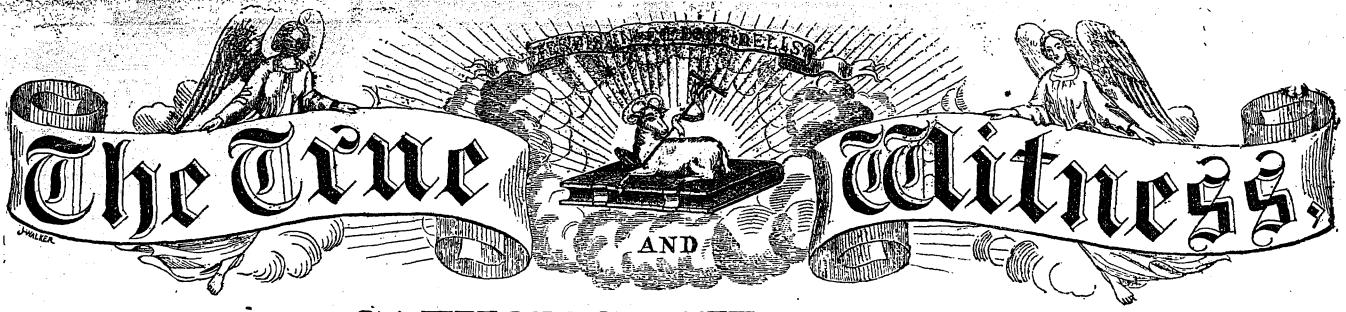
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# HRONICLE.

# VOL XXIV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1874.

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# THE WITCH OF OAKDALE:

### OR, THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

### (From the Catholic Telegraph.) OHAPTER XXIII.--- A SICK CALL.

A deep silence, the unmistakable sign that a sick person was about, reigned in the room of the forge. Hans Netter and his wife stood silently gazing with sorrowful eyes through the window. The forge men rested ; the hammer did not call forth by its strokes the echoes from the near hills; the master had ordered all noise to stop on account of his suffering guest.

The old man on his couch of sickness turned to the young girl, who stood weeping by his side, and whispored :

"Johanna sing to me the beautiful song of yesterday. It gives cheer and tranquility to my sore heart." And Johanna grasped the harp, and with

he enjoined me to hunt day and night, in fair weather and foul, through all the provinces of our beautiful German fatherland for his wife and his only daughter, the latter of whom I had sold to a band of wandering gipsies contrary to his injunction to drown the child in the waters of the river Danube. In vain I sought for the poor, outcast wife. Alas, she is now, perhaps, lying under the green sod, at rest from all earthly troubles and sis. But I have been fortunate enough to find the child. Here, the weeping child at my bedside is Johanna, the daughter of Sigismund Gassler and Edeltrudis, his wife."

legious hands of the Turks. When we parted

During the recital of the invalid, the eld woman seemed moved by strange and conflict. | when the witch and Knight Gassler appreached pressed the deepest sorrow while at another moment her face was lit up with smiles of the most lively joy. And when the harper had ended his simple story copious tears flowed from his eyes. She lifted her hands up to heaven and a fervent prayer of thanks ascended from her heart. Then she approached the maiden, took her in her arms, kissed her, and invoked blessings upon her head.

Johanna and the Fish Voit could not explain to themselves the mysterious behaviour of the old woman; they did not, however, disturb her, nor did they venture to ask questions. At length Veit continued: "Although I was inexpressibly happy at having found Lady Johanna and rescued her from the contaminating influences of the gipsics and their life, still I was undecided under whose care to place her for the future. At last I remembered the convent of St. Galls. The convent and its inmates had often been spoken of as models, and I determined to place her under the care her a good Christian education. I applied to the venerable abbess, who promised to be a mother to the girl, and to instruct her in every thing befitting the daughter of a nobleman.----Only a few days ago I wended my steps thi-ther again and reclaimed my precious treasure from the hands of the good abbess. Without hesitation Johanna was again placed in my charge. My first intention was to repair di-

rectly to Rabenfels Castle; but a mountain stream had carried away the bridge by which loss of a son and sister, of whose life or where-we were to cross, and I was compelled to go abouts no a trace was discernable. From the by way of Augsburg. Then I remembered steps of the castle the count welsomed all his good old Hans Netter and his well-known hos- people praised their true adherence to the old. great emotion intoned a song telling of hope pitality, and I turned my footsteps in this di- venerable race of his ancestors, their longing and the witch kneeled down and appeared to and trust in Providence, and of a peace that rection; and very glad am I that I did so; for without the kind offices of that noble man | Holy Land, the punctuality with which they | Cheered and consoled by the sweet voice and your invaluable help, I would have become had always paid their rents and obligations and the words of hope the sick harper sank a prey of my sickness. And now, having relieved my heart of its weight, I am so well, so Oakdale entered. She greeted all present with | well ! and I feel it within myself that I shall future as well as in the past, would protect a courteous nod, and immediately proceeded to recover to complete my atonement to those them always, and look to their interests and ed a second guest. I sent a courier to the With the greatest care and tenderness she | that I am ready to meet my Creator in the land | ed the conclusion of the count's speech, and | another being to participate in the joys of this The sick harper ceased and wiped a silent tear away. Johanna had dried her tears, and pared them over the hearth fire, she presented the sure prospect of her dear guardian's recov- large hall, where a splendid repast awaited ery filled her heart with gladness and wreathed them, and from the galleries burst forth the Gertrude was still contemplating the inpocent face of the new found heiress of Sigismund Gassler; at last she approached the girl and embracing her fervently, she said : "You may rejoice and give thanks to the Lord. Gertrude of Oakdale prophecies you quite refreshed and considerably better. The much happiness. The day of St. Michael is drawing on! O blessed hour that bring the bering the hour which she had passed with dawn of joy to Rabenfels Castle, and restores to Johanna both father and mother !'

With scented water and the strengthening dew of the autumn violets she washed the yellow color from her face, and the dark wrinkles from her brow; and her expressive features new exhibited a middle aged, handsome woman, whe, in her happy youth must have been a great beauty.

When she was through with her mysterious shoulders, covered her hoad with a bonnet of fur and hid her face in a black veil. Then she took her juniper staff, assumed her former stooping figure, crossed herself, put out the lamp and left the room.

Hardly had Otto time to recover his senses at this strange disguise of his fester-mether, ing emotions; her features at one time er- him. Then she addressed them both in a solemn voice :

"St. Michael ascends in yon beautiful auroral In the golden scales which he carries in his left hand, he balances for us much pleasure and joy. The sword of the conflict for virtue and justice, that he wields in his right, he will lower in the halls of peace, to which I shall now conduct you. Mount, mount your horses, you brave warriors of the Orient !-The Witch of Oakdale goes in advance to show you the way over the forest-covered mountains. Come, and follow, all will be over soon !-Huzza, you noble knights! Praise and thank the Lord of nations !"

