,210, being 12,366 less than in represent them at his funeral." The Council then the previous year, while the females amounted to apresent them at his funeral." The Council then frevious full, while the terms incompared with 1873, adjourned. ' The OBERCELS OF ME. JOHN MARTIN.—On the According to the tables of ages it would appear that According to the tables of ages it would appear that 1874 nearly 70 per cent. of the persons who left Ireland were between the ages of fifteen and 35 years. In 1873 the proportion per cent. for these ages was nearly 77. Comparing the figures in detail and in reference to locality, we find that 11,710 persons emigrated last year from Leinster, against 18,191 in 1873, while 24,272 persons emigrated from Munster. against 22,159 in the year previous. There emigrated from Ulster last year 27,734 persons, against 33,967 persons in 1873; while the emigration from Connaught dimisished last year to a total of 4,951 persons, against 15,726 persons the year before. These figures, with 17 persons included in the general category, and 1,595 who belonged to other countries, but are included in the emigration from this. bring the total exodus of last year up to a grand aggregate of 74,779, persons against the greater aggregate of 99,992 persons in 1873. The total number of emigrants from 1851 to 1874 from all Ireland is set down at 811,410 persons, of whom 420,826 were males and 390,584 females. The largest proportion per cent. of emigrants contributed to the total emigration by any county must he set down to Cork, which, with the city, furnished about 124 per cent. of the total outflow. Tipperary comes next, with a small fraction over 6 per cent, then Waterford county and city with 5 per cent., after which Kerry figures for 41 per cent. Dublin county and city contributed something over 23 per cent. The smallest proportions were contributed by Kildare, Wicklow, and Carlow. None of these counties reached one per cent.

until now; but I know that it is impossible to soften the judgment of others in a step of this character, and that no course is open to your lordship but to condemn it .-- I have the honour to be

UNPLEASANT STATISTICS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—Mr. McNeel-Caird, who has contributed a paper to the Cobden Club Essays of of 1875 on the Local Taxation of Scotland, seizes the opportunity of exposing the pauperism and unchastity of his native land. Certain parishes show that about one in seven to one in thirteen of their inhabitants are registered paupers, which he naturally characterizes as a "hideous state of things." These parishes disclose an equally demoralized condition when the illegitimate births are compared with the legitimate. Mr. Caird estimates, according to the Registrar-General for Scotland's figures, that one in every 10 5-12 births in all Scotland is an illegitimate birth. This is bad enough for a start seeing that the corresponding ratio for all England and Wales, computed on the latest reports for this part of the kingdom, is one in eighteen and a half of total births. Or, otherwise expressed, and so as to avoid fractions, in Scotland the legitimate births are nineteen to two illegitimate; in Rogland and Wales the proportion is thirty-five legitimate to two illegitimate births. But worse remains behind. The "hideous" parishes are displayed hereunder as they appear in Mr. Caird's pages, only we have added the number of inhabitants in each to impart a more precise notion of the extent of the prevalent immorality:

Proportion in the undermentioned Scotch parishes of illegitimate births.

Cour

Kirkin

Marnoo

Mochr

Minnig

Kirkm

and

			,	
		Population	Population of	
ily	Parish	in 1871.	filegitimate	
•			to total births.	
LCL	Wigton	1546	l in 61-7	
ck	Banff	3294	1 in 31	
um	Wigton	2434	1 in 5 2-7	
zafi	Kirkeudbrig	bt 1529	lin4§	
aiden	Wigton	2447	lin 6 <del>1</del>	
luce	Wigton	661	lin 3 <sup>6</sup> -7	ł
trick	Wigton	1488	1 in C <del>7</del>	
y	Argyle	1243	l in 4	
rnan	Ross	1245	1 in 7 1-5	
	Kirkcudbrig	ht 1074	1 in 25-11	
n	Inverness	950	1 in 93	
niel	Ross	563	l in 6Å	
kirk	Wigton	2989	1 in 5 7-17	
ennan				
Dalwick	Argyle	484	1 in 53	

Kirkcowan Wigton 1352 1 in 3 Allusion is made in the same paper to a Scotch parish where nine single women having twenty-one children were in receipt of out-door relief. Further illustrations are afforded - among others, that of twenty-four parishes in Haddingtonshire, where forty-one single women with eighty children-i.e., one hundred and twenty-one papers were receiving relief.

The noble art of self-defence" will, doubtless be one of the most mominent items in the education to be given under the auspices of the West Hartlepool School Board. At least so we should judge from the proceedings anticipatory to the election, which took place on Saturday. There seems to have been the freest of all free fights between the supporters of Godless teaching and the Denominationalists, the result being a drawn battle-drawn only because the police turned out the gas in the hall where the battle was being waged. The members of the Fistic Art should cheer up; there is a chance for them yet-at lest at West Hartlepool.

### UNITED STATES.

PRESENTATION OF A CARRIAGE AND HORSES TO CAR-DINAL MCCLOSKET .- On Saturday, April 10th a number of gentlemen, some private individuals and which for the first time has crossed the broad Atlanothers representing St. Patrick's congregation, called tic. Already has he won the esteem and filendship upon His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of of all who have had the honor of meeting him it New York, at his residence, to present him with a will be to him a pleasure to witness the interesting magnificent carriage and a splendid pair of horses, harness and stable equipments. The presentation | testimony when he returns to the Holy Father, of was gotten up by a number of gentlemen, with as little publicity as necessity permitted. No one was the presence of the Count Marefoschi, as well as of excluded from contributing, but it was desired, in my esteemed nomesake, Bishop McCloskey of Louisconsequence of the delicacy of the aflair, to do it ville. 'And now, honored Judge,' said his Eminence, without any solicitation. Messrs. O'Brien, took the turning to Judge Bedford, 'one word at parting.

The members of the two committees and the invited gentlemen were shown into the parlors. Among those present were of the Carriage Committee:-

3

Gunning S. Bedford, William O'Bricn, John O'Brien, Thomas Murphy, Jose F. Navarro, Paul V. Thebaud, James Lynch, George V. Hecker, James B. Nicholson and Thomas A. Emmet, M.D.

The committee from St. Patrick's Cathedral on the presentation were :----

Timothy O'Donehue, Andrew Martin and Dennis McCufferty.

The assemblage were very courteously received by the Rev. Father Farley, the Cardinal's Secretary, who subsequently introduced to them the Ab-legate Mgr. Roncetti and Count Marefoschi, the Papal envoys to His Eminence, and who preceded the Cardinal by a minute or Two.

Cardinal McCloskey then entered, wearing the scarlet skull cap, the purple soutane with scarlet trimmings and his pastoral cross. He bowed to those present, and, accompanied by his Secretary, took a stand at the east end of the room, between the two windows.

Mr. John O'Brien then took a step forward, and, bowing low to llis Eminence, briefly stated the object of the visit.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, ex-City Judge, now advanced to nearly the centre of the room, and addressing His Eminence, made the presentation address, to which the Cardinal replied as follows :

"I know not, respected gentlemen of both com-mittees and honorable Judge, in what language so express my very great sense of your exceeding kindness and liberality, as manifested by those flattering words that have been spoken to me and the munificent gift which you have come here to bestow. It is not the first time I have been made the recipient of your favors; it is not the first time I have had the occasion to be more than amply convinced of your noble and open-hearted generosity. Ever since my advent among you, as your Archbishop, you have never failed to exhibit toward me every mark of your confidence, of your friendship and of your high esterne, and I need not say how fully and how deeply I haveappreciated all this, and have only regretted that 1 have been so very little deserving of it. In the generous act which you have performed this morning I recognize only a further token of all this sentiment of kindness which you have ever displayed and of that generosity for which you have never failed to distinguish yourselves. But, to say the truth, I do not regard myself at all in this matter. My individuality, if I may so speak, I consider as lost or merged in the sacred office which I hold, and in that higher and more exalted dignity which the great condescension of the Holy Father has conferred upon me, and I recognize in your words and acts an intention, a desire to honor that dignity, and in honoring that dignity in my person to show your reverence and fidelity to the Holy Father, who in honoring me has honcred you ; who, in exulting me has exalted you, and who, If I may so speak, in lecorating me has decorated the Catholic Church in these United States of America. And it is in that sense I offer you my thanks and give you assurance of my abiding affection and esteem. Were I to simply consult my personal wishes 1 would prefer to continue in my quiet way, where I could quietly dispense with equipago and all that. But still, I am well aware I am bound to show what is no more than due respect to the proprieties of the station which I am called upon to fill. It carries with it grave, and, in a certain sense, awful responsibilities. You can not share with me the spiritual part of the burden, but you have come forward to share with me and to take upon your own shoulders a portion of the temporal work, and therefore again I have to offer you my thanks and my sincere gratitude. You are honored. gentlemen, as you can see, by the presence of the Ablegate Mgr. Roncetti, whom his Holiners has sent to be the heaver of the insignia of the cardinalate, scene of this morning, and he will be able to bear the love and fidelity of you, his children; also by

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. QUADE, P.P., O'CALLA-CHAN'S MILLS. - The Rev. Father Quade, the patriotic parish priest of O'Callaghan's Mills, expired on Tuesday, at his residence near Broadford, county Clare. The rev. gentleman had been complaining for some time past, but it was not until a few days since that serious apprehensions were entertained that his illness would have a fatal termination. If is almost unnecessary to say that the melancholy intelligence has been received in Limorick by all classes with every expression of regret .-- Dublin Freeman, April 3. pla May the state

Bishop Moran; the learned and pious Bishop of Oscory, in Ireland, thus, dispels, a curious error of the day in reference to Papal Infallibility: "One the regultement of the right of free sale; will be suffaient would suppose, however, that no 'doubt could arise as to the ertent of the privilege which is assigned to the Roman Ponilf, in the Vailian Decree, and of this easi, even by the most 'brilliant' Statesman of this easi, even by the most 'brilliant' Statesman wisdom of this world is but foolishners' before 'Godt' proof that the 'pele in town; and the people went to their homes; 'Ballishment and Expediency.''It has been deliberately, asserted that since the 'Establishment and Expediency.''It has been deliberately, asserted that since the 'Establishment and Expediency.''It has been deliberately, asserted that since the 'Establishment and Expediency.''It has been deliberately, asserted that since the 'Establishment and Expediency.''It has been deliberately, asserted that since the 'Establishment and Cardish for the great kindness I have 'Establishment and Cardish for the great kindness I have 'Establishment and Cardish for the great kindness I have 'Establishment and Expediency.'''It has a there was not even one person arrest.'' Bishop Moran, the learned and pious Bishop of It has been deliberately asserted that since the peaceably, and there was not even one person arrest-Vatioan Council, each utterance of the Sovereign ed for drunkenness.

### GREAT BRITIAN.

SECRESION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND OF THE REV. G. THOMPSON .- The Rev. Gordon Thompson, M. A., curate of Christchurch, Albany Street, London, has given the following explanation to the Bishop of London of his reasons for resigning the curacy, and joining the Catholic Church :-March 18, 1875.

My Lord .- It is my duty, though owing to your great kindness a duty I shrink from to inform you that I have resigned the curacy of Christchurch, Albany Street. The reasons that compel me to take this step are chiefly the three following :-- 1. Upon more mature reflection I can in no way satisfy either my conscience or my reason that the Anglican Church is one and the same with that which our Lord built upon St. Peter, with the promise that nothing should prevail against it. 2. In the Nicene Creed the following words are to be found : — "I believe in One, Catholic and Apostolic Church." I cannot therefore any longer act as though there were two or six. There may be many sects ; but the Church, i. c., our Lord's Body, can be but one. 3. That, under the existing relation between the Anglican Church and the State, I believe it to be impossible for her to be faithful to primitive dectrine, even if she were not guilty of schlam. Under these circumstances, I have sought reception into the Catholic Church. My residence abroad for two years as a consular chaplain enabled me to view thank'your lordship for the great kindness I have | the mansion,

initiatory steps in aid of the movement, to present a fitting testimonial to His Eminence and most readily acting upon a suggestion by prominent Catholics of this city, issued the following :

#### CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR, --- As a mark of respect to the Most Rev Archbishop McCloskey upon his elevation to the Cardinalate, it has been suggested that a few of the more prominent Catholics of this city present to His Eminence a pair of horses and harness and a carriage befitting his new position. Some members of St. Patrick's Cathedral have already subscribed \$2,400 to purchase the former, and it is proposed that a sufficient amount be raised for the latter .---We have been asked to take the matter in hand.

We propose, therefore, that each party who may receive this circular subscribe \$100, and, in case more is contributed than may be necessary for the object, the surplus will be presented to His Eminence to meet other expenses incidental to his new office.

If agreeable to you to unite in the movement, have the kindness to send us a check for the amount. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM AND JOHN O'BRIEN.

