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CATHOLIC CHRONTOLE

VOL. XXIV

## FOREIGN BOOKS

 Sacred and Legendary Art. By Mrs. Jameson.6 vols, cloth, illustrated. 6 volg, cloth, illustrated. ................
The Life and Lnbors of S. Thoman of Aquin.
By the Very Rev. Roger Bede Vanghan, 0.
 ginal'French. 2 vols, cloth........... The Evidence for the Papncy, as Derived
from the Hols Scriptures,
tive And fotiquity. By from Primi- Hon. Colin Lind-
 - Father Cerand's Narrative of the Gunpowde
Plot, Edited with his Lifi. By Rev. John





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## LIMERICK VETERAN

the foster sisters by the $\operatorname{Attriod}$ of "florencr o'neill part second.

## chapter v.-(Continucd)

 Here Lady Florenceand the Sister observed
"It was not proved, however, that this Mar aret, of whom your Ladyship has told mee had spoken falsely concerning her foster-sister
was it, Madam?",
"Alas! no. For the time being, and, in "Alas! no. For the time being, and, in
deed, for all these long years have Isabel's lips remained sealed as to the past. Only very
lately has it been made known to us that sho lately has it been made kn
was as innocent of cril as
"Innocent Madam, can that be true ?"
cagerly exelaimed the usually calm and self possessed mun.
"I was about to say, Sister, she was inno-
cent of crib as the babe unborn. During the
late battle at Gladsmuir, may grandson, Manlate battle at Gladsmuir, my grandson, Mau-
rice, was called to the death-bed of an Englis officer. He was one of the soldiers of the man inscrutable are the ways of God. Can you believe it, my good Sibter, this man declared
himself the half-brother of my poor Isabel, had committed a crime in Erance for which rould have been condemned to death. H made himself known, to my poor child, worked
upon her feelings in various ways, extorted' a upon her félings in various mays, extorted a
pow of secrece, and, to fill up the measure of his iniquity, made a forcible entrance into as to toto nas the nocturial intruder, the fact of her being found in a swoon in this very
room, in which the robbery was committed, clears up everything that has for years appeared to tell against her. Heaven knows $I$ never be-
lieved her guilty; but others did. She keenly felt their ooldness, and left u.s, almost without a word, to bury herself in the retirement of the
convent in which she had been educated, until, 2s she afterwards wrote me, her innocence " 0 bould be made manifest"
"Oh! my God! how sinful it is to judge Ono's
nan.
Stro Straok with the carnestness with whioh she sistor's fage was shaded by her veil, but she remarked that her countenance was even paler than usual,
y dear Sister Madeleine, how I thank you for your sympathy. Well, I have nearly
finished my story. I had written my poor Ibabel to come here immediately, not aware that she was ill; but as soon as Maurice returng
they will be married. I have forgotten, however, to tell you, that from this attachment of causes of Margaret's ayersion to her fostersister. She had suffered her own heart to be taken captive, and it was hard to love her as
onoe did, Sister, beoause it was imposible onoe did, Sister, beoavse it was impossible
blind one's ejes to the fact that she felt $a$ a
iafaction in dragging forward every circum- tears, she bows down her head, and after a mo
stanoe that could tend to the ruin of Isabel."
"ment spent in silent contemplation staine that could tend to the ruin of Isabel." Trabel would be at the chateau?"
And the pale, beautiful woman rose and
turned aside to pour out a cordial for her patient:
"I hope very soon; but do you not remem-
ber, Sister, I said that at present she was very er, Sister, I sauid that at preseat she was very
in Ah! me, one fixes one's affections on the children whom we rear and Juve, but what sorcount! I h have doomed to sught about that perverse,
cont proud Margaret so often, and sorrowed so much, wondering what her fate has been, for the end of her story, up to the time waen we
parted, Was painful enough, and I try and ban-
ish it from over Isabel's my mind; and I have also poor, silly, girl, till my heart has been well nigh brolen. "His boundless
"Bat, your Ladyship, in His meroy, God may hare touched the hard, proud
heart of Margaret and called it to Himself. heart of Margaret and called it to Himself.
Have you never thought that this mas have Have you never thought that this mas have
been the case? This Margaret must have
been well and carefully reared, and as she adranced in life, grace may have been given to her to look back and sorrow over the errors on
so prond and wilful a heart, and in licu of that so proud and wilful a heart, and in lieu of that
unrequited, earthly love, which she doubtiess felt in the full force of her impulsive, passion-
ate nature, when she did give her haart to God, with that gift she would taste an ecstasy of hearenly love, of which all earthly passion is
but as the shadow, and oont of that same lore would spring a heorteit sorrow and repent As the Soor Madeleine spoke these words,
the natural beauty with which she was endowed seemed to become almost superhuman,
the sentiments with which her heart was filled reflecting themselves in her countenance. "You are right, Sister," baid Lady Flor-
ace, warmly pressing the white and almost transpurent hand which rested on her pillow;
"you are quite right, and I thank you for having inspired me with such a train of good and holy thoughts. My poor Margaret! yes, it is
quite true she may, if still alive, besoune, if not o already, eminent in holiness and virtue. God grant it may be so, and, for this ond, do you
add your pious aspirations to my own unworthy prayers. The day of ny life is far spent, Sis.
ter. Oh, that it may be given me to belold yet onee again those whom I love, my husband
and ny mous, with my adopted daughters, and then let me but hear that our rightful kiug has
his own again, and I shall hafe no carthly wish ungratificd."
"And now you must say no more, dearest
We will both unite in prorence. Lady Florence. We will both unite in prayer or Margaret before we close our eyes thi you for awhile till you are asleep, and then I will take a little rest later. I am a light
sleeper, as you know, and the slightest movement on your part will rouse me immediately, soould you require attendance.
Thon the Sister of Charity began to make her preparations for the night, and as her tall
and elegant form, which even that coarse robe and elegant form, which even that coarse robe
could not disguise, moved noiselessly about the room, the heart of Lady Florence rejoiced that this partienlar Sister had been the one selected
to attend her in her illness by the Mother Suto attend her in her illness by the Mother Su-
perior of the convent. A something there was perior of the convent. A something there was
about her, too, which forcibly recalled to her about her, too, which forcibly recalled to her
remembrance the unrorthy daughter of her gular in their outine being the same; but there the likeness ended. There was nothing of Margaret in the subdued expression of
those features, in the timid and downcast look of the meek and humble nun, nor between the slender Margaret, quick and light of step, and
the staid, majestic woman who hovered near her, and yet-and yet; the Sister of Charity
ever and again brought Margaret more present to her mind, ever, in some little trifling way, awakening a remembrance. Thus ran the cur ent of the aged Lady's thoughts both before, and after, having joined the nun in prayer for The old clook in the turret had struck the in a profeund sleep, the rest of the small house hold, oonsisting only of servants, for timos had Indeed changed, had gone to rest, but the nun
sept watch, watch not only over the invalid but ver Solf.
With folded hands she sat her down to thin ver 'an nonforgotten past. The early days or
childhood are hers again, the stormy youth, tho childhood are hers again, the stormy youth, the
passionate womanhood, the sin, never to be forgotten, wrough by one mastor passion, with
whioh ceven now she wreates : the red spot on the pale cheek and the rigidly olasped hands ciearly tell the talo.
For a moment, only. Then, like the Mag dalen of old, Whose name, out of devotion to that great penitent, the Sister bears, lore. wins
for her the viotory, Soe, she draws the oru-
celf again.
"My Love, my crucified Love, shall I shrink "My Love, my crucified Love, shall I shrink
rom the very cross I have so long sought after? Strengthen we to accept it obeerfully, nay,
ladiy, for this can but be the beginning of the
chapter yl.-mafeled hopes. Notwithstanding the hopes of Mraurice St passed after the discovery of the innocence of ssabel before there could be any possibility of The victory each otber.
The victory won by Charles Edward's troops at Preston Pans filled him with an earaest de sire to march into England, rightly judging
that to remain longer in supineness' in Edinburgh, whilst a superior foroe was preparing
on meet him, must lead to fatal results. But such a course was riolently opposed by the
Highiand chieftains; also by the humbler clansmen, who entertained a saperstit
or of being taken across the