GHAPTER XXIV .---- THE HAPPY REUNION AT BA-BENFELS.

Count Walter and Lucinda sat upon the porch of their new castle and gazed down upon the beautiful valley, upon whose narrow paths crowds of gaily dressed people advanced towards Rabenfels, to participate in the joys and pleasures of the announced feast. And soon the of the pious sisters, who would certainly give court yard was filled with hundreds of joyous guests, who all took a hearty part in the happy return of their noble count and master, Walter and his beloved wife Lucinda. All were dressed in their holiday attire, and in their variega ted colours the festive crowd swayed to and fro.

Only the count and his lady were dressed in the sombre garb of deep mourning. For even amidst the joys of the day, which Walter had prepared for his subjects in commemoration of his return, should be visible the sorrow at the during his absence; and then he promised them, with a solemn voice, that he, for the whom I wronged at Rabenfels Castle, and after | welfare with fatherly care. Loud cheers greet | convent at Diessen, and he has brought here soon after the bells of the chapel invited the | meeting. By accident I gained knowledge people to solemn service, which all attended, that she had secreted herself in a lonely cell After service the people congregrated in the joyous strains of music, and twelve selected minstrols sang in jubilant songs the happy return of the noble couple and the new joy of home in Rabenfels castle. In the midst of this enjoyment the Witch of Oakdale was suddenly announced. She said she had come to wish joy and good fortune to beautiful strains melted with the tears of bliss the people of Rabenfels. Lucinda, well remem- of this happy family. Gertrude one afternoon in autumn, years ago, and the good service the key had done her in saving her life, gave immediate orders to admit the quaint old woman. The witch appeared at the large gate, and after a short reflection stepped into the centre of the hall. The populace fell involuntarily Your spirit of its burden. It is clear to mo. You are harboring a secret in your breast." A deep silence now pervaded the sick cham-selved | The long night of misfortune will be black gown over her shoulder, the strange figure in the long dark veil, from under which neither a correct form of the body or an outline of the face was discernable, presented an kissed the maiden she threw her cleak over her awe inspiring spectacle. The witch raised her too polite to intrude upon the secrets of their shoulders and with a light step she left the staff and the deepest silence reigned through the apartment. Then, with a loud voice broke the "Praise be to the Lord." As if touched by a supernatural power, all bowed down in reverential silence. And the and all its sorrows and secrets to you. The morning air. He had hardly reached the out- monks of Ursberg responed in the deepest bass. it. "In eternity, Amen.' Verily, new a silcuse as that of the grave prevailed, and last the wonderful woman said ; "Dark are the ways of fate, they carry the human heart." deep imprint of sorrow, and strike down the heart of man. But again it rises by the aid of the Lord. When misfortunes draw near look at Rabenfels Castle. Misfortunes and grace who was employed before a secret mirrer, to fer succour from above, which is sure to come. from above have brought both of us to a sense bring the long black hair of her head in order, Peeple, praise the Lord for his unbounded cence. But his downcast bearing, the scalding ghost and witch story, and the many tales of of our moral depravity, and to a sincere re- as the noble ladies of that age were wont to de. grace, the hour is not far distant, and will ar- tears that ran unrestrained from his eyes, gave dwarfs, giants, spirits and others of the same pentable. The knight took the red oress to No longer was her body bent as that of an old rive before the sun reaches noon. Now, let joy her convincing proof that he had become a betatone for his misdeeds by partaking in the war woman, but erect and tall, robed in the taste-for the relation of the man. Her moble heart gained the victory. history of "THE WITCH of OAKDALE."

Surprise and a strange feeling seemed to overcome all present, as the Witch of Oakdale continued her speech :

"Why so terrified, festive people? Old Trude brings no misfortune to Rabenfels. Let your joyous strains of music peal forth, you jolly musicians. Sound, sound, all ye trumpeters, and let your lutes pour forth melodious employment, she threw the witch garb over her strains, ye gentle minstrels! Old Trude of appropriate for the present occasion."

And approaching Count Walter she saluted kim respectfully, and said: "May I bring you a new guest for the festival? You shall know him; it's the Unknown of the Burning Castle l"

"Can it be possible," cricd Walter, rising hastily from his seat: "or dare you to carry the illusion of your mysterious art into this honest assembly?"

Without answer to this query the witch had hurried to the grand hall door, threw its wings wide open, and the announced guest stepped in with youthful, elastic, yet proud and knightly bearing. Walter's eyes rested immediately on the shield and armour of the knight of the Orient. Not even a momentary doubt crossed his mind, but with a sudden bound he arose from his seat, and with the words-

"My noble saviour ! Welcome to Rabenfels. The Lord be praised that I behold you again," he fell into the arms of the brave youth.

A solemn pause of universal surprise kept the eyes of all present directed to the beautiful group. But old Trude advanced toward Countess Lucinda and said, with a voice that trembled with joyous emotion.

"Not the count's alone, but also yours shall be joy. See here," she continued, taking a piece of paper from a small golden casket and handing it to the lady: "do you remember this sign? It belongs to the Knight of the Burning Castle. Behold in him your long lost shild, your Otto!"

"Holy God," were the only words that trembled upon Lucinda's lips. But the young knight pushed back his vizor, and when he exclaimed, "My father, my mother!" he lay on Walter's breast, he wept on Lucinda's heart. The music pealed forth its joyous strains,

the trumpets rang their exultant blasts, and the guitars of the minstrels their sweetest harmonies. It was a moment of indescribable bliss. The tears of untold joy flowed in abundant streams, with which they had expected him back from the offer a prayer of thanks to the Almighty. But when after the first embrace, when after the first moments of blissful joy, the history of the past should be made the topic of conversation, old Trude interrupted them and said : "We are not at the end yet. I have ordernear Ammerlako! Praised be the Lord in his mercy." The door opened again, a veiled nun entered she then threw back her veil, and "Eliza!" rang in joyous surprise through the hall. Oh, children, thereby cradicating every trace of wonderful meeting; how beautifully had old unpleasant remembrances of the past, and Trude arranged the joys of this festival day. Warm embraces took place again among the newly found. Again rang the music, and its But now, the witch raised her juniper staff, and the joy of exultation was interrupted by an expectant silence. It took several moments daughter of the good Johanna. The Veit of before Trude, whose face was till veiled, could Costnitz, who was allowed to pass his old days utter the trembling words : "Count Walter, noble Lucinda; now that of the Wertach and taught him how to eatch the Lord has blessed you with this happy hour, would your hearts deign to forgive a man who him secure on the high steed, when he rode has been the source of so much misfortune; who has been the perpetrator of so many deeds grew up under the watchful eye of the attentive of unheard of crime; but who has become a better man; who in the field of battle has ondeavored to atone for his many misdeeds, and whe comes now to beg at your feet for forgive. she prayed within the narrow cell for the welness?" "Yes," cried Otto, "forgiveness is our first duty. Our Saviour taught us its lessons in all Christian's greeting from under her veil: his acts. Yes, my dear parents, you must forgive the man who even saved me in the greatest danger of my life." Again Trude hurried to the deer and opened

forget. And as a token of forgiveness Count Walter drew the repentant knight to his manly breast.