This call was instantaneously and generously responded to and the necessary amount for the purchase of a carriage, etc., worthy of the dignity of the exalted Prelate and the liberal and affectionate impulses of the subscribers, was received by the Messrs, O'Brien. Over and above the necessary outlay for this purpose, there was left, as said before, a surplus, of \$2,000 ; which was also made part of the gift of these subscribers.

Mr. Daniel McCafferty and Mr. Andrew Martin were appointed as a committee to go forth and purchase, if they could, an equipage such as was becoming the dignity of a Cardinal. These gentlemen, after a long search, succeeded beyond their expectations. After a running visit to all the famous horse farms in Pennsylvania without success, New York State and Onondays county producid the very article required. Some diplomacy was displayed by this astute cognoscente in Cardinal horse flesh, for they had to buy from different owners and to conceal the exact purpose for which the horses were required. The animals were valuable, however, and a pretty round sum 'was exacted by each owner for his individual horse; but Messrs. McCafferty and Martin were only too glad to secure a prize, and they returned and received the congratulations of the committee at their success .-Such are the horses that were on Saturday harnessed to the Cardinal's carriage and first presented to the inspection of the gentlemen at. Mr. O'Brien's residence.

About half-past ten a number of carriages, containing the two committees and the gentlemen invited to be present at the ceremony of presentation, proceeded towards; the Cardinal's residence. The carriage is (a splandid Cardinal's dress carriage of

You have awakened sweet and holy memories in my breast, and I am thankful to your kindness for alluding to them. The days I spent in company with your revered father are the days to which I am indebted for most of the happiness of my after life. To that dear mountain home in Maryland I look as the nursery where I received all 1 own, and to the lessons I there received I am indebted for all the appiness which has attended me through my life." Mr. John O'Brien then came forward and presented the Cardinal with some \$2,000, the balance of the subscriptions remaining on hand, after the carriage, horses, etc., had been puid for. Mr. O'Brien said :

Your Emission-I trust I may be excused if I venture to trespass for a moment upon your attention, in order to make a little statement. I had the honor of acting as treasurer of the find subscribed for the purpose of purchasing the carriage which has just been presented to you. Agreeable to a circular which emanated from my brother William and myself, in response to which the subscriptions were made, it was understood that if the amount contributed was more than required for the object, the excess was to be handed to Your Eminence for the purpose of defraying some of the expenses incidental to your new position. After having settled the account I find in my possession the sum of \$2,000, which I now have the pleasure to hand you, and which I hope may not be unacceptable. I beg, however, to add that this is not tendered in the light of a "purse," it being too insignificant to bear any such complexion, but is merely the surplus previously alluded to now placed at your personal disposal.

The Secretary then advanced, and to him Mr. O'Brien handed an envelope containing \$2,000. His Eminence, in reply, briefly said, with an ex-

pressive opening of his hands, as if this last act were wholly unexpected: "Well, gentlemen, for this last act of your kindness and generosity what can I add to what I have already said." Cardinal McCloskey then moved to the windows, with Mgr. Roncetti and Count, Marefoschi, and for the first time looked and saw the gift of his friends and parishioners driven by his coachman and groom up and down the street, where a large crowd of people had assembled. The Cardinal then mixed with the gentlemen present, indulging in a few brief remarks with those whom he personally knew.

An invitation to wine and cake was then extended to all, and, after some friendly intercourse with his friends and receiving the hearty congratulations of all, the Cardinal bowed his adjeus, and the two com mittees and their friends returned to their carriages, and were driven to their respective destinations. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

IMPOSING CATHOLIC CEREMONIALS .- The Papal Ambassadors are completing preparations for the public celebration of Cardinal (McCloskey's eleva-tion, and it is the intention of those who have the

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE, APRIL-23, 1875.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND FUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT.

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

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

## TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus "John Jones, Asg. '71," shows that he up. has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subeription from that date.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1875. Friday, 23-St. George, M. Saturday, 24-St. Fidelis of Sigmaringa, M. Sunday, 25-Fourth after Easter. Monday, 26-SS. Cletus and Marcellinus. Popeand Martyrs. Tuesday, 27-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 28-St. Paul of the Cross. Thursday, 29-St. Peter, M.

### NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. THE CASH SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The persecution of the Church is proceeding with unabated vigour in all quarters where the anti-Catholic party is dominant; the protest of the in the exalted and important position of a Bishop. Are Lbishop of Cologne against the Bill for transferring the administration of the property of Catholic parishes from the Bishops and clergy to a lay council backed by the State is to receive no answer the spiritual oversight of the Diocese-a position of but the passing of the Disendowment Bill; the great honour so far as personal standing in the petition of the Berne Catholics in favour of the pries's who have been expelled nom their cures and banished from the Cauton has been rejected ; | put in his charge. If Dr. O'Brien's mind was occupiso has the appeal of the Bishop of Bale to the Federal Council against his so-called deposition from his see; and a generat meeting of the "Liberal Catholics" of Berne has unanimously passed a resolution for the suppression of Catholic | nected therewith, it must have been a matter of schools. In Prussia the Court of Appenl at Pader\_ born has sentenced the Bishop of that city to three still retained by those who knew him then, and that months' imprisonment in a fortress for having issued a Pastoral Letter on the 14th ult, subsequently to his pretended expulsion from the see; and in Italy the Chamber of Deputies has passed a clause in the Conscription Bill abelishing all the privileges allowed to ecclesiastical students. The bill abrogating those clauses of the Constitation which the grant independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs and the unimpeded intercourse of religious associatious with their superiors and freedom of clerical appointment passed its second reading in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. The persecution of the Catholic Church in Russian Poland is not, as in Prussia, sucaking, insidious, and hypocritical, but, on the contrary, franchement brutale, rough and ready cruel and bloody. The former is to the latter what the dagger of the assassin who murders in open daylight is to the slow poison administered by the hand of a vile caltiff who is afraid of a coroner's jury sitting on the dead body of his victimi. Bismarck's poison consists in law, or rather in a series of laws by which he foudly hopes to put the Church to death slowly but surely. His friend Tolstoy's dagger, on the contrary, is no metaphor, but a hideous reality; nay, it is not with the cold steel alone, but with warm shot and shell this man delights in perpetrating the massacre of those who adhero to the faith of their fathers, and refuse allegiance to the heresy known by the name of the Greek Orthodox Church. The aim and object has licen in so far achieved that the population now offers no further resistance, but being utterly exhausted by past sufferings, allows itself to be slaughtered in cold blood without even uttering a groan. Tolstoy's herchmen, or rather hangmen, now give it out that they have induced 50,000 Catholic Uniates to voluntarily join the Greek Church. Such an assertion is worthy of the father of lies, whose aux-Tharies are seeking in the cannon's mouth the bub-· ble reputation of having "converted" a number of

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feather, their own kith and kin and miscreants like them, will ever believe their story. A state the It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Christians in Roumania and Bulgaria, during the last three months, and that the names of the victims have been communicated to the foreign representatives in Constantinople.

The French Government has sent instructions to its consuls to summon for the last time French Bandet,-Laliberte, Quebec; C. Vincint, O. S. E. subjects living abroad who are liable to military President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Thosubjects living abroad who are liable to military service to have their names registered at the consulates.

The agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for 10,000 horses to be throughout the Diocese. delivered nextJune.

The progress of the Russians in the East is beginning to create considerable uneasiness in official circles in London. The Standard remarks that the certainty that the Russians will advance towards Herat upon any collision between the Turkomans and Affghans makes us feel that there is need of all Lord George Hamilton's assurance as to the vigilance of the Government.

### **BISHOP O'BRIEN.**

RECEPTION AND CONSECRATION.

### Imposing Ceremony,

### (From a Kingston Correspondent.)

DR. O'BRIEN'S CAREER.

The appointment of the Rev John O'Brien, D.D. of Brockville, to the position of Bishop of Kingston, rendered vacant by the death of the lat. highly esteemed Dr. Horan, has given general satisfaction to the Roman Catholics of this city and the entire Diocese. Although they rejoiced at his promotion to the Episcopal dignity, a pang of sorrow was felt by Father O'Brien's flock at Brockville who deeply regretted the severance of the tic which, for ten years, had united them to their faithful pastor. Father O'Brien left Brockville in possession of the warmest affection of his people, carrying with him also the good will of many not members of his communion. It may be interesting here to state that the new Bishop was born in the vicinity of Kingston, was educated at Regiopolis College, and consequently is well known to those towards whom he has just assum ed a new and higher relationship. At College his career was brilliant and there were developed those qualities of heart and mind which eminently qualify him for a discharge of the onerous duties of the Episcopacy. For a time he also studied at Laval University where he took high honours. After his ordination to the priesthood, in the year 1856, so great was the confidence reposed in him that he was appointed Rector of Regiopolis College, in which position he performed his duties with the utmost impartiality and in such a manner as to win for him the admination and affection of all those with whom it was necessary for him to

associate. In the year 1864 Father O'Brien was appointed to the pastoral care of the Roman Catholic Church at Brockville, where, by his indomitable perseverance, he succeeded in wiping off a cumbersome debt in connection with the Church, which weighed heavily on the people. In the cause of education he rendered invaluable service, and he also battled bravely in the interest of Temperance. No sooner was the Episcopal office in the Diocese vacant than many, who knew the pre-eminent qualifications he possessed, regarded his appointment thereto as highly probable, which anticipation proved correct. The Bulls appointing Dr. O'Brien to be Bishep were dated at Rome on the 15th February last, and soon afterwards the official notification of his appointment was made known. Dr. O'Brien is still in the prime of life, being forty-two years of age, and bids fair, to human appearance, to live many years to serve his Church It must have proved a matter of great satisfaction to him to know that so much coundence had been confided in him by the Read of the Church as to warrant him (the Pope) in placing in his care Church is concerned, but at the same time of the gravest and most solemn responsibility when viewed in the light of the spiritual welfare of those thereby ed on Saturday in taking a retrospective view of attairs (as doubtless it was) from the time he studied. within the walls of Regiopolis to fit him for his sacred calling until his arrival to be consecrated to the office of Bishop and to assume the duties congratitude to him to know that the esteem in which he was held in his younger days-in Kingston was others to whom he is not personally known, respect him none the less because his numerous good qualities became known to them through an indirect

Belleville; B. Higgins, M. Stanton, G. Corbett'and W. Fox, Kingston; J. Hogan, Watertown, N.Y.; J. J. Swift, Troy, N.Y.; P. Harkens, Holyoke, Mass; J.J. Macionald, Potsdam, N.Y.; P. Dowd, J. Hogan and W R Leclaire, Montreal; J Lundrigan, Montreali Dr. O'Connor and F. Barrett, Ottawa'; F. Walsh, F. mas Mackay, Dubuque, Iowa.

This number would have been considerably augmented had it not been that the clergy were obliged, in many instances, to stay with their flocks.

The officiating clergy were, the Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch, Consecrator, and the Right Rev. Bishops of Hamilton and London, assistant Consecrators. Assistant Priest (at the Mass,) the Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V.G.; Deacons of Honour, the Very Revs. E. Hamel, V.G., and E. J. Heenan, V. G.; Chaplain to the Archbishop of Toronto, Rev. M. Stafford; Deacon of Office, Rev. T. E. Hamel; Sub-Deacon, Rev. J. S. O'Connor ; 1st Master of Ccremonies for Mass, Rev. Fr. Lalibertie; Thurifer, Rev. C. Duffus; Crucifer to the Archbishop, Rev. D. Casey; Bearer of Holy Water, Rev. J. Twomey Master of Ceremonies for Bishop-clect, Rev. J. Mc-Carthy ; Assistant do , Rev. C. Murray ; Cross bearcr for procession, Rev. F. Twoher.

ASSISTANT PRIESTS TO THE BISHOP .--- To the Right Rev. Bishop-clect, the Revs. J. Londrigan and J. J. Swift: to the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Quebec, Revs. E. Murray and J. McDonald; to the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, the Revs. E. B. Kilroy and L. Beaudet; to the Right Rev, the Bishop of Ogdensburgh, Bevs. C. H. Ganthier and J. Hogan (Watertown); to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal, the Revs. J. Hegan (Montreal) and W. R. Leclaire ; to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Hamilton, the Revs. J. Browne and J. O'Donnell; to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ottawa, Revs J: Geannotte and His Grace the Archbishop of Teronto officiated as Consecrator, the assistants being Bishops Walsh of London and Crinnon of Hamilton. The Apostolic Commission was read by Dr. Chisholm of Perth, who acted as Consecrator's Notary. The established examination of the Bishop-elect was then proceeded with the replies being delivered in a calm firm voice. At its close the elect was lead by the assistant Bishops to the Consecrator before whom he knelt and kissed his hand. The Consecrator then laying off his mitre turned to the altar and commenced the Mass continuing it to the Alleluia after the Epistle. After the confession the elect proceeded with assistants to the smaller chapel where he laid aside the Cope and put on the Pectoral Cross and was vested with the Tunic Dalmatic and Chasuble, and standing between the assistants read the Mass. This done he was again led before the Consecrator who addressed him in these words: "It is the duty of a Bishop to judge, to interpret, to consecrate, to ordain, to offer, to baptize, and to confirm." The Consecrator then offered a short prayer after which he and the as-sisting Bishops knelt, and the elect prostrated hirsself at the left hand of the Consecrator while the Litanies of the Saints were sung.