## After a faiken across the border.

surrendered to the Duke of, Perth, and the seya were delivered to Charies, at the little town of Brampton, by the Mayor and Alder Dun on their knees.
During his march southward, the greatest
good order and the strictest discipline wer good order and the strictest discipline wer
maintained; every article, however trifing being promptly paid for, the poor Chevalier
himself beiag the first to set the example to stained from pilfering or plunder. The Highland arny maned
The Highland arnyy marched out of Penrith tumes, commanded by Charlos Edrard limeself rhilst to Lord George Anurray was assigned the
regimeuts which bad been raised in tho Low regim
lands.
At
At the head of his men marched the Prince clad in his Highland costume, and with h
shicld sluag across his shoulders. In licu of shicld slagg across his shoulders, In licu of
the hideous perimig he wore his own fair hair
his complexion was dark and his tenance and bright lively eyes interested al who beleld him.
In conmon wit
In conmon with the humblest of his follow the march. As to dinner, he was never known to partake of oue, his principal meal being his
supper; then be would throw himself on his bed mithout undressiag, and generally rise the
next morning at four. Daring and intrepid when hacle daunted him. Thus, on finding When ho reached the Mersey, that the bridge
were all broken, he forded tho stream at the head of his division, though the water reached
his middle. Only on one occasion is he said to have been overcome with fatiguc.*
At Manclester, he was received with accla
mations of joy. Throngs of people presented themselves to kiss his hand and make him ofrers of service. Bonfires burned in the thousands of the townspeople wore the whit cocknde, and, amidst a band of chieftains and gentlemon, he entered the town on foot, ar
rayed in a light tartan plaid, his belt and blu sash, and with a blue velvet bonnet, ornament his hend, beacath which strayed a mass of yel low hair. $\dagger$
He then took up his quarters in a larg house in Market street. For many years after
wards it was still called the Palace. Later it was converted into an inn, and has since bee