At that moment rang from the passage in front of the hall, the beautiful accords of a lute, and a silvery voice accompanied them in a sweet song.

"That is right, my sweet minstrel, further joys," cried the wonderful woman of Oakdale, Oakdale also knows a song or two, particularly and assumed on her staff an erect form, straight and firm as a young oak-tree. "Trude has spoken the truth. Knight Sigismund, be chcerful and rejoice; God has accepted your deeds of repentance. The pinnaele of joy approaches its completion. O, loving God, how shall I withhold my long restrained feelings ( Patience poor heart, do not break before the happy moment! Veit Jurgen of Costnitz, appear, and bring to the knight his long lost child."

The old harper entered and stepped before Gassler, and giving the maiden to his arms he said:

"Knight Sigismund, I here return to you your child, safe and unharmed as at that moment when I tore it from a loving mother's arms :

Gassler sank upon his knees. "Merciful God," he exclaimed, and the hall re-echoed with bis exulting voice; "you give me undeserved joy! Is it possible? Is it true? Johanna, my darling daughter!" And tears of untold bliss broke from his eyes, making further utterance of thanks to God impossible.

And at last he stretched both arms on high. His eyes stared through the painted windows, in whose frosh colors the sun reflected its beautiful rays. He prayed to the clear blue heaven abovo:

"Thoro still remains absent one being, the better half of my heart, whom I cast off years ago; whom I threw with a fiendish joy upon the cold and unmerciful protection of the world. God of mercy, if my wife lives, conduct her to me. Thou Omnipotent, who has given me these jubilant moments, till my cup of bliss to the brim !"

And the mantle of black cloth fell from Trude's shoulders; the dark veil dropped upon the floor, and in the centre of the room stood Edeltrudis, before her husband, in the same garb in which he had cast her off.

"Hore," she exclaimed, "here you have me again, Sigismund; Johanna! THE WITCH OF OAKDALE IS EDELTRUDIS," What brush could paint, what pen describe

knoweth no cad beyond the grave.

back upon his pillow; soon after Gertrude of examine the condition of her patient.

inquired about his condition, and having satis- | of spirits." fied herself as to the state of the disease, she brought forth her medicines, and having prea cooling drink to the harper who was racked by the pange of thirst and fever. Then she her fair face in smiles. seated herself by the side of the bed, and drawing from her pocket an old book, she commonced reading from its pages.

After the lapse of half an hour she again enquired about the sick man's condition and was gratified to learn from his lips that he felt witch now addressed him :

"Concerning the condition of your bodily health, the Lord has blessed you and my feeble efforts. You have narrowly escaped a very dangerous illness. But my art as well as experience tell me that the root of your disease lies deeper, namely, in your mind. And your

with a pitying oye upon the reclining form of tacy ! the harper. Johanna stoed beside the witch, silent and tearful. Hans Nottor and his spouse, guest, had retired from the room.

The sick man's face now lit up with a bright smile, and he answered to Gertrude:

derate of the Knight of Ulm, Sigismund Gas- dureb with astonishment and wonder. sler, who discarded his wife unjustly, and whe,

Then she called in Hans Netter and all his men, and addressed them with these words :

"All ye of the forge, great and small, hasten ye to the neighboring valley when the bell fever will soon return if you do not relieve signals the festival, and the horn of the warden ber. Gertrude stood before the bed and looked superseded by the bright morn of sweetest ecs-

> , And after having once more embraced and room, and was seen seen ascending the path leading to her humble cottage.

The long wished-for morning of St. Michael's "Gratitude for your spoody help and efficient day at last appeared. Knight Otto had risen services require of me that I disclose my heart early to inhale the balmy fragrance of the dear child at your side is also concerned in side of the hut when a slight neise issuing from 

The room was dimly illuminated by a lamp, in company with me, did such horrible deeds and reflected in it stood the form of old Trude, for the release of the holy cross from the sacri- ful, though plain, dress of a knight's lady.- | known bliss will soon be the let of us all."

"You may enter," she exclaimed, "where Ged has shown such signs of his mercy and benevolence all had feelings must pass from the hearty laugh :

And there — upon the threshold — kneit Knight Gassler, before Lucinda, whe, pale and | not have crossed myself so quickly whenever I trembling, recognized the enemy of her soul; |, saw her. But, with your permission, comrades, the tempter who had dared to attack her inno. I think it would not be so very had if every She offered him her hand, to forgive and to

what was felt, enjoyed, wept and prayed in that happy hour. Reader, we drop our modest pen in description of this scene. The mysterious halo that had surrounded the Witch of Oakdale for so many long years was at last solved ; and when upon their knees they had given vent to their feelings in a fervent prayer of thanks, she exclaimed :

"Old Trude brings no ill-luck to Rabenfels."

OHAPTER XXV .--- CONCLUSION.

Peace and joy, happiness and bliss had returned to the castle of Rabenfels to take there a permanent abode.

Soon the parents of Rabenfels and those of Ulm, saw with heartfelt satisfaction, and with thanks to God, the conjugal union of their forming the ties of friendship for the future more firm than ever. And the ballads of the minstrels ran in praise of Otto and Johanna.

After a few years the grandfathers had the pleasure to rock a boy of their children within their trembling arms; and the grandmothers smiled with heartfelt joy at the cradle of a at Rabenfels, carried Otto's boy upon the banks the merry fishes; while the page Kuno held out into the forest. At home the daughter ladies. Eliza had become, since the happy reunion, prioress of the cenvent of Odilstetten, which her noble brother had founded. There fare of the race of Rabenfels, till the grave received the earthly remains of the revered lady. Only a short time since the picture of the devout prioress could have been seen upon the walls of the convent of Odilstetten.

In the forge of Nettershausen for a long time this strange occurrence was the topic of conversation. And the ignorant "Hammer-Stophen," as he was called, often sheek his head with a knowing wink and said, with a

"Had I known all this, had I been aware what was the matter with old Trude, I would

(THE BND.)

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. - AUG. 14. 1874.

