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For the TRUE WITNESS.

A SQUIB. BY FAGAN. Could it be Sir Galt Was tipling the malt When writing his miserable pun; And Huntington, too, Was more than half blue When firing the Argenteuil gun. Those gentlemen both Appeared to be wroth At something they did not explain, But both are in dread Of breakers ahead— Their troubles are Ultramontane. If Bishop Bourget Would only forget His duty as Pastor of souls, Those sceptical boys, So wonderful wise, Would soon banish God from our schools. Poor Chiniquy's ruse Is raiment and shoes To comfort the creatures who come : Two hundred are there, All hungry and bare, Denouncing the errors of Rome. When branches decay, We lop them away, The canker might spread and do harm ; But while the main stock Draws life from the Rock, We care not for hell's blackest storms.

threw in his way, in a manner scarce befitting one engaged in an important and perilous enterprise.

Not so Lord Nithsdale ; for, having little hope that the most prudent course could bring the undertaking to a successful termination, he felt less keen disappointment at the rejection of any of his counsels. In sad but conscientious devotedness, with out anger or personal mortification, he patiently strove to smooth ruffled feelings, to accommodate jarring interests. It was principally through his influence that the ardent and intemperate young Eart of Wintoun had been induced to rejoin his companions in arms; and it was he who prevailed on some of the Highland troops to accompany them, upon the condtion of receiving sixpence per day from the time they crossed the border.

The task of tracing the progress of the insurgents through Carlisle, Penrith, Appleby, Lancaster, &c., is relinquished to those who are more capable of describing the military movements and the political intrigues of such stirring times. It is enough for us that the next advices which the Countess of Nithsdale received from her husband were somewhat less gloomy in their tenor. Although the expected risings in England had not proved so numerous or so general as the Scottish leaders had been taught to expect, still they met with no serious opposition. They had proclaimed King James at Lancas ter; they had levied the public revenue in his name, and they were rapidly advancing towards Preston.

Mar, meanwhile, had established his head-quart ers at Perth ; and he made some attempts to fortify that city, as a place of defence in which the chevalier might be received upon his expected landing.

The decisive morning of the thirteenth of Novem-ber approached; the day on which the battle of Sherriff Muir was fought in Scotland, and on which the Jacobites surrendered at Preston in Lancashire.

In the battle of Sheriff Muir the Earl of Mar displayed that energy and that decision which are re-quisite qualifications for the head of an insurrection. His eloquent and animated address to the Chieftains in council awakened a corresponding ardor in the bosoms of all, except, perhaps, Huntley and Sinclair; and when he wound up his appeal by briefly stating the question in the words, " Fight or not ?" the whole assembly answered at once with a universal shout, "Fight !"

This resolution, reaching the lines as they were drawn up in order of battle, was welcomed by loud and continued huzzas, and a general tossing up of hats and bonnets.

Such demonstrations of cagerness for the onset promised well for the result, and for a time the insurgents bore down all before them. But though the left wing of the Duke of Argyle's army was routed, his right wing in its turn, put to flight the left wing of the Eavl of Mar's; and to the English remained the solid fruits of victory, inasmuch as they retained the position by which they defended the Lowlands. Both generals, however, claimed the advantage; and to a party which had struggled

tightly on her knee, she sat with fixed eyes, and lips compressed striving to exclude from her mind thoughts which would rush into it.

"Oh, say no more, dear Amy; I cannot, must not think. Each day, each hour, may bring us news of a battle in England. How do we know what may be the result? Alas! if it were not for the blood which runs in my veins—if I were not a Herbert—if I were not married to a Maxwell, I too might wish that- But no, I will not utter what would be in me, a dereliction of duty-treason to the cause my lord upholds. I will remember that my lord has done that which he deemed his duty to do ; and for the event, we must leave it to Providence. We must submit, and only pray for strength to perform the part [that may be allotted to us, whatever that part may be. It is but two days since I received such a letter from my dear sister, the abbess, as should teach me to trust and to submit. Oh ! if I could but look, as she does, on all earthly and temporal concerns ! but, alas! how can one wean one's self so entirely from this world, when it contains one's soul's treasures Lucy has no husband! Lucy has no children Alas ! these ties hold me down so tight to earth that not all Father Albert's ghostly advice, are enough to detach my heart from it; I cannot fix my thoughts as they bid me, on Heaven, and Heav-

"Nay, my lady, nor is it fitting you should. It is for priests and nuns to be much better than other people : it would never do for those who have to wrestle with the world as it is, not to have their thoughts somewhat in it."

en alone."

"Yes : but, Amy, the more our affections are set upon things which are not of this world, the more thoroughly we shall be enabled to do our duty here.

"I am sure, my lady, there is no need for anybody to her duty better than you do; and whichever way your heart is set, it must be the right way ;' replied Amy, whose devoted attachment was such that she did not like to hear it implied, even from her lady's own lips, she was capable of improvement.

"I must not value myself according to your estimate, Amy," replied Lady Nithsdale, smiling, " or I shall be sadly lacking in that first of Christian virtues—humility."

It was not many days after the battle, or as the Jacobites termed it, the victory of Sherriff Muir, that vague rumors reached Terreagles of disaster and defeat at Preston.

Lady Nithsdale was struck with the pale countenance of Amy when she had summoned her, ostensibly to assist in arranging some household matters, but more in fact, that she might hear a friendly voice, and look on an affectionate countenance She was still more struck with the haste in which Amy wished to depart, instead of gladly lingering, pleased and honored at being admitted to share the counsels and the feelings of her mistress.

"Think you not, Amy, that these damask hangings will make my lord's apartment look exceeding handsome ? and to my mind the old pictures which with so many adverse circumstances, the fact of adorn his study will show well upon the deep last to come to terms and to surrender." having withstood the royal forces in a pitched crimson. He will be pleased, when Heaven vouch- "And they surrendered ! yielded the safes him a safe return, to find we have been mind-To Lady Nithsdale's hopeful heart the battle of ful of his comfort. I would gladly turn these hangings to so good account. What think you, Amy !' avoided that of her lady; her fingers trembled as she smoothed the fringe, and kept her head bent low, as though examining the texture of the damask. "Amy, you have heard ill news that you fear to communicate," said Lady Nithsdale, laying her might have been! You forget that my lord is safe I can bear anything but suspense. Let me know the worst !" and she grasped her, almost convulsivelv.

is any truth in what the people of this country call as from the more tremendous vengeance of the law, second-sight, I have much to suffer yet; but I will despair. I place my reliance above; I will confide in Him who will not abandon the humble, even when all human succors fail."

CHAPTER XII. When the day is gane, an' night is come,

An' a' folk bound to sleep, I think on him that's far awa,

The lee-lang night an' weep, my dear, The lee-lang night, an' weep. Jacobite Song.

It is singular how the first vague rumor of a great event travels faster than can almost be accounted for by human means, and how much time sometimes elapses before the real and authentic account is received! Two nights and a day of dread and uncertainty did Lady Nithsdale endure before any further details reached Terreagles.

The honest Amy's face soon betrayed that fresh intelligence had arrived, and that intelligence unfavorable. Almost before her lady could question her, she said-

"My lord is well, madam, my lord is safe !"

" Oh, dearest Amy, thanks !" and her eyes flashed with joy. "But why this sad countenance, then? Look cheerful, girl, for your face belies your words. You are not deceiving me?" "No, no, indeed, madam. He is unhurt: not a

wound, nor a scratch, as I believe."

"Then why can you not smile? Oh, Amy! at this moment I felt how weak a sentiment is roya-Ity to one's king, when put in the balance with love for one's busband! Still no smile! Why, we have changed characters, Amy, and you are go-

"Oh, my sweet lady! I joy to see a smile upon your lips; and I dare not finish my tale, for I shall banish it more quickly than I have called it up." "You said he was unhurt; nor a scratch, you colors of the silks before the leaf had yet assumed said?" "I did, my lady i but ohl can you not its form. She started at every noise: the changing guess what other misfortune may have befallen him, and all of us?-oh, my lady !"

"I am dull of comprehension; but I cannot picture any great evil, now my lord is safe !" "He is safe, now, madam, unhurt, unwouned;

but_" "But what, Amy? Speak—you distract me !" "But, madam-dear madam-he and all the other lord-arc-prisoners, madam-all prisoners to King George !'

"Prisoners!' and she seemed to awake as from a trance. "Prisoners to King George1 then rebels ! traitors! Fool that I have been! and my thought doubts and fars, she endured, not so much the never glanced towards this! Oh! to whom can I panga of hope deferred, as those of protracted disapply for advice, or for assistance? Alasi alas! what can a poor, weak, helpless woman do? If I had wings to fly to my lord, then he would tell me how I might assist him ;- then, at least, I should be near to soothe and to support him! But here, alone, and helpless," she added, wringing her hands, "what can I effect? But you know more, Amy, you can tell me more !"

"No more, madam, than that the Scots were the

Another report reached Scotland that the rebels were to be tried by martial law, and shot upon the spot. But the alarm which such a report was calculated to excite, was in some measure allayed by learning that this summary punishment was only to be inflicted upon those who had actually held commissions under the government against which they had borne arms. Lady Nithsdale was further reassured, when the name of Lord Charles Murray was the first mentioned as likely to suffer, for she knew well that her husband's never could have been omitted had he been in danger of such a fate.

NO. 35.

But still she heard not from himself, and these varying and often contradictory rumors almost wore away her soul in feverish anxiety.

The town of Dumfries was in the hands of the oyalists, and it was a matter of difficulty for the prisoners to transmit any communication to their friends which was not subject to the revision of those who were in power. There was time for each hope in which she had formerly indulged to be successively crushed. That which she had fondly imagined to be a victory at Sherriff Muir, proved in its consequences to be no better than a defeat .---Dutch reinforcements joined the royal army, while scarcely a day elapsed in which some of the Lowland chieftains did not desert the standard of the Earl of Mar.

Still no succour arrived from France. It became known that the regent, Duke of Orleans, had proscribed the chevaller, and still the chevalier's arrival was delayed.

Lady Nithsdale roamed about the vast and deserted halls; the unread book dropped from her hands ; the once-loved spinnet remained unopened ; the needle which she used to ply so rapidly and so lexterously, was still resorted to for occupation; but the flowers no longer grew under her fairy fingers, and the falling tears would often tarnish the colors of the silks before the leaf had yet assumed The long, long days wore wearily away; it seemed to her that each dismal winter evening closed in more slowly than the last.

Her children were far away : she could not visit their couches, listen to their tranquil breathings, and beguile the hours in watching their unconscious slumbers. Her existence would have been less irksome had there been any duty for her to perform, any exertion to be made; but in this forced in-activity of body, while the mind was distracted with appointment.

Watching the blazing logs on the hearth, and listening to the incessant whistling of the December blast, only varied by the rattling of a dry and withered stray leaf against the casement, she had sat through the early, and lengthened twilight of a Scottish winter's evening. Glad of the excuse of fading light to indulge in the idleness of vague, dreamy, but most sad meditation, she had allowed the night to steal upon her unawares, till all without was darkness that might be felt, and the stone mullions of the oriel windows alone shone white in the fitful blaze of the wood fire. She was startled from her reverie by the sound of men's voices, and the tread of a strange and heavy foot. The attendants entering, explained that a peasant was without, who insisted upon seeing the countess. "It is the countess herself that my business is with," said the stout and rosy boor, who forced his way past the serving-man; "I was to come to the speech of the lady herself; and if you can certify to me that youder she is, why I am ready enough to give up my packet ; but I shan't let it go to any of you. How do I know what sort of jackanapeses you may be?" and the peasant grinned goodhumoredly, with a twinkling eye, which led to the conclusion that he had not journeyed so rapidly but that he had taken time to refresh himself on the way. He held a packet in his hand: " If it is true that you are that rebel lord's lawful wife, why, here's the letter I was to deliver safe into her own fair hands-that is, when she gave me the reward I have earned by a journey of some hundred and fifty miles." "Oh, give it mel in mercy give it me !" exclaimed Lady Nithsdale; and, starting from her seat, she would have snatched it at once

WINIFRED. COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE .. CHAPTER XI. There's some say that we wan, Some say that they wan, Some say that none wan At a', man l But one thing I'm sure, That at Sheriff Muir, A battle there was, Which I saw, man. And we ran, and they ran, And they ran, and we ran, And we ran, and they ran, Awa,' man.

Battle of Sherriff Muir.

The Duke of Argyle had not yet been reinforced by the Irish or the Dutch troops. This would in-deed have been the moment for the insurgents to make themselves masters of all the West of Scot. land ; but, as Lord Nithsdale informed his wife, the English counsels prevailed.

Letters were confidently asserted to have been received from Luncashire, declaring that twenty thousand men would immediately join the army upon its appearance in that county ; and the various advantages attending a speedy march into England were urged with much vehemence, that the troops most in advance were suddenly recalled, and appointed to meet the main body at Langtown in Cumberland.

But the Highlanders, under the influence of the young Earl of Wintoun, who was intimately convinced of the difficulties into which they were heedlessly plunging themselves, and the favorable occasion they were throwing away, halted a second time. Many then deserted, and choose rather to surrender themselves prisoners, than to go forward to what they looked upon us a certain destruc-

tion. The Earl of Wintoun himself, finding that all his efforts to alter the destination of the army were fruitless, returned to the main body ; but from that fruitless, returned to the main body; but from that Lady Niwisdale answered not. The words "pale, time he was never called to assist in a council of and stiff, and cold, and bloody, on the bare ground," war; indeed, a reckless levity was henceforth had conjured up an image to her mind which visible in his whole demeanor, and he seized upon seemed to curdle the very life-blood in her veins. every opportunity of idle amusement, which chance She clasped her hands closely, and pressing them if it will be so for many a long day yet. If there posed to the insults of the low-born and the mean,

battle gave some confidence for the future.

Sheriff Muir appeared a glorious victory, which was to change the aspect of affairs. With the buoyancy of youth and loyalty, she exulted in the idea that her husband and the Scottish army were marching replied Amy, with a hurried voice; and her eye triumphantly through England while the English army was sustaining a defeat in Scotland. She dwelt with pride and delight on the individual acts of prowess which came to her knewledge ; and Amy hastened to her lady with every fresh piece of intelligence she could collect from chance comers to the castle gates, thus endeavoring to beguile the hand firmly on Amy's trembling arm, and looking in p. rson." tedious hours of sickening expectation, and hope ing at her fixedly. "Speak! I charge you, speak! "But, At deferred, in which her mistress wore away her days.

"Did you hear, my lady, how the M'Leans, with one accord, joined their old chief the moment he set foot among them? for all the Isle of Mull belongs now to the Duke of Argyle himself."

Indeed, Amy! And so the tie of clanship was stronger than interest, or than duty to their new landlord. And, moreover, Sir John M'Lean has been living for many years in France, and on an allowauce, too, granted him by Queen Anne."

"However that may be, he soon raised a regiment of eight hundred men ; and when they were prepared for battle, all the speech he made to them was, 'Gentlemen, yonder stangs MacCallummore for King George, and here stands M'Lean for King James. God bless M'Lean and King James ! Charge, gentlemen !' And on they rushed like wild creatures It was in that very charge the gallant young Cianronald was killed by the heavy fire of the regulars. But Glengarry would not give them time to be disheartened, but cried out, ' Revenge ! mourning !' "

"Yes, yes! there is some of the true spirit left!" exclaimed Lady Nithsdale, exultingly ; then, with a changed voice, she added, "But, alas for young Clanronald ! he was a brave youth, and I have heard $m \cdot lord$ say, a complete soldier; he had been trained in the French guards. When he received the Earl of Mar's summons, he replied, That his family had ever been the first on the field, and the last to leave it !' and he has proved but too well that he was a worthy scion of that nolle house !"

"Yes, my lady; and they say that as he fell out of the ranks, after he had, got his death wound, the Earl of Mar met him, and asked him why he was not in front. ' I have had my share,' said the poor young man, and dropped dead at the earl's Oh, my lady ! a battle is a shocking thing ! feet. and though one is so glad to hear of a victory, and one thinks nothing of hundreds of the enemy being killed, yet when one pictures to one's self, one fair and gallant youth lying pale, and stiff, and cold, and bloody, on the bare ground, oh ! one's heart sickens within one, and one wonders how one could ever wish the king should come back among

us, to cause bloodshed and slaughter !"

"Ob, my lady, do not look thus at me; truly, you fright me. In every truth, I know nothing, nothing for certain."

"Amy, Amy, this is not like yourself; you are trifling with me !"

"We must not heed every silly report that comes from so far off, my lady."

"Then it is of the army in England !" and Lady Nithsdale dropped into a seat. "Speak! speak! tell me all !"

"Indeed, I have but little to tell. They said there had been an engagement ; but we have often heard that before, my lady; and people make so much of a little thing; and the news comes through Dumfries, and the people they tell every thing their own way."

"And they say, then, that we have been defeat-ed?" continued Lady Nithsdale, striving to appear perfectly tranquil. "Tell me, Amy; you see I am quite calm."

'Why, yes; I suppose it is as your ladyship says for they seem marvellously well pleased."

"And are King James's forces retreating ?"

"Not that I know of, my lady." "What, do they still hold Preston, then ?"

"Why no, my lady. I believe what they call the Royalists have possession of it now." "Then where is our army ?"

"Alas I dearest madam, I cannot justly say. Indeed, indeed, my lady, those who told me do not seem to know themselves, and I dare swear it is not half true."

"Amy, you have heard more; I am sure you have ! Is my lord - Have they told you anything ? I cannot, caunot ask. Oh, Amy ! answer me, and answer the truth, or I think I shall die !"

"Nothing, my lady! They never mentioned my lord's name one way nor another ; indeed indeed they did not."

"Thank Heaven so far !" and Lady Nithsdale closed her eyes for a moment, as if to regain composure and resolution.

"And you know, my lady, ill news travels fast enough, and everybody hereabout would be curious enough about my lord ; so pray set your mind at rest "

Lady Nithsdale looked at Amy with a sad, with ering smile. "At rest, Amy! at rest!" and pressing her hand upon her bosom, "it is long since this

> ž . .

"And they surrendered ! yielded themselves up to the Whigs! Oh, my dear, dear lord! what must thy noble spirit have endured ere it was bowed to this! How must thy counsels have been scorned, thy hopes blasted, thy heart crushed ! I know thy lofty nature well, and truly my woman's soul almost refuses itself to picture what thine must have undergone !"

Amy stood for some moments bewildered, and unable to offer consolations which she felt must be unavailing. I hen, resuming her self-possession, she urged : "Think, madam, how much worse it

"But, Amy, what must he have suffered in mind ! And what are bodily sufferings to the tortures such a mind is canable of enduring !"

"There is one thing, my lady, for which we can-not be too grateful. He is now safe from the dan-gers of battle: think how you felt when we were talking of young Clanronald, so fresh, so blooming, on the bloody sod !"

"True! true! and she looked up for a moment. 'But," and she lowered her voice, "there are other, and more inevitable perils than those which are met with in battle. If, indeed, the usurper keep the throne-if the new dynasty prevail,-then loyalty is treason, and treason, Amy !- Even King James spared not his own nephew; can we expect more mercy in the soul of a stranger than in one of our own royal blood? Oh, Heaven, be pitiful !" "Nay, madam, but the Duke of Monmouth was the usurper himself. This case is quite different. And then there are so many of them. Mr. Forster, and the Earl of Derwentwater and his brother, and the Lords Wintown, Carnwrath, Kenmure, Nairne, and many, many more of noble and of gentle blood. King George, if indeed he is to be our king, must show mercy. He could not have the heart-" Amy dared not finish the sentence-she could not have uttered, her lady could not have listened to, the termination their imaginations but two well supplied.

Lady Nithsdale bowed her head in silence, and Amy feared to break in upon the sad solemnity of her thoughts. After a pause, the counters slowly rose : "I will to my closet, Amy, and there tell my beads, till I have regained composure enough to think. But fail not to let me know should further intelligence reach the castle."

Amy opened the door for her lady, and as she passed, she kissed her hand in token of obedience to her injunctions. Lady Nithsdale pressed hers. and slowly, steadily withdrew. Amy watched the closing door, and then giving a full vent to her own repressed feelings, she wept and sobbed in freedom.