## pulled dow

A body of about two hundred men we Roman Catholic gentleman of ancient famil and considerable literary attainments, was ap pointed their colonel.
With colors flying and bagpipes playing
Charles हdward then made bis entry in the Cowric of Derby, and was received by the people with every d
Manchester.
But the King's anuy, amounting to 12,700
men, was drawing near him, and the news of the approach of the veteran regiments, com manded by the Duko of Cumberland, filled the minds of all with alarm. Not only did his
army double that of the unfortunate Prince but another of 6,000 men, under Marsha shire, whilst a camp was forming at Finchle ghire, whilst a camp was forming at encher
for the protection of London; George the II.
declaring his intention of taking the field in person at tho head of this force.
Sind sanguine, Charles resolved in his own but to hasten on to London, confront the forces

- On this occasion, when between Penrith an
Shap, he walked for several miles haif agleep, lean tog on the shoulder of one of the clan, Ogiliote,
ritereat himself from falling.-Chamber: Hiat. of $R$ Mreation.
be: Rec
Sta


## $\xrightarrow{\text { of George }}$ Catial.

Capital But Lord George Murray at their head, the commanders of the several battalions, to his un
feigned surprise, urged him to return to Sco land. There was no evidence, they insisted, of a general rising amongst the Eng
cent, in their favor from France.
The Duke of Perth alone took no part these debates. Leaning his head against the Greplace, he heard the disputes without a word but at last declared himself of the opinion of
the other cliefs. " other chiefs.
"Rather than go buck at such a crisis," ex be twenty feot under ground. Let me eatrea you, gentlemen, to consider what it is you ask your , gen
of men
remont
rematren
But vainly did he argue and catreat. His hich he at last broke up in silent indignatio and open and avowed disgust.
He then had recuurse to another expedient. He sent for each individual menber, and re monstrated with him in pripate, but with the and all inflexible.
The evening of the day bo full of anxiety to hastily summoned another council, and an uir of the decpest dejection sat upon his cou
ance as he approached the conncil-table. "Gentlemen," said the Priace, "I am preand," he added, in a tone of mingled bitterness and vexation, "this council will be the
last I shall ever hold. Henceformard I hold myself responsible for my actions only to God and iny father.
Unfortunate Charles Edward! how little was he aware when he consented to allow those ten thousand French troops, headed by his brother Henry, were about to land on the south coast of England. Little did he know that the
premier peer of Great Britain, whose casmpl premier peer of Great Britain, whose example
would doubtless have been followed by most of the influential Catholics, was on the very point Welsh gentlemen had already left their homes to join him; and that a mesgenger was actually
on his way from Lord Barrymore and Sir Watin William Wynae, not only assuring him their fidelity, but also pledging themselves to e might pleaso.\% It may be considered as highly probable tha
had the Prince really been allowed to push on to London as he desired, the dynasty of Grent Britain might have been changed, and the
Stuarts again have held their court at White hall. fute of Charles Edward and his followers. The embarkation of the French troops was at once countermanded, and the English Jacebites re Then commenced homes.
Derby, and not till after the damarn of from day revenled to them the familior objects they had so recently passed did the Higblanders become aware that their chieftains were leading them back, When the rage and vesation to
which the dispirited men gave free vent almost Which the dispirited men gave free vent almost
exceeded that of their broken-hearted Prince, exceeded that of their broken-hearted Prince,
the whole army resounded with expressions of sorrow and anger.
Alas! the case was altered now with the ill.
fated Chevalier. He was like the generality of sanguine persons. who when a reverse of for une happens, yield to the most terrible depres
"This change is terrible," said Maurice to the aged Marshal; as he watehed the Prince Who, miserable and dejected, instead of sharing the fatigues of his men on foot as formerly, now lingered gloomily behind till the army rias and starts to take his place at the head of tho columa, and then atter a while falling back: With the rajority of the Exglish Jacobites, critical enough. At present they could not hink of leaving the cause in which they had again taken up arms by escaping to France,
but decided on retreating with the Highlanders to the fostnesses of thoir mountaing rother than trust, as some few did and were prosoribed for
so doing, to the tender meroies of the Governso doin
crapter vil-odet of danger. "And what weather to travel in, my dear out one cold, misty morning on a cheerless and dreary prospect. "It is enough to give us the ague for life. My love, take heart and post-
pone our intended jouracy. You see we have the worst was over.
 rillingly to the calm reasoning of those of Starting frona her sent, she stands beside the elder lady, and graspipg both hands of Lady
Balmerina within her own, she exclaims rith cager rehemence: cager rehemence:
If you cver loved me, aunt, you will not
 torrent in its course as to keep nee in this place quiet and inactive when Edward is languishing and dying, perhaps, anongst strangers.' a bell, she ordered a man-servant to be in readiness, and two hores to be saddled for hiorsel
and her niece, together with a portmanteau ney.
Two hours later, the ladies escorted by a man on horrebace, rode out of the valley in
which the house was situated, and in a short me arrived at Inverness, and from thence made beir way to Edinburgh with what speed Within the country.
Within a few days of his arrival in Edinburgh, after writing the letter I have spoken of
oo Marion, Edward St. Jokn had beeu seized with a dangerous illacss, and in beeu seized leaving his grandson in the care of persons
whom he already bner, the Marshal had tarned his steps to the house in the Edinburgh But it had passed into other havds, and no onc knew whither ; only this much could they tell respecting those tho had rented the
Flat in Thich his family thad once ocelited apartments, namely: that the widow of Divid Graham had not very long survived her hus. band, and that his daughter had
and left no trace of her whereabouts.
Desirous for tidings of his formar protergee
the Marshal enquired could thcy direct hiun to the resilence of onc Miss lindsoy, who was The person to whom he nddressed himself ver, remembered nothing berond haviu, a vague recollection of a very haughty and
beautiful voman to whom Mrs. Grathm at tributed her husband's death, and who had gone arway before the death of the widow. ward in the care of strangers, with the hop that as he was willing to pay a heavy priec he The gloom of the winter afternoon was fast deepening into night when Marion and her aunt entered the sick room of young St. John. The
crisis of his disorder was past, but it had left him feeble, cmaciated, and worn almost to fore her to that of him Whom she lad parted from a few months' since, that Marion farirly broke down, and gave way to a fit of hysteric weeping, for with she was chided by her
much more sensible aunt. From the noment of her arrival, however, a perceptible ohange wanting, but he was alone, dying time thought, amongst strangers, and his beart yearned once again for the society of those he And at length the frail tenure of life, which fuirly restored, but with eaoh day came an an cious, cager wish, which not even the presance of Marion could quell, that he had not been the bettle field to inaction instead of being "I rejoice that you are out of its dangers," "though so sorrowful for the cause. But con sider our anziety concerning Maurice and my
uncle, and your good old grandfather ; perhap yon may ses cause yet to rejoice that you are "Marion is rig
"Marion is right, Edward," said Lady Balmerino. "You may see cause yet to be
truly thankful for the dispensations of Providence, Which have decreid that during this
sbarp contest, your maiden spord shall not strike a blow. All you have now to do is to re wardu us for learing our lomes to be your nurses
by keeping your mind at rest and geting well but surely the color came back to the thin and wasted face, brightness to the eye, and clasticity to the step; and
on the very day he first left the house for a breath of fresh air on the green slopes beneath the castle
Culloden.
Thon, aftor seyeral days of agonizing sub-
penise, came the disastrous news of the old Marshal's death, and of the filight of Mave Man
rice; also, that Lord Balmerino had been taken prisoner on the field, and pas now on hi
way by sen to London. For awhile Edward and his fair companions
weree stunned by the pews they had reoeived,