### IBELAND'S CASE ... JOHN MABTIN ON HOME RULE

2

The following powerful letter has apppeared in the

Times: — SIR, — The debate on Home Rule which was brought to a division on last Friday morning was rendered unsatisfactory by the impatience of the House, which which the provide the Prime Win. prevented a reply to the speeches of the Prime Miniater and the right hon. member for London University. I think it would have been more statesmanlike and more wise to have had a frank and full exposition before Parliament of the political relations between Ireland and England, and to have examined the principles of the Home Rule scheme. The Parliament and people of England might then, with knowledge of the facts, judge for themselves whe-ther it is best to maintain the existing unhappy relations or to accept our proposals for national reconciliation. In a matter so vitally important to Her Majesty's Empire even ten days might well have been spent by Parliament in the task of bringing the people of Ireland and the people of England into a clear knowledge of the question which divides them.

The closing of the debate without a reply on the Home Rule side to the speeches of those two right hon, gentlemen rendered it abortive for the purpose of a fair and full discussion. The aim of both speeches seemed to be to draw off the attention of the House from the real question, and to bring the majority into a humor for laughing Home Rule out of court. For such accomplished masters in Parliamentary fence it was not a difficult feat, in a House prejudiced against Irish complaints, so to hide the real issues and to present false ones as to persuade the majority that they might make an end of this Irish trouble by voting at once. But the trouble is not over, and as yet the English people but very dimly see the causes of it, very partially know the facts of it.

I believe that the sagacity which guides your paper must discern the truth of my allegation about this Home Rule debate-that its abrupt closing renders it partial, incomplete, inconclusive, and unsatisfactory for the objects for which, on both sides, it purported to be held. I cannot but perceive that The Times exercises very great influence on English public opinion, and that your influence seems independent of party. Would it not be a patriotic act, in the English sense, to assist in simplifying this great question between the English people and their fellow-subjects of Ireland, and to place it clearly and fully before the English people? It is with an anxious desire to let the English people know the truth, and the whole truth, of the case that I request you to let me supplement the debate with a few romarks, with which you can deal as you may think proper

Fied there been a reply on the Home Rule side to The speeches of the Prime Minister and the right hon, member for London University, my friend the young, strong, and virtuous of her population, while, hon. member for Limerick, and other advocates for. Home Rule, would have endeavored to rectify the course of the debate and to point out that, as regards justice and reason, it was England who was on her defence, not Ireland. They would have pointed out that what we ask is the restoration of Ireland's Constitutional right-the right which, in 1782, England, by solemn Act of her King, Lords, and Commons, acknowledged and declared to be established for ever, and never thereafter to be questioned or questionable-the right of which, in 1800, by means for ever infamous, England robbed her sister country. It would have been pointed out that from 1800 till new England has held Ireland in subjection, as if it were a conquered country, by force and in violation of the Constitution. It is notorious that the Irish people have never consented to the abolition of their National Parliament, and that in every year since 1800, had a free vote of the population been taken, it would have given a vast majority for self-government. It is now for the first time that the Irish people are enabled, without enormous personal sacrifices, to declare their real political sentiment in the form dictated to them by this Parliament. And they declare before this Parliament, by electing a majority of Home Rulers, what their real sentiment is. We affirm that had the Irish people as extended electoral right as the English, they would return nearly nine-tenths of their Parliamentary representation to declare for Home Rule. In Ireland only one in 25 of the population has the Parliamentary franchise. Let Ireland have one elector to every 11 of the population, as you have in this country, and it will not be 59, but 90 Home Rulers that will be sent to demand restoration of their country's right, and to offer reconciliation and friendship, provided only you will loyally accept them on honorable terms. More than this, frankly recognizing the facts of our geographical position, and of our connexion by the Crown, and of your superior strength, and anxiously desiring to avert from one country the dangers of violent revolution, we offer to bind ourselves by Constitutional guarantees to assure our connexion with England, and to let England continue to have the use of Irish intellect, Irish blood, and Irish treasure in support of her Empire. Such is the nature and principle of the Home Rule scheme. What has England to say in herown defence so long as she refuses to accept it? In the debate prematurely closed last Friday morning no speaker on the English side denied the facts as to the solemn promise of England to respect our right to our own Parliament, and as to England's violation of that promise. The matter was distantly referred to as an accomplished fact. But it was alleged that the result must be good for us and is good for us. The Prime Minister, with audacity that might be amazing in any other politician of his eminence, but with much sarcastic power, told us that it was not English rule that caused the famine of 1846-1853, nor the exodus, that (added to the famine) has lessened the Irish population by more than three millions since 1845; that the Irish dislike manufacturing industry ; that Ireladd has been dealt with very liberally in the matter of franchise that it is our morbid sentiment which makes some of usimagine ourselves a conquered people; that, in short, we must be joking when we demand the restoration of our Parliament and of Constitutional government in Ireland. As to the Home Rule scheme, he had not a word to say about the principle and the object of it, but he pretended to discover difficulties and absurdities in imaginary details and particulars which he attributed to it. The Poles are kept subject by Russia ; the Hungarians and Lombards and Venctians were kept subject by Austria till after Solferino and Sadowa: the French citizens of Alsace and Lorraine have been recently made subject to the new German Empire. Poles, Hungarians, Italians, have again and again been shot down, put to death on the scaffold, im-prisoned, banished, in penalty for their resistance to the rule of their foreign masters. And we Irish -have we not been treated likewise for attempting or contemplating resistance to English rule? In so far the rule to which we are subject is like the rule which actual invasion and conquest might impose upon us. But the comparison becomes a sad contrast when we consider the treatment of the subject people unresisting. Under Russian rule the Poles have never starved, nor under Austrain rule the Hungarians nor the Italians; neither will Alsace nor Lorraino have a famine under the German Empire. But under English rule the Irish people. unresisting have been made to endure starvationhave had in my time a famine of six successive years, in every one of which Ireland produced more food than was needed for the abundant sustenance of every man, woman, and child in the Island .--Yes! Ireland and India are the two great dependencies of the English Empire. No countries on the of England. globe more tertile, nor more abounding in the means From the church spiles not change the star has to the country there is a start of the country there is a start of the second start of globe more tortile, nor more abounding in the means

Both are subject to the richest Empire of the world, and both are subject to occasional famines.

Not to trouble you with a letter of needless length, take only one of the Prime Minister's arguments (one which seemed greatly to amuse himself and the House), and try to give it a serious answer. It is the argument resorted to by the witty statesman against the speech of my friend the hon. member for Louth. It is a mistake (we are assured by the Minister) to regard ourselves as a conquered people .--Now, my friend Mr. Sullivan did not say that the Irish were a conquered people. A people are not conquered until they consent to the rule of the would-be conquerors. What Mr. Sullivan did say was that English rule treated Ireland as if it were a conquered country. Now I assert that this is the fact and truth; and to prove it I ask you to suppose that English protection were away, and that some foreign power invaded and took possession of Ireland, and proceeded to rule the country as a conqueror. We should, no doubt, be taxed without our own consent. Our national revenues would be employed for the selfish purposes of our master. Should the conqueror think proper to rule us in form of law, the legislation and administration would disregard Irish ideas and Irish interests as far as they seemed to conflict with the interests or caprices of the ruling country. The civil and military officers administering our affairs and paid with our money would be made responsible, not to Ireland, but to the ruling country. The Irish would be kept disarmed, and the country would be occupied by military force under the command of our conqueror .we should have no right to our properties or lives but at the sufferance of our foreign master and owner.