The Litanies being concluded the Consecrator and assistants arose and the Elect having knelt the Consecrator aided by the assistants took the Gospels and opening them placed them on the neck and shoulders of the Elect and all laid their hands apon his head saying: "Receive thou the Holy Ghost" The head of the Elect was then bound with lines and the Consecrator kneeling before the altar began the hymn " Veni Creator Spiritus." The ceremony of anointing the head of the Elecs with chrism was then gone through with after which the Consecrator offered up a prayer and the choir sang Psalm exxxii, during which the Consecrator anointed with chrism the hands of the Elect which were supported by a cloth depending from his neck. The crosier was then blessed and sprinkled with Holy water and delivered to the Elect, and the ring being blessed was also placed upon his finger.

The Book of the Gospels was then closed and

Kitley; P. Desaunhac, Brewer's Mills; C. A. Mc- Ohristian Church, namely; a true doctrine and a kinds of lawful mission-the ordinary to Aaro Williams, Railton; T. Spratt Wolfe Island; M. true ministry. These must be apostolic in their and his family, and the extraordinary to Aaro Connolly, Carden ; D. Casey, Gananoque ; C. Duffus, Crysler ; J. H. McDonough, Napanee ; T. Twohey, guardian of the former., These are both to be found in the Catholic, Church and not elsewhere. That the Church must be apostolic in its origin, is a proposition admitted on all hands, even by our separated brothren of every denomination as evidenced by the fact that no matter how recent the creation of a sect, or how contradictory its tenets, all quote that they have the apostolic doctrine and an apostolic ministry-owing to an infinite conviction, that a church founded by man alone would be after all but a human institution. Christ founded but one church and on the apostles. The church is a unit-one complete whole-permitting no change or inprovement. Men may improve but the Church is not a work of man but of infinite wisdom, and not for one people or one age, but for all peoples and for all ages. The ministry must be maintained by a regular succession from the apostles. , These were not exempted by their commission from death but their commission never died. They were to " teach to Peter. 'The Pope is still Pontiff of Rome, whether the end of time and must endure till the con-minious with time and must endure till the con-guided by the spirit of God and will send out Bish. summation of the world . The doctrine first taught and the ministry first established must be maintained by succession. Now in which of the Christian Churches of the present day can this be found? He hoped that any of his separated breth-ren who might be present would not take offence at any remarks he might make as they were not intended to give pain-where, he would ask-was it to be found? Was it in the various denominations of Protestantism? He would answer, no. His reason for saying was this. The code of Divine doctrine communicated by Jesus Christ to his apostles was a collection of fixed determined truths, "teach what I have commanded you," are the words of their commis-sion. Their teachings were thus fixed and defined. They were not to change or invent or to add to or detract from this measure, but to teach the truth M. Clune; to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sault given to them and to hand it down to their successive. Marie, the Revs. J Masterson, and D. O'Connell. sors. Will any Christian say that the apostles did sors. Will any Christian say that the apostles did not do this? Truth was one, their faith was one and their teaching one. Now Protestants lay down the Bible as their rule of faith, and the Bible alone. We Catholics have the Bible as well as they, but it cannot alone be any guide or rule of faith, because it is silent-it needs to be opened and read and interpreted. Now do Protestants agree in interpreting it? No, they never can. They main-tain the right of private judgment Herein lies the only difference between them and Catholics. No Protestant can be compelled or even asked to submit his judgment to that of another, and the result is that there are as many interpretations as there are different minds. Is there any doctrine which has not been assisted and denied on the authority of the Bible ? For example, the doctrine of the Real Presence has been both asserted and denied thereon; so also the Divibity of Christ, Now these are fundamental dectrines of the Christian churches. Protestants claim this right of private judgment as their inalienable birthrightthe right to deny or accept as much or as little as they please-to accept or reject all doctrine. In this the one faith, the one teaching of the spostles? Now the test applied by the Primitive Church was

founded on the promise : "I am with you all days,

Lc." The early Fathers rejected all new doctrines It is admitted by all that so early as the second censury the church had not gone astray. In this time Tertullian in the 29th chapter of his book of Prescriptions says that truth precedes the image. error only comes afterwards, that the good grain comes up first and then appears the cocklos. To the authors of novel doctrines the Church has a right to say-Who are you? Why do you remove my boundaries? the possession is mine. In the fifth century St. Vincent of Lerins says, "Keep that which is committed to thy trust," what did this mean. It moant what had been delivered to them, not invented by them-the fruit of instruction not genius, they were not discoverers but followers-mere guardiana: This was the test applied by the early Church to innovators. That which had been always and everywhere unanimously believed was alone right-all else was rejected. Where can Apostolic doctrine be found given to the Elect, who thercupon returned to his among cur separated brethren ? History proves chapel and proceeded with the Mass. On return-ing to the Altar he reserved the usual Bass of time of the Reformation was the same as it is today: the seven Sacraments-the Real Presence, Transubsignitiation, the Mass, Confession, Authority of the Pope, Prayers for the Dead, Invocation ings were the discoveries of their own genius and tried by the test above mentioned should be rejected. In this way in the early history of the Church the Gnostics and other sects were condemned. The Reformers applauded the action of the Church as to these early innovators but inconsistently fell into the same errors themselves. The learned speaker concluded that he must look elsewhere than among Protestants for this Apos-tolic doctrine. Their glaring novelties and sepation from the Church cut them off. He turned to the Catholio Church and there he found it. She claimed both unity of faith and unity of teaching. She traces a legitimate descent from the first owners-the Apostles. This-was indisputable unless it could be shown that she has been guilty of invading the inheritance of others, and that there is a more axcient Church. But there is none, for history has no such record, although it mentions all the innevators of Catholic doctrine, their names, errors, progress, &c., and the various Councils of the Shurch called to refute their errors .---We hear of Simon Magus, the reformer and of others, but History is silent as to the Catholic Church being an innovator. We hear of and see her standing creet in all time and teaching the world-we see innovators perish but her standing unchanged and carrying out the Divine commission, "Go teach all nations," &o. We have the Catholic Church teaching as the primitive Church taught; this must have been apostolic doctrine, and her's must, therefore, be an apostolic ministry. The two go together guaranteed by the same divine promise, the same legacy bequeathed by Jesus Christ, and if one failed the other must also. The second question he would discuss was "What constituted a lawful ministry?" It must have been established in accordance with the form first instituted by Christ and followed by the Apastles. Two things are necessary, namely: valid ordination, and lawful mission-these are distinct, the former conferring the power toperform, and the second the authority to carry out. --Valid ordination must be by Bishops validly ordained. There is no instance in history where the Catholic Church made an exception to this rule. It was the invariable practice. St. Cyprian said, "Thou oughtest to know that the Bishop is in the Church, and the Church in the Bishop ;" equivalent to, "no Church no Bishop-no Bishop no Church. Christ first ordained the apostles at the Last Supper, and the Catholic Church imitates His example. The spostles ordained others in Antioch and elsowhere. St. Paul is authority on this point. He himself abstained from acting till he had been ordained at Antioch. 'He ordained Titus and Timothy and was vory solicitous in his instructions to them, " not to lay hands lightly on any man." No exception from ordination is recorded up to the time of the Reformation. A Thaties are seeking in the cannon's mouth the bub-ble reputation of having "converted" a number of ineffensive and faithful Catholics into vile and traitery, Ports, Canney, ministry ordained by man has no anthority. But -thuistig the short which appears that there are she being a station with the

and his family, and the extraordinary to other appointed from time to time. Kordared to offer i conse without a mission; and was consumed by fire An apostolic ministry, therefore, supposes both a valid ordination, and a lawful mission, and these we have in the Catholic Church Protestants ad mit this by the fact that they accept without more any unfortunate priest who has been expelled. I conclusion, the Catholic Church possessed th Apostolic succession; for Pius the Ninth was the 255th successor of St. Peter. All priests receive 255th successor of St. Lett. And press receive their commission from a bishop who received bis from the Pope who inherits his through a long line of wearers of the Tiara from St. Peter, who received from Jesus Christ. Is it any wonder then that we cling to Rome, that we love the Pope, the Luar we child to home, that we love the rope, the successor of that apostle who was told "feed my lambs, feed my sheep." We love him the more for the sorrows he endures in defence of his faith, Bat we have no fear for the result. It is not the first time a Pope has been imprisoned, the surges have often beaten but in vain against the rock of St on his throne or an exile or in prison-he is still ops to every point of the Compass with sacred authority to teach, not as the nomenees of man but of God, " baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN HULL

Under the heading, "Hull News," the Ottawa Free Press of April 12, says :--

"It is a current report that the several mill. owners are about to employ foreign labor, by r. placing those savey French Canadians, who are endeavoring to cause dissensions in our newly made l city, with Swiss and Swedish emigrants."

The "dissensions" , hich those "saucy" French Canadians are endeavoring to cause must needs be of a very grave and alarming character to call for such an extraordinary punishment as this threat. ened "lock-out." So, at least, would it appear to a reader not conversant with the facts of the case. What are the facts ? They are briefly these :---During the late session of the Quebec Legislature an Act was passed, incorporating the village of Hull as a city. In the original bill introduced, there were provisions for the levying of taxes for educational purposes, and these provisions were exactly similar to those in force in other Municipalities throughout the Province ; that is to say, they granted to Catholics the privilege of levying taxes in support of Catholic schools, and to Protestants a similar privilege in support of Protestant schools. "But"-(we now quete from the Queber Chronicle)-"it turns out now that the Act as it stands does not do justice to the Roman Catholic population of the town by reason of changes male in the tenor of the English version assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor-changes glossed over by the Private Bills' Committee in sending the revised bill to the House. By the Act the Roman Catholics, who in thematter of property are in a minority, are shut out from the enjoyment of educatio. advantages. The Protestant population alone, a small minority, are vested completely with the control of the school funds, but only by a clause in the English version of the bill, which makes its presence known through some grave oversight on the part of the officials charged with the translation and readings of bills introduced .-The French version reads pretty much as the intention of the citizens of Hull praying for the incorporation desired it should read, and with it there is no difficulty; but the English is essen\_ tially different, and so much so that there is now very grave excitement in the municipality over legislation which deprives a large proportion of the population of advantages to which they lay a just and indisputable claim " Here we have it admitted by a Protestant contemporary that the English copy of the Act is a forged document, in that it is essentially different from the French copy which reads as the citizens of Hull, praying for incorporation as a city, desized it should read. And because the French Canadians, who form a large majority of the whole population, are agitating in a constitutional way for the repeal of this spurious Act, which deprives them of their just and legal rights, they are, forsooth, "saucy," and trying to foment " dissension" in the community, and are threatened by a small minority with wholesale dismissal from employment. It remains to be seen whether the mill-owners will carry out this tyrannical threat. Looking over the Aylmer Times, we find that that journal holds Mr. Eddy, M.P.P., for the County of Ottawa, and a Dr. Graham of Hull, responsible for the changes made in the English copy of the Act of Incorporation. We also notice in another contemporary that the Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills distinctly denies that the Committee ever reported on the Act as it reads in the English version. We hope there will be a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter.

cause. In accordance with a resolution of a large meeting of the Catholics of this city an immense number of persons including the several Irish societies headed by their respective bands went down on Saturday afternoon to the G.T.B. Station to receive Dr. O'Brien on his arrival from Brockville and a handsome carriage with four horses was placed at his disperal. The procession proceeded to St. Marys Cathedral where an address of welcome on behalf of the parish was read by Mayor Sallivan and appropriately responded to by the Bishop elect, after which the people dispersed.

THE CONSECRATION .- SUNDAY MORNING.