JOHN MITCHEL.



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England to gorern Ireland for her own profit, which
is Mr. Froudes theory. His mas the hand has
penied the Declaration of Irish Indepenidence. His



 Irishism. But I confess that I felt myself a little
moitifide d when this ontrovergy was sately proug
upion us to find that it was treater by both parties







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| Think'st thou we shall not issue fortin To spoil the spoiler as we may, And from the robber read the prey? Ay, by my soal! while on yon plain The Saxon reitiz one shock of grain, While of ten, thousand herds there strays, But one along yod river's maze, The Gael, of plain and rirer heir, <br> Will, with strong hand, redeem his shar |
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 selves of the land which therg had, and which the
could very easily identify by metes and boonds a
toat time.
To give yon some little idea of tbeir provocations,
let me mention this. There bad been but lately




tion, when the rest of their neighlorg in the town
went tuway."
ceaw, let me rend for you other extracts or mor-



\section*{| $\begin{array}{l}\text { know } \\ \text { part } \\ \text { pion } \\ \text { innatt }\end{array}$ |
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 to that superior ground. fee want no superior groun
We want to ilice in good fllowship and good neig
borhood with the Catholic people aroand as.



 Was in favor of the freedom of the black man, and I
an now yiad to learr that he believes wite Irikh-
men have rights which other white men aro bund


## IRISH INTELIIGENCE


 the County Claro during a lengthoncd period in
the House of Commons Major Macnamara is,
perhapg, moro widely known to fame as the colo-









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## 4 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICL要-AUG. 29, 1873.