Upon the other hand, our foreign rulers-say the Germans, or the Russians, or the Turks-would kill none of us except for violent resistance to their rule. They would maintain also the ordinary administration of justice between man and man-so far as social order and common justice might not seem to hurt the interests of their domination .--Judging from the examples of Russia, Austria, Germany-all of them Empires which hold or have held foreign peoples in subjection-our conqueror would let us live in peace, let us prosper and multiply and grow fat upon the fertility of our soil and the abounding means and facilities for manufactures and trade which God has bestowed upon Ireland.

The contrast between English rule over my country and other foreign rule over subject peoples is that under English rule alone the result is so to drain away the wealth and produce of the subject country, so to obstruct and paralyze its industry and trades so to impoverish the people under its yoke, and to make their lives miserable in the land that God gave for their home, that the population of Ireland, having lost three millions since 1845, goes on diminishing year by year, and by loss mainly of the pari passe, the population of England increases and her money multiplies.

All the calamities to which our country might become subject from foreign invasion and conquest she actually does suffer under the rule of this country and Parliament. We, Irish, are taxed without our own consent. The laws which bind us are made, not by our own Parliament, but by the English, and against our wishes. We enjoy no Constitutional right, no protection of law, no franchise no freedom, save under sufferance and at the caprice of our English masters. All Irish officers of State in Ireland are appointed by you, to receive Irish pay and control Irish affairs at your bidding. You have, besides, excited and perpetuated fueds between race and race and creed and creed and class and class in Ireland. in order to prevent national union and strength. You deny us the right to possess arms, to be trained to the use of arms, to volunteer for the defence of our country. You feel that we ought to be disaffected, and you treat us all as suspect; and when you please you cast us into gaol without charge and keep us there without trial.-What worse could Russia or Turkey or Germany do

upon us? And you are not ashamed to pretend before the world that we are in a united kingdom with you and free subjects of the Queen like you, enjoying the rights of free men under the same Constitution.

Well, Ireland now offers you in this Home Rule scheme forgiveness and reconciliation, and a sure and guaranteed friendly connexion. We promise and bind ourselves to live under the same Crown ples and politics of the Protestants and Orangemen with you and to give our support to your Empire, provided you will let us live beside you on honor-able terms. Only give up your inscient pretension to be our masters in our own proper affairs-to be our owners, as if we were your slaves or your beasts of burden: admit our right to a free Constitution and to our own Parliament of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland. Thus may you happily end our national quarrel, removing from your national conscience the stain of a black crime, and making the Irish people your friends instead of your enemies. In conclusion, I wish to say that I am well aware that no dominant nation, and least of all England, yields in a case like this to mere considerations of justice or generosity. It is only from considerations of her interest that I look for England's consent to Home Rule. Individual Englishmen there certainly are-the recent Division is proof of the fact-who do feel it their duty to inquire into even Ireland's complaint, and who are generous enough to bid their country give up a profitable iniquity because it is an iniquity. But the mass of the English people will hardly care to trouble themselves about the case of Ireland until the question seems to bear directly and immediately upon their material interest. Circumstances may soon bring the Irish question into such a position : meanwhile, it is best for both parties that each should truly know the other's mind.-I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN MARTIN.

vice is held by one of the chaplains to the Orange Lodges; the brethren all march thither in full regalia, preceded by standards and every species of bunting ; while fife and drum bands play " The Protestant Boys," "Croppies lie down," and "Kick the Pope." Nearly all the men go to church armed. The women and children rival the men in displayof orange ribands. The sermon is usually of an inflammatory character, pointing out the glories of the Revolution of 1688, which secured for ever to the Protestant settlers in Ireland possession of their lands, an open Bible, and deliverance from Popery. After service, the procession reforms, the officiating ministers, dressed as Orange chaplains, taking their proper positions; "Kick the Pope" is piped by the shrill fifes, and the sons of Dutch William march off to the place of rendezvous. Catholics are met on the road, or a chapel is passed, or a hamlet or street inhabited by Catholics has to be marched through, and the signal is given to halt, draw their pistols, and let fly a volley of defiance. The drammer plies his muscle to bring out the deepest roll, and the fifer to execute his most expressive rendering of "Croppies lie down" on such an occasion; and should any sound of disapprobation be heard, or the challenge be accepted by Catholics, in a few minutes the chapel or the dwelling is wrecked, and probably a few corpses strew the ground. When the assigned place of meeting is reached-it is generally a nobleman's or country gentleman's demesne-the monster as-semblage often amounts to from ten to fifty thousand men concentrated there from all the district for many miles round. There is scarcely a locality in the Eastern or Orange half of Ulster that had not a meeting of this sort on Monday last; and on Sunday, the 12th inst., although they did not march on that day, the churches in Belfast and throughout a large portion of Ulster were all decorated, and the pulpits rang with the usual inflammatory harangues.

A strike, by which 40,000 persons are locked out all the mills and the factories in the flax and linen trade being closed, added to the dangers of the prcsent celebrations, against which the Government made provision by concentrating in Belfast a large force of military and constabulary. Our main object is to explain to our English and Scotch friends who may be unacquainted with the peculiar local politics of Ireland the apparent anomaly of the intense hostility of Irish Catholics to Conservatives or Tories. At all the meetings this week in Ulster besides the usual denunciation of Pope, Popery, Ultramontanism, Jesuits, Denominational Education, Cardinal Cullen, and Home Bule, with glorification of the triumph of the Conservatives at the late general election, and declarations that Tory and Pro-

testant — meaning Orangeman—are synonymous terms. Mr. Disraeli's Government was condemned and denounced for its halting and timid policy in supporting Mr. Newdegate's motion regarding convents, and for its attitude in the matter of Father O'Keeffe and the Callan Schools. It is to be recollected that there was scarcely one of these meetings at which several of the speakers were not clergymen. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, many of them magistrates. It may be gathered from all this, how much respect Irish Catholics feel for the large Orange element upon the magisterial bench.