There was a very large influx of strangers in the city, some 500 persons from Brockville and vicinity and about two hundred from Belleville having come by special train to witness the ceremony, arrangements had been made at St. Marys Cathedral in anticipation, for accommadating strangers a large number of the front pews being set apart for that purpose. The Church was opened at a his people an heir who inherits not only his dignity, quarter to nine, a.m. and in a few minutes the but his good qualities of head and heart. He did vast edifice was completely filled so that there was not propose now, nor would it be seemly to speak, not even standing room left, and hundreds could in laudatory terms of their new Bishop ; besides it not obtain admission. The ceremony of Consecration commenced at 9.30 a.m. and la-ted till 1.30 pm.. A very large number of clergymen was present in the Sanctuary. The following are their names :---

ARCHBISHOPS-The Most Revs. Drs. Taschereau, of Quebec and Lynch, of Toronto.

BISHOPS -The Right Rev Drs Wadhams, of Ogdensburgh, N.Y.; Fabre, of Montreal; Duhamel, of Ottawa; Walsh, of London; Crinnon, of Hamilton; Jamot, of Sault Sto. Marie

VICARS GENEBAL-The Very Revs. Hay, of St. Andrews; Farrelly, of Belleville; Hamel, of Quebec University; Heenan, of Hamilton; Jeannutte, of Ogdensbuigh, N.Y.

CLERGY-Revs. Dr. Chisholm, Porth; E. P. Roach. Prescott; I. J. McCarthy, Brockville; M. Timlin, Cobourg; M. Stafford, Lindsay; B. Coyle, Emely; M. Clune, Smiths Falls; J. Brophy and M. Mackay, Tyendinaga ; J. R. Meade, Matilda; M. Lynch, Peterborough; Alexander Macdonnell, Lochiel; John Masterson, St. Raphaels; D. O'Connell, Douro; J. Browne, Port Hope; Charles H. Gauthier, Williams

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Peace from the Consecrator and gave it to the assisting Bishops. The Elect, wearing his small cary then kne t before the Consecrator who blessed the new Mitre and placed it on the head of the of Saints, &c. Now to teach anything different Elect, and afterwards the consecrated gloves were inade the Reformers innovators, their new teach puttspon his hands, and this being done the Consecretor and the senior assitant led him to his proper chair and the crosier was placed in his hand. The Consecrator then laid aside his Mitre and began the Te Deum which was continued and sung in grand style by the choir, after which a few short prayers concluded the ceremony.

### THE SERMON.

The Sermon was delivered by Father Dowd of St. Fatrick's Church, Montreal, and was an able and eloq ment effort marked by clear pointed reasoning, which carried conviction with it to his hearers. The Reverend gentleman took his text from St. Matthew. Ch. 28, v 18, 19 and 20:

" and Jesus coming spoke to them, saying all power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Going, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Chost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and behoRil am with you all days even to the consummation of the world."

These words indicated the import of the assemby before him, namely to see one who had long laboured in the second order elevated to the first order of the priesthood. Only a few short weeks ago it had been the speaker's sorrow fulduty to be present at the funeral of their late Bishop, in whom he himself had lost a friend and the congregation a father-one who was possessed of a lively, and robust faith and a mind stored with wisdom-one to whom their sorrows were his sorrows, their wants his wants, who often forgot his own necessities in relieving those of others. He was gone but his memory would live after him, for he left was not necessary inasmuch. as he had grown up amongst them and had early applied himself in this city to the promotion of education. His hearers knew Bishop O'Brien well, and all united in giving thanks to God for his gift to them. There

was one exception and that was the Bishop himself. He accepted the position as a sazrifice, he did not desire it; his lively faith could see in the office only the terrible responsibilities connected there with, but the ecclesiastical authorities here had made choice of him and that choice had been contirmed by the Holy See. He accordingly bowed to their decision, and like a good child of the church, was ready to sacrifice anything at her command. No good christian could assist at the consecration without being impressed with the solomnity and graudeur of the ceremony. He would not, stop to explain that ceremony, but would direct attention to the substance of that great act. It is the continuing of that succession of pastors in the apostolic, line by which true doctrine was taught and preached. Each new Bishop is a new heir. His commission is "go ye therefore and teach all

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### SUBMARINE RAILWAY SCANDAL.

Those who have read Jules Verne's latest and most remarkable romance, "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," and become familiar through its pages with the machinery and appurtenances of Captain Nemo's wonderful submarine ship, the Nantilus, will not be surprised to learn that another Frenchman, M. Lacomme of Paris, proposes to construct a submarine railway boat to be used in crossing the English channel. He has already published his plans in the English and French-papers. They show that the hull is cf galvanized iron, and is much like an ordinary steamer with the exception of being hermetically scaled. The vessel being lighter than the bulk of aqueous fluid it displaces would, if uncontrolled, float on the surface of the water, even when loaded with passengers, freight, etc. M. Lacomme, therefore, attaches it to a heavy truck which runs on eight wheels along a railway track laid in the ordinary way upon the bottom of the channel. The mative power is supplied by two screws driven by machinery worked by compressed air, of which there is also a supply kept on board for the convenience of passengers. In case of any obstacht impeding the way the deck hands can step out in diving apparetus and clear the track ; and in case of accident to the track, the vessel can be let go and ascend to the surface. It is not yet known

in the bound of the second where the stand where it 

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 23, 1875.

A PRECEDENT. Monthly for April sides with the Catholics of New Brunswick in their agitaton for Separate Schools, without pronouncing directly for or against an amendment to the Constitution. Referring to the late vote in the House of Commons on this question be says

interference with Provincial rights, Her Majesty is to be solicited to use her influence with the recalcitrant, New Brunswick. In other words Marl Carnarvon is desired to write a despatch to the Lieutenant Governor in favor of parce seven, whose regeneration I without spiritual life Separate Schools. We remember that the late through spiritual birth I without the influence of Lord Lytton, when Colonial Secretary, sent a the Spirit of God! without union with Christ! in similiar despatch ro the old Province of Canada fact in spite of Christ! and the Holy Ghost! which and the Maritime Provinces, recommending the and the Maritime Provinces, recommending the their doctrine of the salvation of all infants or establishment of a Divorce Court. We were then they must admit infant baptism. Or to put it, in establishment of a scheme of the scheme of t Domination, and treated Downing Street with contempt. New Brunswick, however, obeyed the monition with alacrity; so if better times have not deprived her of her native meckness-in other words, if she has not waxed fat and kicked, justice may yet be down to the Catholic minority."

A procedent! And such a one! On the recommendation of a Colonial Secretary a majority in New Brunswick set the laws of God at naught and established a Divorce Court in the face of and catability of the solution together let no man put asunder." Will the same majority, on the recommendation of another Colonial Secretary, amend the laws of man so as to do justice to their fellow men? The precedent their infancy have been baptised. The first reis of their own making; let them follow if in the present instance. Let them respect the law of the creature at least as little as those of the Creator.

## DEATH OF FATHER QUAID.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Father Quaid, P.P., of O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare, Ireland. Father Quaid was a genuine Irish patriot and beloved and esteemed in all quarters by the Irish people. Whenever there was a national meeting Father Quaid was on the spot and came forth in his noted eloquence in the Irish cause. He was blunt and was never afraid to tell what he believed. May his soul rest in peace.

ORDINATION .- On Monday, April 5th, his Lordship Bishop Walsh of London conferred the Holy Order of sub deaconship on the Rev. John Francis (offey, late of the diocese of Ottawa. The ceremony took place in the beautiful chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, London, Ont, and was largely attended.

It is reported that the Rev. Father Stafford of Lindsay, has been appointed to the English Mastership of the New Normal School at Ottawa. If true, we congratulate the Government of Outario on its selection.

" VATICANISM." —  $\Delta$  correspondent asks: "What is the meaning of the word 'Vaticanism?'" His question is a poser. All we know respecting the word is that it was coined in or about October last by the Bight Hon. W. E. Gladstone of "Expostulation" fame, and it is not admitted in the science of Theology. For further particulars, we refer our correspondent to the Toronto Liberal.

We learn from Ottawa that a proposal to anial gamate the St. Putrick's Literary Association and received on doth sides. The Irishmen of Ottawa force.'

infant live at its birth as much as after its birth?

eat, &c. In other words birth is only the passage into life, and cannot strictly be called life any more than the entering into a house can be called living in that house. An infant can no more live "The result is that instead of asking Imperial according to life before it is born, than it can cease that infants are not capable of corresponding with the motions of the Spirit, but they at least cease to be children of wrath; or else when they happen to die before coming to the use of reason and are saved (as the Anabaptists maintain they are,) they are so saved, without regeneration ! without spiritual life the necessity of infant regeneration, and consequently-infant baptism. I am not now arguing against those ancient Anabaptists, the Arians and Denatists, and long after them, the Bohemians .--These were called Anabaptists it is true, but for a far different reason from that which gave the name to the followers of Muncer. The Arians and Do-

natists and Bohemians all (anabaptized) rebaptized, such as joined their different sects, not indeed because they denied infant baptism as the Muncer Anabaptists do, but because they deemed all other baptism but theirs of no avail. This is a very trine, which does not require the rebaptizing of adults entering their communion provided those adults have been baptized as adults; and which does require the rehaptising of all adults who in baptise because they deem all baptism but their's invalid; the second rebaptise, because they deem all infant baptism of no avail. The first rebaptise all who have been baptised outside of their community; the second rebaptise those only who have been baptised in infancy.

Modernus .- But the Anabaptists rely for their view of the case upon St. Peter's words (I. P. iii., 21) "Baptism doth also now save us, not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience,"

Antiquus-And in doing so, they very coolly take for granted the whole question at issue. Or in other words they interpret St. Peter's meaning by their own preconceived ideas of regeneration. Modernus .- But surely you do not wish to maintain that children are capable of that "answer of a good conscience" in which St. Peter says the saving virtue of Baptism consists ?"

Antiquus.-I am not quite certain, Modernus, that St. Peter does say, that the virtue of Baptism consists solely to the exclusion of all other means in this answer of a good conscience. The answer of a good conscience saves us, in adults, because it is the correspondence of our will with the obligations of baptism without which adults cannot be saved ; but it does not therefore follow, that it is necessary for infants. The real saving virtue of Baptism is, and must be, in divine grace itself; the answer of a good conscience in adults is only the accident of their adult age. Let us suppose a case. A father dying leaves his estate to his infant son on condition that on coming of age that son shall give £50 to the poor. But the child dies a minor, and cannot therefore have fulfilled the condition. Would any sane man on that account argue, that because the child had never fulfilled the condition of the will, it had never been its father's heir? And would you therefore require of the executors that they should refund all the expenses incurred in keeping the child during its

minority? Modernus.-Certainly not. I admit that the child would be the real and true heir of its father, because the condition of paying the £50 was only contingent on the contingency of his arrival at the age of puberty.

Antiquus.-Certainly. The child was heir in virtue of his father's love; the donation on the the St. Patrick's Society of that city is favorably part of the heir was an acknowledgment of filial est sorrow that you are about to leave us. The love and duty. So with Christian regeneration. | sudden yet expected announcement of your de-By baptism the infant becomes an heir of the are ovidently alive to the proverb, "L'Union fait la Kingdom of heaven, on condition that at adult age it gives "the answer of a good conscience."-If it dies before that age at which it is possible to give the "answer of a good conscience," it certainly should not therefore lose its inheritance .-An obligation is only binding whilst it is possible. Modernus,-But can you possibly conceive how an infant can be regenerated without any correspondence on its pant, or as St. Peter puts it, without the answer of a good conscience ?

the entry into life. The one precedes the other as first husband in order to share her bed with a sec-cause precides effect. Modernus.—But is not birth, life? Does not the be respected, how much more can Ireland who has stood duly and truly by her first and only husband Antiques -- It lives, I grant you, but still it does through fourteen hundred years claim to have her recently passed, were held in this city on Monday, not perform the acts of living. It does not walk, connubial bliss left uncisturbed by English interference.

There is no good disguising the fact which John Bright's plea in reality establishes; a Catholic na- | in Pharmacy :- Wallace Dawson, R. H. Bryson, tion can no more be properly governed by a Protestant government, than a Protestant nation can be governed by a Catholic government. Never was this fact more clearly demonstrated than at the present time. What is the cause of all the ferment amongst European nations at the present moment? An attempt to ignore the fact that Catholics cannot be justly governed on Protestant principles. Bismarck thinks to enforce Protestant principles upon his German Catholic fellow subjects, and when they object sends them on Protestant principles to prison for contamacy;-"op-posing progress" is the slang phrase for it. Victor posing progress" is the slang phrase for it. Emmanuel professing Catholic principles, but governing by Protestant ones is at issue every day with the consciences of his Catholic subjects.-John Bright a staunch and consistent Protestant calls those men "mad" who seek to obtain that Catholic Ireland shall be governed on Catholic principles. The traditional fish woman viewing her eels from the point of view of the frying pan, could not conceive how they could possibly object to be skinned alive. John Bright viewing poor Ireland from the point of view of Protestantism, cannot for the life of him conceive how Irishmen can be anything else but mad, when they object to be skinned on good sound Protestant principles. SACEBDOS.