Every hour now brought fresh reports, each more distressing than the last. One told how fourteen hundred men were enclosed in one of the churches, where they suffered both hardships and indignities from the soldiery ; how they were stripped, not only of every article of value which they might have

about them, but almost of necessary clothing. These were principally Scotch, who, having been

the last to surrender, were treated with the greatest rigor; and Lady Nithsdale shrank with almost equal heart has been at rest, and I am much mistaken | horror from the idea of her noble husband being ex-

" Softly, fair lady." cried the peasant, withholding it ; " where is the reward the gentleman promised me?

"Oh! you shall have anything you will, only give it-tor pity, give it me! Amy!" she cried to Amy Evans, who, never far from her lady's side, had by this time made her appearance ; " fetch my casket; nay, here, take the key, and bring hither my purse; it is in the embossed casket, and give the fellow what he will. And now, my friend, the letter-the letter."

"I think the lady's one that loves him ; but nobody has yet assured me that she is his lordship's wife," continued the undaunted boor, with a knowing glance round the room; " all wives are not in such a taking about their husbands," he added; wishing, with a sort of low craft which he deemed prudence, to delay delivering the letter till he had made sure of the money.

"Oh, trifle not with me! Give it me, as you hope to meet with mercy yourself?"

"Well, then, here it is; the poor soul shall have the letter any how." She snatched it; quickly from his hand, and throwing herself upon her knees before the fire, she hastened to devour its contents -Her eyes, blinded by tears, could not decipher the lines as fast as her wishes prompted.

"Bring lights?" she exclaimed; " why are there no lights?"

The servant hastened to fetch the tapers ; and the persant remained near the door, watching the lady with an expression half compassionate, half comic.

"Sure enough, the poor soul loves that darkbrowed fellow," he muttered; "she tucks back her hair as if she could tear off the curl that falls between the firelight and the paper, and she thinks no more of me! But I shall not depart without the pay I have been promised, I can tell her."

Amy re-entered with the purse at the same moment that the serving-men returned with lights ;

والمحرير والمتحر والمراجل والمستخل والمحافظ والمراجع وأنها وأنتقص

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. - APRIL 14, 1876.

and Amy, showering into the hands of the messenger several gold pieces, led the way into the hall, that her lady might be left to peruse her packet in privacy.

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The peasant clinked the money in his hard palm then looking cunningly at Amy, " Your lady said I should have what I would,

"Well, and have I not rewarded you hand-

somely ?" "Why, pretty fairly, pretty fairly, but I should not mind another gold piece or so. You must beer in mind that my journey hat been somewhat peril-ous, all through the royal armies and the loyal in-habitants, with a letter in my, pouch from a rebel lord to a rebel lady."

"Nay, you are unreasonable, you should not be covetous : but here are a couple more, for my dear mistress will not think any thing can be too much for one who brings her news from her husband."

"Thanks, fair mistress ! I am one who always keep the eleventh commandment, even if I keep no other.'

"The eleventh, fellow! Why, Protestant and Catholic agree there are no more than ten !"

"Ab, but I know the eleventh, and I know it best of all, and so do most people ; and if they all kept the ten others as strictly as they do that one, why the world would be a better world than it is, -that's all l"

"You speak in riddles, friend ; explain yourself." "'Get all you can, and keep all you get.' Did you never hear that before, mistress? if you have not heard it you have practised it, I warrant me.-But where's your buttery-hatch? I am spent with hunger, and 'specially with thirst."

While Dickon, the Lancashire ploughman, was restoring the strength, which did not seem to be much impaired, the countess was absorbed in the long-wished for epistle.

The letter was sad, almost hopeless; but it was from himself, and she gazed with delight on every line traced by that loved hand. The first impulse was that of joy; it was not till upon consideration and reflection, that she found in it matter for deep sorrow and despondency.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

MARTIN LUTHER'S CONFESSIONS.

A correspondent of the Ulster Examiner supplies that journal with the following authenticated copy of Martin Luther's confessions, and allows that apostate to tell his own story :

" I did not turn monk voluntarily. Terrified by a sudden apparition, surrounded by death, and conceiving myself summoned by heaven, I made an inconsiderate and forced vow. When I told my father of this he was at first irritated, when he was pacified, he exclaimed, 'God grant that it be not a trick of Satan,' a saying which has struck such deep root in my heart that I have never heard anything from his mouth which I remember more tenaciously. Methinks God spoke by his lips. However, at that time I was so obstinate in my de votional intent that I shut my heart as much as I could against his words, as being only a man.

"When I said my first Mass at Erfurdt I was all but dead, for I was without faith ; it was unjust and too great forbearance in God that the earth did not at the time open and swallow up both myself and the Bishop who ordained me.

"I hardly knew what indulgences were at that time"-(when he opposed them).

To the Pope-" Most Holy Father, I throw my self at the feet of your Holiness, and give myself up to you with all that I am or have. May your Holiness dispose of me at your pleasure. It rests with your Holiness to promote or prevent my undertaking, to declare it right or wrong. Whatever happens I desire nothing more than to know that the voice of your Holiness is the voice of Christ who speaks and acts through you.

" call God and man to witness that I have never wished, and do not now desire, to touch the Roman Church or the Pope's sacred authority, and that I acknowledge most explicitly, that this Church rules over all, that nothing in heaven or on earth is superior to it, save only Jesus Christ our Lord.

submit with patience, because it is forbidden in the Holy Scriptures to oppose force by force, for the wonderful time has arrived when a Prince can more easily gain Heaven by shedding blood than others peasants must perish since they take up the sword without divine authority. They deserve no mercy, no toleration, but the indignation of God and man. They are under the law of God and the Emperor, and may be treated as mad dogs. " I confess that under the Papacy are many good things, nay, all that is good in Christianity, true Scripture, true baptism, the true Sacrament of the altar, true keys to the remission of sins, true office of preaching; nay, I say that in Popery is true Christianity. "I confess that I am not prepared to say that polygamy (orhaving many wives) is contrary to the Holy Scriptures ; yet I would not have the practice introduced among Christians, because they ought to abstain from even what is lawful in order to avoid scandal, and maintain the decorum which St. Payl requires under all circumstances.

education is forced upon them in order to gratify the remaining one-fifth. The English Radical becomes a Tory when he comes to Ireland. All political principles are in fact confused when we compare their application to the two countries. Amongst the other distinctions which Ireland enjoys is that of being the corpus vile upon which legislative exbe attempted in England are carried out here, sometimes with advantage sometimes the contrary. Our Grand Jury system is one of those legislative

experiments whose result hardly ensures its imita-tion in England. The constabulary was tried here long before, its adoption at the other side. The Irish National Education system was the first attempt in a direction into which English radicalism is endeavouring to force all the teaching of that country. Perhaps, the inconsistency of its practice with its theory may not only show how false and unstatesmanlike is the idea, but afford an irresistible argument in the hands of those Englishmen who wish to save their country from an unmitigated secularism. Sir Robert Peel established the The development of the principle of nationality, Queen's Colleges in Ireland as a first step towards dissociating the higher education from the knowledge of God. Englard is humbly following suit. The abolition of tests in the Universities is, probably, the first step towards the entire secularization of these great institutions. The process of experimentalizing does not seem to have yet come to an end. Ireland is still the animal destined for vivisection. An essay in legislation on municipal and the ties of even a common religion have corporations is, it seems, to be made, and it is to commence here. The Irish members have recently made a claim to equality of municipal franchise with England-to have the same qualification adopted in two countries. The answer was not a denial of the right of Ireland to equality, but a suggestion that the system which we claimed to be admitted to had not worked so well in England that it was desirable to transfer it to this country, and that an entirely new one must be devised. The Times credits Sir Michael Beach with an intention of counteracting the effects of an extended franchise by the cumulative vote, and seems to be expecting from that right honorable baronet some comprehensive scheme of reform in which Ireland will be

made, as it were, the jackal for her big neighbour. It would be premature to judge a question in such an initiatory stage or a project of whose nature we have only got such trifling hints. But if the scheme be marked with the wisdom which has characterized the other measures for which Ireland is indebted to the present Secretary, we rather think we shall have it all to ourselves, and that its success will not lead to any covetousness for its possession on the part of a country which has taken far better care of herself than ever she did of that island of whose custody she is so jealous. It would be a pretty piece of poetic justice, though, if England were compelled to accept for herself a legislative measure framed for Ireland by the remarkable statesman she has placed over us.-Cork Examiner.

WHAT IS THE USE OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT ?

This is a question which we frequently hear put and as this is an utilitarian age, it ought to be answered. Not that those who ask it deserve so much consideration, as that the question is in itself a very interesting one at any time, but particularly at a time of the year when displays of that sentiment are unusually frequent. Eefore answering the question, we will distinguish, as the log-icians say. National sentiment may be of use to particular individuals, or it may be of use to the nation to which it pertains. As to the first of these, he must be a very superficial observer who caunot see its utility, and point out proofs and examples of the fact by the score. Probably there is no nationality in the universe so decried by those not belonging to it as the Irish, and no national feeling that sooner evokes a hostile one in those not sympathising with it than it does, and yet see what it can do for individuals-always, provided that those individuals do not really share it themselves, but only sham it and play upon it I command you" (the peasants in arms) "to in their dupes. What, for instance, made a "lord " of O'Faggin, a baronet of McNaggin, a knight of O'Nail, and a judge of McFlail, a lord of the treasury of Mr. Skey Daddler, and a governor of an is-land of Mr. Sauchope Hansey? The manner in ic prayers. I am of opinion that all the which patriots of this class utilise national sentiment is so simple that a child can comprehend it. They are all for faith and fatherland (the faith particularly), and they so win the simple faith of the people to a trust in them. The national sentiment which "they gather in the dew" (as Mr. Gladstone says) they bring down upon their own heads in a shower of titles, place, and gold, and so they illustrate one of the uses of national sentiment. But everybody can't be a member of Parliament and thus get these big prizes through shamming nationality, and so there are many other ways known of turning it to account. There is the patriotic newspaper, for instance, in which national sentiment is vended, wholesale and retail. Of course a newspaper proprietor must sell his news-paper to live, and it is no more necessary that he should participate in the glowing patriotism he writes or sells than that an apothecary should swallow a dose of every portion he mixes. He may be a Nagle or a Birch-no matter, he illustrates one of the uses of national sentiment all the same There is another way of utilising national sentiment-at least, Irish national sentiment which if less striking in its result, is yet, on the whole, very satisfactory to the practitioners of it. There is a class of $m \in n$, both in Irewould stand that should introduce a law (such as | land and here, who never miss an opportunity of making glowing national speeches, who "spread themselves out," as the Yankees say, on the "glories of Brian the Brave," " the fidelity of the Irish race," "the harp that once," and "the Irish Brigade." In this way they "gather up the dew"-to them the manna-of Irish sentiment. Acquire the credit of being "influential men," "leaders of the Irish," and so become men of consideration, get into Town Councils, Vestries, School Boards, organise volunteer corps, and perhaps, in the end, illustrate on the bench, amidst the unpaid, another of the uses of national sentiment. But of the whole of this class who exploit national sentiment for their own profit, perhaps the most objectionable to the Irish nationalist is the Barnum of Nationality. The man who gets up "national" shows, concerts and entertainments, and such like, and appeals to his " patriotic countrymen" to support him because of their nationality. "The Barnum" generally figures in Great Britain, and very frequeatly is not an Irishman himself, but that does not matter. He sees in Irish national sentiment a good neld for enteprise, and he determines to cultivate it. He is particularly active about St. Patrick's Day, and imports hundreds weight of shamrocks. with which to bait his traps for national sentiment. If you look at the walls about that time, you will see them adorned by enormous green posters, announcing the affair, and having his (the Bernums) own name the most prominent thing upon them in letters at least two inches long. But go to one of 'national" entertainments, and what do you these find? The Irishman represented in the worst style of the London stage (before Boucicault showed it something better) with caubeen, dudeen, triheens, elogh a'peen, and brogues. He comes out with an idiotic leer, hitches up his breeches, twirls his kippeen, cries wheugh, and dances something surport. ing to be a jig, compared to which a Lancashire clog dance or a nigger breakdown would be gracefulness itself. But that is nothing to the acting (if there is any), and worst of all is the singing. One or two of Moore's melodies may be found by four-fifths of the people are of one creed, mixed | way of seasoning, but the rest are simply the refuse

of the London and Dublin music halls, things which disgrace national taste, belie national feeling, misrepresent national manners, caricature national character, ignore national aspirations, and represent the "mere" Irish man and woman as a kind of half reclaimed savages and whole elaves, playing the fool to please their lords and masters. We hope, however, that the days of this kind of thing in England, are well nigh closed, and that if any en-terprising speculator in Trish reeling and Trish good nature should again "try it on " his artities will be a llowed to perform " Lannigan's Ball," and "Finnegan's Wake," to mocking echoes, and to empty benches. We have done with the men who fraffic in national feelings, and the base uses to which they make it caubservient, and turn reclaimed savages and whole elaves, playing the uses to which they make it subservient, and turn with pleasure to contemplate the advantage of national sentiment to a nation. The world is governed by feeling more than by reason, and the healthiest, the purest, the noblest feeling which has ever moulded its Government (we speak only of its civil government), is the sentiment of nationality. says Goldwin Smith, is the high water mark of modern civilization, and he is right. In nothing else has the spirit of modern times so clearly advanced beyond that of those who have gone before. Men banded together by races see in each other only enemies to be conquered and plundered : peoples forced into union by conquest only hate each other less than they do their common "Imperator," so far scarcely modified, much less prevented the suspicious jealousies or ambitions of governments, the aggressions of rulers or the wars of dynasties. But the spirit of nationality, ignoring as it does all the other distinctions which hitherto have divided mankind into hostile camps, gives a ground upon which all meet upon an equality, and where liberty to each may coexist with fraternity amongst all.

Lives, there, a man with soul so dead. Who never to himself hath said, This is my own my native land.

which the poet praises, is more likely to be sensible of the obligations which his own nationality imposes, and of the rights of that of others, and so nationality amongst the nations themselves terd to produce peace and goodwill amongst men. It is the sentiment of nationality which in reality constitutes a nation, and so long as that remains a nation will survive defeat, annexation, and conuest-that is, if a nation can ever be said to be conquered, whilst the sentiment of nationality re-remains. It takes centuries to make a nation, but once made, once instinct with that fire from heaven, the sentiment of nationality, it will take as long again to kill it, as Ireland's history testifice. The same testimony justifies us in saying that so longas a nation conserves its national sentiment uncorrupted, no external power can destroy it. It may be overcome by superior might for a time, the inundation of empire may flow above it ; but centuries are but as days in its life, and in time those external forces exhaust themselves, the imperial deluge subsides, and the nation emerges only the more glorious for the peril its has gone through. But national sentiment not only restores freedom when it is lost, it is its strongest hulwark where it exists. We need not go so far back for examples. We have seen it in our own time restore the independence of Greece, Hungary, and Belgium, and make of the latter the garden of Europe ; we have seen it fling " the barbarian" out from the fair fields of Italy, and preserve the United States to be the refuge for the oppressed of other nations, in despite of the almost superhuman efforts of the holders of slaves at home, backed by the makers of slaves, and the abettors of slavery abroad, to break that union and destroy that freedom which with all its shortcomings was a standing reproach to themselves. We have also had examples of how much more the might of a nation depends upon the intensity of national sentiment than upon the magnitude of its territory, or the multitude of its sol-diers-the victors of Sadowa and the conquerors of Sedan dare not risk the encounter which they so much seem to desire with a handful of mountain warriors, the heroic inheritors of the nationality of Tell. Buta strong national sentiment will not only accomplish the freedom of the people possessing it, and thenceforth make them respected abroad and secure at home; it will also, when endowed with the blessing of freedom, be the best nurse of the political, social, and domestic virtues, the highest stimulent of industry, the truest inspiration of genius, and the surest guarantee of progress. That it can and will be all this, Irishmen may learn by merely reflecting on what was achieved in cighteen memorable years of their own history, and what followed after that too brief gleam of the light of freedom was past. However, the memory of it still remains, and in the confidence which it gives we are bold to say, Irishmen, cling to your nationality as your highest possession on earth. It is the arl of your covenant which has brought your fathers safe through the desert, with the instincts, virtues and the fortunes of a nation. Let it be touched by no unholv hand. In it you have a common religion, undivided by creeds-a faith only less sacred than that which you owe to your God. Thus will you best honor the names of your heroes, the memories of your martyrs, and if only true to the trust consecrated by their sacrifices and handed down to you through so many misfortunes, the day cannot be far distant when you will realize the words of the seer that-Your sun is but rising when others have set, And the' slavery's clouds o'er your morning have hung,

the time of Alexander V., who banished the Freemason order from the whole Russian empire: Even "the brethren" in a very practical and summary at Kammin. And now for all-these denunciations what is the justification ? It is to answer this question that the two volumes under notice have been written, and we cannot see how any intelligent person who reads them can help being convinced that, serious as is the indictment which they lay, the evidence produced in support of it is quite as weighty, as serious, and as startling. One point should be made specially clear at the outset. We are not here asked to take "the ghost's word" for the authors' allegations. The Freemasons are convicted out of their own mouths. The French prelate writes with all the terseness and brilliancy so characteristic of the best French authors of the day, and the German assailant of the order analyses facts with no small power of logical disquisition; but neither the epigrammatic brilliancy of the one nor the acute criticism of the other is nearly as well calculated to arrest attention as the extracts. Indicrous and shocking by turns, which both produce from the ritual of the craft, from Masonic newspapers, from records of lodges, from speeches and writings of high Masonic officials. We propose to give here an idea of the general character of these revelations.

And, first, there are some reasons (apart from those to be found in the essential character and tendency of Freemasonry) which should be sufficient of themselves to warn off from even the threshold of the Craft all men of common sense. What, And the men who has that pride in his native land for instance, can be so absurd, so childish, so contemptible as the various Masonic rites? We are not unmindful of, and we do not desire to depreciate, the innate disposition of the human mind towards ritual. That attribute may be used as a lever to ennoble man and sublimate his existence. But this is only the case when the ritual represents some divine reality. "If the worship and sacraments of Christians be august and venerable," says the Bishop of Orleans, "know that it is because of that something which God has put into them, and which God alone could give." But the most charitable interpretation of Freemasonry is that it is a "much add about nothing." What laughable conceptions then of the ancients ever approached in grotesqueness the doings of these heroes of the trowel and plumb-line-these "Knights of the Brazen Serpent" and "Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret," these "Brethren of the Shining Circle" and "Supreme Commanders of the Stars," these "Brother Inspectors" and "Very Respectables," and "Great Experts"-with their "temples," their "altars," and their "baptism"-their "bits of architecture," their "cannons," their "tiles," their " plauks," their " outlines," their "batteries," their "volleys," their "shovels," and their " pickaxes"-their " trials by fire" and purifications by water"? What goat hoofed satyr ever played such "fantastic tricks before high heaven" as fathers of families, merchants, lawyers, magistrates, legislators, ay, and princes now-a-days indulge in when, in the Masonic lodges, they put on the "apron" and the "gold sun," or go about with bare heads and only half their bodies in their shirts, or "stride" as if about to leap over a ditch, or get on a see-saw, or stand to order "with the right hand flat under the throat, the body thrown lightly back, the right foot forward, the left brought across, heel to heel, in a square"? Is it not hard to imagine a grown-up man, with a wife and family and work to do, talking of his dinner-napkin as his " banner," of his knife as his " sword," and of his glass as his "weapon"? Is it not difficult to picture such a man drinking to a toast, and saying all the time that he is "saluting with the sword," " presenting arms," and "firing" "good" and "most brilliant volleys"? But we must pass on to another of the preliminary objections to Freemasonry namely, that it is a violation of the natural law essentially immoral for any man to take an oath in the dark, to yield up his moral liberty unconditionally into the hands of an unknown and selfconstituted authority, under the sanction of a most fearful oath to promise silence with regard to teaching and a course of action of which he as yet knows nothing. This is a proposition which requires no demonstration. It is almost as needless to prove that such restraint of liberty is also, in very truth, the most wretched of all kinds of slavery ; for may it not come even to this-so far as the uninitiated know-that the person restrained will be, some time or another, reduced to the terrible alternative of obeying his superiors and going so far as to take the life of a fellow being, or disobeying them and imperilling his own? Even should the object and means of the society turn out to be innocent, there would still be a fettering of the will highly calculated to deprave the moral sense. Can we not well believe that many a generous and noble-minded youth, for whom the mystery of a secret society proved an irresistible attraction, has had, by the fact of initiation, his hopes dashed to pieces and his conscience smitten with remorse, and yet, un-able to shake himself free of the Nessus-shirt of bad companionship, has become at the very least a liar and trickster given to mean habits and crooked ways? And then there is the danger to the State of turning men into conspirators. This danger was admitted by such an authority as M. Louis Blanc. "Darkness," he says, speaking of Freemasonry, "mystery, an awful oath to pronounce, a secret to learn for each trial courageously borne, a secret to keep under pain of execration and death, particular signs whereby the Brothers recognize one another at the uttermost ends of the earth, ceremonies referring to the history of a murder and seeming; 10 hatch and foster ideas of vengeance-what more fit to form conspirators?" Our own Lord Plunkett considered any association bound by a secret oath to be "extremely dangerous on the principles of the common law." Finally, Freemasonry is as we Finally, Freemasonry is, as we should say of an individual man, badly connected. It was the parent of Illuminatism, and it lent to Carbonatism the aid at least of its organisation, its symbolical ceremonies, and its mystic nomenclature. It is a significant fact that Freemasons were admitted into the society of the Carbonari without having undergone the initiation and probation to which ordinary candidates were subjected. On the principle, therefore, of noscilur a sociis, it scems pretty plain that Freemasonry cannot be a thing to be admired and embraced by virtuous men. (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

fered so much l" Soon after Stanislaus and his mother rive from their prayer. A secret hope has calmed their grief. The countess, escorted by a man-servant and accompanied by her son, leaves the servant and accompanied by her soul, leaves the house and repairs to the prison where the count was detained. By, the help of a few pieces of gold slipped into the jailer's hand, she succeeds in ob-taining admission into the dreary dungeon. What taining somission into the dreat, sungeou, what took place during the agonizing interview is not given to tell. But, three quarters of an hour after-wards, the unfortunate counters, hiding her tears in wands, the unfortunate counterstanding ner tears in her handkerchief, with her face further concealed under the immense house the had adopted for the occasion, and her figure bow d down with sorrow. occasion, and ner ingure power thown with sorrow passed again beford the jaller, dragging along with her, by her side, her weeping child. The cell of the condemned man was not reopened until the night. The jaller then made his inspection; on doing so be uttered a loud cry, called for help, and vocifer. ated treason. . . . In the place of the man condemned to death he beheld the countess, his Count Scholinski had escaped, tak. wife!. ing with him Stanislaus.