As it is of deep importance that not only the Catholics in England and Scotland, but also the Conservatives generally, should fully understand the powerful opposition to every Tory Government which their Orange allies justly provoke from Irish Catholics, we will make an extract or two from the speech which Mr. W. Johnstone, member for Belfast, and the leader of Irish Orangeism, delivered on Monday, near Lisburn, to 100,000, as he tells us, of the brethren. He says :---

"Thanks to the kindness of a gentleman in the neighborhood, they were then assembled on a magnificent spot, 100,000 strong-the true Orangemen and Protestants of Ulster, rallying round the Orange banner of civil and religious liberty, that indicated no less the triumphs of the past than their hopes for the time to come. (Cheers.) They were assembled under the auspices of a Conservative Government--(cheers)-the Premiership of Mr. Disraeli-(cheers)-with no danger that any of them would suffer the same troubles and trials under his Pre-

miership that some of them did when he last occu pied his present position. They were there to let all whom it might concern know what the princiMORE CRIME THAN IN THE WHOLE OF IRE-LAND!" In the South, again, Baron Deasy, addressing the

Grand Jury of Kerry, at Tralee, remarked :--"I am very glad to find, on my return to your county, after an interval of twelve months, that it is in its normal state of tranquility. Your business will be very light. The bills sent up to you are very few, and not of a serious nature. The County Inspector's report confirms the favourable state of your county; and I may say, as far as the official documents are concerned, that I can congratulate you on the condition of your county.'

In the North, Judge Keogh thus addressed the Grand Jury at Carrickfergus:

" It is now, I believe, six years since a single prisoner was returned for trial charged with any offence in the district which you represent. There is, I understand, one prisoner for trial at the present assizes, but the charge against him, although it is one involving the death of a fellow-creature, really involves no moral turpitude. The circumstances, as I have been informed, are these-that the driver of a car careless!y left his herse unattended. It ran away, and, in do-ing so, ran over a person who was killed. This is the only offence charged against any of the community of Carrickfergus."

In the North again, Judge Fitzgerald summed up the happy experience of his colleague and himself in these remarkable words :---

"My learned colleague and myself, to whom have been entrusted the execution of the Queen's commission for the North-East Circuit, have now arrived at the last assize town upon that circuit, and I am happy to inform you that every county through which we have passed has presented the same features-namely, a nearly total absence of crime, and a prevalence of peace and good order. With regard to your own county, I have now before me the official reports, and I may tell you that Antrim has, since the last assizes, been remarkable for the absence of any crime of magnitude, or anything at all to excite alarm for the public safety. There has been no agrarian crime, or crime of any kind that would strike at the foundation of Society. 'I may say that here life and property are secure, the law is observed, and everything indicates the prevalence of prosperity and pcace."

These are testimonies which are not novel-and are therefore all the more valuable. They do not surprise us, by any originality-we have heard similar testimonics horne year after year, and here the want of originality redounds to the greater credit

of our country. God forbid that we should gloss over crime, or fail to smite down criminality in the country. To none more than to us can it be distasteful. We wish to see our nation prosper, to see it elevated, to see it henoured among the nations of the earth. Crime would be a stain upon its name, an obstacle to our efforts, a power that pulls back and down and therefore the greatest enemy of those who wish to raise and to press forward. We would clear the country of crime, repress faction, put an end to riotousness, turbulence or rowdyism with the strong hand of order when necessary. These we look upon with no lenient eye-these we regard as domestic enemies, which must be rooted out of the sacred soil of Ireland. With them sympathy would be sinful. We abominate them more in Ireland than elsewhere, for here they are more hurtful than in other nations, because they injure the cause of liberty and true order. Hence, we abhor them for other reasons besides their intrinsic ugliness.

Therefore, also, we rejoice with a more fervent joy than others, when we find such unimpeachable testimony borne so generally and so continuously to the admirable conduct of the People of Ireland. We say that hereby the Irish nation has furnished

most potent argument for the advancement of Liberty. Had they been all that their maligners say, there

would have been a superficial excuse for the imposition on them of Coercion Laws, whose rigour was greater than over was known in the land since the Martial Law that ruled in '98.

Now, there is not the vestige of an excuse for such enactments. If now the Coercion Laws be reimposed upon the country, the world can judge between it and its Government.

The Government which would impose an exceptional Coercion Code upon a county, which is exceptionally characterised by concord, peace, and order, deals a blow at the cause not of that country, but of that Government. It is the most unwise act

several Irish towns, branches were then started, by the Bank of Ireland, to oppose the Provincial, and not for benefit of Irish Industry. In the year 1844 Sir Robert Peel introduced into the House of Commons his Banking Act-the one dealing exclusively with England and Wales. Neither the Irish or Scotch Banking Acts were brought forward until the following year. Yet into that English act of 1844 was introduced a clause most damaging to Ireland, and to Irish Industry. This was the 10th Section of that act, 7th and 8th Victoria, Cap. 32. It is as follows :---