### SHERBROOKE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. SHERBROOKE, April 15th, 1875.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIE,-At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of the Town of Sherbrooke and vicinity. held on the 13th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Whereas, one of the first and most cherished objects of this society has ever been to foster national feeling and love of fatherland, and whereas it has pleased Providence in its Allwise dispensation of human destiny to deprive us of two zealous advocates of Irish Nationality, and whereas we consider their loss to Ireland as a dire calamity and a public bereavement.

Be it therefore resolved-That it is with feelings of the most heartfelt grief we have learned the demise of the distinguished Irish patriots, Messra. John Mitchel and John Martin, whose lives were one long and exemplary strife to serve the land that gave them hirth, whose names will remain an incentive to the generous ambition of their country, and whose ardent patriotism, whose strenuous exertions in the cause of freedom will ever entitle them to the reverential gratitude and pious recollection of every true son of Erin.

Resolved,-That we, the members of this Society, lament their loss which is so generally and deservedly deplored, and tender to their respective families the expression of our warmest sympathics in their cruel bereavement.

Resolved,-That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions he transmitted to the surviving families of the deceased, and the same be inserted in the TRUE WITNESS, the Irish Canadian, the Boston Pilot, the Irish World, and the Dublin Nation.

MARTIN CONNOLLY, President.

J. SIDNEY BRODERICK, Corresponding-Secretary.

Presentation to the Rev. Father O'Brien. On Thursday morning of last week the children of the Separate School, Brockville, presented the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop-elect of Kingston, with an exceedingly handsome gold headed cane, valued at about \$50, as a token of the admiration and es-teem in which they hold him. The presentation was accompanied by the following

ADDRESS.

REVEREND FATHER,-We, the pupils of the Separate School, have learned with feelings of the deepPharmaceutical-Association.

The examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical A sociation of the ceived a pamphlet giving notes and sketches col-Province of Quebec, in accordance with the Act lected from a voyage in the North West by a Sister Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, when the following gentlemen passed the major examination and were registered as licentiates and J. A. Gordon'; two others being unsuccessful, were recommended to continue their studies for the missions of Isle a La Cross, Lac Labiche and and J. A. Gordon; two others being unsuccessful, another year. The following passed the minor St. Albert; the Orphan Asylums &c. Her sketch examination and were registered as certified clerks: of Winter travelling is most interesting. The end -L. R. Barridon, T. W. Henderson, and Elzear purposed by the Author in publishing these notes Lavoilette, seven others being referred back for on the subject of a voyage to the north is to thank further experience and study. The Board of Examiners will sit in Quebec probably next week for | with means for undertaking such a journey-leaving the convenience of candidates residing in that at her disposal other resources, and enabling hervicinity. The new Act under which these examin- | thus to relieve the wants of the missionary Sisters, ations have been held will be most stringently enforced after the 1st of May; and all druggists, clerks and apprentices who have not already complied with the law should at once send in their names to the Registrar, E. Muir, Esq., Place d'Armes. The " Poison Book," one of which every druggist is required to use for the registration of the sale of poisons, is now ready and can be obtained from the Registrar. The following gentlemen comprise the Board of Examiners: Nathan Mercer, Alex. Manson, W. E. Brunet, Henry R. Gray, J. D. L. Ambrosse, H. F. Jackson and Henry Lyman, ezofficio President. In the interest of the public it should be generally known that all physicians keeping drug stores are obliged equally with licensed druggists, to employ no one in their pharmacies as clerks or apprentices who are not duly registered under the Act.

### The O'Connell Centenary.

It may be said to have grown a custom peculiar to the nineteenth century-a custom, too, which is worthy of the age-to celebrate at some special time, and in some spacial manner. the memories of the great departed dead. The poets of the last century, and literary men generally, have come in for the greater part of these post moriem honours, and we have had very imposing demonstrations upon both sides of the Atlantic to commemorate some particular period in the life of Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, and others of the same class. The reasons which have led to these demonstrations have been of the most cogent character, the demonstrations themselves in every way worthy of the men in whose honour they were held. Much however, as we owe to the efforts of these great lights of literature, much as the whole world has profited by the productions of their gifted pens, there is another class of men to whom mankind in general, and British subjects in particular, owe a debt of gratitude equally deep, and whose emin-ent services are worthy of a recognition not less enthusiastic. The class to whom we refer is that to which we owe a great measure of the religious and political liberty which is now accorded to every subject of Her Majesty, whether in the Em-pire proper or in the Colonies. Next to the emancipation of the human mind from the thraldom of ignorance, we prize that great and glorious boon which comprehends so much that men have died to gain and would die to retain-liberty. The education of the people is not only the pioneer of liberty, but it is an essential to its maintenance. Nay, more, intelligence and slavery could by no possibility be co-existent, for intelligence opens our eyes to the disabilities under which we may happen to labour, as well as teaches us to value the advantages we enjoy ; and to an intelligent being despotism of any sort, and the bondage which the despot demands from those who are ruled, are infinitely more galling than to the grovelling serf whose highest ambition is but to gratify the mean desires and degraded tastes which ignorance instils and fosters. The instructor of mankind and he who seeks to direct the aspirations which are born of knowledge into the proper channel, whether that channel be political or religious, must both be regarded as the benefactors of their race above all others. The unselfish and self-accificing divine, or the noble and patriotic statsman, who regardless of the contumely which his action may bring upon him, rises up to protest against persecution and tyranny, and inspires his fellow-men to throw from themselves the manacles with which

### LITERARY NOTICES

A VOTAGE IN THE NORTH WEST .--- W C LAVC ICof Charity of Montreal. The writer gives an account of her departure on the 24 of April 1871 to conduct her nuns to their new home in the far off West; pictures the pain of all the sisters at bidding a last farewell to all they loved most dear. who have Sacrificed themselves in the service of the poor and the orphans of these cold regions. Also to make a renewed appeal to their generosity by placing before them the incalculable amount of good done.

Persons wishing to contribute anything are requested to forward their contributions to the General Hospital, Grey Nunnery, Guy Street, to the address of the Sister charged with the Department of the missions of the North West.

I'HE CATHOLIC WORLD-April, 1875 .- D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms \$4.50. per year, in advance; single copies, 45 ets.

The following are the contents of the present number :---Religion in our State Institutions; The Veil Withdrawn; March; Calderon's Autos Sacramentales; Are You My Wife; The future of the Russian Church ; Stray Leaves from a Passing Life; In Memoriam; The Tragedy of the Temple; Spring; Substantial Generations; The Leader of the Contrum in the German Reichstag; An Exposition of the Church; Odd Stories; New Publications.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW .-- April 1875 .- F. Pustet, New York.

The following are the contents of the current number :--The Conflict of Science and Religion; Reforms and Reformers; The Prisoners of St. Lazare; St. Gregory the Seventh; The Possible Nothing in Itself; Newman's Reply to Gladstone; Our Colleges; Father Hill's Philosophy; Literary Notices and Criticisms.

SHERBROOKE ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY .--- At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society of Skerbrooke and vicinity, held at their rooms, on Sunday, April 11th, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :-- President, M. L. Connolly re-elected, 1st. Vice President, Wm. Murray re-elected; 2nd. Vice President, P. Pierson, reelected ; Treasurer D. McManamy, re-elected ; Recording Secretary, W. Shea, re-elected; Correspond-ing Secretary, J. S. Brodrick; Committee: Messrs. McGowan, J. Cotter, J Tracy, H. Connors, E. Fisctte; M. Mechan and J. Walsh. Auditors : A. Nocl and M. Shoridan. Chaplain, Rev. F. P. Dig-nan. Physician, E. D. Worthington. Grand Marshall, F. Counors; Assistant-Marshall, P. Murphy.

shall, F. Counors; Assistant-Diarshall, P. 1	aurpny.
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS	(Gazetie)
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Superior Extra 5.15 /	D 5.25
Extra Superfine 4.90 /	
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Strong Bakers'	
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City bags, [delivered] 2.35	<b>@</b> 2.35
Oatmoal per bushel of 200 lbs 5.50 a Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.79 a	@ 5.60 @ 0.80
Pease, per bushel of 66 Us	Ø 0.96
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.70	@ 0.70
Lard, per lbs	@ 0.154
do do do Finest new 0.00	@ 0.14 <u>}</u> @ 0.00
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Thin Mess 21 50	22 00
Ashes—Pots	
Pearls—Firsts 6.70	@ 6.10
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cording to quality. Roll at 15¢ to 16c;	New at
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TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,((	Ilobe.)
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Peas do 0 84	
Rye do 0 79	0 00
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Tarkeys 0 70	1 00
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Onions, per bush 0 75	
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	
Beef, hind-qrs. pcr lb	
Mutton, by carcase, per lb.	
Potatoes, per bus 0 00	
Butter, lb. rolls	
tub dairy 0 18	
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<sup>44</sup> packed 0 11 Turnipe, per bush 0 20	0 11 0 25
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Straw 10 00	
THE KINGSTON MARKET,-(Brilish	TTAL
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Ham " in store 0.14	to 0.15
Bacon " " 0.12	
	to 10.50 to 6.00
4 2 4 300 I	a 4.00
Lambakins,	to 1.50
" ) pelts 0.75	to 1.50
	io 0.12 to 0.50
Tallow	0.07
Poulter-Turkeys, each 1.00	0 1.50
Geese	ğ 0.80

The New York Herald of April 13th, is shockingly profane in its allusions to Bismarck : "It is proverbially believed that the man in the crowd who shouts, 'stop thief!' most lustily is in all probability the one who has the stolen money in his pocket; so it is the promoter of every scheme of ambition that can be realized by arms who now rdises his voice to deprecate in the councils of the continent the heedless conduct of half adozen menistries that are about to precipate the collision of nations. It seems that " fresk legislation" is as sadly needed in the United States as in Belgium.

An adjourned meeting was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday night, for the purpose of taking immediate steps to start a new Catholic Daily Commercial paper. Ten gentlemen put down their names for \$5,000 each, and \$1,000 was subscribed as part of a bonus of \$5,000 by others present, and Ward Committees were appointed to collect the balance.

### MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS.

(Continued from True Witness of 9th inst.) Modernus .- But the Anabaptists do not appear to think that infants stand in need of regeneration. In their system regeneration only extends to adult sinners.

Antiques .- And yet they must admit that all infants are flesh. (John, iii, 6.) Now if they are flesh, they cannot enter into the Kingdom of God except they become Spirit by being born again of the Spirit. Since then infants dying under age testant principles to their legitimate conclusions are by Anabaptist doctrine admitted to be saved, as far as England is concerned. it follows of course that from Flesh they can become Spirit which is regeneration even in Anabaptist doctrine. Now every same man will admit. that if they are capable of regeneration as infants they are certainly capable of the instrument of regeneration, (which even in Anabaptist doctrine) is Baptism.

Again; they must admit that all infants are by nature "children of wrath" (Eph. ii, 3) and that as long as they remain so they cannot enter heaven. Now it is difficult to see how these children of wrath can cease to be so, except by becoming children of food by being born again. Since therefore the Anabaptists admit that infants are capable of salvation ; they are capable of becoming children of God and consequently are capable of Baptism.

Modernas .- But the Anabaptists claim, that regeneration or "to be born of the Spirit" is "to live according to the Spirit," whence they infer that infants, (who certainly cannot "live according to the Spirit") are not capable of spiritual birth or regeneration.

Antiques.-This idea of regeneration is surely ACCORDING TO NOT THE DETAILS NOT BE ONLY I WE ADD THE PRIVATE AND THE PRIVATE

Antiquus.-Our conversation has already been prolonged. I have other duties to perform. We will consider your objection at our next meeting. SACERDOS.