We will allow a year and a half to pass by-the count is in Paris, without any news of his wife Have the Russians revenged themselves on her for the flight of her husband? Is she dead, or a prisoner in the frightful wilds of Siberia? The count is ignorant of these things, and to the eager questioning of Stanislans, who repeats incessantly, "Oh, when will mamma come back ?" he answers only by vague words, which ill conceal the ever. increasing anxiety of his heart.

The child had been placed in a school under ecclesiastical management, and he grew there in lcarning, in piety, in good sentiments. The period assigned for making his first communion approach. The count took advantage of this circumstance ed. to inspire his son with ideas of patience and resig. nation with regard to his absent mother. " I will! said the child, "I will have her to come back for my first Communion, and she will come back,"

Preoccupied with the desire of seeing his mother again, Stanislaus, one evening during study time, drew from his desk a sheet of paper, mended his pen, made the sign of the cross, and wrote the following letter to Peter, the countess's servant, who had remained in Varsovia to be near to her :-

"PETER,-Will you please tell my mothe rthat] am to make my first Communion in a month, and that she really must come to Paris to be present at it? I do not write to her because all our letters are stopped, but I trust to you, while using every precaution, to make known to her my wish. I his you with sincere affection.

" STANIELAUS. "P.S.-Tell mama I am staying at my school in - Street."

Having written this letter, the child put in a picture of the Blessed Virgin for luck, closed it, sealed it, and put it into the post. Alas ! while this was taking place, Count Sckolinski received from was taking place, Could SCKOHIBERT received from an unknown hand a dirty scrap of paper which con-tained only these lines: "No longer any hope-departure for Siberia-resignation. Peter is to make one last effort, but it it said that on the first attempt at evasion the countess will be massucred We love you, and we pity you still more."

The day appointed for the first Communion was approaching. Stanislaus had not mentioned his letter either to his father or his masters ; he had spoken much about to God ; he had counted the days and the hours ; he had said to himself "Before my first Communion, I will' make a novena to the Blessed Virgin ; I will so time it that it shall finish just as I am about to receive absolution, and I will pray so hard and so well that our Biessed Lady will be obliged to give me back my mother." The eve of the "great day" had arrived. According to pious custom, the parents of the children had bee requested to come and give their sons the blessings they deserved. Count Scholinski came with the others. Stanislaus ran to him and embraced him ; then devoutly kneeling he received the paternal benediction.

" I have now your blessing," said the ohild, "but I hope also to have my mother's." The father said nothing.

"You know mama is to come back," continued Stanislaus. The count only sighed. "I want her to be present at my first Communion, and she will be there. And now I must tell you all about it, father dear.

"Polygamy is not allowable among Christians. except in case of absolute necessity as when a man is forced to separate from a leprous wife.

To the Landgrave-" Your Highness must be aware of the difference between establishing a universal and exceptional law. We cannot publicly sanction a plurality of wives. We pray your Highness to consider the danger in which a man that of polygamy) that would disunite families and plunge them into endless lawsuits.

• As to what your Highness says, that it is not possible for you to abstain from adulteries and an impure life, as long as you shall have but one wife, we wish that you were in a better state befere God. But, after all, if your Highness is fully resolved to marry a second wife, we judge that it ought to be done secretly.

MARTIN LUTHER.

IRELAND A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS TO ENGLAND.

The weakest part of a chain is the measure of its strength. England would be a far stronger country than she is, politically or in a military sense, if Ireland were not a source of weakness to We do not mean to discuss the later part of her. the question just now. The disadvantage at this moment which the Empire suffers in a military sense is chiefly of a negative kind, the result of that distrust which prevents Government from availing itself of the martial enthusiasm of a population confessedly unsurpassed in aptitude for soldiering. The political weakness resulting from the present condition of things is, perhaps, one of the most striking features in the constitution of England. Ireland is a constant focus of political motion ; it is the creator of anomalies; it is the cradle of new and disturbing ideas; it is a battery of action and reaction. It was on account of Ireland the corn laws were repealed, and that English Catholics received the boon of religious equality. It is on account of Ireland also that the principles of freedom are set at naught. Seven centuries after the signing of Magna Charta the Habeas Corpus is still habitually suspended under the authority of the British Constitution. This is only one of many discrepancies. In England where Protestantism is the rule, but where, nevertheless, the population is divided into two pretty nearly equal sections, differing from and almost hostile to each other, denom. inational education is the law. In Ireland where

The full noon of freedom will beam round you yet. -United Irishman.

FREEMASONRY.

The Nation (Dublin) thus reviews two works recently published on the above subject :---

Secret oath-bound societies have fallen under the emphatic condemnation of the Catholic Church, Pope Clement XII., as early as the year 1733, issued bull pronouncing against all such bodies the severest spiritual penalties. His menace was confirmed and renewed by Benedict XIV, in 1751. Seventy years later Pius VII. raised his voice in an unmistakable manner against the Carbonari. Leo XII. denounced the Freemasons. Gregory XVI. did the same, and Pius IX. has several times during his long pontificate repeated his predecessors' warnings to the Christian world. We need hardly add that the bishops have followed the example of their spiritual chief, and refused to see only a convival club or a society for administering out-door relief in a body spoken of by so many Popes as seriously endangering the very foundations not only of the Church but of civil society. And though at the present day the civil governments of the world would almost all seem either to be afraid to prohibit the anomaly of an *imperium in imperio*, or to be in tacit league with the Freemasons and their allies, it was otherwise in former times. The great Secret League was proscribed in 1735 by the States-General of Holland, by Louis XVI. a few years later in France, by the great Council of Berne in 1748. by Bavaria on two occasions, by the Regency of Milan and the Government of Venice in 1814, by Portugal early in the present century, by Russia in

. The Secret Warfare of Freemasonry against Church and State. Translated from the German. With an introduction. London: Burns, Oates, and Co.

· A Study of Freemasonry. By Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, London : Burns, Oates, and Co.

A TRUE STORY.

Count Sckolinski, a Polish noble, had taken part in one of the last insurrections of Poland. Beaten and made prisoner, he was soon condemned to death. He had a wife, and a son ton years old, whose name was Stanislaus. At the terrible news that her husband was about to die, the countess, overwhelmed with grief, takes her poor child by the hand, and retiring to her oratory, kneels with him before a statue of our Lady of Sorrows. "Blessed Virgin Mary !" exclaims she in a voice broken with emotion, "pray for us | protect us ! save us | restore a husband to his wife, a father to his child! Thou oughtest to take pity on our tears, thou whom none have ever invoked in vain !- thou who lovest so tenderly thy divine Son!-thou who hast also suf-

Do you see, I have made a novena to the Blessed Virgin, it finishes at five o'clock; I shall receive absolution at four; then I shall be as pure as the angels, and I will entreat the Mother of our good God to give me back my mother this evening, or at least to-morrow without fail."

" Ah !" sighed the count, interrupting, and trying to smile; but being unable any longer to endure the conversation, he went away.

It was five o'clock in the evening ; Stanislaus was going to the porter's lodge, when he was met by one of the priests belonging to the house.

"Where are you going, child ?"

"To see if anybody has called for me."

" But your father came this morning."

"Ab, fir, I am expecting some one else : I exnected mama "

"But your mother is not in Paris."

"She is coming back, I am sure." "My dear child, I quite understand your desire and your prayers, but let us have no distractions to-night; my dear boy, the hour for receiving visitors is gone by, and so return to your companions."

The novena was finished, and the child imagined that the proper thing for the Queen of Heaven to do was to give him back his mother there and then. Not to go to the porter was therefore an immense sacrifice ; he made it, however generously. "After all," said he to himself, " when my mother arrives she will ask for me." Six o'clock strikes, then seven then eight . . . no one. Supper is over, and all the boys are preparing to go to their dormi-tories. Stanislaus was a little discouraged. . . While all this was going on, a woman, badly dress-

ed, looking worn and haggard, had entered the porter's lodge and asked to see young Scholinski. The porter, taking her for an imposter, and being, moreover, suspicious on account of the lateness of the hour, refused point-blank to call the child. At last, however, overcome by her importunity, he consented to allow the countess (for it was she) to go to the window, and just look at the pupils as they crossed the yard. Stanislans, who still hoped for his mother's return, stepped a little out of the ranks to cast a glance up at the porter's. The mother had only time to exclaim : "There he is-there! there !" and, uttering a cry, fell fainting.

But how did the countess arrive just at the time appointed by the child? She had escaped from the men who were taking her to Siberia; she had fied towards France, and in disguise, without re-sources, without money, she had reached Paris. Where was she to go in this vast city ? Happily in his letter to Peter, which the countess had re-ceived, Stanislaus had put the address of his school; and thus it was that the countess had gone straight to her son.

The next day the Count and the Countess Scholinski, reunited, happy and transported with joy were present together at the first Communion of Stanislaus, their only child.

A distinguished gentleman whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought near together, was told, "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long; they approach each other very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman; "for a great many words have passed between them already."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. - APRIL 14, 1876.

THE NAMES OF OUR LADY. Through the wide world thy children raise

Their prayers, and still we see Calm are the night and bright the days. Of those who trust in thee.

Around thy starry crown are wreathed So many names divine : Which is the dearest to my heart, And the most worthy thine?

Star of the Sea: we kneel and pray When tempests raise their voice; Star of the Sea ! the haven reached, We call thee and rejoice.

Help of the Christian : in our need Thy mighty aid we claim ; If we are faint and weary, then

We trust in that dear name. Our Lady of the Rosary: What name can be so sweet As what we call thee when we place

Our chaplets at thy feet? Bright Queen of Heaven : when we are sad,

Our Mother lives and reigns.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel: thus Sometimes thy name is known; It tells us of the badge we wear, To live or die thine own.

Our Lady dear of Victories : We see our faith oppressed, And, praying for our erring land We love that name the best.

Refuge of Sinners : many a soul. By guilt cast down, and sin, Has learned through this dear name of thine Pardon and peace to win.

Health of the Sick : when appious hearts Watch by the sufferer's bed, On this sweet name of thine they lean, Consoled and comforted.

Mother of Sorrows : many a heart Half-broken by despair Has laid its burden by the cross, And found a mother there.

Queen of all Saints : The Church appeals For her loved dead to thee : She knows they wait in patient pain A bright eternity.

Fair Queen of Virgins : thy pure band, The lilies round thy throne, Love the dear title which they bear Most that it is thine own.

True Queen of Martyrs : if we shrink From want, or pain, or woe, We think of the sharp sword that pierced Thy heart, and called thee so.

Marg : the dearest name of all, The holiest and the best ; The first low word that Jesus lisped Laid on his mother's breast.

Mary : the name that Gabriel spoke, The name that conquers hell, Mary, the name that through high heaven The angels love 50 well.

Mary,-our comfort and our hope,-O may that word be given To be the last we sigh on earth,-The first we breathe in heaven.

ADELAIDE PROCTER.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 16th ult., an aged man named Reynolds accidentally fell into a fire at Banagher and received such serious injuries, that his medical attendants entertain but meagre hopes of his recovery.

On the 16th ult., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, of the Nation, lectured at Tuam on the "Bards of Ireland."-Mr. Sullivan, who was received with great enthuslasm, delivered a very eloquent lecture. He was, during his stay in Tuam, the guest of the Very Rev. Canon Bourke.

in, company, with another young woman named of the declaration .--- "Of the utter neglect by Whig Williams, and that when in Butland Square the and Tory Governments of Irish interests, the condideceased's hat was blown off her head by the strong after her hat, and Williams proceeded on her way home. The deceased was not seen alive afterwards, and her body was found as already stated. Mr. Noble held an inquest later on in the day, and a verdict of "Found drowned " was returned.

On the 11th ult., Mr. John Hinton, auctionser, sold by auction Mr. John Sheppard's interest in a farm at Philipstown, near Taghmon, containing eighty-seven acres, at £1 per acre, held from Major Sheppard. The late tenant has expended a considerable sum in building on and improving the land. The laudlord, on the recommendation of the agent, Mr. Cherry, of Waterford, promised, to give a new lease for three young lives at the above rent. Mr. John Sparrow, Ballycormick, was declared purchaser at £800, exclusive of auction commission at 5 per cent.

LAST YEAR'S CROPS IN IRELAND -Last year appears to have been an unusually successful one in Ireland, so far as agriculture is concerned, the crops being very much larger than for several years. There had not been such a yield of oats since 1863, nor of barley since 1845. The root crops were all largely increased, the yield in several items being the greatest ever recorded. Hay and flax show an increase, and though the yield of wheat, the culture of which has been steadily decreasing for several years, is less than that of 1874, the produce per acre is greater.

A correspondent writing to the Dublin Freeman, from Ballinasloe, on the 11th ult, says:-" From Killaloe to Athlone, along the banks of the Shannon, and again from Shannon bridge to Ballyforan, is one sheet of water, as well as the interior of the country. The low lands along the river Suck are a melancholy picture to look at, especially at this spring time of the year, to see the large and small tillage farmers' land covered over with water, and that where they intend to sow their crops for the coming year, the water in many places pressing up through the floors of their dwelling-houses. The floods will not be off sooner than April, owing to the navigation works along the Shannon that stop the water." It is stated that 72,000 acres of land are under water.

The Tipperary Free Press says :- "The Sisters of Mercy, Clonmel, acknowledge the receipt from Arthur Moore, Esq., M. P., of the munificent donation of five hundred pounds towards the erection of their new Industrial Schools. It has been intimated to the community that the Government grant will be withdrawn if a large school be not forthwith erected. Mr. Moore had promised to build a boy's industrial school in Tipperary. He made several efforts to procure a suitable site, but Mr. Lentaigne refused to certify for another school in Tipperary until the institution already certified should be put in perfect order. Under those circumstances the Hon. Member for the Borough has given up his intention of building in Tipperary, but he now hopes to be able to transfer the great boon to Clonmel in recognition of the distinguished compliment paid him by the electors in returning him in his absence as their representative in Parliament."

The Catholic clergy of Mullingar are determined to all in their power to check the increase of intoxication complained of by Baron Dowse in his charge to the Grand Jury of the country. At the different Masses on Sunday, March 11th, it was announced that in the future Christian burial would be refused in all cases where it could not be clearly and unquestionably shown that the excessive use of intoxicating drink has nothing to do with the death of the deceased person. Lately several fatal accidents have occurred, and in the six last cases the evidence at the inquests went to show that five out of the six victims were more or less under the influence of drink. On the 7th ult., two men were thrown from a cart One died from the effect of the injuries he received; the other is an inmate of the county infirmary, where he suffers from a broken leg. Both men, according to the evidence at the inquest, were very much under the influence of drink at the time the accident occurred, and it might be fairly inferred that if they were sober at the time there would not have been an accident.

Early on the 15th ult, the large and extensive, flour mills of Messrs. Lawrence Bros., Coleraine At Garden Hill, near Castleconnell, on the 15th ult, were completely burned to the ground. Nothing

tion of Connemara affords abundant proof. Vast wind that prevailed at the time. The deceased ran | tracts of reclaimable mountain land left in the same condition in which they were when the waters of the Deluge were withrawn. In this district of Connemara there are about, 300,000 acres of this description of neglected land. These mountain districts might be turned into vast sources of 'employment, and consequent support of man and beast. This may be clearly seen from the successful efforts made by some exceptional landlords. For instance. Mitchell Henry, E.q., M.P., has given a noble ex-ample on this subject; hundreds of acres have been reclaimed by him. Corn crops are growing now on tracts on which, so to speak, a snipe could hardly find rooting. Tet, strange to say, neither personal interest, nor benevolence, nor regard for the wants of the tenantry has stimulated the attention of a numerous class of landed proprietors, who own so much of the vast waste, which Young, a hundred years ago, designated-'A howling wilderness.' The numerous spots of green sward cultivated by industrious tenantry, but from which they have been evicted, and thus robbed of the fruits of their labour; and, above all, by fair encouragement on the part of the proprietors to the occupants, per-sonal interests might be greatly enhanced, remunerative employment given, and the people redeemed from the bondage of a harassing and impoverished condition. We are convinced, by the present condition of Iseland as well as by the past, that neither prosperity nor contentment can be enjoyed by our country until our domestic affairs are mannged by the Queen, the Lords, and Commons of this nation. We therefore renew our adhesion to the Home Rule organization, and state that we shall use every legitimate means to ensure the cordial co-operation of our respective flocks in the sacred cause. We are not animated by any sectarian, nor poisoned by Communistic, plottings; we, together with our truly Christian people, hold in horror such infamous and destructive sentiments. We can hardly believe that anti-Irish self-assertion will persevere in maintaining that all Ireland has not as much capacity as is necessary to manage her internal affairs. Insignificant islands and dependencies have won their Parliamentary independence; we ask, therefore, shall Ireland be for ever degarded, or, as O'Connell said, 'allowed to remain for ever a pitiful, pelting province ?" As no people ever won or regained legitimate freedom without making resolute efforts and necessary sacrifices, we are resolved, together with our people, to co-operate with our fellow-countrymen, in sustain-iug the glorious leader, Mr. Butt."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A young girl, 17 years of age, was convicted of bigamy, at Dundee, a tew days ago.

The woolien mill of Mr. Edward Ashworth, at Coupe, near Bury, has been destroyed by fire.

Last year the Probate Duty yielded an increase of £38,587 on the preceding year, the amount being £2,153,797.

has been received from the Dean of Bristol, from Nice, directing that certain work connected with the restoration and the new nave of the Bristol Cathe-dral shall be suspended till his return. The pre-sent action of the Dean arises from attention having been called to the fact that a figure of Pope Gregory wearing the triple crown is being placed among the statues adorning the porch of the new nave. This prompt action has caused considerable comment.