## ©hy $\mathfrak{C r u t}$ Clitituess

OATHOLICO OHRONICLE


G. E. CLCREE, Editor.
 constitational kigg, with the aid of a free Sph
sish Purliament. The
possible that Martersal Meparterol conay becoeme a oandidate for the presidenoy of the Spanisl Republio, and says that althorgh his caind
dacy has not yet becn offoially mooted, dacy has not yet becn offioialy mooted,
would be well receired by the Govermment an many deputios.
A World special from London sass a plot American forgers, Bidwell and McDonough
was discovered by the intercepting of a letter in the hands of a warder who mas passing it to
the confederates. The warders of Newgate were bribed with $£ 100$ each. The thrantened lock-out by the iron masters of Manchester England, of a portion of their operatives has
postpened for the present, a proposition having been made to submit the difference between emplogers a
Arbitration.
The Dublin Irishman publishes the new programme of the Home Rule party. It includes the establishment of a new paper in Dublin,
called the Faugh a Ballagh, to be the official called the Faugh a Ballagh, to be the oflial lition of the name and office of the Lord Lientenant and the substitation of a Suzerain, to be elected by universal suffrage and to have the
nominal title of King; for a Trienuial Parlianeat,
A the ostates of absentess.
A Verdict of Manslaughter has been re-
freight train on the Oincinnati and Marietta Railway for criminal negligence which resulted in a fatal accident.
It is by many firmly believed, and stontly asserted, that Mr. Whalley is a "Jesuit in dirpleadings and notoriously false statements, to bring the Holy Protestant Faith into disre pute, and to make it ridiculous. There is
much to countenance this theory, which howmuch to countenance this theory, which how-
ever we do not for ourselves entertain. We believe that he is, after his own fashion, sin cerc ; that he is, not a knave, but the other
thing, really beliering in his own absurdities and, really believing in his own absuraities; that he has rendered, and which every day he that he has rendered, and which every day be
renders, to the cause of Catholicity, we do not a that account deem him a traitor to th cause he professedly espouses, and his "dis-
guised Jesuitism," we look upon as nothing but guised Jesuitism," we look upon as nothing but
an old woman's dream, with no better foundaan old woman's dream, with no better founda-
tion in fact than his reiterated charges against Mr. Gladstone for being a crypto-Romanist. Mr. Whalley has just been stumping this Continent on behalf of Protestantisn, and
of the Claimunt, or rather Difendant, in the of the Claimant, or rather Diffendant, in the
present trial for perjury. He invites all sound present trial for perjury. He incites all sound
Protestants to rally round the standard of his bese friend, as the representative man, as the champion and martyr of the fiith of which he,
Whatley is the eloquent apostle ; in short, he Whalley, is the eloquent apostle ; in short, he
identifies the cause of the defendant, whether o be "bullocky Orton," the Wapping butcher, or the real Roger and the Protestant religion; and denounces all who are taking an active
part in bringing the defendant to justice,orernment, the Judges who committed hin to take his trial for perjury-Lawyers, wit nosses, and all in short who have not espoused his cause as toois of Rome, agents of the Pope We do not think that, as a body, Protestant will feel thankful to Mr. Whalley for this, or that they feel proud either of him, or of his ere should be a warm sympathy on the par of Mr. Whalley for the defendant, secing what manner of man the latter is, is natural and accordance with the law of affinities. Wi be a favorite-for they have so much in com. mon, and there are betwist them, in their moral features, so many and so close points of therly affection that subsisted betwixt tivo of his heroes, based upon the fact that both had been druak for weeks together, the community of Whalley and the defendant, in like manner, easily explains, and fully accounts for the affection which the first named entertains for the fellow on whose benalf he is tryiug to collect
funds, and to get together evidence. Has not he dar a Catholic lady? and in the eses honor of a Catholic lady? and in the eyes of
Protestants of the Whalley type, of the de famers of nuns, 'and the promoters of smelling mmittees in lad' peif coough to establish a claim on their
purse their hearts. In the defendant, purses and their hearts. T
whether he be Orton or Tichborne, Mr. WhalThether he be Drton or fiscerns a kindred spirit; no wonder then that, in the words of Burns, he loves him like hey are ; not after the flesh indeed, but afte the spirit.
Kinslip such as this, bowerer, we are sure hat most Protestants will disolaim, and will we trust, frown down the foolish and wicked
efforts to mix up roligion with the cause of the
defendant. Pending the trial no man has any
right to prejudge the cause. Whether the defendant be Orton, or the rightful heir of the Tiohborae title and estates wrongfully despoiled by his relatives and next of kin, is a question
we care not now to discuss; but what manner of man the defendant-no matter what his real name really is, is a matter mat in be and dress to the Jury for the defendant, Mr. Kenealy, the able counsel for the latter, attempts and Sir Roger Tiohborne by showing that the latter was such a consummate scoundre, a low, sottish brute, given up to all manan nature. Therefore this, at least, is the conclusion,that
Mr. Konealy wishes the Jury to dram :-there fore the defendant and Sir Roger are one, being impossible that in one country, and one century, nature couda hav real Sir Roge Physically indeed thore is no resemblance betwixt the latter and che defendant; but morall close as to be a conclusive proof of identity And the man whose innocenec it is thus pre and by the latter put formard os the repaley ative of the Koly Protestant Faith.
A most important decision as affeeting the
legal right of Catholic fathers over their chilvered some time ago in the cass of Andrews er. Salt. In this case the facts were as fol
Mr. Thomas Andrews, a Catholic, marricd Protestant. By this marriage he had issue Catholic, the latter was left with the mother in rirtue, it is said, of an arrangement at the tim of marriage, that the children, the issue of sai marriage should be brought up, the bogs the religion of the Catholic father, the girls in ract however is of no legal force, according to Lord Justice Mellish, who, in delivering judg. ment, thus expressed himself:-
"As to the alleged contract before the marriage
abnut tho boss beny brongt up in one religion,
and the girls in another, the doctrine of the court
of Chaneery was, that t father conld not by any such
agreemont deprive himself fof bis right to bring up
his children in his omn religion If
tituted to compel the perfornance of an agreement
fthat nature, the Court would not grant a decree
This decelaration
This deelnration of the state of the Lan hould be borne in mind by Catholice about to
contract a mised marriage. The law recognises that in the case of such unions, no matter hat may have been contracted on the subject,
he father cannot forfeit his right to bring up all the children is his own religion; and in he case of a Protestant father married to a
Catholic mother, no doubt this interpretation Catholic mother, no doubt this interpretation
of the law will almays be strictly applied.
But in this case, Thos. Andrevs, the father, as a Catholio, and the mother a Protestant; and so when Thomas Andrews died, letwing a will by which he appointed his brother, J. F. Andrews,
also a Catholic, guardian of his infunt daurbter, with instructions that sle mas to be brought up a Catholic, it was necessary that the legal rights of the Catholic father over the child shonld be transferred to the Protestant moher; and this has been done accordingly. order to manage this, some Protestants r the benefit of the infant, Andrews, who, bing thus an beircss, became a ward in Chance:y. The demand made by the infant's uncle or the custody of his niece in virtue of the Thomas Audrews, was refused, and the case judgment adverse to the protensions of tho Catholic guardian, and setting at naught the testament of the clild's father was given, prejudicial to the said child's happiness were she to be remored from the custody of her had been living since the the death of han her and the second marringe of her mother. It is not our object to criticise this sentence, out rather again to point out to Catholics the angers and the misery that almost invariably iages are not marrpure ; they are, the marthe Church, in their celebration being ons of holy and sacramental unions; but they cannot holy and sacramental unions; but they cannot
e happy in their results, either to the parties hereunto, or to the issue thereof
It is also well for Catholics to note that the band to contract ovay his tigh to what religion his children may be brought p. Though a Protestant man marrying a anact and pleman should before marriage con tract and pledge himself to allow the issue or
any of the issue of that marriage to be brought any of the issue of that marriage to be brought
up in the roligion of tho Catholic mother the Courts of law would not enforee that contract, ince the father cannot divest himself of his
religion. This is the law as laid down by the