### (TO BE CONTINUED.)

### ARE THE HOME RULERS "MAD?"

John Bright's letter to the Home Rulers will not raise him in the estimation of thinking men; nay! we doubt whether it will not throw a cloud for ever over the lustre of his former reputation .--There are men who outlive themselves. John Bright we fear is one of them. He is opposed to Home Rule. He says so in unequivocal terms, for John Bright speaks plainly, when he speaks at all. And yet there is one expression which we should like cleared up; not because we doubt its intended meaning, but because it is capable of a double interpretation. The Home Rulers, he says, are mad. Now this un-quaker word "mad" may mean one of two things; it may mean the madness of rashness or the madness of unreason. If John Bright means the madness of rashness which he does not, we will let it pass, since we do not wish to waste arguments upon expediency. But if John Bright means by "mad" that the Home Bulers are moving in an unreasonable cause, then do we say that the madness, the unreason is on John Bright's side not on that of Home Rule. John Bright is a staunch Englishman, that is to say he is an Englishman of Murphy, and 'the funtasia by Professor Sau-the Protestant type and carries out English Prothe Protestant type and carries out English Pro-

Now English Protestant principles are that England and Protestantism shall govern England as long as England and Protestantism exist. Were you to ask him why he claims this, he would doubtiess put on an oracular air and answer you with Tascodrungite gesture that England and Protestantism have been joined in holy wedlock for many years (John Bright thinks 300 years a long time for a nation to we hedded to one religion)-that they have led a happy wedded life-(?) that they have many children all brought up in holy wedlock and the Protestant faith ; and that James O'Brien and Thomas Wall ; Witnesses, to disturb such connubial happiness would be iniquitous ; and John Bright though not a Christian, would quote the Christian bible " what God hath joined let no man put asunder."

his assertions and deductions, we maintain that it Brouchard, Professor of Painting, deserves especial is John Bright that is mad with the madness of mention for its artistic design and finish. LAt the unreason, so the Home Rillers. For if his princi. ples are of force as far as England is concerned, much more are they appliable to Ireland. Ire-land has been married to Catholicity fourteen hun-with honorable mention. "God Save the Queen" Qut of all rale. For how can it possibly be, that dred years, not three. Throughout all those long by the Academy Orehostra, concluded the proceed. Passas TATION to be born of the Spirit's is the same as "to live years Ireland and Catholicity have led a happy ings which reflect the atmost credit on the Prinaccording to the Spirit." Birth is not the, but only wedded life and if Regland after murdering her cipal M. Archambeult and all the Professors.

parture from Brockville will be to us the source of unfeigned regret.

In our sorrow on this sad occasion we are consoled by knowing that, in being removed from us you have been promoted to the all important office of bishop, and that you are about to enter upon a field of labor that will be more worthy of your talents and great ability. You have been the life and support of our school

for the last ten years that you have been amongst us. Your kind advice and the deep interest you have ever taken in our welfare will not be soon forgoticu.

Confident that your pious zeal and great talents will win for you, not only in the Diocese of Kingston, but throughout the length and breadth of our young Dominion, that recognition so deservedly due, we cannot, Reverend Sir, permit these estimable qualities to pass unnoticed, and, in bidding you farewell, we beg of you to accept this as a slight token of our affection and esteem, and with it our kindest wishes for your future health and happiness.

Signed on behalf of the pupils of the Separate School.

Rose Ann Braniff, Mary Edith Manley, Mary McGrory, John Kennedy, Joseph McGregor and John Tacy.

The Rev. gentleman replied to the address in a very appropriate address, assuring them that he would long remember their kind affection for him, and giving them some excellent parting advice.

#### Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

Last Friday evening a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment in commemoration of the Feast of St. Patrick was given by the pupils of the Catholic Commercial Academy, St. Catherine street. The musical part of the entertainment was very well fulfilled especially the flute solo by Master Albert the drama of Sir Thomas Moore which was cast as follows:-Henry VIII-(King of England), Joseph O'Brien; Duke of Norfolk - (Prime Minister), Frederick Doran ; Sir Thomas More-(Lord Chan-cellor), James Monk; William-(More's son), George Desbarats; Cromwell-(a courtier), Peter Mc('affrey; Sir Alfred Allerton-(Judge of the King's Bench), James Tansey; Chief Judge, John Gallagher; Second Judge, Wm. Anderson; Gentle-man in Waiting, James Cuddiny; Other Sons of More, Ed. Anderson and Wm. Conway; 'Halber-diers, John Lenihan and Pat. McKenna; Guards, John Crowe and Aneas McDonald; Trumpeters, Citizens, &c. The different characters 'were 'well sustained, showing a careful study and training, but the most natural was Master. Peter McCaffrey as "Cromwell" who showed a decidedly histrionic Now granting John Bright to be right both in talent. The scenery which is the work of M. mas to John Ostell, wi h special honorable mention, Crawford, Lieu

they are bound, must surely be regarded as one whose memory, and the records of whose deeds, are worthy of being handed down from generation to generation.

We are led to these remarks by the proposal -a proposal, we are happy to note, which has taken a definite form in many parts of the British Empire-to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the great Irish statesman and patriot, Daniel O'Connell. However opinions may differ as to the means by which Irishmen have frequently attempted to right the wrongs from which their country suffered, and if the ruffian and curthroat have sometimes been mistaken by that truehearted but impulsive people for the patriot, there at least call be no reasonable difference as to the existence of those wrongs and the pressing necessity for their removal; and there can be as little reason to doubt that, had the righting of Ireland's wrongs been left to the care of men like O'Cennell, had his policy appealing to the hearts and consciences of the British people been adhered to, the rights for which he contended, and which they justly claimed, would unquestionably not have been so long withheld. Well does it become every loyal subject of Her Majesty, whether Irish, English, Scotch, Canadian or Australian, to do honour to the name and memory of the pathiot, statesman and orator, the centenary of whose birth it is proposed next August to celebrate. Our ontemporary the Standard appeals especially to the descendants and sons of Scotland to contribute their quota to the demonstration. The terms in which that appeal is made, and the circumstances which are recailed to their minds, might well in. spire the canniest of that canny race with all the enthusiasm in regard to O'Connell they are accurtomed to feel when honoring the memory of their patron ploughman bard, or that of their national patron saint .- Ollawa Times. DEPARTURE OF THE NEW BISHOP OF KINGSTON-

BROCKVILLE, April 17 .-- Two thousand persons assembled at the G.T.R. Station this afternoon for the purpose of paying, their respects to the Rev. Father O'Brien, Bishop-elect of Kingston, who was to take the 2.28 train for Kingston. Among those present were the Mayor and Town Council, a large number of the prominent citizens , with the Bishop of Mentreal, and many of the most eminent of the parish priests of Eastern and Central Canada. The Mechanics Band discoursed appropriate music previous to the arrival of the train. The Bishop-elect leaves Brockvile, carrying with him the hearty goodwill, not only of his parish; but of the public generally. On the departure of the train the Hon. C.F. Fraser proposed three cheers, which

were responded to with hearty good will. Bap 1 - On Wedn sday last his Grace the Archi.ship of Foronto b ptized Celestine (Gecil). Edward Josep (grandeon of I Law, nee Oray Victor Edward by Mr. Remy H Furniss. The and the Misses Mrs. Watson.ioners with th

	n. e- to er or ly at	joined let no man put asunder." Now granting John Bright to be right both in his assertions and deductions, we maintain that it is John Bright that is mad with the madness of unreason, so the Home Rulers. For if his princi- ples are of, force as far as England is concerned, much more are they applicable to Ireland. Ire- land has been married to Catholicity fouries hun- dred years, not thes. Throughout all those long years Ireland and Catholicity have led a happy wedded life, and if England, after murdering her	as "Cromwell" who showed a decidedly instrioute talent. The scenery which is the work of M. Brouchard, Professor of Painting, deserves especial mention for its artistic design and finish. At the conclusion Mr. Peter S. Murphy, presented diplo- mas to John Ostell, with a special honorable mention, and to Theophile Chabot and "William MAnderson, with honorable mention. "God Save the Queen," by the Academy Orchestra, concluded the proceed- ings which reflect the utmost credit ion the Prin- cipal M. Archambault and all the Professors.	Control The progress of the Rassing in the Det is	May 1st, 1874 Mexica and a set of the set o
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### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

The French Government has sent instructions to its consuls to summon for the last time French subjects living abroad who are liable to military service to have their names registered at the consulates.

Mgr. Leo Thomas, Bishop of Rockelle, had an audience with the Pope, for the purpo e or obtaining ing of one Hail Mary daily," replied the bishop.-"A single Hail Mary, interrupted the Pope, " scems to me to be too little. I remember once, when I was bishop, coming on a like errand to Pope Pius VII., the Pope asked me under what conditions the sailors were to obtain the Indulgence. I replied, that in spite of their continuous labors the sailors were ready to say three Hail Marys a day. The Pope: agreed; and I, too," continued Pius IX., "think that your sailors might do the same as their predecessors did, and everyone else. Moreover, it seems to me that they might pray with greater fervor than is the custom now-a-days."

EXTENSIVE HORSE CONTRACTS -The agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for 10,000 horses to be delivered next June.

CHILD MURDER IN FRANCE -A most horrible case of child murder has just come before the assizes of Bure-et-Loire. Marie Bigot is 27 years old. She was married to a bad character, who deserted and left her with two girls, one aged three years and the other six months. The woman, instead of taking to work, took to drink. At length her children became a burden to her. She resolved to get rid of them and go into service. With this object, she set light to the straw mattrass on which the children lay, shut the door of the room and left the house as usual. The smoke soon aroused the lodg-ers, but by the time the fire was put out the bodies of the two poor little creatures were burnt to a cinder. The unnatural mother first pretended the fire must have been an accident, but on being pressed and cross questioned, she confessed the crime. The court sentenced her to death, without extenuating circumstances.

THE LEGISLATURE AT VERSAILLES. - The French Government evidently mean to stick to Versailles. The official architects are at present engaged in preparing plans for the accommodation of the new Senate. The Royal Theatre, where the Assembly now sits, is considered inadequate to so large a number, and it is intended-so it is reported-to give that up to the Senate, and to find a hall for the Assembly in the left-hand wing of the palaco towards the Orangery. There is also some talk of making a new railway direct from the Rue de la Concorde at Paris to close by the Palace at Versailles, so as to save the Deputies the roundabout curve of the Right Bank railway, and the out-of-the-way station of that on the Left Bank, as well as the long walk or drive from the present stations at Versailles. These projects look very much as if the Government contemplated what the French call a "permanent installation" at Versailles.

Doing A Spouse .- At a late ball in Paris a very stout gentleman, proprietor of a bad catarch and a very charming wife, insisted very inconveniently, at the close of a waltz, that madam should return to the bosom of her family. "Never mind," she said to her partner; "ask me to dance in the next quadrille all the same; I will find a way to stay for it." Slipping out while the sets were forming, she went in the gentlemen's dressing-room, found her husband's hat, and threw it out of the window. Then, returning, and requesting her spouse first to find his hat and call the carriage, she accepted pariners for the next six dances, quite sure of two hours before the hat could be found.

#### SPAIN.

A CARLIST SUCCESS-HENDAYE, April, 14 .- The Carlists have surprised Fort Aspe, near Santander, and carried off 200 prisoners and four guns.

The conflict between the Spanish Government and the University is becoming serious, and may cause the fall of the Ministry. Several more of the Professors were exiled on the 9th inst. The King's principal physician was offered the head position in the University, but refused to accept it.

1.1 1.00 TAE STATE GRANTS WITHDRAWAL BILL -BERLIN April 14 -In the Upper House of the Prussin Diet to-day the bill withdrawing the state grants from the Roman Catholic clergy was under debate. Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he declared that since the Vatican Council, Catholic Bishops ware merely Pope's preficts. He said he was not an enemy of the Catholic Church; he warred only against the Papacy, which had adopted the principle of the extermination of heretics, and which was in enmity with the Gospel as well as the Prussian State.

GERMANY.

ज्यत् सम्बद्ध

ECCLESIATICAL BILL .- FERLIN, April 16 -The bill abrogating those clauses of the Constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs and the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors and freedom of clerical appointments passed its second reading to-day in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet --In the course of debate Prince Bismarck said the Government was loth to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable. Since the Vatican Council no one possessed the influence the Pope had with a compact party, a well organized press, and an army of obedient priests. This power would be serious even if it belonged to a native instead of to a foreign monarch. That monarch if he had the means would carry out his programme in Prussia, but he would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people. The Prince closed his speech with these words: "When all the breaches in the bulwarks of the State caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects, are repaired, then will we be able to conclude peace."

REABSCRANCES .- The Government journals give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers.

The Roman Catholic Bishops soon after their conference at Fulda addressed a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the State grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. They also protested against being required to obey uncoud tionally the State laws. The Ministers, authorized by the Emperor, have replied expressing r gret that the Bishops should object to obey laws which are always obeyed in other countries, and adding that the Bishops would have preserved Fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PERSECUTION .- The persecution is proceeding with unabated vigour in all quarters where the anti-Catholic party is dominant; the protest of the Archbishop of Cologne against the Bill for transferring the administration of the property of Catholic parishes from the Bishops and clergy to a lay council backed by the State is to receive no answer but the passing of the Disendow-ment Bill; the petition of the Berne Catholics in favour of the priests who have been expelled from their cures and banished from the Canton has been rejected; so has the appeal of the Bishop of Bale to the Federal Council against his so-called deposition from his see ; and a general meeting of the "Liberal Catholics" of Berne has unanimously passed a resolution for the suppression of Catholic schools. In Prussia the Court of Appeal at Paderborn has sentenced the Bishop of that city to three months' imprisonment in a fortress for having issued a Pastoral Letter on the 14th instant, subsequently to his pretended expulsion from the see; and in Italy the Chamber of Deputies has passed a clause in the Conscription Bill abolishing all the privileges allowed to ecclesiastical students, though there was not a sufficient number of Deputies present on Saturday to enable the final vote on the Bill.to be taken.--Tablet.