LINKS WITH THE PAST .- The Rev. Charles J. Betham, M.A., rector of Bettingham, Suffolk, writes to the Times : - " Your review of 'Princo Charles Stuart,' says the Highlanders under Lord George Murray, 'marching by Penrith, Shap, Kendal, and Lancaster, reached Preston on the 27th of Novem-My grandfather, Brian Betham (son of Christopher) of Burton, near Kendal, where he was born in 1732, side should know of us in Scotland. well remembered walking about four miles to see Prince Charles at the head of his army, and that the night before about 80 men (chiefly Highlanders, who took much snuff), were quartered on his father's premises—the officers in the house, the men in the stables, &c.nfi . -and that cers left a dirk of value, but sent back for it the next day. Christopher Betham, whose ancestors long lived at Burton and Betham or Beetham, near Kendal, had a small estate and buried the titledeeds and other things on the approach of the Stuart party; but the latter behaved very well, and did no harm beyond taking quarters. Lest it should seem strange that one not much beyond middle life should have only one generation between him and a spectator of the rising in 1745, I had these dates :-Brian Betham vizit 1732-1808, buried in Townchurch, Peterborough ; his son Edward, my father, vizil 1777-1861, buried at Lincoln." SCOTCH BIGOTRY -The session of the Protestant Institute of Scotland devoted its closing day to a consideration of letters from Bismarck, Gladstone and Von Moltke, on an essay written by one of the students in defence of the German persecution. The statesman out of place expressed his delight that so much attention should be given in Scotland to what he curiously enough calls " an unattractive subject." It must be gratifying to him to find himself once more en rapport with the bigots of North Britain, who persecuted him, during his premier-ship, with incessant reflections on his fidelity to Protestantism, and would have sacrificed him ruthlessly had their suspicions turned out accurate. Of course, the Prussian notables approve of a pamphlet which, as Bismarck observes, has "so well mastered, and so correctly exposed, the bear-ings of our defence against Ultramontane aggression." The companionship is altogether congenial. Gladstone may sow the vilest slanders against the Church, and Bismarck may outrage every law, human and divine, ia his insane rage against her-we expect little sympathy for her sufferings from those who worship John Knox. While the Church is the victim, they are ready to commend the most intolerable violations of civil and religious rights. They would be equally fanatical in persecuting Catholicity, or in defending their own system from attack, as though one mission was equally as laudable as the other .-Catholic Times. THE WEAKNESS OF NUMBERS .- The dexterity of Protestants in torturing figures, when their object is to prove anything intended to be derogatory to Catholicity, must be accounted one of the features of the age. At this game a professional statistician would stand no chance against them. Last week we directed attention to the statement of a parson that the Catholic population of the kingdom had decreased by 5,000,000 since 1853, and now we have to trip up another rev. gentleman for an assertion only a trifle less astonishing. During a clerical conference at Southport, the Rev. R. G. Cather thanked God there are only ten million of Catholics amongst the seventy millions of people who speak the English tongue. Let us examine the returns and see how the proportion really stands. Ireland has 4,500,000; the United States, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 2,000,000; and Canada, 1,500,000. Here then, we have 14,000,000 accounted for, though we have not included Australia, or any of the other dependencies. Mr. Cather might consider that he had reason to thank God so long as Catholicity remained in a minority at all, but will either he or any other light of Brotestantism tell us that, there

ployment on the previous night about ten o'clock, political status quo. We give the principal portion as homogeneous as these 14,000,000? What is the use of a preponderance in numbers, when the bulky majority is split into hundreds of fragments, each it is remarkable for its pure air and healthiness as forming a little world of its own? The great well as the fertility of its soil. Here settlers are est, most wealthy, most numerous, and influ-ential sect of all is internally rent by warring op Ireland, coadjutor of St. Paul's, who has securschools of thought, which will coalesce in nothing but in scrambling for all the loaves and fishes available. The Catholic Church alone is one in heart spirit, worship, and belief, just as it is one in tongue and, therefore, it alone possesses true and lasting strength - Catholic Times.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .--- A correspondent of an English paper writes :--I beg leave to send you an account of our Catholic progress in Glasgow, the second city in the empire. It appears to many outside Scotland that the Catholic Church has little or no standing in the country. Such is the bigotry and narrow-minded teaching of John Knox and his followers ; but if we only look about us, if we only visit the Catholic churches here, we shall scon find out that it is a great mistake to think for one moment that we are not a most numerous body, that we are on the increase every day. Now I shall confine myself to a few facts-not random stories, but facts which will convince your readers that Catholicity in Glasgow is of some importance; that we are a powerful body, and an orderly, well-conducted por-tion of this great community. I have had oppor-tunities, for some time past, of noticing in a mark-ed manner the attendance of the faithful Catholics to their respective churches here-more so during the past season of Advent, owing, no doubt, to the Jubilee than any other cause. Be the reason what it may, certain it is that our churches are too small, too inadequate to the fast rising wants of the Catholics. When I say that the churches are not accommodating enough I say also that the priests are not half numerous enough for our wants. In most of the churches we find that three or four more priests should be attached, so as to enable us to avail ourselves of their ministrations. I attended several churches here for some time past, and learned of missions being announced in various parts of the deceased wife's sister or his own step daught r, or city. At one time I went to St. Patrick's, and at to violate the Christian law of marriage in other another to see and hear the good priests of St. ways, Protestant ministers ignore the plain teach-Alphonsus's in Hamilton street. And on some ings of the Scripture and officiate at these incestuous occasions I went to Govan, and assisted at the marriages; and sects to which they belong wink mission which was held there under what appeared at the action, get rid of the whole subject as adroitly to me most painful circumstances-the church as the can. The offender still maintains his prethere should be called a "Turkish bath-room" for vious standing and position in the sect, and the the past three weeks. Fancy in the middle of matter is hushed up and forgotten until a new case winter to see a church so heated, so crowded, so occurs. Writing on the same subject, the Catholic suffocated, that, notwithstanding all the windows | Journal (Pittsburgh) says :- The Roman law forbids and doors were opened, yet the officiating clergy- mairiage between parties who are related by affinity men were actually as if in a Turkish bath. I am in the direct line, e.g. between a man and his stepgiving you facts, what I witnessed ; and even more, I heard the zealous, good pastor of Govan say that turies had no need to improve on the Roman law it vained him beyond measure to be obliged to send or to extend its provisions to the collateral line. away so many who could not find even standing A simple reference on the part of the Church to room in his church. I am equally certain of what I say regarding the numbers who attend the Con- obedience. The Council of Trent has restricted the fessional. It is the Confessional that increases the extent of affinity as taught by the old canonists. numbers, the growth of our Catholic church- The Prussian law has retained affinity in the direct nearly all, of our churches the poor priests have had many long hours of it, hearing confessions for the past Advent. Here is a sample of what I saw in Govan Church on Friday last. The good pastor, grees, and in the collateral line in the first. Pro-Father Dixon, and his assistant (whose name I testant Canonists also are unanimous in upholding have heard, but I cannot now remember) were in this point of discipline, which, according to all, is the Confessional for hours, day after day, for the past three weeks, and on Friday, the Vigil of Christ-from corrupting the family, the very fountain head mas Day, although the poor priests were from 10 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 4 p. m. to 11 at night, between a man or wife and the blood-relations of even the priests whose name I cannot now recollect when he had celebrated his midnight Mass, immediately after went into his Confessional. Now, Sir, what do you think of that? Let me add that no less than 300 persons had actually to go away who could not get near the over-worked church of Govan on Friday night and Christmas Day. Have I not already said enough to convince you that our churches are too inadequate, that our priests are too few by more than half to meet the growing wants of our good Catholic people in this city? I could say a deal more on positive facts, but fear I have arready taken up too much of your valuable paper. It is good, however, that the Catholics out-

UNITED STATES. -:0:-

The total value of all the property, real and

come, however, an advice is offered :--- " Of all the Western States we prefer Minnesota ; though cold, well as the fertility of its soil. Here settlers are ed a whole county for Catholic emigrants, half of railway lands, at \$1.40 per acre, besides Government land, which may be taken up gratis, under the Homestead Law. Bishop Ireland has appointed an experienced priest, Father McDermott, to look after the interests of emigrants, thirty-five of whom have already taken lands; church and schools and practical direction will be provided. Bishop Ireland wishes it understood that each emigrant will require at least \$400 in cash after paying for this land; even with this sum the first ycar will be a tight fit, and it will be necessary to avail of employment, which can be had on old-settled farms in the neighbourhood."

3

PROTESTANTISM AND MARRIAGE -A Massachusetts gentleman named Parton, a writer of some note, having wedded his own step daughter, the Catholic Standard (Philadelphia) comments on the occurrence :-" Those Protestants who still try to hold on to the truth that the Church of Christ has the right and authority to teach and definitely determost of the old Evangelical Protestant sects, the teachings of the Catholic Church in regard to the unlawfulness of marriage between near relatives, and of divorced persons contracting a second marriage, whilst the devorced wife or husband is living are still theoretically maintained 1 et these mles are constantly violated by the members and ministers of Protestant sects with impunity. Protestantista has really no settled tule or law regulating the marriage relation. While professedly looking to the Holy Scriptures for rule, it really ignores these sacred writings and depends upon civil legislation. If the State allows a man to marry his daughter. The Catholic Church in the first centhe other, may not rest on natural law, but it surely rests on common decency, and hence it becomes a matter of painful surprise to see a minister sacrilegiously bless what his God abhors, and which if legalised would open a wide avenue to immorality.

CORN GRIDDLE CAKES .- To one pint of grated corn, add two eggs and a piece of butter half the size of an egg, a little milk, sait and flour; they may be baked on the griddle or dropped into hot lard.

The following is a simple but sure way to tell good from bad eggs :-Put them in water enough o cover them. All that lay flat, as they would on a smooth surface out of water, are good. Those of which the big end rises are bad. The vessel used should have a smooth, level bottom.

PROPOSED UTILIZATION OF FISH BONES .-- German macufacturers are continually engaged in purchas-

a beggar woman was approaching a farm-house, is known with regard to the manner in which the while a man named Riordan was engaged felling a tree in a ditch adjoining the roadway. Just as the woman was passing, the tree fell on her and broke one of her legs in two places, and inflicted other injuries.

On Sunday, the 12th ult., a great demonstration on the part of the confraternities of the Holy Family, of Cork, took place. Some five thousand men with bands and sacred banners, marched through the streets in procession, and were addressed in the Cathedral by the Bishop, who exhorted them to persovere in their splendid carser of sobriety and goodness.

The Cork Farmers' Club are not satisfied with Mr. Butt's Laud Bill. A resolution passed by them says "it does not come up to our expectationsnirst, in being permissive in its character; second, in its legal machinery being too cumbrous; and thirdly, in its not placing a sufficient check upon the growing tendency to encourage grazing at the expense of cultivation."

On the 10th ult., one of the heaviest thunder storms that have visited Kilrush, Clare, for some time past swept over the town and neighborhood. The lightning struck the house of Mr. Daniel Noloney, and passing down the flue destroyed the furniture and contents of one of the rooms. Fortunately no one was injured, as the room was unoccupied at the time. On the 12th ult., the Jesuit futhers opened a mission at Kilrush.

Mr. Butt, M. P., delivered an important speech at a meeting of the Home Rule League on the 11th ult, on the Parliamentary position of the Home Rule party. He emphatically denied that there was any compact in existence between the Home Rulers and the English Liberals for an exchange of votes on critical occasions, as has been alleged, adding that he and his followers were perfectly free to act independently of all political parties on whatever questions might arise in the future in the House of Commons.

The Irish Times of the 15th ult., says :-- "The supply of pige having greatly increased last week Limerick has again taken its place as the greatest pork and bacon market in the kingdom. The number killed there last weck was 6,625; Waterford, 2,861; Cork 1,202. Hams, 1s. per lb.; per cwt, 108s. 1124.; ordinary bacon, 9d. to 10d." At the recent Newcastle West Fair, upwards of 900 head of cattle were offered for sale. In-calf heifers brought from £11 to £20.

The following sale was made in the Landed Estates Court, on the tenth ult.: Estate of Henry G. L'Estrange, owner; Christopher L'Estrange, petitioner-Part of the lands of Owen Gallees, contain. ing 397a 2r 16p statute measure, in the barony of Tullyhaw, under fee farm grant of 1875, in lieu of agreement for lease of 2d May, 1754, for 31 years (expired), or for three lives renewable for ever, at a pepper corn fine, producing a net rental of £269 18 1d; Ordinance valuation, £123 9d. Sold at £5,000 to Mr. Thomas Kiernan, in trust for Mr. James O'Rourke, of Philadelphia, U. S.

On the 15th ult., the dead body of a young woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Conneman, have instead years, was found floating in the Liffey. It appears a somewhat remarkable manifesto on the condition years, was found floating in the Littey.; It appears a somewhat remarkante manness on the order the cown rent for three decent rooms." If the restless will thing to have."-From a California Letter. Level of the second second with a constrained

fire originated. The mills had been working up to half-past ten o'clock the previous night, and shortly after twelve the watchman on duty observed fire issuing from the grain separating loft, on the third story. He at once gave the alarm, the factory bell

was rung, as well as the fire bell. Among the first to arrive were Robert McClelland, the miller, and a man named Hegarty, the fireman, both of whom live adjacent to the mill. McClelland at once proceeded to discover the place where the fire originated, and went up to the separating loft, followed by Hegarty, who states that when he got to the door he heard a fall and two groans and so

great was the suffocating smoke that he became insensible and tumbled down the stains, thus saving his life, while McClelland perished. The fire at this time had got complete mastery of the premises so that nothing could be done, although every effortiwas used to stay the flames, and it spread so rapidly that at two o'clock the entire roof fell in on the top of a burning mass of grain and machinery. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the spinning mill, which is connected at the west end with the flour mill, but very little damage has been done to those premises, partly owing to the wind blowing from that direction. The premises are only partly insured. McClelland leaves a wife and five children, for whom great sympathy is felt.

THE PARLIAMENTARY GREEN BOOK .- This is an analysis and record of all votes given by the Irish members on Irish subjects during the sessions of wo years-1874 and 1875. It is also a record of the non-appearance of those gentlemen who made themselves " conspicuous by their absence." It ought to serve as a judgment book to be examined by Irish constituencies. In one respect the record is a melancholy one, for it proves how very small has been the performance resulting from magnificent promises. The work compiled as it has been by Mr. J. P. M'Alister, Assistant Secretary to the Home Rule League, must have involved an immensity of painful labor. Small as the book is it contains 30,000 figures. In notes and hy other means explanations are giving respecting the questions on which divisions have taken place. There are also an index of subjects, 'an alphabetical list of constituencies and a table of contents. The work bas been undertaken in conformity with a resolution of the Home Rule League, and if anything could make the Irish members attentive to their Parliamentary duties it is the existence of such a work, in which carelessness and apathy are sternly and'accurately recorded for all time. Political clubs in every Irish county or borough constitutency should have copies of this work before them, that if they study it they will know what their representatives have done or avoided doing. We may add that the book is very neatly printed, and, considering the immense number of figures, it is surprisingly accurate. We only fear that Mr. M'Alister may never be even moderately remunerated for the immense labour and care he has devoted to the production of this work .- Cork Herald.

THE CONDITION OF CONNEMARA -The clergy of the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, have issued

and the second second sheet

roliding all in the gales has any :

personal, in the State of Georgia, 18 204,420,00 dollars.

There are 1,288 Catholic theological students in the United States. All other denominations have only 2,589 amongst them.

Dowington, Pennsylvania, calls it " an encouragement revival" when three preachers have worked all winter to convert one Alderman and an old woman.

Longevity seems to be an inheritance of the Irish race, and they enjoy it as generally in America as in the temperate air of 'heir native home. During the month of February Mrs. O'Rourke, originally from Kerry, died in Michigan, at the age of 100 years. Stephen Shiel, a native of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1773, is a resident of Philadelphia. He came to America in 1802, and has lived in Newton county since it was first founded in 1818. Miss Sylla Poole, aged 99, is a resident of Sheffield. Having read Father Keenan, reported to be the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, she said, after reading the article lhrough without glasses, that if he lived she would bunt for him at Philadelphia in June, and ask him to dance an old-fashioned Centennial reel with her. If the good soggarth is still sufficiently active, she is likely to have her wish granted.

DANGERS OF INDIFFERENTISM .--- The Catholic Review (New York) says, Why is there so much crime abroad .day? Because our young men and women no longer say their prayers morning and night. Because they no longer go to church. Because they have lost their faith, and believe in nothing but the gratification of their inclinations. The strongest social argument in favour of religion is, we think, to be found in the fact that the man or woman who is truly and sincerely religious, not only obeys the laws of God, but also those of man. When a man is sincerely religious, he is also sincerely virtuous. He may fall seven times a day, but his faith alone has prevented his falling seventy thousand times. Why do we hear just now such terrible stories of vices and crimes, the wickedness of which seems almost beyond belief? Simply because the writers in our papers and books are teaching atheism; and although there may be some apparently excellent citizens who have no faith in God, still we think ourselves pretty correct when we assert that, if we examine closely into their lives, we shall find much to disgust and terrify Christians.

AMERICAN EMIGRATION-The Catholic Citizen (Newark) opposes imigration to America at present, as the prospect is gloomy. "For years (it says) we have not had time for a thought, but of money. Where is the money now? We dig gold and silver from the bowels of the earth by the million; it might be said that gold and silver grow here, so great is the annual crop. Where is our gold today? Instead of current coin we pay for our daily bread and butter in paper, which itself is merely a promise to pay. For our daily labour we are paid of vestrymen was, in the judgment of the chair, that. dom, this land supposed to be flowing with milk serve. When he backed out everybudy else did too, and honey, that a day of hard labour in a hard and so this effort of ours to get up a church fell climate is repaid with ninety cents per day in through, I've always been sorry for it," added the paper, of which nearly one half is required to pay. Judge frankly, "for I think a church an excellent

ing fish bones, gathered along the Norwegian shores near extensive fish curing establishments. These are pulverized and converted into fertilizers. It is suggested that arrangements be made for utilizing the bones from the establishments in Newfoundland, such products of American fisheries being estimated at 120,000,000 pounds per year.

Some idea of the tautology of the legal formular may be gathered from the following specimen, wherein, if a man wishes to give another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," he must set forth his "act and deed" thus: "I give you all and singular, my estate and interest, right title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or to give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp or pips, snything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other dred or deeds. instrument or instruments of what kind or nature soever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.'

How TO ACQUIRE & GOOD MEMORY .--- As a general thing, we read too much, and think about what we read too little ; the consequence is that most of the people we meet know something, in a superficial way, about almost everything, and very little in a through way about anything. Not a tenth part of what is read is remembered for a month after the book, magazine or newspaper is aid aside. Daniel Webster, on being asked how he could remember so accurately, replied that it had been his habit for years to reflect for a short time on what he had read, and to fix all facts and ideas worth remembering in his mind. Any one

who does this will be surprised to find how good. his memory will become, and how long, after reading a book, or interesting article, the best portio thereof will remain.

WHY BAKERFIELD DIDN'T HAVE A CHURCH .--- "Well said the Judge, who is one of the leading citizens of that mining town, "I agree with you, and we did make an effort to get up a church, but somehow it did not succeed. My wife and I talked it over; she preferred an Episcopal church, and I called a meeting of the most respectable men of the place to choose a vestry. They voted me in the chair, and I nominated Mr. Johnston as a vestryman. Mr. Johnston declined to serve. He modestly said he thought himself not fit for the office : he liked an occasional game of draw poker, he said; he was given to some other worldly amusements, like dancing when there was a fiddler anywhere around ; he couldn't resist a horse race, and unfortunately all the horse racing in Havilah took place on Sunday, which was sure to interfere with his duties as a vestryman, so he would rather not serve. I told him," continued the Judge; " that men were not expected to be so absolutely perfect in these days; that the chair itself was fond of an occasional little game of poker, and that the office in paper promises to pay, and too little even of purely ministerial; but somehow he did not see it It has come to that pass in this land of free- in that light; he is a modest man, and he wouldn't

an experience and an application of the second state of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 14, 1876.

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Editor-Rev. Dr. O'REILLY, Miss. Ap.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, April 14, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL, 1876. Friday, 14-GOOD FRIDAY. Saturday, 15-Holy SATURDAY. Sunday, 16-EASTER SUNDAY. Monday, 17--EASTER MONDAY. Tuesday, 18-EASTER TUESDAY. Wednesday, 19-Of the Octave. Thursday, 20-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Times in its financial article understands that the capital required for testing the practicability of the Channel Tunnel is being rapidtly subscribed. The French Company already has two million francs, half of the requisite amount, and the English Company, if not already equally advanced, doubtless goon will be, and experiments will be in active progress before long.