The prospects of the Anglican Establishrent were depicted in very gloomy colors by that good man and pillar of the faith, as by
Law Established, Lord Shaftesbury, when pre Law Established, Lord Shaftesbury, when pre siding the other day at the annual meeting of tance he told his hearers that they were living a fool's paradise, to use the very words of the Times' report, and warned them that unless something were done quicldy, or as Mr.
McCawher would say unless something tarned up, "the days of our glorious old Church are unmbered und nearly over." It is not that the cash is wantiag, for money flows in freely enough.
The Society that Lord Shaftesbary addressed The Society that Lord Shaftesbary addressed had an income of nearly $\$ 240,000$ per arnum; agation of the of the Society for the Pro bout $\$ 650,000$, and that of the Church Misionary Society Dearly $\$ 750,000$. In all, upvard of a million and 2 half of dollars per anum for these three Societies, of which One Foreign Missions alone-with what results all know, abrozd-and with the following 1 sults at home. Speaking from personal knowledge of the poorer classes, Lord Shaftesbury aid that he saw them "drifting partly into in gion, but in no appreciable degree entering the fold of the Church." The faith as defined by Act of Parliament has lost all power over
And Lord Shaftesbury confessed that o hopes of any improvement amongst the asses while the present division in the
Church continue. "While they see the Church continue. "While they see the a treme Rationalist on the other, alike claimin to represent the true doctrine of the Church exching?" Very well put ; but he migh admits its fallibility, or does not profess to be intallible, what trust can any rational perso teacher is something to mock or poke fun at her than to pal trust in.
And even amongst the so-called Evangelicals rates Ritualist from Rationalist. "Eren the Evangelical party"-we quote from the Times the happy medium is itself disunited; and he declures his astonishwent at ever unding two Lord Shaftesbury arrived from the view of this state of affairs is thus givon in the Times

 chinsiste,
Something indeed; but what thing Whatever may be the thing determined upon we do not think that the Bishops of the $A n$ e very respectable rentlemen doubt, an er of the Hierarchy has ble reputation being one of the best croquet playe:s in Eng land ; and thought, as a general rule, the Benc cellent diners out, but are invaluable at evening out one of them. But with this their qualif cations or "gifts" end; and the one object of keeping of things quiet and the ressing anything like zeal, or earnestacss in religion They were hard pressed the other day when petition from some 500 Anglican clergymen prayiog that duly qualified confessors be censed to hear confessions. Had a shell burst in their midst the good Fathers would scarco display of Romanising tenconces not how to deal with the proposition Soes knew that sinners are exhorted to auricular confession in the Parliamentary Liturgy, they could could they approvo of it. After, a long debate a luxury not to be habitually indulged in. was all very proper in timos of When death might be considered imminent ccossary antecedent strict conession, with its ion of conscienco, was a practice to be discouraged, if not altogether probibited, in a Protest-
ant Cburch.