DR. FALE AND HIS WEAFONS.—An esteemed cor-respondent sends us (London Universe) the following, which he recently received from a friend in Ger-

of Dr. Falk's (I can call it nothing else) has appeared in the English papers will you in justice to Bishop Liuz send it to the Catholic papers? I repeat word for word what passed : 'As soon as Dr. Falk had made this statement Dr. Reichensberger telegraphed to Bishop Liuz to know if this statement was true or not, and Bishop Liuz immediately answered that there was they ever experienced. Donald McCloskey, from not a word of truth in it ; he had never asked permission of the Pope (as was stated in the house by Dr. Falk) to submit to these laws, and he had not received any such permission in the short words of the telegram-it ran literally-

certainty that the Russians will advance towards Herat upon any collision between the Turkomans and Afighans makes us feel that there is need of all Lord George Hamilton's assurance as to the vigilance of the Government.

The persecution of the Catholic Church in Bussian Poland is not, as in Prussia, sneaking, insidious, and hypocritical, but, on the contrary, franche-ment brutale, rough and ready, cruel and bloody. The former is to the latter what the dagger of the assassin who murders in open daylight is to the slow poison administered by the hand of a vile caitiff who is afiaid of a coroner's jury sitting on the dead body of his victim. Bismarck's poison consists in law, or rather in a series of laws by which he fondly hopes to put the Church to death slowly but surely. His friend Tolstoy's dagger, on the contrary, is no metaphor, but a hideous reality; nay, it is not with the cold steel alone, but with the warm shot and shell that this man delights in perpetrating the massacre of those who adhere to the faith of their fathers, and refuse allegiance to the heresy known by the name of the ot the Greek Orthodox Church. Last year we gave our readers an account of the sanguinary means employed by the Russians in Sziedliscze, Woyslawice and other places of South Eastern Poland, to make the Uniates of those districts abjure their faith. Since then, the same persecution has been going on incessantly; and the worst kinds of cruelty the most savage and depraved human mind is capable of divising have been resorted to with a view to the same end. The aim and object has been in so far achieved that the population now offers no further resistance, but being utterly exhausted by past sufferings, allows itself to be slaughtered in cold blood without even uttering a groan. Tolstoy's henchmen, or rather hangmen, now give it out that they have induced 50,000 Catholic Uniates to voluntarily join the Greek Church. Such an assertion is worthy of the father of lies, whose auxiliaries are seeking in the cannon's mouth the bubble reputation of having "converted" a number of inoffensive and faithful Catholics into vile and traitorous heretics. None but birds of the same feather, their own kith and kin and miscreants like them, will ever believe their story .- London Universe.

### Cardinal McCloskey's Genealogy.

In a recent number of the Brooklyn Eagle the following genealogical paper is given on the Mc-Closkey family which is of particular interest at this moment :---

"The McCloskers are descended from the cele-brated Niale of the "Nine Hostages" monarch of Ireland about the commencement of the Fifth Century, who conquered not only Britain which had then been emerging from barbarism, but Gaul and France also, as south of the towering Alps before the legions of Rome under the command of Julius Caesar planted their footprints on the soil of either country. The ancient and extensive territories comprising the present Counties Tyrone and Derry, with a large portion of Donegal, between Lough Foyle Lough Swilly, namely, the Peninsula of Innisowen, and the greater part of Barony of Raphoe, were principally inhabited by the descendants of Owen, one of the sons of Niale, after whom that fertile region was called, and in which the McCloskeys were powerful chiefs of the same regal and illustrious ancestry, as the great O'Neills, the O'Quins, Mc-Loughlins, O'Kanes, of whom the celebrated Dr. Kane, the great explorer of the Aretic Regions and discoverer of the open Polar Sca, the O'Gormleys, O'Connors, O'Donnellys, of Meath ; O'Farrells, Mc-Sweeneys and several other noble families of the ed to these outlaws. Daniel Aiken, a farmer, was Heremonian line of illustrious Milesians. The yesterday found by his wife near the doorstep with McCloskeys were proprietary chiefs of the ancient Barony of Keanaught, in the County of Derry, which until the reign of James the First formed an integral part of the principality of Tyrone. They possessed the whole of the present parish of Dungiran, and were large land owners in various other parts of Ulster. The McCloskeys have preduced several eminent ecclesiastics, distinguished for piety and learning. Among whom may be mentioned the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. They participated in all the wars of the great O'Neils and O'Donnells against the English in the days of Elizabeth, William and

crimes, took no steps, whatever to enforce its provisions, and the woman was allowed to carry on her abominable trade anmolested. There has been gross neglect in this case—a neglect directly causing loss of life—and it should not be allowed to pass uninvestigated .- Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

DISMISSED.---WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.--All of the clerks in the Post Office Department implicated in the recent mail contract frauds have been dismissed by the Post Master General.

CHIEFS WANTED .- The Indian agent, J. J. Saville, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Red Cloud Agency, on 13th inst., that messen-gers have been dispatched for Crazy Horse and Black Twin, prominent Sloux Chiefs, whose pre-sence in Washington is desired in connection with the proposed negotiations for the purchase of the Black Hills reservation. Mr. Saville says it will require fifteen days to make the trip, and that he expects to reach Cheyenne with these Chiefs about the 1st May.

CAPSIZE AND LOSS OF LIFE-CHARLESTON, S. C. April 14 .- The pleasure yacht "Ella Anna," containing eight persons, capsized and sunk in the harbour yesterday. Four of the persons were saved, and four are missing, suppos d to be drowned, named George E. Kent, New York ; A. Davis, of Louisville, Ky.; John Kenslow and Gilman Bark, of Charles ton.

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE SIDUX-YANETON, Dakots, April 14 .- Chief Justice Shannon, in charging the Grand Jury of the United States Court, said that the treaty with the Black Hill Indians should be observed with the same solemnity and should be as strictly carried out as if made with a strong and powerful nation.

U. S. TROOPS BEATEN BY INDIANS .- CHICAGO, April 14.-A Leavenworth, Kansas, special says unofficial but trustworthy advices from Cheyenne Agency say that the troops were badly whipped by the Indians at the fight among the Sand Hills on the 6th inst., and the loss is much greater than reported. It is now evident that the Cheyenne buried their best guns in the sand, and only turned over to General Niell old and worthless muskets. They left the agency without arms, but when attacked in the Hills had good rifles and plenty of ammunitions.— The soldiers charged recklessly, supposing them to be unarmed, hence the slaughter. There is great apprehension on the frontier; bout 2,060 Indians have escaped, and General Pope has no information of their recapture.

THE MINING TROUBLES-A SETTLEMENT IN PRCS-PECT.-A despatch from Hazleton says the excitement seems to be rapidly abating. The troops are growing restless and want to go home. The action of the men in Shamekin District in resolving to return to work, and the adoption of the same course by a large number of men employed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, leads many shrewd observers to conclude that the strike cannot last many weeks longer.

THE TWEED RING .- Hugh Smith, one of the Tweed Ring, indicted in 1872, and who was concerned in real estate transactions with Tweed and others, is reported missing. He is a man of wealth, and his acquaintances say that he perfers exile to poverty, and in view of rumors that the ring prosecutors have a good case against him, he has thought it wise to step away from their reach.

MURDER.-Another bruial murder near the home of the James boys, near Kearney, Missouri, is creditthree bullet holes in his head.

BREAKPAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Fpps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, Loudon." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA. - "We will now give an lish forces suffered one of the most disastrous defeats account of the process adopted by Messrs. James

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Price 50 cents per Package. PERRY BAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. April 2.

### A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

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19

Oi th Pr W Tr th Se BI

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP-TION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a prepartion of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consump-tion that it do the dissipate-Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadel-phia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

> D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE.

16 ST. JANES STREET MONFERAL.

THE CHURCH AND DON CARLOS .- The Telegraphie Carliste, published at Vergara, says that an agent, representing himself as an Alfersist official; has lately visited many of the Spanish prelates to beg of them to use their influence in favour of a union of the royal family, and to sign a declaration announcing their adhesion to the Liberal cause, and praying the Holy Father to interfere in favour of Don Alfonso. The greatest number of the prelates have refused to entertain his propositions, but on the other hand, have declared that Don Caslos is the legitimate head of the family, the eldest, the most able, that he is supported and surrounded by all the Princes of the Blood with the exception of Don Alfonso, and that the "Liberalism called Catholic" has been condemned in many Encyclical Letters.

THE INFANTE DON ALFONSO .--- The story which has been going the round of the press about a demand made by Spain on Bavaria for the extradition of the Infante Don Alfonso on account of murder, arson. and other offences alleged to have been committed by him against the common law, seemed at first sight incredible. He can scarcely have been charged with having personally committed those crimes. But it seems to be perfectly true that the demand for his extradition was made, and that it only failed for want of a legal warrant of arrest from Spain. Don Alfonso appears to have left Bavaria in consequence. after a fruitless attempt to obtain an audience of the King, and he has gone to Frohsdorf, in Austria. The further statement that the Spanish Minister at Vienna had requested that he might not be allowed to remain on Austrian territory has been contradicted. — Tablet

#### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS. April 16 .- In the Chamber of Deputies this evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expressed a hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the Press in Belgium. The Minister, after informing the House of the contents of the note, said verbal explanation had been exchanged with the German representative, and in conclusion he assured the Chamber that the Belgian Government sincerely desired to strengthen their good relations with Ger-DIADY

A TRAGENY IN BELGIVE. The Belgian Times re-cords a sad case, of murder and suicide which has just taken place in the province of Namur. A young man of good family, and who was about to pass his examination qualifying him as avocate, was soon to be married to a young lady to whom he had to been engaged some years. The wedding, day was for the 6th of next month, and every one in the for the 6th of next month, and every one in the little village was looking forward to the happy event for he was known and lovedlooth by rich and poor. The young lady whose hame was Justine Vilor, was known to be one of the most modest and relig-ions of the place. One day he most her as usual. and accused has of meeting another. The accusa-tion appeared to her so childish that she simply landed. This was income as any accuse of ville laughed. Taking her innocent assurance for guilt he shot her dead and then shot himself, and died within a few minutes. It is believed that the poor fellow was perfectly mad through over study.

I have never asked or received anything from the Holy Father.'

"As soon as this telegram was received in the house Herr Windhorst got up and read it aloud to the full house. The Centrum called out loudly Hear, Hear! Soon after Falk left the house.

"I tell you just word for word what my husband (who is one of the Centrum) told me immediately on his return from the house, and seeing that no notice is taken as far as I have yet seen of this telegram, I think it worth while in justice to Bishop Liuz to mention it. We are here on route for our homes for the Easter bolidays, let me hear if it is in the papers, and if it is I should be much obliged if you will send me one. Also one more little fact that perhaps you will hear nothing of in England ; the government refused to have the Encyclical printed in the German newspapers, and one editor (Baron Went) has been condemned (and arrested) to a year's imprisonment for printing it in his paper Le Mercure de Westphalie : his brother also (Baron Went) was determined that it should be in all the government papers if possible. So in the middle of his speech the other day in the house he said. 'Now I am going to read through the Encyclical;' and he read it through frpm beginning to end. This insures it appearing in the papers. But my husband said the howling of the Liberals, and the loud voice of the angry president, made a scene that he shall not forget in a hurry. Baron Went stood it out like a vrai soldat de Dieu as one of the members told me."

A brave old German priest, Canon Thissan, of Limburg, recently made a fine speech against one of the outragcous bills recently introduced in the German Parliament. He said he was one of those who and the people consume annually about 2,480,000 would have to suffer under the bill; he was now barrels of flour, 420,000 bullocks, 2,670,000 sheep, ready to make every sacrifice sooner than be unfaith- together with 5,200,000 salmon, besides other fish fal to his conscience. Among the canons he said no one would be found base enough to say. 'What will ye give me if I deliver you up this man?" Also the clergy in general as far as he knew them, and Cardinal Manning a short time ago thus describhe knew very many would be no Judases. ' None of them would be unfaithful to duty and honor, but like the bishops and clergy of France, at the time of the great Revolution would be prepared to sacrifice all things. And our people will not desert us, or leave conclusion, he reminded the House that majority of would regard and consider.

### AUSTRIA.

MURDERED BY TURKS .-- VIENNA, April 14 .-- It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Ohrisbaye been communicated to the foreign representa-tives in Constantinople, Terration (1846) and the KUSSIA.