The fine arts collection to be exibited at the Centennial by Great Britain, is valued at \$750,000. The insurrection in the north of Bosnia continues to gain headway, and fighting was reported there on Saturday.

The British and American residents in Spain have been asked to pay the arrears of the war taxes, while French, German and Belgian residents are exempted. England has made a claim for the exemption of British residents.

Yellow fever is committing fearful ravages in Rio Janeiro.

GALT AGAIN!

Sir A. T. Galt's change of political creed, enunciated in his manifesto of a few weeks past, drew on him an unmerciful laceration from the party he betrayed. Every paper in the Dominion attacked his turncoat policy. The causes he alleged for his change merged into an uncalled-for attack on the Catholic Hierarchy of Lower Canada. For twenty years, Sir A. T. Galt conformed to the Conservative party, and under their support enjoyed the Miristerial smiles; now he finds out that they are grasping despots and designing Papists. In answer to his many accusers, he rushes, with more boldness than prudence, into the domain of controversy, and, under the guise of self-defence, gives us a tissue of assertions, such as we are wont to hear on the platform of the Protestant Defence Alliance, or on the stage of the theatre during a revival meeting.

They say one fool makes many, and Sir A., imi tating the mad policy of a baffled statesman across the Atlantic, raises the no popery cry to catch a Protestant constituency in Upper Canada; in keeping with April customs, he pins his pamphlet to the coat-skirts of the English bigot he takes for his model.

We must confess we approached Sir A.'s second letter with a prejudiced feeling, for we remem-

as far above the temporal as heaven is above earth. A simile often used by the Fathers. St. Chrysostom has said "As the soul above the body, as heaven above earth, so the Church above the State." And St. Gregory Nazianzen wrote, "We bishops too," addressing the princes of the world, "have a dominion, and a most exalted and perfect dominion, otherwise the spirit would be subject to the flesh and heavenly to earthly things." We could heap authorities all through the history of the Church, but space requires of us to be brief.

It is the same with the doctrine of infallibility. The writings of the Fathers, the tradition and practice of the Church recognized it, but not being defined, there was no obligation of professing it; hence before the decision, Montelambert, Dollinger, and Newman might object to it, but if they rejected separated brethren, so bountiful in many instances, it after the promulgation of the Bull from the Holy See, they would be heretics.

A decree on matters of faith and morals does not affect or create the truth affirmed. That truth was in their charity. eternal. Our relations to it only are changed ; before the decree we could reject or accept as we wished, after the decree it is obligatory.

its teaching nor its attitude. We are at a loss to know by what overt action the church has signaliz. ed the change of its attitude. Does Sir A. T. Galt fancy the bishops and priests have nothing else to do but assemble in council to plot the ruin and banishment of their Protestant brethren. Here is the old cry of Papal aggression. Have the Bishops of ces as the foundlings. It was sent to some nurse the Province of Quebec ordered any outrages, have in the country and by the rule for the manage they increased taxes on the Protestants and lessened those of their own people ? If at times they have to see the child. We will not pause to examine esting history of the origin and aim of his office :-raised warning voices at the hustings, or during the propriety of this rule, but it was probably the times of political excitement, was it not when infidel and unprincipled partisans of a lawless mob-(men of the Tweed-Belknap stamp) endeavored to seize the reins of Government and drive it to financial ruin? The hierarchy now attacked, were all along the fearless patriots that warned the people of wool-covered wolves, their prudence saved the Government time after time, from the paralysing curse of dishonest officials And now when a few bigoted enthusiasts, want to hand the faith and morals of the vast majority to the whims of a Protestant few, will the Bishops and priests yield up their sacred trust ?

It does not strike Sir A. T. Galt and his admirers, that this very principle of supremacy over temporal governments, has saved the Church in her in. tegrity and in all her power to-day. Where the civil power is permitted to have the care of the church what confusion and what chaos have followed. Witness the condition of the Anglican Chruch. Her faith, her doctrines are manipulated and decreed by Jews, infidels, and Freemasons. Bossuet in his History of the Variations has counted 750 dogmatic changes in the Church of England up to his time and this without reckoning the 200 sects that have sprung from the principles of free judgment and free thought.

Sir A. T. Galt quotes the names and writings of some leading men in the controversy about Papa! infallibility, and he would give us to understand because Montelambert, Newman and Dollinger, found a difficulty in accepting the decree, therefore all Catholics objected to it. The opposition of these men was not so remarkable as the efforts of Mgr. Dupanloup, who had thirty secretaries during the Vatican Council, pouring into the opposition their united efforts and intelligence. Yet here in they exercised a perfect right, and nothing shows more manifestly the freedom of disscursion permitted and encouraged on matters not de fide. But the moment the decree was passed one only of its remarkable opponents, remained contumacious and he is to-day the heresiarch of a sect that is already sinking into decay and himself the wreck of a great man. Montelambert died in perfect harmony with the Holy See and he had a public funeral service in Rome to confer honor on his name. Newman has again and again publicly accepted the Vatican decrees-and even the Archbishop of Toronto on whom Sir A. endeavored to pin a sympathy, has written to the Globe to disown fellowship in political creed. So far for the individuals who are supposed to support the Quixotic campaign of this self constituted leader of Protestant opinion. We endorse the outspoken sentiments of the Gazette which in a few scathing remarks reminds Sir A. of his inability to master abstruse questions of Catholic Theology. Our Contemporary says :---"With all respect for Sir Alexander Galt, we may be permitted to suggest that able as he is, a subject which has challenged the minutest enquiry of such men as Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Newman, Mr. Gladstone and others, gains but little by his contribution to it. But when he undertakes to prove that the Protestants of Lower Canada have had in the past, or are threatened in the future, with any attack upon their distinctive rights, he utterly and completely fails." In a presumption equalled only by the arrogant petition of the Protestant Defence Alliance, Sir A T. Galt, requests Catholics to throw Bishops and priests aside, to shake off what he calle their slavery and in fact become Protestants. If our obedience and love for our Bishops and priests be slavery welcome be its chains! One would scarcely believe that a man of such long standing in liberal politics would sink to the intelerance and infidelity that is breathed in the following :---"But if it be not so, and this struggle is allowed to extend and intensify, then the day which sees the triumph of the priest will usher in that which will overthrow his power for ever. It is impossible that in a Province of the Protestant Empire of Great Britain, on the continent of America, in the presence of forty millions of Protestants, a slavery should be imposed upon us by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which exists no longer even under the Vatican. Free speech, free thought, and a free press, must have the fullest scope in America; and if, in a wild scheme to reduce them to obedience to the will of the Priesthood, they be for the moment repressed, all history tells us that the torrent when it bursts, will sweep away far more than the barrier that arrested its course, and will leave behind the wreck of many noble Catholic institutions to mock the folly of those who make unwilling adversaries of natural and affectionate friends."

Over one hundred years ago the foundress of the Grey Nuns, when going her rounds of charity to the houses of the poor, had to pass over a little creek near the spot where St. Ann's church now stands. Lying in the water, with a dagger wound in its heart, she found a little infant. The sad sight roused all the holy and virtuous sympathies of her tender nature, and she resolved to add to the charities of her spiritual children the inestimable boon of a creche. The good Sisters have ever since endeavored, amongst their overwhelming charities to provide for the helpless waifs cast in such misery and heartlessness on this world of sin. Their's is the only institution of the kind, not only in Montreal, but in Canada. The charity of our would provide indeed the heartless comforts of a poor-house for the aged, the imbecile and helpless,

We cannot understand how our contemporaries would lend themselves, through sheer religious bigotry, to attack and cry down this charity of the Therefore the Church in Quebec has not changed | Grey Nuns. The" Religious Daily" accuses the good Sisters in the plainest terms of "slaughtering the hesitatingly deny. innocents," "baby farming," "kidnapping," and a host of similar vile insinuations that should cause a blush to the manhood of a candid foe.

 Δ favor was conferred on a stranger from Now York to accept a child under the same circumstan. ment in such cases even the father was not allowed source of the vile accusations that followed. The child was sick, covered with ulcers and died.

A tissue of assertions follow, cloaked and twisted to damage as far as possible the character and charity of the good sisters. We asked for an explanation. Without entering into useless details we are authorized to assert that much of the statements published in the Daily Witness are false, and much misrepresented.

Inquest, Government Commission of inquiry, so threateningly called for by the indignant sympathisers with a man who has in a moment of passion accused the institution of villany and infanticide would be what the Grey Nuns desire. They have not a secret institution. The world is permitted to see and know all their movements, there are two Government inspectors appointed for the Foundling Hospital. The Star was ignorant of this fact when it joined in the hue and cry of its bigoted contemporary. The large sums given by Government, which is evidently begrudged to the institution, amounts to the miserable pittance of \$10 per head per annum. Enough; we will touch on these charges anon; we will make their accusers swallow with shame the unmanly effort to blacken the fair name of these angels of society, --- those selfsacrificing and much-loved friends of the poor!

CHINTQUY'S RECRUITS.

Some time ago we had occasion to say a few words anent the numerous and valuable accessions to Protestantism under the zealous ministrations of the apostate Chiniquy. We were fully convinced at the time that every line we then wrote must sooner or later come to be realized, even by the deluded victims of the great apostle of proselytism ; we confess however, we hardly expected that the confirmation of our statements should be made manifest at so early a day and more particularly through an

CHARGES AGAINST the GREY NUNS! AVENGING the DEATH of ADONIRAM. INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

> To some ignorant and prejudiced minds, the very name of a secret society, will harrow up horrible point of everything from which everything is pictures of murder and injustice, such as are wrapt around their fruits in the great revolutions of near. By the square he is to learn that God made modern days. Although a long and dark list of crimes can be laid at the doors of many of the Lodges of Europe, yet we wish in this article to look at them in their most innocent aspect-that is in their historical pretensions and convivial celebrations. The claims of the one is as absurd as the other is dangerous.

masons speak or write of themselves they give the ceremonies the aspirant has to pass, elicit a smile world to understand they are but a harmless union Such, for instance, of leading the young mason for mutual benefit, and to promote works of benevolence. That such is the belief of many indivi- in the higher grades presenting him with a dagger but the crying evil of infanticide has no preventive duals in the lower grades of Masonry, and even of which he is to plunge into a manikin stuffed with some lodges amongst the thousands scattered over bladders full of blood and declared that thus he the face of the earth, we have no doubt. But that will be avenged of the death of Adoniram ! Then charity in its varied branches was either the teaching or the fact amongst the great bulk of Freema- which he can recognize a brother on the street-on sons during the last two hundred years, we un-

The institution has the romance of an origin far away in the infancy of the world.

In the ceremony of making a Master-mason, and in a dark room, with a coffin in the centre covered with a pall, the brethren standing around shake off the control of all religion and pretend to in attitudes denoting grief and sorrow, the be in possession of a secret to make men better mysterious official who has the privilege of three stars before his name, gives the aspirant this inter-

"Over the workmen who were building the temple erected by Solamon's orders, there presided Adoniram! There were about 3,000 workmen.-That each one might receive his due, Adoniram divided them into three classes-apprentices, fellow-craftsmen and masters. He entrusted cach class with a word, signs, and a grip by which they might be recognised. Each class was to preserve the greatest secrecy as to these signs and words .--Three of the fellow-crafts, wishing to know the word of the master, and by that means obtain his salary, hid themselves in the temple, and each posted himself at a different gate. At the usual time when Adoniram came to shut the gates of the temple, the first of the three fellow-crafts met him. and demanded the word of the Masters. Adoniram refused to give it, and received a violent blow with a stick on the head. He flies to another gate, is met, challenged, and treated in a similar manner by the second. Flying to the third door, he is killed by the fellow-craft posted there on his refusing to unknown to the Christian religion. betray the word. His assassins buried him under a heap of ruins, and marked the spot with a branch of acacia.

"Adoniram's absence gave great uneasiness to Solomon and the masters. He is sought for everywhere; at length one of the masters discovers a corpse, and taking it by the finger, the finger parted from the hand; he took it by the wrist, and it parted from the arm; when the master, in astonishment, cried out 'Mac Benac,' which the craft interprets by the words 'the fiesh parts from the bones.' "

The history finished, the adept is informed that the object of the decree which he has just received is to recover the word lost by the death of Adoniram, and to revenge this martyr of the Masonic secrecy. Thousands of years have rolled over since the death of the clerk of works at Solomon's temple, and if the streams of human blood that his wouldbe avengers have caused to flow, have not satiated this blood-thirsty shade, those that Masons, Communists. Internationals. and other Secret Societies will yet cause to flow in the cities of Europe, will surely avenge the ill-fated Adoniram.

It is also asserted by some Masons of strong powers of imagination, that they take their origin from the Eleusinian Mysteries. These were pagan orgies attached to some Grecian Temples. Surrounded by mysterious ceremonies and symbols, and supported by every mythical and allegorical allusion that could inspire awe or confidence, these mysteries were very popular amongst the Greeks. "The mysteries of Eleusis," says the profound German Mythologist, Creuzer, "did not only teach resignation, but, as we see by the verses of Homer to Ceres sung on those occasions, they afforded consoling promises of a better futurity. 'Happy is the mortal,' it is said there, 'who hath been able to contemplate these grand scenes! But he who hath not taken part in these holy ceremonics is for ever deprived of a like lot even when death has drawn him down into its gloomy abodes.'" Harmless and absurd as these mysteries were in the commencement, they afterwards lapsed into all the immoralities of pagan worship. But to give such a remote and even such a noble origin to the frivolous Deism of modern Masonry is about as absurd as to say that men were at one time all monkeys. The truth is, Freemasonry was never heard of until the latter part of the middle ages. It found its infancy among the works of the great Cathedral of Strasbourg. Erwin of Steinbach, the leading architect employed in the erection of this beautiful and stupendous work of architectural beauty, called around him other noted men from the different clave. Fancy can paint the scene; weak minded cities of Germany, Switzerland and France-he formed the first Lodge. The members became deputies for the formation of lodges in other cities. and thus in 1459 the heads of these lodges assembled at Rutisbon, and drew up their Act of Incorporation, which instituted in perpetuity the lodge of Strasbourg as the Chief Lodge, and its President as the Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ger. many. The masters journeymen and apprentices formed a corporation having special jurisdiction in different localities. In order not to be confounded with the vulgar mechanics who could only use the hammer and the trowel, the Freemasons invented signs of mutual recognition and certain ceremonies of initiation. A traditionary secret was handed down, revealed to the initiated and that only according to the degrees they had attained. They adopted for symbols, the square, the level, the compass, and the hammer. In some lodges and in higher grades (for they differ almost in every nution), we find the Bible, Compass and Square only. By the Bible given to the aspirant he is to understand he is to acknowledgeno other law but that of Adam-the law

which Almighty God had engraved on his heart and which is called the law of Nature-(thereby reject.

ing the laws of the Church and society.) The com. pass recalls to his mind that God is the central equally distant and to which everything is equally everything equal. The drift of these symbolic explanations is obvious.

In the ceremonies of initiation into the various degrees everything was devised that could strike the imagination, awaken curiosity or excite terror. The awful oath that has been administered in some Continental lodges would send a thill through To outsiders Masonry is a mystery. When every right minded person, whilst the lugubrious with bandaged eyes around the inner temple, and he is instructed in the code of secret signals by the bench, or on the field of battle. Carousing till midnight is a befitting finale to the proceedings of the lodge.

The doctrines or religious code of the mason were, as their symbols supposed to indicate, Deistic and infidel in the highest degree. They openly and happier than Christ, His Apostles, and His Church have made them or can make them. "The pretension," says Professor Robertson, "is mon strous 1"

How is this exoteric teaching consistent with the full and final revelation of Divine truths? If in the deep midnight of Heathenism the sage had been justified in seeking in the mysteries of Eleusis for a keener apprehension of the truths of primitive religion, how does this justify the mason in the midday effulgence of Christianity, to tell mackind that he has a wonderful secret for advancing them in virtue and happiness-a secret unknown to the incarnate God, and to the Church with which he has promised the Paraclete should abide for ever. And even the Protestant who rejects the teaching of that unerring Church if he admits Christianity to be a final revelation must scout the pretensions of a Society that claims the possession of moral truths

Whatever may have been the original caste of the religious views of the Masonic Order, it is certain, in its development, as we find it, wrapt up with the vicissitudes of European History, it became impious and desperate. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the masonic lodges were the hot-beds of sedition and revolution and long before the Popes from their high watch tower of the Vatican had hurled on these secret gatherings the anathema of condemnation, they were interdicted in England by the Government of Queen Elizabeth: they were checked in France by Louis the 14th (1729) they were prescribed in Holland in 1735 and successively in Flanders, in Sweeden, in Poland, in Spain, in Portugal, in Hungary and in Switzerland. In Vienna in 1743 a lodge was burst into by soldiers, the Freemasons had to give up their swords and were conducted to prison, but as there were personages of high rank among them they were let free on parole and their assemblies finally prohibited-These facts prove there was something more than mutual benefit associations in masonry. "When we consider" says M. Picot, "that Freemasonry was born with irreligion; that it grew up with it; that it has kept pace with its progress; that it has never pleased but men either Impious or indifferent about religion and that it has always been regarded with disfavor by zealous Catholics ; we can only regard it as an institution bad in itself and dangerous in its effects." Robison of Edinburgh who was a Protestant and at one time a mason himself cays. "I believe no ordinary brother will say that the occupation of the lodges are anything better than frivolous very frivolous indeed. The distribution of charity needs to be no secret and it is but a small part of the employment of the meeting. Mere frivolity can never occupy men come to age and accordingly we see in every part of Europe where Freemasonry has been established the lodges have become seed beds of public mischief." This was particularly true of the lodges of the cen. tral cities of Europe in the latter part of the 17th century. They were not only politically obnoxious to Governments, but they became the agents and supporters of all the heretical theories of the day, and their evil effects were felt in the domestic circle. Like animals that hate the light and crawl out from their hiding places when the world is abandoned by man, the members of those impious gatherings passed their nights in mysterious conmen of every shade of unbelief, men of dishonest and immoral sentiments, men who if justice had her due, should have swung on the gallows or eked out a miserable existence in some criminal's cell. joined in league to trample on the laws and constitution of order and in the awful callounces of intoxication uttering every blasphemous and improper thought the evil one could suggest. What must have been the character of the homes that received such men after their mid night revels? Manys happy household has been turned into grief through their demoralizing influence; mothers, wives and daughters, have often in the lonely hours of midnight sat up with a scanty light and a dying fire; awaiting the late return of a son, a husband or a brother; with many a sigh they would trace the ruin of their domestic felicity, and the wreck of their family to some lodge of the Secret Societies. Before appealing to facts and bringing the reader to a scene of domestic misery caused by those socletics, forming a sad chapter in "history-we will conclude these remarks by quoting one or two verses from a parody on a very popular American Soug. We believe the lines representing the poor little child calling in the middle of the night in the cold and wet, at the Masonic Lodge for its father, to be as truthful in the realities of domestic suffering as they are beautiful and touching in poetic sentiment .---You never stop home with us now;

ber he was one of those who a few days past, endorsed one of the most flagrant acts of injustice that is recorded in our time-the decision of the Hospital Governors against the Priests of St. Patrick's in the McIntyre case. We are not disabused of the conviction that a partial and sectarian biss, has dictated for his pamphlet, assertions perfectly untenable in the light of candid inquiry,

To summarize the brochure before us, we find it a rehash of the old controversy between the civil and ccclesiastical power; the Guibord case and the Vatican Decrees are twisted to support the assertion "that the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards civil society has changed since Confederation ; and such change has been signalized in Lower Canada by overt action." He proves his proposition thus :--The Syllabus and the Decrees of Infallibility have been promulgated since Confederation; therefore the attitude of the Church has changed. Let us examine.

Sir A. satisfactorily shows that the Syllabus teaches the doctrine that the spiritual power is superior to the temporal. Does he fancy this is a new theory started in the reign of the present Pon. tiff ; or, with some of his more enlightened apologists, will he cast it amongst the supposed assumptions of the Middle Ages? From the following passages it is evident the doctrine of the Syllabus, which he designates as the Vatican Decrees, is but a modern thought :---

"In France, therefore, it cannot be denied that a mighty change has occurred since 1870 in the attitude of the Church, when we see the cherished liberties of centuries swept away.