The resu "After a few remarks by his Grace the President
tho Bishope of Winchester, Snlisbury, Gloucester, tho Biishops of Whinchester, Snlisbury, Gloucester, and
H19 joined in what appared to bo mare matters of
remark and all remark, and all of them were of tho like opinion ren re-
specting contesion-that it was proper to fee re-
ceived in sickness, as well as in sorrout for somes specting confession-that it was proper to be. re-
ceived in sicknees, as well as in sorrof for some sin
but that it was not in accordnance with or the principles of
aion."
Our Anglican Bishops thus hold with Dame Quickly, that when a man is in health, " time enough to confess when one is it is quite then confession is quite proper. Surely men with these views are not the men to do the "sonething" which Lord Shaftesbury insisto must be done speedily and thoronghly if the "old church"-a ohurch now three hundred years old-is to be delivered from impending

Birds of a Feather. - "Tell us What company you keep, and we will tell you wha you are." This is an old proverb very applic able to those who sympathise with the ant Catholic party in Spain at the present moment whose principles may be learnt from the follow ing extract from the columns of their leadin organ "Los Descimisados," and published by the London Times. Les Descimisados is Sabbath day paper, and a fair apecimen of the progress of "reformation principles" in Spain proselytizers, who are so bitter against $\mathrm{D}_{0}$ proselytizers, who are so bitter against $D_{0}$



 aration is at hand. On the altar of our conscience,
we, the editors of this paner, solemnly declare,
virtue of our autonomy that fron tod day, wo benk

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 ulblic there will remembere that in the Reman Recerable ghatintor named
partacus, who, at the head of a handful of slaves,


 cance, there


When Spain is Protestant the programme iven above will no doubt be carried out.
We would dircet the attontion of paronts and Chambly for Young Lndies, conducted by the Sis-
On tars of the Congregnition do No Notre Dame. The
Classes ro-opon on the 1st prox. - Sece Advertisement.


## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE．－AUG．29，1873

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| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONLCLE-AUG. 29, 1873. |  |  |  |  |
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| FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE FRANCE. | of Rouen, thee Bishop of Orleans, and the Bishop of Angers have. been belooted to form of pubbioio education in France. |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | S'WITZEBLAND. <br> Meg. Mírsilloon- - We leam frem Berve that the |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  havo been rejected by the "National: Council. We Weshould hive beeni surpried, consideting the present |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | state of things in that unhappy country, had the result been othei wise. |  |
|  |  |  |  | on the 8the of of June, for or our Holliocese of Nather Now York amounted to $\$ 27,534.38$. |
|  |  |  | account of the condition of the Catholics at Bienne, one of the principal towns of that district, situate onon the lake of the same name. Being at Bicune on business, says the writer, I went to fulifi my duty of |  <br> Pembrokr, Ont. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Learing Mass to the pretty little Catholic charch found it open, but empty, the altars stripped o their ornaments, the fine picture over the high altar |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pembrokr, Ont. <br> THE Scholastic Year commences on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER. Every facility is given for the advancement of pupils in the French and Hor languages. ${ }_{2-52}$ por particulars apply to the 2-52 <br> LADY SUPERIOR. |
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|  |  |  |  | ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, |
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|  |  |  |  | SAULT AD RECOLLET, NEAR HONTREAL, THIS Institution is beantifully and healthfullycated lity is aforded for acquiring a thorough knowledgeof the Frencl of the French language. |
|  |  |  | in French and in German, mas giving first Cormmunion to about filty of his faithfal parishioners thioners, re |  |
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|  |  |  | newed his sacerdotal vows of obedience to the Holy Father Supreme Doctor of the Church, and to his | Buard 8 and Tuition for the Scholastic year, $\$ 150$.Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, \&c, are estrae For further particulars apply to the the, are extria.LADY SUPERIOR. |
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|  |  |  | until death to the faith of our fathers ; we will live and die hs faithful children of the Holy Catholic Apostolitard Roman Church. And priest and pea- |  |
|  |  |  |  | VILLe Marte lottery. |
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|  |  |  | tore | October next. <br> All the Agents of the Lottery are requeg send in their reports to the ollery are requested to |
|  |  |  | diocese, and Mp, Mislin, who set the example ofthese collections in Hungary, writes to the Gazete Juraisitenne that, if tho persecution laste, he will beg at the doors of the Vienna Exhibition for the priestis |  |
|  |  |  |  | fand it the Fifteenth to the undersigned from this for the reason that at that date all tickets, the report whercof shall not have been made, shall be sold to |
|  |  |  | of his native land, who are reduced by the Bernese Government to a state of absoluto destitution. Government to a state of absoluto destitution. <br> GERMANY. |  |
|  |  |  |  | whereof shail not have been made, shall be sold to other parties. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Consequenty all perrons who have purchased } \\ & \text { tigkets must make the }\end{aligned}$ |
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|  |  |  |  | drawion is sosetponed, so as to give the lonst thise possible to o oriticicme An offcial list of all winning numbers shall ba |
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|  |  |  | bill the minister has called upon the polico aut |  |
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|  |  |  |  | Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, |
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|  |  |  | scribed by gorernment, and who are not recognized by the state on their appointment to a clerical office, | (99 St. James Street, 199 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | montreal. <br> MEAGDREMENTS AND VALUATIOMS ATTENDED YO. |
|  |  |  | membered that this canon is one of the few ecclesiastics who unfortunately have fallen out of the |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | communion of the clarch on the question of the Intallibility. The Minister of Eeclesiastical Afririrs,解 the Mesian Church Gazelle, , Mas published | WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT <br> No. 59 ST. BONAVENTURESTREET |
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|  |  |  | decree according to which Von Richthofen is to conane in the exercise of all his rights as capitular of the Cathedral and |  |
|  |  |  | taken without his having been permitted to vote in it, slaall be declared invalid. On this monstrous Grites:-" Men who | Moderate Chargses. <br> Measurumentendence at |
|  |  |  |  | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. |
|  |  |  | do not belong any zaore to the Catholic Church, who have elected their orn lishop and by this act have shown unmistakeaby their rolantary separationfrom the Church, are to have the right of voting at |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Prot. of Quabec } \\ \text { Dist' of Montrcal. }}}{\text { CANADA }}\}$ In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the city of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, |
|  |  |  |  to assist in the gorernment of the Catholic Church, sad without their taking part in it, no such electionis to be valid! Has anything similar been heardso is to be valid Has anything simman becn heard so |  |
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|  |  |  |  | next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said $A$ ct |
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|  |  |  | convinced that life wonldn't be worth baving without the addition of a pound or tro to the mass, Acting | $\frac{\text { Tontrenl, thi Aug. } 1873 \text {. }}{\text { INSOL VENT ACT OF }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | upon this conviction, she soon, by a series of con versations, persuaded her husband that his life |  |
|  |  |  |  |  Dist.t of Mot ren! In the matter of HUGH McGILL, tradigg at Mon <br>  |
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|  |  |  |  | Court i deed of composition and discharge exceuted by his Creditorb, and on Thurrsdy, the Fighteenth Day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of tho disebargo thereby effected. <br> hugh mogill <br> per his Attornegs ad liticm <br>  |
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|  |  |  | chosen. And that wretched man, that penurious that gentle |  |
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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-AUG. 29, 1873.