1 28

The progress of the Russians in the East is begincircles in London. The Standard remarks that the local authorities of Newton Abbott, the scene of the

whom the name has been derived, is represented in the annals of Ulster, compiled by Cahill McGuire, Archdeacon of Clogher, one of the greatest genealogists and antiquarians Ireland ever produced, to have been a noble chief distinguished for his intropid valor and heroism. He flourished in the seventh century, and at the head of his patriotic tribe fought

Cromwell, and distinguished themselves particular-

ly under the standard of the celebrated Owen Roe

O'Neill, at the battle of Benburb, in which the Eng-

many battles against the Danes over whom he gained many victories. The vast estates of the McCloskeys were confiscated like the rest of Ulster during the reign of James the First, and transferred to perfidious and mercenary satelities of the most barbarous and inhuman government the world ever saw.

Donald or Daniel McCloskey, the first chief who numes, the son of Lurtagh, son of Neill, son of Hugh son of Neill, son of Hugh, son of Neill, son of Farrell, son of Meldon, son of Muking, son of Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtagh, son of Tracha, son of Carbe, son of Cormac, son of Arb, son of Con of

the 100 battles, son of Felim, son of Cahill, son of INFORMATION WANTED-OfJAMES MADDEN son of Fin, son of Finlogha, so of Ronin, son of Es-Olill, son of Conla, son of Iryon, son of Melga, son of Coohig, son of Hugony the great Recta, and others, the son of Heremon, the son of the renowned Milesius, Monarch of Spain."

### GREAT BRITIAN.

The Marquis of Bipon lately took part in a process sion of the Blessed Sacrament at the Brompton Oratory, and assisted as one of the bearers of the canopy which was held over the Sacred Host.

LIQUOR FOR LONDON .- According to the last Censur, London has a population of 3,883,092. To lodge this vast multitude, 777,000 dwellings are required

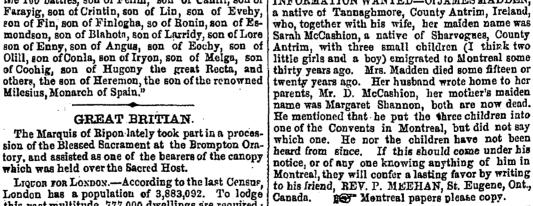
Cardinal Manning a short time ago thus described the condition of England at the present period : "Christianity is being pushed out of publis life ; it is vanishing out of private society ; the press teems with books against Christianity ; the growing multitude of so called scientific men in all branches of us in the lurch but will assist us in every way. In literature and science are now telling the people that that there is no God, no Creator, no Redeemer; voles and majority of reasons were two totally different that miracles are impossible; that there is no resur-things, and that the latter it was that the people rection, no immortality, no soul, no conscience, no law, no right, no wrong."

Another horrible case of baby-farming, resulting in baby-murder, was tried at Exeter last week. The woman took in infants from the Workhouse as well lians in Boumelis and Bulgaris, during the last as from other quarters, and seems to have systemthree months, and that the names of the victime atically underfed them. Four died of starvation under that treatment, and the woman has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of the last. The case itself is unfortunately, a very ordinary one, but it gains importance from the fact that though the law regulating the registraning to create considerable uneasiness in official tion of baby-farms came into operation in 1872, the

Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

"IT 15 PERFECT," is the brief criticism of thousands of our best music teachers after an examination o CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE-8 WORK which is rapidly superceding methods heretofore in vogue-sent by mail for \$3.75. To be had at book and music stores. Leo & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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



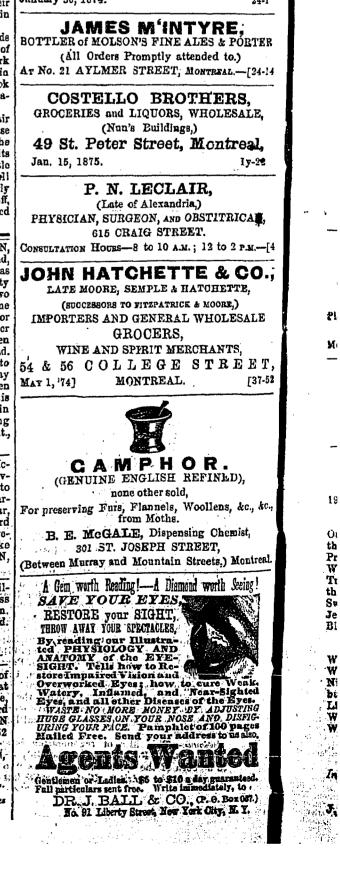
INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MC. GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevupwards of sixty years old, and had worked in the 49,000 calves, 61,250 hogs-and one market alone lin, parish of Templeport, Co. Gavan, who came to ministry for more than thirty-six years, but was supplies annually 7,643,750 head of game. All this, this country about thirty-four years ago; got marlin, parish of Temploport, Co. Cavan, who came to ried about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in George-town, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear frem him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minna-

> WANTED-for School Section No, 2, Chapeau Villege, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Trea., 5.3

School Corporation, Allumette Island.

\$5. TO \$20 PER DAY. Agents Wanted in a second state of the second than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cents. Address G. STINSON [30th] Oct. 74, 11-52 CO., Portland, Maine





## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 23, 1875.

	INUE WIINERS AF		MIULE AI MIL 29,	1010.
NEW SPRINC	Boston, 37 Park Bow, New York, and 701 Chesnut	JOHN CROWE,	DOMINION-BUILDING-	CURRAN & COYLE.
	Street, Philadelphis, are our Agents for procuring	BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,	SOCIETY,	ADVOCATES,
DRYGOODS!	advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for	Lock-Smith,	Office, 55 St. James Street,	212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
	advertising at our lowest rates.	BELL-HANGER, SAFF. MAKER	MONTREAL. APPBOPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000	FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.
SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.	FRENCH PANAMA	GENERAL JOBBER	PERMANENT STOCE-\$100,000-Open for Subscription	J. G. KENNEDY
SPECIAL CHERT HIMES.	AND STRAW HATS.	Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST.	Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.— Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected	AND COMPANY,
:-0-:	IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,	GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.	by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14	31 St. Lawrence Street.
LIGHT GROUND PRINTS : GC, 7c, 8kc, 9c and 10c	GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,	Montreal. ALL ORDERS GAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO	or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the	SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,
SAGE PRINTS, DRAB	O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,		and that the Directors, in order to procure more	at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion
and	No. 269. Notre Dame Street.	P. F. WALSH & CO.,	funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the fol- lowing rates in the	and Workmanship are of the most superior descrip- tion, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the
BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 12lc.	MYLES MURPHY,	DRALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES	SAVINGS DEPARTMENT : For sums under \$500 00 lent at short	prices charged. BOYS' SUITS\$2 TO 1
•	COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	For sums over \$500 00 lent on short	PARISIAN, BERLIN,
PAISLEY SHAWLS. BLACK INDIANNA SHAWLS.	OFFICE AND YAED :	177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str.,		BRUSSELS,
GRES GRAIN SILKS, EXTRA VALUE.	135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.	One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and	lent for fixed periods of over three	LORNE, NEWSTYLES. SWISS,
GRES GRAIN SILKS, KINA ALGA. TURQUOISE SILKS.	All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on	Goulden's,) MONTBEAL.	As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the	
PLACK DOESKINS.	hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure	·	very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.	J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
SPRINGS TROUSERINGS	guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun, 27	T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,	In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.	31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics
SILVER GBEY ALPACCAS.	CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, for the	ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,	In the Permanent Department Shares are now at	I which are especially manufactured in every warloty
BLACK CASHMERES.	Dist. of Joliette, ) District of Joliette. IN VACATION.	50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb.'74	up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium,	to make them extremely durable. This material
CLOTH TABLE COVERS.	On Monday the fifteenth day of the month of March	THR CHEAPEST AND BEST	thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.	can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Soa-side and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.
WHITE SHEETINGS.	One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy- five, DAME LOUISE AYOTTE, of the Parish	<b>1</b> -	Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.	J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
BEETLED SELICIAS.	of St. Guillaume d'Upton, in the District of Richelieu, widow in her first mærriage, of HYA-	IN MONTREAL	ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.	31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the
BLUE and BROWN DENIMS.		IS	NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.	Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED
KID GLOVES, "JOSETHINE MAKE."	DOIN, both, when living, of the Parish of St.	P H BROWNS	MONTREAL P. Q.	GRAY'S SYRUP
KID GLOVES, "JOUVAN'S MARE."		No. 9. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE	W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT	
	Plaintiff; V5.	Persons from the Country and other Provinces w II find this the	BUILDERS.	RED SPRUCE GUM
DRESS COODS	DAME PHILOMENE AYOTTE, wife of JOSEPH	MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE	HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.	FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-
	MARTEAU, laborer, and the said JOSEFH MAR- TEAU as having married the last mentioned;	to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the	MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.	NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.
DEPARTMENT,		VERY LOWEST FIGURE.	Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools	THE GUM which exudes from the Red Sprace tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum fo
STOCK COMPLETE !	DORE CHARBONNEAU as having married the last mentioned; and ALENIS AYOTTE, la-		and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for	Medicinal purposes.
	borer, all five of St. Paul, in the State of Minne- sota, one of the United States of America;	BROWN'S.	supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.	I forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in
LINES IN PLAIN	CLAIRE AVOTTE, of Suncook, in the State of Newhampshire, one of the United States of		Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for	curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now welknown to the public at large. In this Syrup (care-
MINAS IN FURIN	America, wife of ISIDORE VEILLEUX, la-	pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Pepot	Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels	fully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete
AND	borer, of the same place, and the said ISIDORE VEILLEUX as having married the last men-	Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.	always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers	solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are
FANCY DRESS GOODS,	tioned; and PIERRE AYOTTE, laborer, late of the Parish of St. Ambroise of Kildare, in the	CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,	of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.	fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price.
10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1-2c, 19c, 25c, 30c to 45c.			SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and	25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer,
	Defendants.	TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,	most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.	) Chemist,
ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY ASSORTED.	IT IS ORDERED on the motion of Messrs. Godin and Desrochers, Advocates and Counsels for the	MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and	Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies	Montreal, 1872.
:	Plaintiff, in as much as it appears, by the return of A. Trudcau, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior			THE MENELY
INSPECTION INVITED.	Court for the Province of Quebec, acting in the Dis- trict of Joliette, on the writ of summons in this	address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in	Le CREDIT-FONCLER DU BAS CANADA,	BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
	cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in that part of the Dominion of Can-	Reanty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in	PRNSIDENTC. J. COURSOL, Q.C.	THE Subscribers manufacture and
	ada called the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, and that they have	IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments.	CE-PRESIDENT	established Foundery, their Superior
J. & R. O'NEILL,	property therein, that the said Defendants by an	Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts,	It advances money only on first mortgage and	Belis for Churches, Academies, Fac- tories, Steamboats, Locomotives
Dominion Buildings, McGill Str.	advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper published in the town	AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.	miy to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged.	Plantations, ac., mounted in the
MONTREAL.	of Joliette, and called "La Gazette de Joliette," and twice in the English language in the newspaper		The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month.	aer with their new Patented Yoke and other im-
April 23, 1875. 36-3m	untriched in the City of Montreal and colled the	JOHN BURNS,	It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corpora- tions, according to the laws by which they are gov-	proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,
	Court and there to answer the demand of the said Plaintill within two months after the last insertion	cet tes	erned. The Company is authorised to receive funds on	Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad- dress.
NO O	of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect and default of the said Defendants to appear and to		deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent, is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent.	MENEELY & CO.
GO 70 Mmdd 2422	answer to such demand within the period aforesaid,	G S	for deposits of twelve months. For the transaction of business, apply directly to	
	the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment in this cause, as in a cause by	Craig Craig	the Cashier.	(A) OWEN MUARVEL
TO PER YOURS	default. MORIN & DESILETS,		Office open daily from 10 a.m to 3 p.m., No 13 Sr. LAMBERT ST, MONTREAL.	MANUFACTURER
JOS	36-2 C. C. U.	Stree	J. B. LAFLEUR, Cashier.	OF EVERY STYLE OF
	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1859.		Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874. 6m10.	DT AIM AND FANOY FURNITURE



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der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken 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. fal sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. 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 re low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it infact, 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.

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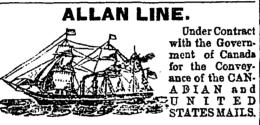
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From	Quebec :—			
	DOMINION	. Gth	May	
•	. Mississum	,13th	"	
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	Or/Helled	.27th	a	
	MEXPHIS	. Srd	Juno	
•	TEXAS	,10th	a	
	VICESBURG.	17th	"	
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