"In Germany the conflict created with civil power, through the Vatican Decrees, is still more evident, and pregnant with instruction, to our Hierarchy here, if they will receive the lesson. There, Prince Bismarck has recognized the extent to which the claims of Rome are being enlarged and has met them by the severest measures of repression. The celebrated Falck Laws, which probably go much further than was necessary for the assertion of the civil supremacy of the State, plainly indicate the grave dangers that follow extreme pretensions on either side.

In Great Britain the profound interest evinced in the Controversy between Mr. Gladstone and his opponents, affords sufficient evidence that there also the Vatican Decrees are regarded with apprehension and jealousy.

"It will, therefore, scarcely be questioned-that in Europe-since 1870, a most marked change has taken place in the relations of the Church of Rome towards Civil States."

Now the doctrines of the Syllabus are coeval with Christianity. The Protestant Historian Neander tells us that he has found what he calls the "Hildebrandine principle" (which corresponds to the modern Syllabus) in a work by a Christian Jew of guards and the consolations of society, will be the second century, The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, where too, the spiritual power is said to be these principles have triumphed.

Give free acope to an infidel press, give loose rein to every infidel and fanatical tendencies, then indeed Catholic institutions, which are the safeswept away in the tide of revolution and ruin, such as have darkened the annals of every country where

organ so thoroughly evangelical as our contemporary the Daily Witness. Mr. Le Mettayn Masselin, President of the French Protestant Benevolent Society, of this city, has addressed a letter to our contemporary in which amongst other things he says :---

"3rd. With regard to the few actual debts of the Society, incurred in distributing its aid indiscriminately among the needy families of the three congregations, these debts would not have existed, or would have been at least, insignificant, if Mr. Chiniquy had kept word with us; that is to say, that instead of persevering in aiding without discrimination and of his own accord, the large number of persons, our enquiry committee was obliged to erase from the lists of Mr. Chiniquy more than 250 nanes of families under false names, false addresses, and convicted of drunkenness, bad lives, and flagrant prostitution so called converted; Mr. Chiniquy had remitted into the hands of our Treasurer all the money which he distributed out of our organization. The lack of this sum-or rather this aid upon which we counted-was for me and my colleagues one of our first deceptions. We cannot conceal here the fact that this gentleman (in the eargerness of his bounties) has forgotten doubtless that his subscription to the funds of our Society of \$10 still remains unpaid."

The Italics are our own.

What an unkindly, inconsiderate, and ungenerous gentleman this Mr. Masselin must be. First think for one moment of the shock this exposure of the self-sacrificing Chiniquy will give to the nerves of so many good old ladies of both sexes, who had pinned their faith to his teachings and who had caused the wood cut of that great apostle, as it appeared in the Daily Witness, to be framed and hung up amongst the other fathers of the Holy Protestant religion. The allusion to the converts was bad enough. It was too had when we consider how it bears out what we said about these sel. same converts not very many weeks ago. But that allusion to the ten dollars still remaining unpaid-Oh fiel why thus expose the little weakness of the great apostle? There will be weeping and wailing in the Conventicle. Some people know the man just as well as we do, but that will not prevent his slanders from finding ample space in the columns of the Daily Witness. His triumphs over Catholicity and his numerous conversions will be heralded forth in the future as in the past, despite all the exposures, and, as we said on a former occasion, the race of persons who are easily parted with their money, never being extinct, Mr. Chiniquy will no doubt in days to come as in days of yore, find those who will entrust him with hard cash on the strength of the lists of converts which Messrs. Dougall & Sons will publish for the edification of the gullible.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Tammas, Nicolet College-Your communication received, but too old for insertion now. We have already devoted considerable space to the affair, and don't feel disposed to say anything more on the subject.

* The substance of this essay is taken from the Abbe Barnel's work entitled " Memoirs of Jacobinism," and from Robinson's " Lectures on Modern History and Biography," delivered before the Cath- Father, dear Father, stop home with us pray olic University, Dublin.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 14, 1876.

"Tis always the " Lodge or Lodge business" yon say, That will not home pleasures allow; Poor mother says Benevolence is all very well, And your efforts would yield her delight If they did not take up so much of your time, And keep you from home every night.

Father, dear Father, stop home with us pray Poor mother's deserted she said, And she wept o'er your absence one night, till away From our home to your "Lodge room" I sped, A man with a red collar came out and smiled. And patted my cheeks cold and blue ; And I told him I was a good Templar's child. And was waiting, dear Father, for you.

Father, dear Father, come home with me now, You left us before half past seven, Don't say you will come soon with a frown on your brow,

"Twill soon, Father dear, be eleven-Your supper is cold, for the fire is quite dead, And mother to bed has gone, too, And these were the very last words she said, I hate those free masons, I do!

VILLA MARIE.

On the 5th inst., we paid a long promised visit to the famous Convent of the Congregation Nuns at Villa Marie. Fame had wrapped this worthy institution with attractions that were not disappoint cd. In Italy, in the States, and in the Far West of Canada, we have Heard of the Alma Mater that looks from the mountain on the picturesque valley of the St. Lawrence. We have met in our rambles those who now bear the burdens of the life in their destined position in society, who were once young and happy inmates of this venerable institution. The name of a saintly directress, (Sister Nativity) who has but recently passed to her reward, was well known to us by fame, and our first greeting with her surviving and saintly companions, was with the tribute of a sigh over the loved one gone. The altar in the chapel raised to her memory by the grad-uate class, is one of the richest works of art in the done in flat oil are seen perfectly in any light and city. Having knelt for a few minutes where so many holy aspirations from innocent hearts were breathed, where so many holy resolutions were registered by happy guardian angels, we were conducted to the great hall in which the sisters had assembled the children, and prepared deepened in the various mouldings by umbers, and for us an honor that will be long treasured in a grateful memory.

One hundred and fifty happy, beautiful children lined the benches; smiles of greeting spoke their welcome; the sunlight was not brighter than the beams of innocence reflected from each cheerful countenance. Whilst a piece was played with the most exquisite harp accompaniment, a prophetic strain of thought made us hover over the future on a drab ground by plain and cable mouldings, destinies of all those lovely children. The contrast between their present, cheerful, happy lot and the hour of trial that might one day gather around their unknown path in life. When one of the pupils sung the " Harp that once through Tara's halls" in a sweet pathetic voice, accompanied by Erin's own music, we felt the soothing influence of nature's richest gift. A bouquet of flowers with a charming French districh was presented by a little Miss,O'Brien and a pupil of the graduate class read the following complimentary address :---

REVEREND FATHER,-Ever shall the honor you have conferred to day on the pupils of the Villa. shine forth on the pages of memory with a lustre that time can never dim.

For years past, has the fame of Father O'Reilly extended from the shores of the old world to the precincts of our cherished " Alma Mater."

Long has each young heart yearned to listen to that voice that so oft soothed the savage by the truths of our holy religion, and to see him over whom our Immaculate Mother watches with such tender affection. Still we scarcely dared to anticipate such a privilege as we knelt to solicit this And also hoped he would excuse them for calling favor of Mary, the Villa's Guiding Srar. Oh, the wonderous power of prayer ! our petitions have been heard, and to day found you in our midst condesconding kindly, to relate adventures of the past, which will be long treasured and oft recalled in future years when wandering far from the ssenes of childhood's happy home; then, and forever, Reverend Father, will your visit of to day be reckoned among the most pleasant reminiscences of the pupils of Villa Maria.

New CATHOLIC CHURCH at TRENTON. The opening of the new Catholic Church at Trenton took place, as you said in a former number, on Thursday, 3rd March last. The Church is in the Italian style from plans furnished by the Pastorthe Revd. Henry Bretargth-and carried out under the able superintendence of Mr. Michal Gormley. In size the church is 124 ft. long by 60 wide, and consists of a nave (36 ft. wide and 25 ft. high) supported on twelve pillars with clerestory windows above in triplets intended eventically for stained glass. On each side the nave is a side aisle 12 ft. wide. The east and west ends of the nave are apsidal, the apso at the west end being flanked by two campanula 60 ft. high and 13 ft. square; the apse at the east end contains the altar with seven circular headed clerestory windows above it in stained glass from McCauslands. The sacristy is a continuation of the aisle round the altar apse. Internally the church is most highly ornamented ; the altar, the statuary and the frescoes being of the highest order. The sanctuary is contained by the three sides of the cast apse and a three sided balustrade of solid massive panelling. The centre side of the apse contains the altar under an arch supported by heavy pillasters; the other two sides contain two splended monocrome fvescoes; (11 ft. by 13 ft.) one of the Ascension and the other of the

the altar within a deep arch and heavy pillasters finished in drab and blue and gold. The fresco of the Resurrection is especially a splendid work of art, being a copy (life size)—of Rubens' celebrated picture in Bruges Cathedral. In this the artist, Mr. Fred Richardson, of Napance, has surpassed himself, and must henceforth take his place as one of the first fresco painters on this continent. The contrast between the greater repose of the Ascension and the violent action of the Resurrection has been admirably carried out. In the one our Saviour's body appears to ascend with the quiet motion zephyr, whilst in the other it rends the rocks with from any part of the spacious church. The ceiling the twelve arches of the nave as well as the spandrils of the nave roof are all handsomely frescoed. Here again the artist has shewn his wonderful knowledge of the duty of colors. No where does a single color offer any violence to the eye-every where is repose. The prevailing tint of the frescoe is drab relieved by a bluish grey. The ceiling, which has judiciously been built flat in order to receive the fresco, is divided by the beams of the roof into seven compartments, 36 ft. by 16 each. The beams which divide the ceiling into compartments are supported from the weather table of the clerestory by spandrils whereon are frescoed different coolesiastical derices, viz-angels, the cross, the tiara, the mitre, &c. Each compartment of the ceiling is thrown into a highly elaborate panel in bluish grey and contains a large and massive centre piece, cach centre piece of a different color. The twelve pillars of the nave have rich capitals of a most beautiful design, with massive pediments and are finished in flat oil drab, blue and gold. Above the capital of each pillar, upon a simple but effective looking bracket, is a figure of one of the twelve apostles. Taken all in all, the church is one of the most finished churches in Ontario.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS to the REV. H. BRETTARGH, TRENTON.

On Thursday evening, March 30th the Revd. H. Brettargh, was presented by a deputation of his parishioners, in presence of his Lordship Bishop O'Brien and several clergymen who took part in the dedication of the new Church, with an address and a gift-the portrait of himself, an oil painting by Mr. Buthon of Toronto, which to say the least, is no discredit to that celebrated artist.

Mr. McGuire, who presented the portrait and read the address, apologized for their neglecting to acquaint his Reverence of their intended gift and address, as they wished to enjoy the satisfaction of giving him what they hoped an agreeable surprise. on him at such a time, when his other duties were so numerous; they wished to enjoy the satisfaction of showing his Lordship and his other clerical friends how beautiful he looked on canvas as well as in the flesh. He would therefore take great pleasure in reading to him the following address :---REV. DEAR SIN :- We take the liberty, on behalf of your parishioners, of calling on you on the present occasion to tender to you our most sincere and grateful thanks, for the indefatigable zeal you have exhibited in the erection of our beautiful Church, and the speedy manner, under so many difficulties, with which you have pushed forward the work to its completion. We were fully sensible of the fact, that when you commenced the laborious undertaking of the erection of a Temple dedicated to the honor and glory of God, that your superior taste in architecture was sufficient guarantee that the work would be tastefully and properly executed, the result shows that unselfish and noble work, in their institutions of you have even surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The wonder is that a work of such magnitude and of such elegant finish, could be performed in so short a time. It will be regarded by your parishioners, together with many other works of improvement since you took charge of this mission, as a monument of your perseverance and industry, in every work that tends to advance our holy religion and the temporal and spiritual necessities of your parishioners. We cannot omit giving expression of our gratiparishieners, inculcated both by your example and the precepts contained in your many lectures on temperance: nor can we omit to commend the wise plan you have adopted in taking hold of the youth before they have contracted the baneful habit of intemperance. A continuance of this course with God's help will in a few years hence, constitute your parishioners a model people. In conclusion we can only add that anything we could say in this address would but feebly convey the deep love and veneration we entertain for you as our pastor, and as a slight token of the love and comeliness of the man, but only a very faint idea of his many virtues. We feel that this gift will be the more highly prized as we are aware that you already possess a portrait of your dear departed mother, at whose demise you received from all of us our heartfelt sympathy, and knowing the love which existed | friend Captain Kirwan has, by his untiring zeal and between yourself and your sainted mother, which was only excelled by that maternal love on the one We hope it will long remain an heirloom in the family, retaining all its present comeliness and beauty, so that your surviving relatives may shew it to their friends, as the portrait of a model shep-LINDSAY, ONT .- There is less suffering among the | herd, and pray that it may please God to give you | poor and fewer applicants for relief in the Town of many happy years in health and strength to per-Lindsay this winter, than there have been during, form the duties of your holy office, and to adminisany of the last five winters. This is a remarkable | ter to our spiritual wants. And that it may please illustration of how poverty disappears with drunk- the administrator of this diocese to permit you to | Rule does not mean " a dismemberment of the Em-

the continual prayer of your ever devoted and obedient parishioners Signed by the wardens on behalf of the congre-

gation of Trenton, March 29th, 1876. F. J. McGoire,

JAS. QUINLAN, Wardens. ALEX. AUGBR,) To which the Rev. H. Brettargh verbally made

the following reply : I thank you, sincerely for the valuable present

you have brought. It will ever be to me very valuable on many accounts, but on no account more perhaps than because it proves to me that after 22 years labor in your service I still possess your confidence And with you I pray that God will spare me to you many years, to still retain that a list of these Bills). confidence. Your beautiful and feeling allusion to In summing up, my good mother has unmanned me, and must therefore excuse any further reply lest I should play the child.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR :- The annual devotion of the " forty hour," in the parish of Prescott took place during the fourth week of Lent, and was attended with more than usual success. Father O'Donnell, the justly beloved and popular priest of the Mission was kindly assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth, Rev. M. Stanton, of Westport, Rev. T. J. Spratt, of Wolfe Island, Rev. D. J. Casey of Gauanoque, and the Rev. Fathers Jeanotta, Larose and Normandeau of Ogdensburgh N.Y. From early morn-Resurrection, each framed in the same manner as ing until late at night the Confessionals were filled, The entire Congregation turned out and all proved by their zeal and devotion that the Good Old Faith is strong in Prescott. Each day there was Grand High Mass and a sermon. In the evening there were the usual prayers and a sermon. The latter duty was ably discharged by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm and Fathers Stanton and Spratt. The last discourse of Father Stanton was acknowledged by all to be a masterpiece, a burst of genuine Catholic eloquence. Many who did not belong to the congregation attended the services and were both pleased and edified. The Ladies succeeded in handsomely decorating the old church and several fine selections from Mozart, Lambillotte and Cheribinni, were well and tastefully rendered by the choir. The grand result of this most excellent devotion was one thousand one hundred and thirty communicants.

I cannot conclude this communication without alluding to the manly energy and untiring zeal of our devoted pastor. When leaving Westport, a little more than a year since, the highest praises were bestowed upon him by all classes and creeds. and since his advent in Prescott we can see and judge for ourselves that he is justly deserving of our humble tribute of respect and admiration, already he has earned by his fuithful devotion to duty the esteem and respect of all, both Protestants and Catholics.

In one short year he has erected a schoolhouse, which in any respect is not surpassed in Ontario. He has also built a beautiful Courch in the village of Edwardsburgh, nine miles from here. Its graceful spire is a conspicuous object for many miles along the St. Lawrence, add to this the many and neces sary repairs done in Prescott, and we learn from a member of the Church Committee that the expenditure for this one year has been over fourteen thousand dollars.

If energy, tact, unwearied zeal, kindness and courtesy to all, are any criterion to judge the future, the career of our pastor must be one of honor and credit to himself, and a source of untold blessing to all committed to his charge. And this we say in all sincerity, for he already lives and enjoys it in the hearts of his people. GRENVILLE.

HOWE ISLAND.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Casey and Twohey, paid an official visit on the 13th ult. to Howe Island, where he lectured in the evening on the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Next morning, after High Mass by Father Twohey, the Bishop delivered a very eloquent address on the Sacrament of Penance, and conferred Confirmation on about sixty persons old and young. The Choir of St. John's Church, Gananoque, conducted by Mr. Goulette, with Miss O'Neill as organist, on this occasion rendered the musical portion of the service in a chaste and culhater A collection was taken up, ner amounted to \$150. Remembering that the modern improvements and necessary appliance for Catholic house-holders of Howe Island do not number over fifty in all, the sum named speaks well for their generosity. The Bishop and Clergy having at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of paid Captain Shugrue the courtesy of a visit, the travel. Further particulars can be had from the islanders turned out in a body in their sleighs and buggies and escorted his Lordship and his Rev. attendants to the Presbytery, Gananoque. As soon as the procession entered the village the church bell sent forth its peals of welcome. At this point Bishop O'Brien again lectured on Catholicity to an audience composed of Protestants and Catholics. Of these lectures it is sufficient to say : they were models of scholarly attainment, profound theological research, blautiful in delivery, and of great force and point. On Thursday the gifted Bishop returned home; but before leaving he promised to return soon to Gananoque, when he will take up a collection to be applied to liquidating the debt on Kingston Cathedral. Howe Island, it may be remarked, is one of that picturesque group known as the Thousand Islands. It has a substantial stone

He next referred to the Home Rule mcm bers in the present Session of Parliament, under the able leadership of Mr. Butt, how they are doing battle nobly for the cause, how although the Irish municipal franchise Bill was lost it was only defeated by a majority of 28 in a full house. The Home Rule members acting together, in a solid phalanx in the House of Commons, are fully determined to maintain their independent position as a third party in Parliament. (Cheers). By a clever stroke on the day of the opening of Parlia. ment the Home Rule members gave notices of motion of no less than fourteen Bills on Irish matters, these exclusive of Mr. Butt's notice for the enquiry already r-ferred to, (we published in a late number

In summing up, the President said they had good reason to congratulate themselves on the prospects and the progress made since the new year, everything looked hopeful, they had only to be united and to persevere and success would crown their efforts (applause). Mr. Murphy read a letter from Mr. McAlister,

the Secretary of the parent Association, informing him that he, their president, had been re-elected for 1876 a member of the Council of the Irish Home Rule League, this announcement was received with great applause, (we subjoin copy of this letter.)

The President reminded the members that the annual meeting would be held on the first Tuesday in May, when their subscriptions for 1876 would be due, and he hoped that a sufficient sum would be subscribed to enable the Treasurer to make a handsome remittance to the parent Association (cheers.)

After the transaction of the usual routine business the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly was elected a member of the Association by acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned.

MR. MCALISTER'S LETTER. THE ISH HOME RULE LEAGUE,) Offices 29 Lower Sackville St., Dublin, 25 Feb., 1876.

DEAR SIR,-Your letter of the 29th ult. to hand | bought at 10 dis. with accompanying resolution, I duly placed both before the Council of the League, when it was resolved :- " That we have received Mr. Murphy's letter and enclosure with gratification. That our Secretary inform Mr. Murphy that he has been reelected member of this Cenneil for the ensuing rear'

I have great pleasure in conveying the foregoing resolution to you and informally notifying you that at the election for Council for the ensuing year, just held. you were elected.

By this mail I forward you a small parcel of our latest nublications.*

The cause of Home Rule is steadily progressing every attack made on it, every obstacle thrown in the way, seems but to add to its strength and to give it new vigor. The series of meetings held both in Dublin and throughout the country during the past recess proves that the hope in the ultimate success of the movement is undiminished, while the contidence in the leaders is increased. In conclusion I have to offer to the Montreal Association and to yourself, the best wishes of the members of the League. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

J. P. MCALISTER Acting Secretary I. H. R. L.

Edward Murphy, Esq., President Montreal Irish Home Rule Association.

*This parcel we understand has not come to hand

MR. THOMAS MULCANY, ORILLIA, ONT .- We would direct the attention of business men in Ontario to the advertisement of this gentleman in another column of this paper. By close attention to business, fair dealing, moderate profits and the strictest honesty of purpose he long ago built up for himself the leading trade of the town. His retirement from business, we have reason to know, is a source of very general regret in his neighbourhood. Few Merchants in Orillia have enjoyed a greater degree of confidence, and none have more faithfully deserved it. His successor in business by following the same course will be sure to succeed as he has done.