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afontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

A firist class teacher will be open for an engas


FANTED, a R. C. Teacher to teach English and $\underset{\substack{\text { pply } \\ \text { BAR } \\ \text { BAR }}}{ }$


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TE DENIS MALAN, a native of the Connts Limer
Stand mas mork. PR.
 S5 TO $\$ 20$ per day. Agents want
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St. Joseph Street, No. 396, St. Cathetine Street, No. 552. EPnsits from Five Cents to Two Thousard dol| ars rill be recived, but |
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GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
 neigother Branch wiil shorly be opene



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sons, Principles of Politeness, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vocal }\end{aligned}$ Ausic.
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Grammar, Arithmotic, History, Principles of Polito-
nose, Vocal Music.
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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an zzure semicircle runs along the lower eyeSid; the nose is irritated, swells, and some-
times bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, yith humming of occasional headache, an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; $l$ eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in at others, encirecy gone; heeting pains in ing; violent pains throughout the abdo men; bowels irregular, at times costive stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with
blood; belly swollen and hard ; urine tur blood; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-
bid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough someaccompary and convulsive; uneasy and dis-
times dry
turbed sleep, witharinding of the teeth; turbed slecp, with arinding of the teeth;
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Whenerer the above symptoms are found to exist,
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Will certainly effect a cure. Tr
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In every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at
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The money will be denosited in the hands of the At troney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal. of the
The undersigned will each week make a deposithen
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only for the numbers that ghall have been 80 an. only for the numbers that ghall have been oo an.
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BELL FOUNDRY
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ON ANE AFTER 10 th JULY, 1873 , Trains will m =unct gong south.
Expess-Leare Montreal at 7.30 A. .3 ., ariving at West Farnham at 9.30 , Cowansvilis at 10.00,
Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford
12.30 P.M. White 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22 , Whint
Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M. White MAIL AND EXPRESS - Leave Montreal at 3.15
 GOING NORTH
MAIL AND EXPRESS-Leave Boston (Lowell $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{e}}$
 tat 10.00 A.MI.
EXPRESS-Leare White Mountaing 7.00 4.M.
R. Junction 8.30 , Newport at 1.25
 Cowangrille, 4.25, Werct 3.35 , Sutton Flat 3.55,
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ply at Company's 0 ofoce, Frelght and Passengers ap202 ST. JAMES STREET A. B. FOSTER...........
Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

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1872-73 suncis AnRasgaterts. 18te-s
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TRAINS now leare Montreal as follows:-
Day Mail for Prescott O

Guelph, LLondon, Mrantford, Godorich,
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Weet at
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Mixed Train
for
Stations at ..... ${ }^{\text {and }}$
termediate stationack.......
Local Ill $1 \mathrm{n}-6.00 \mathrm{pm}$
every week day except saturday when
it leaves at $2: 00$ p.m
Traing Montreal for Lachine at 7700 am .

10.00 a.m., $1: 00$ p.5n, 3.30 p. $. \mathrm{m}, \delta .30$ p.m.
and $7: 00$ p.m.
and $7: 00$ p.m.
The 3.00 p.m. Treth rung through to Pro-
vince lime.
going EaSt.
Day Train for the White Moantains, Port-
Iand and Boston............

 Night Train for Inland Po............
Mountaing, Portland, Boston, and the
Lowor Provinces...... Light Mail Train for Quebee............. $10: 0 \mathrm{pmapm}$ pat.
St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe.........11:00 p.m. Train for Rouses Point donnecting with
Steamers on Lake Champhain.

 Point, connecting with Trains on the
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Railways, and steamers on Leko Cham

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Departure of all Trains at tho terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure
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Montreal, May 26, 1873 . Managlog Director

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TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay
Beaverton, Orillia as follow Depart at....... Arrive " 9:30 A.M
3:p0
B:M
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