MICROFCOPE FOR SALE .-- We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

((CORRECTED	FROM	тнб	MONTREAL	" GAZETTE.")	
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STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Iontreal British North America Datario Sity	••••	193]
'enple's folson's 'uronto	98] 108]	95 108
acques Cartier lerchants' lochélaga lastern Townships	98 <u>3</u> 91	40 98 88 109
t. Lawrence	110	108 96 109
t. Hyacinthe nion 'illa Maria lechanics'.	91 85 29	80 90 81 224
loyal Cunadian Jommerce Ietropolitan	••••	98 ⁻
Dominion Iamilton Exchange	99 99]	98 98
Greenbacks bought at 12 dis. A	merican	i Silver

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS (Gazette)
Flour # brl. of 196 lb Follards 50.00 @	
Superior Extra 5.15	5 25
Fancy 4.75	4.80
Spring Extra	4.70
Superfine 4.45	4.55
Extra Superfine 4.95	5.05
Fine 4.00	4 10
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5 00
Middlings	3.50
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	0.00
City bags, [delivered] 2.47	2.50
Wheat.—Spring	0.00
do White Winter	0.00
Oatmeal	4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.00	0.00
Oats	0.00
Pease, per 66 lbs	0.95 0.00
Barley, per, bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.00	
	0.00
	0.00
Lard, per lbs	0.15
do do do pails 0.00 Checse, per lbs., 0.11	0.00
Cheese, peribs.,	0,13
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork-New Mess	24 00
Thin Mess	22.50
Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots 4.45	4.50
Firsts 0.00	0.00
Pearls 0.00	0.00
BUTTERQuiet; 17c to 24c, according to qu	ality.
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET (GI	obe.)

· ·					-	
Wheat, fall, per	bush		\$ 1	05	1	10
do spring	do		1	00	0	00
Barley	do		0	62	0	824
Oate	do	********	0	36	0	37
Peas	do	**** *******		73	Ó	74
Bye	do	*********	0	00	0	00
Dressed hogs pe	r 100	1bs	8	25	8	60
Beef, hind-grs. p	er lb		6	00	7	00
" fore-quarters			3	50	5	00
Mutton, by carcs	180, pi	or lb	8	00	9	00
Butter, lb. rolls.			0	30	0	35
" large rol	ls			20		25

Stories, anecdotes and adventures made the little ones alternately tremble and laugh, and an hour that appeared but a few minutes was registered amongst the happy memories of the past.

We whose province it is to notice and recommend all that is good and praiseworthy, but echo the sentiments of a host of well-wishers who encourage and bless the good sisters in their virtue and learning, especially our favorite Villa Marie !

THE VALUE OF A CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Catholic Journal (Pittsburg) tells some truths about Catholic journals :--- A Catholic newspaper is an immense help to the priest. In whatever parish it circulates to any extent, there the clergyman's labour will be considerably lightened. It displays tude for visible improvement in the morals of your the triumphs of the Church, defends her teaching, enters into her sorrows, and thus forms by degrees the readers' mind in the atmosphere of Catholicity. It must be, indeed, ever subservient to the pulpit, since the commission to preach the Gospel is of divine institution ; but it is a most effective handmaid of the Gospel. Our Holy Father recognised in a most effective manner, this truth by blessing the Catholic press and those connected therewith. If Catholics would but only spend the money they If Catholics would but only spend the money they esteem, we beg you to accept the accompaning pay for romances of doubtful (to say the least of gift, being the portrait of yourself, which though them) morality, illustrated weeklies that vilify their resembling the person, conveys to the beholder the faith, then in a short time we would have a Catholic literature that we might be well proud of. No father of a family should look on the Catholic paper as a mere luxury which his family can dispense with at will. We would advise every family to have its Catholic journal. If they prefer them away from home, well and good. If you find | side, and filial obedience on the other, which existthey are more beneficial to yourself and family, we ed between the Virgin Mother and her Divine say, in all sincerity, take them. And not only Son. should you take a Catholic journal, but you should encourage your neighbour to do likewise.

enness-No tramps allowed here. This is the only remain all your days with us, to enjoy the fruits of pire" but means prosperity and happiness for Ireland town in Canada where this can be said. It deserves your labor, until such time as it may please God to and harmony, and good feeling between both naspecial notice at the hands of the Press.-Com.

church, built through the exertions of a former Pastor, Rev. Father Rossiter, whose good deeds were many during his administration. His soul peace.-Com.

IRISH HOME RULE MEETING.

The usual monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule Lesgue was held on Tuesday, the 4th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, A. Charlebois of Montreal, and Whitney & Doty, Edward Murphy, Esq., the President, occupied the section 4, chair.

After the reading of the minutes, which were approved, the President delivered a very interesting address. He recapitulated the Home Rule news re-ceived since the last meeting, this news was of a very cheering and hopeful nature. He pointed out the great progress the League was making in Ireland, England and Scotland. The Parent Association had held several large and influential meetings in Dublin, at which matters of great importance to Ireland were discussed. He referr d with satisfaction to the immense Home Rule demonstration held in Belfast some time ago, Mr. Bigger, N.P., was in the chair and around him on the platform were a large number of influential Northern gentlemen, such a meeting some years ago he said would have beeu a simple impossibility. In England and Scotland the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain has been doing very important work. Their energy, contributed much to this end. By the united action and wise councils of that organization they secured the election, by handsome majorities, of two Home Rule members, viz., Mr. Rylands for Burnley and Mr. Jacob Bright for Manchesterboth pledged to support Mr. Butt's motion for a "Parliamentary committee to enquire into the nature and extent of the demand of a large portion of the Irish people for Home Rule." The report of this Comittees, if granted, having the weight of a Parliamentary enquiry will do much to enlighten the English people on Irish matters and to convince them that the demand of the Irish people for Home

to order by Casella, London, England, with all concentration and polarization of light. The owner Editor of the TRUE WITNESS

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Brennau, of Perth and Mr. S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities. Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the City of Ottawa.

It is expected that the Dominion Parliament will have practically finished its labours on Monday next.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY --- NADCY ROONCY, R maiden Lady, who had reached the extraordinary age of 110 years died at her residence Brussels street, St. John, N. B, last week.

Letters have taken fifteen days to reach Quebe city from St. Gervais de Rimouski. This will has long since passed into eternity. May it rest in give an idea of the effects the recent snow storm has had on communication with the surrounding parishes

The following award of contracts for the work on the Lachine Canal has been made :- Messrs. W Davis & Son, of Ottawa, sections 6, 7, and 11; Mr.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT .--- A Grand Trunk brakesman named Halley, was accidentally killed on Wedpesday evening, 5th inst. at Danby, by falling under the cars His mother, a widow, who had been notified that an accident had befallen her son, on arriving at the scene of the accident, was taken by Conductor Forman into a private first-class car, and made acquainted with her sad bereavement in a very feeling manner.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Eardley, J McG, S2 ; Alexandria, P McD, 1 17 ; Halloway, S F J, 2; Port Lambton, M C, 7; Collins Bay, H McK, 2; St Alphonee, J McC, 2; Eastwood, JS, 2; Marysville, C S, 2; Grand River, T C, 1.50; Kingston, A B McD, 2; Brinston's Corners, T H, 2; Eganville, T P, 2; Keysers, J L, 2; Quebec, J R, 2; Chatham, D F, 2; Ottawa, A D, 5; Cornwall, D McD, 4; Peterborough, T B, 2; West Farnham, D F, 2; Ottawa, A D, 5; Cornwall, D Rev J B V, 4 ; Granby, Miss H, 4 ; Tignish, S F P, 2 "Souris, Dr. McI, 2. Per F B, Alderville-Self, 2; T McM, 2.

- Per P G N, Perth-Harper's H L, 1. Per M H, Victoria Road Station-Head Lake, F
- R, 4; Kemptville, H L, 1. Per P L, Escott-J C, 50 cts.
- Per J B, Perth-J M, 2.
- Per P H, Osceola-E G, 2.
- Per O V G, Gananoque-Self, 75 cts; H T, 75cts; G, 75cts. Per S K, Almonte-E B, 50cts; L St J, 50cts.
- Per Mrs S, Lochaber,-J W, 2.

Died.

MCEENNA .- In this city, on the 4th inst., Thomas SAORED VASES, belonging to the OHAPEL of McKenna, aged 49 years and 6 months.-R.I.P.

tub dairy	0	24	0	26
Eggs, fresh, per doz,	0	00	0	14
^u packed	0	13	0	00
Apples, per bri	1	50	2	25
Geese, each,	0	60	0	90
Turkeys	0	70	1	50
Cabbage, per doz	0	40	0	50
Onions, per bush	0	95	1	60
Turnips, per bush	0	22	0	20
Potatoes, per bus	0	45	0	50
Нау	15	00	21	50
Straw	10	00	11	00

THE KINGSTON MARKET,-(British Whig.)

FLOUR-XXX per bb1 6.00	to	6.00
" " 100 lbs 3.00		8.25
Family " 100 " 2.25		2.50
GRAM-Barley per bushel	to (9.7 5
Rye " " 0.60	to (0.61
Peas " " 0.71	to (0.72
Oats " " 0.35	to (0.40
Wheat " " 0.00		1.00
Fall Wheat 0.00	to (D .00
MHAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 4.00		5.00
" bind" " " 5.00 " per lb 0.00		0.00
per to 0,00		0.00
Mutton per lb 0.05 Ham "in store 614		0.07
11 80010, U.I.E		0.15
Y Cal 0.00		0.00
Doub Off		0.15
		9.25
HIDES-NO 1 untrimmed 5.00		0.00
" 2 " 300 " peits 0.65		0.00
Calf Skins		1.00
Dekin Skins 0.00		0.50 0.0 0
Lambskins,		0.0 0
Tallow 0.94		3.07
POULTEY-Turkeys, each 0.50		1.0 0
Geese " 0.50		0.60
Ducks per pair 0.50		0.60
Fowls per pair 0.30		0.40
GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.55		0 65
Butter, tub, per 1b 0.22		.25
do print 0.22).25
Eggs, per dozen 0.15		.17
Cheese, home made 0.08	to C	.10
Hay, per ton, new10.00	to 11	.00
Hay, per ton, old 0 (0		0.00
Straw, 4.00		1.50
Wood, Hard 4.25		.75
Coal, per ton, delivered. 6.50		.00
Wool, per lb, 0.00	to 0	.00
J. H. SEMPLE, MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GH 53 ST. PETER STREE MONTREAL	ROCEI	B,
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from \$60,000 to \$75,000. Wishing to r	etire i	rom
business, will either lease or sell the p	remiae	
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TO BE SOLD, at the SISTERS of th DENCE, all the ORNAMENTS, LI		-170

LA MABQUISE DE BASSANO.

35-4 į.

6

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 14, 1876.

JOHN MACHALE ARCHBISHOP OF

TUAM. Air :- "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall."

In our green isle of old renown, From many a by-gone age, Full pure and clear the fame comes down Of soldier, saint, and sage;

But high amidst these glories bright That shine on Inisfail, Tis ours to write, in lines of light, The name of John MacHale.

A pastor fond and true is he, Beloved by rich and poor;

A patriot spirit bold and free

To do or to endure; No traitor's wile, no force or guile,

With them can e'er prevail Whose watch and ward, whose guide and guard

Is noble John MacHale. Ah, men will come and pass away

Like rain-drops in the sea,

And thrones will crumble to decay,

And kings forgotten be; But through all time, in every clime,

The children of the Gael Will guard the fame, and praise the name,

Of glorious John MacHale,

Long may he live to bless our land.

And glad our hearts as now-

The crozier in his manly hand,

The mitre on his brow ; And when God's love calls him above,

For us will still avail

The gracious cares, the potent pray'rs, Of sainted John MacHale. T. D. S.

St. Patrick's Day, 1876,

-Nation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

--:0:--Monsignor Vabenziani, Bishop of Fabriano died lately, surrounded by the whole cathedral chapter, who administered the last sacraments to him according to the ceremonial. The Pope sent him his special blessing. The deceased prelate was born in Rome in 1811, and was educated and con-secrated priest in the Pontifical Seminary. He was secretary to the Nunciature of Paris, and subse-quently of Munich, and became bishop in '58.

THREE POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS IN FRANCE. - The Gaulois, speaking of the present situation in France, observes : " What we have before us is not a Chief of the State and two leaders ready in turn to take power at the moment indicated by the fluctuations of the majority, but three Presidents of the Republic. M. Thiers and M. Gambetta are not, and do not wish to be, possible Ministers. They are pretenders, and these avowed pretenders make the practice of government such as the framers of the constitution had dreamed of it-perfectly illusory."

THE CONFISCATION LAW IN GERMANY. - A return has just been furnished by the Prussian Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs of the amounts withdrawn from the Catholic Bishops, clergy, &c., in virtue of the confiscation law of the 22nd April, 1875. They come under three heads, viz, 1. Bishoprics and institutions appertaining to them; 2. Salaries, &c., for Catholic clergymen; 3. Improvement of the worldly condition of clergymen and of teachers. The annual amount withdrawn from Catholics under the heads are (1) £58,422 8s.; (2) £59,725 16s; (3) £17,400 35.; or, altogether, £135,478 7s.
The speech which Baron von Shorlemer-Alst

made, in one of the last sittings of the Prussian Landtag, on the unequal treatment of the Catholic and Liberal press by Prussian public prosecutors, has revealed the sad fact that Prussian courts of justice are tainted with party spirit, and allow their decisions to be influenced by political considerations. If the tendency of coquetting with the State power be not speedily checked in Prussian tribunals, people will lose all confidence in the them, and snare the fear expressed by Schorlemer, that the administration of justice, once prover bially im partial in Prussia, has been converted during the Kullur-Kampf into an administration of injustice.

SUCIDES IN ITALY .- It appears from statistical tables lately published by the Government that the total number of suicides in Italy was 890 in the year 1872 and 975 in 1873. Of these total the females re 196 in 1972 and 197 in who committed suicide w

could not read vespers. The teacher of the parish; a detested being who had played the informer on the priest, and convicted him by giving public testi-mony, had the effrontery to think he should chant the Vespers, but of course the parishioners refused to sanction his conduct, and the course they adopt-ed was to recite their orisons in such loud voice that the accents of the teacher were drowned. Forious at being thus foiled, he had twenty young girls brought before the local tribunal and condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from

One to five days. THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF GERMANY .--- The Berlin correspondent of the Paris Univers draws a sad picture of the condition of Germany. While the moral and material welfare of the country is diminishing, he says, the number of crimes augment in a shocking degree. During the past year the indictments came to a total of 120,400 as compared with 104,878 in the previous year. The crimes of insurrection increased from 4,787 to 5,912, the offences against public order 9,204 to 12,237, the committals for perjury from 659 to 757, criminal assaults on females from 1,262 to 1,371, the defamations of character from 4,389 to 7,078, the unlaw-ful woundings, or violent assaults, from 9,906 to 13,206, and the crimes of murder from 591 to 836. And yet we are in Prussia (adds the writer) which King William has promised to make an empire distinguished for good morals and the fear of God.

A R YAL VICTIM OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION .- A remarkarkable character has died in an hospital at Milan-M. Leon Commene, Prince of Lusignan. was the descendant of a house which had once ruled under the title of Emperors of the East. He had ancestors, on the maternal side, who had taken part in the famous Crusades under Godfrey of Bouillon, and had reigned in the island of Cyprus. The Prince himself was 20 years a Sovereign of territory bordering on Khorassan, immortalised by the poet Moore, and was deposed by the Russians during their Asiatic campaign. After travelling over Europe in search of sympathy and support, he was overtaken at Milan, by a painful illness, to which he succumbed, as we have said, in a public hospital, and in deep indigence. A widow and six children are thus left utterly unprovided

for. Novels are bad and mischievous enough, but there is a worse book than any novel just printed at Rome. It owes its authorship to a lady who does not scruple to give her name, The book is got up in a splendid style, and is written by one of the communal school-mistresses, She is full of civil and political emancipation of woman, and talks about the theocracy which has hitherto kept her under, and says "the women of Catholicism does not come up to the high idea of the women of Christianity." She further says "though we have overthrown the Temporal Power of the Popes, and regained the land they have usurped, we shall not bave regenerated our country until we redeem our women from priestly tyranny, and regenerated them at the fount of science." There is a great deal about submission and obedience; that is, a great deal against those virtues, and as for the religious life she stigmatises it as an "injustice to society." There are other things that will not bear mentioning further than to say that she ridicules the idea of a first and only love, and tells a girl she cannot have too many.

The Kreuz-Gazette (German) is publishing a series of able articles in answer to the violent accusations which Prince Bismarck hurled against it in the Reichsrath. The offended paper takes the liberty of asking the Chancellor whether it is a dignified proceeding for the highest State Minister publicly to denounce a newspaper, and advise people not to subscribe to it, and whether it is a sign of good taste to appear as champion of the honour, christian sentiment, and good manners of the Press, after having for years nursed and developed an official Press organisation which, with few exceptions, has poisoned the whole of German journalism and introduced into it a system of the most heinous attacks on parties and persons? In another passage the Kreuz-Gazette invites the Chancellor of the Empire to compare the present tone of the paper with that of the period when Herr Wagner (the Irvingite) was its editor, and Herr von Bismarck Schonhausen (the Chancellor himself) one of its regular contributors.

Bismarck's hatred of the Catholic Church makes itself felt far beyond the limits of the German Fatherland. According to the Allgemeine Zeitung, a paper that defends Prussian interests in South Germany, Bismarck carefully nurtures all tendencies bostile to the Catholic Church, no matter in what country they show themselves. A striking instance of this treacherous policy occurred lately in Turkey. In Angora the Catholic Armenians had retaken possession of their rightful property, the cathedral and episcopal palace, which, by order of the Turkish Government had been handed over to the followers of the heretic Kupelian (the protege of the German ambassador at Constantinople)just as the Prussian Government gives away Cath olic churches to the Dollingerites. As soon as the step taken by the Catholics became known to the Turkish authorities, the governor Nachit Pacha, marched into the cathedral with 40 zapties and 100 armed civilians, and there made a dreadful onslaught on the faithful assembled, young and old, men and women; 22 persons were mortally wounded. All the great powers of Europe with the sole exception of Germany, which now boasts of march-ing at the head of civilisation, most energetically intervened in favour of the persecuted Catholics Even Russia and England sent a vigorous protest to the Porte against the cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish pacha, who, in consequence, will be put on his trial. THE CHURCH AND PROGRESS .- A valued correspondent has supplied us (Liverpool Catholic Times) with the following striking communication :-Mr. Kay, a Protestant, and a high suthority in matters of education, thus writes :---" In Catholic Germany, in France, and even in Italy, the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners, and morals, is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted, by the clergy, as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the Popish priesthood of the present day seeks to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands; and they might perhaps retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they too are in their countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is in reality not only not suppressed, but is encouraged, by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands, and ably used. In every street of Rome, for instance, there are, at short distances, public primary schools, for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighbourhood. With a population of 159,000 souls, Rome has 372 public primary schools, with 482 teachers, and 14,000 children attending them. Has Edinburgh so many schools for the instruction of their classes ? I doubt it. Berlin with a population double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome has also her University, with an everage attendance of 600 students, and the Papal States, with a population of 2,500,000, contain 7 universities. Prussia with a population of 14,000, 000, has but 7." This was written before the raids on the Papal States by Victor Emmanuel. It need | during which time it should be slightly sprinkled not be observed that Mr. Kay was no friend to " Popery," as our religion is sometimes civilly called,

ENCE:

Another trait of heretical arrogance is seen in education as granted in a former session to the North West Ferritories. The Hon. Mr. Miller (in the Senate) has energetically denounced the petition. The following is a short extract from his able speech :--

The conduct of the Government in this important matter deserved his warmest approval and thanks, and he believed would meet with the approbation of the overwhelming majority of the people of this Dominion. The policy adopted in regard to the vexed question of education in the great Northwest Territories in the Act of last session was a wise, liberal and statesmanlike policy, and while inter-fering with the rights of no class, or race, or sect, would save that young country from all the dis-cussions and bitter strife that had troubled the old Provinces. The hon, gentleman from Nova Scotia had said that 12,000 petitioners in the Maritime Provinces desired the repeal of the eleventh section of the Act of last session, but he (Mr. Miller) could tell that hon, member and this House that if it were supposed that the petitions of a fistful of Pro-testants in the Maritime Provinces would have any influence in changing the policy of the Government on this subject, the friends of that policy could bring to this House the petitions of 1,600,000 Catholics in support of the law as it now stood. Perhaps these modest and blunt 12,000 Protestants would consider themselves entitled to more weight and consideration than 1,660,000 Roman Catholics who were asking for nothing except a guarantee against intolerance and oppression, in a region in which the bigoted views of those meek Christians had not yet secured foothold or ascendency. The spirit of the petitioners well illustrated the injustice that Catholics in the small Protestant Provinces had to encounter and submit to, for with some people nothing was so sure to make any subject popular as the supposition that it would violate the consc.entious convictions of their Catholic fellow subjects. These people were not satisfied with tyranizing over Catholics where they had the power, but seemed desirous to blight the unsettled regions of the Dominion with their intolerant principles. He did not know which was the more conspicuous, the ridiculous egotism or disgusting bigotry of the concoctors of these petitions. Was there anything in the Act of last session to justify the alarm or excite the hostility of the petitioners ? -There was nothing unless they were alarmed because equal rights were secured to all, and displeased because a majority could never be able to outrage the convictions of a minority as they would like to have the privildge of doing. The Act provided simply that Protestants or Catholics could

not be compelled to support schools of which they disapproved, and that every man's principles on the subject of education should be respected, or at any rate should be safe from outrage. That, instead of being an objection to settlers to go into the North west, would be a great inducement to many to go thither. Yet this was what the petitioners were so much afraid of. But he was glad that, so far as education was concerned, the prospects now were not very promising for the trade of the religious bigot in the Northwest. It was remarkable that there were no petitions against the law from the great Provinces of Ontatio and Quebec. He point-ed proudly to the fair and generous attitude of the majority towards the minority in the Catholic Province of Quebec. There was a minority treated in all matters, not only with fairness. but with generosity, and he hoped it would always continue so. He could also refer to the great Protestant Province of Ontario to-day with admiration and gratitude as a noble example, in all that related to civil and religious liberty, to all the smaller Provinces of the Dominion. Did the great Protestant Province of Ontario send any petitions to Parliament against the Act of last session ? On the contrary, the principle of real freedom of education has been long alo adopted by that enlightened Province, and the result was that harmony and good feeling prevailed among all classes of its population. It was reserved for the mighty Province of Prince Edward Island, or rather the majority in that Province, for nearly half its population were Catholics-to inaugusate

the present agitation. Not content with tyranniz ing over the minority of their own people, they desired the luxury of forcing their intolerant views on regions happily outside the limit of their bareful influence. They could not be prevented from burrowing in the little rut of bigotry they had created in their own Province, but fortunately they were powerless for mischief beyond. However he did not consider that the petitioners represented the opinions of the whole Protestant populaton of the Island, among whom he believed there was a large number as fair and liberal and tolerant as could be found elsewhere.

MORE ANTI-CATHOLIC IMPERTIN CEPS CocoA GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. By govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, Another trait of heretical arrogance is seen in the petition presented to Parliament by a few Pro-testants to change the constitution of worship and direction as former session to the age which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made sim-ply with Boiling Water or Milk.-Sold only in Packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemist. 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. ⁿ

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1873. The greater number of persons who committed suicide in those years were between the ages of 30 and 60. Four children under the age of 15 years in 1872, and eight in 1873, committed suicide Among the causes which led to these suicides are reckoned : "Misery, or fear of misery, loss of em-ployment, and disasters and loss of fortune." These CRAISES drove 198 persons to self-destruction in 1872, and 103 persons in 1873.

By confiscating all copies, and even the manu-script, of the Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Strasburg, the Prussian Government no doubt thought they had done a very clever thing; for after the seizure no counter-proof could be offered. if their press organs spread the belief among the people that the bishop had been guilty of treason-able language in his letter. Unfortunately for the Government some one seems to have possessed a second copy of the manuscript, for the whole pastoral appears on the first page of No. 44 of the Germinia, so that everybody can convince himself that the Ober-President of Alsace-Lorraine committed an act of unjustifiable arbitrariness by the confiscation. The pastoral letter treats exclusively of the Education question, and condemns mixed and undenominational schools.

"L'HEROISME EN SOUTANE."-Heroism in the Cosock is the title of a book just published by Dentu, Paris. The author is General Ambert, of the na-tional Guard, who was made a prisoner by the Communists during the siege of Paris, and had to en-dure some very rough treatment at their hands. The General proves in this new work that the French clergy during the German war evinced much more heroism than any of the other classes of society. He relates in proof of his thesis a great number of authentic anecdotes, exhibiting the French ecclesiastics as military chaplains on the field of battle, and as country parish priests on the theatre of war, protecting the parishioners from the ravages of the enemy. General Ambert also gives a full and circumstantial account of the martyrdom of the Dominicans of Arcueil, and those of the Archbishop of Paris, the Abbe Deguerry, and the other victims of La Roquette, and the murders of the Rue Haxo.

THE BISHOP OF MANTUA EXPELLED FROM HIS SEM-INARY -On the 5th of March a Ministerial decree was served upon Monsignor Rota, Bishop of Mantua, ordering the closing of the Seminary within ten days. All the occupants of the Seminary, including the Bishop himself, must leave the premises. The excellent Bishop Rota seems the most persecuted prelate in Italy. When he was Bishop of Guastalla he was never left in quiet by the Revolutionists. Translated to Mantua, he was refused possession of the Episcopal residence, and took up odging in the Diocesan Seminary. But he is now dislodged from his home, and must seek another. This fresh insult to the Italian Episcopacy is due, it is said, to the recent inspection of the Seminary by the Government agent. Professar Cantoni.

HAPPY ALSACE -The Germania reports the foll-owing act of audacious tyranny frem Alsace :-- A short time ago the cure of Matzenheim was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having used his pulpit to find fault with certain changes made in his school contrary to the wishes of the parents of his pupils and the municipal council. He requested that during his incarceration his flock come regularly to the church and say the Rosary, as he must be cannibals-they live off me!"

A kind old father-in-law wanted to know why the Fijians were called cannibals, to whom Bainum replied, "Because they live off other people." "Then" replied he, unhappy, "my four sons-in-law"

" What shall I do to get warm," asked a fashionably-attired lady of a Quaker who was riding in a carriage with her, at the same time shivering in her lace shawl and protusion of jewelry-"I don't know,' replied the Quaker, solemnly "unless thee puts on another breast pin !"

A physician, who is somewhat of wag, called on a colored Baptist minister and propounded a few puzzling questions. "Wby is it," said he, "that you are not able to do the same miracles that the apostles did? They were protected against poisons and all kinds of perils; how is it that you are not protected in the same way? The colored brother replied promptly, "I don't know 'bout that, doctor; I 'spect I is. I have tooken a mighty sight of strong medicines from you, doctor, and I is alive yet."

PURE WATER AND POULTRY .- It is the opinion of a writer in the Fancier's Journal, " that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water ; particularly do I believe such to be the case, in the majority of in-stances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly averse to success hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear saying that 'there is no profit in poultry,' are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thriftless and neglected parties who keep fowls that get drink only when it raips,"

To CURE MEAT .- Those who will carefully adopt our method of curing pork and beef, will be enabled to enjoy as fine hams, tongues, and "dried beef" and rounds, as the Emperor of all the Russias can command, always providing that the meat cured is of the best quality. It is this: To 1 gallon of water, take $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saltpetre, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar (which will not be little) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef and pork, to remain the usual time, say four to six weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, with powdered saltpetre. Several of our firiends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer equally as well. It will not, however; answer quite so well. By boiling the pickle, it is purified-for the amount of dirt which is thrown off by the operation, from the salt and sugar, would surprise one not acquainted with the fact .-- German-May 28. town Telegraph.

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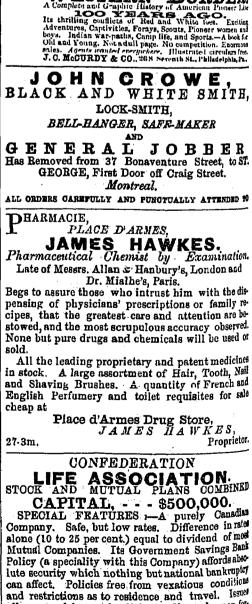
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRO

LIVER AND BLOOD DISEASES. By B. V. PIEROE, M. D. Sola

A healthy liver secretes each, day about two and a half pound of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes toipid or congested, it fails to elimiliver becomes to pic of congeneration to faile to entitie therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be converel to every part of the system. / What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a haif pounds of poi-son? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs-the kidneys, lungs, other channels and organs-tue klancys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in SISTERS OF THE CONGREGAskin, etc., out these organs become overaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

but become variously diseased. The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the un-healthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are duliness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subheadache, incapacity to keep the mind on any sub-ject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or ner-rous feelings, gloomy forbodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisoncus that it produces disso irritating and poisonous that it produces dis-colored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other cruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, tumors. In contraint, sources, and other organs, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dispepsia, diarrhoa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, chok-ing sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating, or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul curruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out corruptions which gender in the blocd, and rot out as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually ex-pelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small ds 28 daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets is pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative in-duence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by elsewhere. system are by them to beet of their terrors, and by their perserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and sweilings, dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN MCMURRAY. JAMES I. FELLOWS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,-I have recently heard from an invalid of the great benefit derived from your Com-pound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and having in many other instances marked the most beneficial results from its use. I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

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ing incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours truly. JOHN McMURRAY, Methodist Minister. NEWPORT, N.S.

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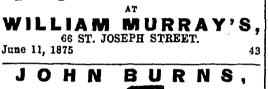
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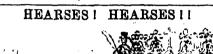


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Street.	Her with mich how I how to the answer newtonles	with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly ac-	PRICE, \$2 50 nett.	Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-
Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St.	proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.	cording to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan,	:0;	stituted in this cause, on the third day of March in-
James Street, and at its different Branches-	For information in regard to neys, Dimensions,		· D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,	stant.
St. Catherine, 392: 466 St. Joseph, and cor-	Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Au-	B. E. McGALE, Chemist,	Cetholic Publishers.	URGEL A. DENIS.
ner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets.	dress to the do	Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,	275 Notre Dame Street,	Attorney for Plaintiff.
At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame			Montres].	Montreal, 15th March, 1876. 32.4
Street.				4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 14, 1876.

USEFUL READING.

R

A gentleman in Utah thinks he has discovered a cure for cancer. It is a lemon poultice, applied twice a day.

A piece of vegetable charcoal laid on a burn soothes the pain, and of kept applied for an hour cures it completely.

There is no better remedy for cold feet than to slap the leg briskly just above the knee after rais-ing the foot. The increased circulation induces immediate relief.

Always fill a coal-oil lamp every day before using. The bowl should never be allowed to get empty and be lighted in that condition. For the vacant space is always full of explosive gas.

Common salt is a valuable manure for most crops, and has been used from ancient times. Near the sea it is of no use, as the spray from the sea is carried inland and falls upon the soil; but out of the reach of sea vapor it is a useful application and ingredient of composts.

A female servant died suddenly a short time since in London. The doctor could not account for the death, and made a post mortem examination, which showed that the stomach had been reduced to the size of a little child's, and the heart pushed out of its proper place through tight lacing.

FOR WASHING STRIPED STOCKINGS .- Make a jelly, the dry before it is wanted, of the best yellow soap wash the stockings in warm water with a little salt in it, using the jelly instead of soap ; rinso in clear water, also with a little salt in it; wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly.

Farmers' sons should be learned how to graft, and every spring change some varieties of fruit that have proved less than the first class into first class, either in quality or productiveness. There are but a few orchards that do not contain more or less trees that are unprofitable, because of the varieties they bear.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR CROUP .--- A lady correspondent of the Maine Farmer, says the following is an effec-tive remedy for croup :--- "Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always at hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

To RELIEVE NEURALGIA .--- A New Hampshire gentleman says: "Take two large tablespoonfuls of fine salt; mix them together in a small bottle; every time you have any acute affection of the facial nerves, or neuralgia, simply breathe the fumes into your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved."

A SIMPLE CURE FOR SORE THROAT .-- A well informed friend sends us the following : Take the whites of two eggs and beat them in with two spoonfuls of white sugar ; grate in a little nutmeg, and then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription, if neces-sary. Our friend thinks it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

For damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew, a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure, but it is necessary to renew the lime from to time as it becomes fully slacked. This last remedy will be found useful in safes and strong rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

A HOMB MADE DISINFECTANT .-- Discolve a bushel of salt in a barrel of water; and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a dis-infectant, this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops or drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellers, gutters, and out-houses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering and expense.

CARROT SOUP .-- Take two quarts of stock, and to this add from six to ten carrots, according to size, three turnips, three or four onions, and let them stew till tender. Then take out the vegetables, strain the soup, and with a spoon take off the red

DR M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a ircumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils di. re; an re semicircle runs along the lower eyeid: the nose is irritated, swells, and someames bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; 1 eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, st others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdo-Pen; bowels irregular, at times costive; 'ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with 'd; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and "mpanied by hiccough; Lough someues dry and convulsive; uncasy and disarbed sleep, with prinding of the tecth; temper variable, but h-nerally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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universal success which has at ended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in icdging ourselves to the public to

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

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

r. M'Lane's Vermifuge

JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY e any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of dving the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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2. S. Henters and Physician' ordering from others han Henting bross, will do welt a write their orders dis-inctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Floring Bross, Flittoingi, Fa. To those wishing to give hent a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pi8s for evelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermiluge for fourteen intree-end stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not Elisfactory : students of all denom-

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SECOND GLASS.

FITSI

giving

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR. FALLING FITS, BY MANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

IS A PRANCETS SPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy of Falling Fils. The tillowing certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST BEMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CYRE. PHEADELPHIA, June 25th, 157. SETH HANGE, Baltimore, Md. – Dear Sire, Sceng your structure of the set induced to try your Delibether Fills. I was attracted with Epilopsy in July, 1863. Immediately induced to try your Delibether Fills and the consulted another physician, but is seemed without any good effect. I again returned to my family hysician ; was emprod and bled several different times. I was different the the treatment of mucher, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family hysician ; was emprod and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory sym-sons. I had from two to five fils a day, at intervals of invo weeks. I was often attacked in my sizep, and would and was severely injured several times from the falls. I vas affected any my business, and I consider that your Epilepide Fills cured hav. In February, 1853, I com-wards. The last one was April 5th, 1853, and they would be severed to may our Pills, and only had two attacks at the wards. The last one was appendiated by which I was read of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pils and their good effects should be made throw wishing interview to booffied them, Ang person wishing and their good effects should be made throw wishing wards. The last one of the structure by which I was the theory of the persons who are similarly attected wards to fund the persons who are similarly attected wards the theory of the persons who are similarly attected without and their good effects should be made throw wishing there information curve of the set uncert by which I was the at the theory of the persons who are similarly attected without the best theory of the set of the set

is there a cure for epilepsu?

LS THEESE A CUILE FOR EPELLIPST? The subjoined will answer. GERMAN, Miss., June 30. – SENTS. HANCE. – DenrSir: Yon will find enclosed five dollars, which I send yea for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Fills in this part of the coultry. My son was badly allieted with firs for two years. I wrote for order your of the boxes of your Pills, which ho took ac-cording to directions. He has never had a fit sites. I was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to no from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject. for the purpose of ascertain-ing my opilup in a regard to your Pills. I have alwars produmended them, and in no instance where I have

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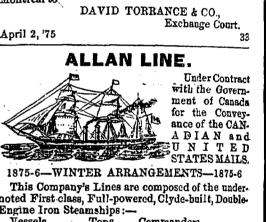
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Dominion	3200	**	Capt Roberts
MEMPHIS	2500	"	Capt Mellon
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students committed to their care

inations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

day in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided

FITS! FITS! FITS!

part of the carrots from the yellow center, and force it through a coarse sieve; add the pulped carrot to the soup, till it is as thick as good cream ; warm it and serve at once.

AUTUMN PLANTING OF POTATOES.-Experiments have been conducted in Paris with reference to a method of autumn planting of potatoes, by which new potatoes may be dug in January. The sets are planted in August on a thin layer of salt, which appears to be the special secret in the process and the potatoes are earthed in September, the ground being cleared of weeds in October. The result is a crop of seven or eight fair-sized tubers to each root in January.

XYLINDEIN, A NEW DYE-STUFF.-The xylindein has been given to a green dye-stuff, examined by Fordos and Rommier, which results as a pathological effect of Peziza aeruginosa in dyeing wood of the beech. oak and birch, often to such an extent as to impart a dark blue-green appearance to large blocks. This coloring matter has been extracted from the greencolored wood, by Libermann, with carbolic acid, and has been precipitated from the dark-green solution in dark-green flakes, by the addition of alcohol or either. By recrystallization from the solution in carbolic acid it was obtained in small four-sided -crystals of a high coppery lustre. These are inso-luble in most solvents, except in concentrated sulphuric acid, with a grass-green color, and in carbolic acid and aniline, with a beautiful dark-green color. No formula can as yet be given for it.

COAL OIL AS A REMEDY.—There is no doubt of the efficacy of coal oil for hog cholera, quinsy and chicken cholera. Mr. Bazil Lisle, a well-to do farmer of this county, had about sixty hogs down with the quinsy and cholers, and had abandoned the hope of saving them especially those attacked with quinsy. His fat hogs, ready for market, where mostly helpless, when a friend proposed to drench them with coal oil, which relieved and cured them without loss of a hog. The remedy is given in this way: The hog is gagged, pulled up on the fence and about half a teacup full is poured down for the quinzy ; the throat is rubbed externally. For the cholera or kidney disease, pour the oil along the back after drenching. Mr. Lisle also relieved his chickens and those of his neighbors by the same remedy. Your correspondent remained over night with Mr. Lisle and vouches for these facts, with similar cures in that and other sections by this application --- Vancebury, Ky.

NEW PROCESS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD .---A new process for preserving wood from fire and decay has been invented by Messre. Weatherby and Moore. It consists first in kiln-drying the wood, which deprives it of all moisture and much of its volatile turpentine and other inflammable matters. It is then put into suitable cylinders, in which lime and water, with sulphurous acid gas, are forced into the pores of the wood under consider-able pressure. The wood is removed, dried, and is then ready for use. The chemistry of the process consists in the formation of a soluble sulphate of lime by means of the sulphurous acid and the lime; this crystallizes as a bisulphite, which oxidizes and is converted into the sulphate of lime or sypsum. As this is an exceedingly insoluble salt, it is not casily removed from the pores of the wood, and not only by its presence protects it as a non-conductor of heat, but deoxidizes all matters which are likely to prove objectionable as ferments.



serving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its goriginal color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm

it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.



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CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET. -:0:-

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

resconneeled them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc., C. H. Gry, Grenada, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLD

CUBE OF EPILEPSY; OR. FALLING MITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC FILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC FILLS. MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, JUNA 20th, IS7. TO SETH S. HANGE — A person in my employ had been stilleted with Fits or Epilepsy, for thisteen yranze he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and ofter-times soveral in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On soveral occasions they lested until his mind appeared totally decauged, in which state he would continue for a day or two fifter the fits eccased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident phy-sicians, but without success. Having seen your adver-tisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your l'fills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is nor a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit shace he commenced taking your medicate, the years since. He was my principal wanner, and has, since that time, been exposed to the sevenest of would like every one who has its to give it to take. B. L. DEFARLER

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

STILL ANOTIER CUEE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Gronada, Miscissipid. SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md. -Dent Stri Takke great pleasure in relating a case of Spasins, or Fits, curved by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, head brag boon affilieted with this avrial disease. He was first at-tacked while quite young. Ho would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Upto the time he commenced taking your invalue and mind. His mind had suffered seri-tually in now, I am happy to say, he is curved of these fits. He has also returned to its original brightness. All his mind has also returned to its original brightness. All his in he great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that yill curve them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligoox.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCK, 108 Entumore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, §3; two, \$2; twelve, §2; \$2 Please mention where you saw this advertisement. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb."? P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses.

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to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quni D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp
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H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal-Jan. 15, 1875