" And be it enacted that from and after the passing of this act no person other than a banker who on the 6th day of May, 1844, was lawfully issuing his own bank notes, shall make or issue bank notes in any part of the 'United Kingdom'" Why, let me ask, was " United Kingdom" introduced into this section. This was an English Act relating to Eng-land and Wales only. The Irish or the Scotch Banking Acts were not brought forward, as I said before, until the following year, the reason was plain. Sir Robert Peel, had resolved that ithe two Dublin Banks of non-issue-the Hibernian Bank and the Royal Bank-should not be allowed to benefit and promote the Irish industry, by having an authorised issue of notes-and from that hour to this the same policy has been carried out. These banks, as is well known, had been prevented previously-by the monopoly of the Bank of Irelandfrom issuing notes, the policy of the legislation being to abolish such monopolies. These banks would have been in the same position, as the other banks, with respect to an issue of notes, in the following year, when the Irish Act had been passed .-This was therefore anticipated, and the means I have mentioned, taken to prevent these two Dublin Banks being in a position to afford to the various industries of Dublin, and the other localities where they might have opened branches, the real assistance which banks of issue only can afford. The Bank of Ireland, the Government Bank, had secured to it an issue of notes-The two Irish Banks managed by London Boards of Directors, had their note issue-The three Northern Banks had also secured to them their monopoly of issue-but the two Dublin Banks-the Banks of the "mere Irish," were, by this penal Law, to be prevented from making avail-able in any way their banking credit, for the benefit of our people. I think I have thus given the explanation and the cause why Ireland since 1900 has never entered upon the path of progress or prosperity like all the other nations of the world, and how it was that a country so favorably circumstanced in every way for the successful promotion of industrial operation, should exhibit at the present day such unmistakable evidence of decline and decay.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE MOST REV. DR. BUTLER IN ABBEYFEALE,-LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STOKE OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE CONVENT OF MERCY, &c. \_On Thursday last the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of the Diocese, visited Abbeyfeale for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to the youth of the parish. The splendid brass band of the Temperance Society, headed by the Rev. Dr. Coghlan, P P. and accompanied by a multitude of the parishioners cheering heartily, met the reverend Prelate outside the town, and escorted him to the site of the Convent of Mercy, where his Lordship was met by the Rev. M. Malone, P P. Glin; Rev. F. Fitzgerald, P P. Fedamore ; Rev. D. Green, Rev. M, Connery, CC; Rev. William Casey, CC ; and Mr. James Brown, CE Limerick; who conducted him to the school now in course of erection. His Lordship having assumed his robes went through the usual religious ceremonies of blessing the site and boundaries of the new buildings. He also laid the foundation stone of the new schools in connection . with the Convent, a handsome trowel being presented on the occasion. by the builder, Mr. Hayes of Limerick. At eleven o'clock, Mass, was celebrated in the spacious and beautiful parish church by the Rev. William Casey, CC., Miss Sealy, Abbeyfeale, presiding at the harmonium, the sacred music, vocal and instrumental, was rendered in a manner highly creditable to that talented and accomplished young lady. An eloquent and highly impressive sermon was afterwards preached by the Rev. John Fitzgerald, C.C. Longhill, atter which the Lord Bishop addressed his congregation, remarking on the many blessings that would be conferred on them by the establishment of the schools and residence amongst them of the pious community. He dwelt on the great exertions that should be made in order to complete the good work-efforts which he felt assured would be joined in, and duly appreciated by the good people of Abbeyfeale. His Lordship next proceeded to examine the children, which he did in a most searching manner, notwithstanding that the number presented (close on three hundred) was very large. He was pleased to say that the answering was highly creditable to the clergy and the others entrusted with the important work of instruction, taking into account the vast numbers to be prepared. The good Bishop and upwards of twenty of the neighboring clergy were that evening entertained at the hospitable board of the Parish Pricst. The band in front of the tasteful parochial residence discoursed several beautiful airs - Limerick Reporter, July 14 The Right Hon. Baron Deasy, during the recent assizes in Limerick, accompanied by Thomas Boyre, Esq., J.P., visited the noble church of the Redemp torist Fathers. The learned Judge said that he never beheld a more beautiful or a better ordered church on any part of the Continent, and that it reflected the highest possible credit on the city in which it was built, and on the religious order who preside over it. Visitors from every part of the world on going to Limerick visit this church -There is a confraternity of the Holy Family under the guidance of the Director of the Order, which number over 3,000 men, and they attend on every Monday and Tuesday evening at the church to hear a lecture from the Director, and for prayer. CONSECRATION OF & CATHOLIC CHURCH .--- The pretty little church at Coralstown was consecrated on Sunday, 19th of July, by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, in the presence of a very large congregation. Built in the Gothic style, the sacred edifice will contain about 800 or 1,000 persons, and it has been erected at a cost of £2,200, part of which still remains unpaid. A large number of the clergy assisted in the ceremonies of consecrating the grave yard and High Mass, which afterwards took place in the chapel. In connection with the former, the Bishop officiated. Afterwards the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., preached an eloquent sermon in the graveyard (the church not being spacious enough to contain the large number present), in the course o which he alluded to the cause which they all had to rejoice in seeing so fine a temple raised by the pcople to the glory of God. At the conclusion of the sermon, a considerable sum was collected towards paying off the debt due on the church. A large number of visitors were entertained at dejeuner and also at dinner most hospitably by the Rev. Thomas D'Reilly, P.P. DEATE OF THE REV. WILLIAM M'CARTUY, C.C., KAN-TURE .- We regret to announce the death of the above esteemed clergyman who died on the 8th ult., at his brother's residence in Dublin. His remains were interred on Saturday, the 11th, at the parish church of Kanturk .--- R.I.P. EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- Since the 1st of May, 1851, more than two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland. In the first six months of the present year the number was a little over fifty-five thousand, which is a decrease of 14, 356 as compared with the corresponding period of

### ORANGEISM AND CONSERVATISM.

To English Catholics the intense political hatred felt by their Irish brethren towards Conservatism must often appear wholly inexplicable, when they consider the natural tendency of the Catholic mind to that school as opposed to Liberalism, which outside of Ireland is largely synonymous with revolutionary tendencies. Without uncarthing buried tomes or producing connected links of historio evi dence in explanation and justification of this Irish peculiarity, we would fix attention upon the pro-ceedings of the last few days in Ulster as sufficient defence of the attitude of Irish Catholics in this respect. We refer, of course, to the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, which is kept annually as a political holiday throughout a large portion of Ulster. That event, which occurred some 186 years ago, ending in the defeat of the Irish arms, has ever since been annually celebrated with all the offensiveness and all the acrimony which can be imparted to a public demonstration. So far as we know, not alone Christendom, but the wider domain of Paganism, affords no kindred commemoration. These Orange demonstrations are alone in their shamefulness. The Scotch and English planters and undertakers obtained, not by the fortune of war or the rights of any conquest effected by their valour, but mostly through purchase or in payment of arrears of pay, the estates wrested from the native Irish after the wars of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William III. The sons of this handful of aliens, who seem rather encamped than settled in the country, in defiance of every principle of chivalry and outraging every habit of Christian and social decency, come forward annually to celebrate the defeat, by the help of foreign mercenaries, of the peo ple of Ireland, who rose in arms to defend the rights of their sovereign, though he had just lost the Crown

From the church spires float orange and blue

of Illster were." (Cheers.) Adverting to Home Rule, and the identity of

Orangeism and Toryism, he said :--"They were assembled there that day with a right

to be heard, with principles to uphold, with privileges to guard, and they desired that there might be no mistake, and no misunderstanding on the part of their rulers as to what their privileges were, or what were the privileges which they upheld. They, the Orangemen of Ulster, and the Orangemen of Scotland and England, especially Lancashire, put their shoulders to the wheel and returned, by a triumphant majority, a Conservative party to the House of Commons. And why did they do so ?-What was it personally to the 100,000 individuals before him whether Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli was Prime Minister ? but it was everything to them whether they were ruled by a Protestant Government or not. (Hear, hear.) They wrought for Conservatism, because they believed it would support the Protestant religion and constitution. They had a word of friendly warning to say. A mistake was made in opposing the motion of Mr. Cartwright to enquire into the case of Father O'Keeffe in the Callan School business, and a mistake was made by the Conservative party in opposing Mr. Newdegate's motion. They had a word of advice to give on the part of Orangemen ; namely, that if the Orangemen were to support Conservatism, they would do so because they expected Conservatism would support Protestantism-(hear, hears-and the moment Conservatism ceased to do so, it would cease to have the support of the Orangemen of Ulster, Lanca-

shire, and Glasgow." (Hear, hear.) We now ask our readers whether Irish Catholics would be human, or would they not rather be superangelic, if they did not feel inclined to detest a party that is recommended to them thus, and by such arguments? Until the Conservatives break with their Irish Orange contingent, there is but little hope that they can soften the opposition of Irish Catholics.-London Tablet, July 18.

#### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

From South to North of Ireland, the Judges, in their addresses to the Grand Jurics, congratulate them on the peaceful, moral, and generally crimeless condition of the country.

There are still five millions and a half in the land. and yet the Judges have little to do except to congratulate the Grand Juries that the country is in its normal state, or in other words, that crime is at as low an ebb as we can expect it to be amongst the best community of fallible men. It would be vain to hope for perfection, though we should strive towards it. Still we may rejoice that our country approaches nearer to the highest standard of morality, in so far as deadly crime is concerned, than any other with which we are acquainted.

From the addresses of the Judges which have been published we take the following extracts.

In the South, before the Grand Jury of Waterford. Mr. Baron Dowse (who is a Northern Protestant) bore this emphatic and manly testimony to the state of the whole country :---

" Gentlemon, I am happy to congratulate you that there is no bill to go before you, a circumstance which should not be mentioned without an expression of high approval. IN ANSWER" (he continued) "TO THE RECKLESS CALOM-NIES AS TO THE CRIME OF THIS COUNTRY. I THINK I MAY

that it could do from a true statesman's stand point

Whatever be the course it resolve upon let our Repesentatives make sure that the irrefutable tostimony of the Irish Judges shall be set out fully in Parliament, and contrasted pointedly with the charges of the English judges. By that means the truth of Baron Dowse's statement will be graven on the public mind, and the world taught that "IN AN ENGLISH COUNTY THERE IS MORE CRIME THAN IN THE WHOLE OF IRELAND."-Dublin Irishman.

#### THE DECAY AND DECLINE OF IRELAND. Mr. C. Dennehy, writing to the Irish Times on this subject. savs :-

A very clear illustration of how the Government may premote industry, is shown by the action of the French Government under the late Emperor Napoleon. His Government instituted two great banks, designated respectively, the credit Mobilier and the credit Foncier. The one to aid industrial operations connected with trade and manufactures, the other with all such connected with land and agriculture. The astonishing progress made by France since 1852 in the expansion of trade and in the acquisition of wealth, is due to this and to other similar measures of the French Government during these past 20 or 22 years. If we look to Italy, to Prussia, or to every other country in the civilized world, except Ireland, we find a similar course has been adopted for the promotion of their material interests. In Ireland, on the contrary, means have been taken to make industrial progress almost an impossibility. In proof of this ascertion permit me to call attention to the fact that the first condition

of industrial success in any country, the first element of material activity, must be a proper and liberal system of banking. No matter what the material resources or the natural weatth of a country may be, unless there be a liberal system of banking to give currency and circulation to those resources and to this wealth, it is outside of the nature of things that that country can make any progress in agriculture or manufactures. How, may I ask, has Imperial legislation during the past 70 years dealt with Irish industry, with reference to our banking institutions or the monetary resources of our people. The Bank of Ireland was established in 1782, the subscribed capital was £600,000, this was at once taken by the Governmenr on a loan. The capital was increased in 1791 by £400,000 which was in like manner taken in 1797, by £500,000, taken in 1808, £1,000,000 taken in 1821, by £500,000 again taken. In all £3,000,000 (Irish), which is to this day in the hands of the Gryernment on a loan. Now, no one can, for one moment, suppose that this money, the capital of an Irish Banking Establishment, was actually required to be borrowed by the English Government-the richest and most powerful Government in the world. Now, the object in so doing was to enable the Excutive to control the policy, and to direct the management of this concorn. This bank, from 1782 to 1825, had a monopoly of banking in Ireland, and always strictly enforced it. No bank having more than six partners was permitted to trade as a bank in this country; yet up to the latter year the bank never opened a single branch outside of Dublin-a further proof of the policy I have mentioned-but when the law was altered in 1825, and the Provincial

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--AUG. 14, 1874.

IRELAND UNDER ENGLISH RULS. - Among recently published Parliamentary papers is a return (obtained by Mr. Butt) specifying the counties, cities, and districts which are now "proclaimed" under the Peace Preservation Acts. The list is indeed a formidable one. It includes the entire of the counties of Anone. It includes the online of the contract of the House of Commons Mr. Butt said that they trim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Dublin, in the House of Commons Mr. Butt said that they trim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Gare, Cork, Dubin, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's County, Leitrim, Limerick, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's Limerick, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Werford; and Wicklow, or twenty-five westmeath, Werford; and Wicklow, or twenty-five have been returned in the national interval. towns in the island. In a word, at the present moment about nine-tenths of this island is "proolaimed." At a period when the country is profoundly peaceful, tranquil, calm, tending rather to lethargy than to excitement, our rulers confess that they cannot carry on the Government of the country without maintaining in Ireland a coercion code more absurdly severe than the Second Empire evon dreamed of enforcing. By such a fact let English government in Ireland be judged and condemned. In this country, in a time of absolute peace, the " state of siege" is maintained—the most crass and brutal form of government in the world,-Freeman.

1.1.

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS .- The Kilkenny Journal prints a letter from a Roman Catholic priest in New York (the Rev. B. White) warning intending emi-grants against proceeding to the United States. The rev. gentleman says :-- At the present moment there are in this city alone thousands and thousands of able-bodied men standing idle and actually starv-ing; nor can they get a stroke of work to do. What is true of New York is true of every city-large city at least all over the Union. Public works have been suspended; there are no railways in construction at the present time anywhere ; no canals, nothing which can give employment to large gangs of laborers. For grain and farm produce, farmers raise only as much as suffices for domestic consumption, and not being able to afford it, employ no hands .-Where five years ago there used to be an amount of building and digging, &c., nothing is now done.-Everything is at a standstill. For one situation, or for the work of one man, there are thousands of applications, and this is true not only with regard to the male labor, but also with regard to female. Servants (female) who never had been out of employment before, are now looking in vain for places .-The offices are filled with applicants, and no chance of hire. Warn the people and let them know the trath. There are thousands this moment in this city, who, had they means, would gladly return to Ireland. These men are willing to work, but no work can be had, for there is no work in operation. If they still persist in leaving let them try Canada rather than the States. There is as much beggary to-day in New York as in any city in Ireland; as much destitution ; and they who are reduced to this state are in general recent emigrants.

THE ASSIZES .--- We are so accustomed to the light records of cases to be tried at the Irish assizes that we feel no surprise when a judge is presented with white gloves, nor when other justices inform grand juries that there are but few cases, and they of no importance, to be laid before them. This year is happily no exception to the general rule, although we have passed through the excitement of a general election. We hope the Irish people will not only continue comparatively free from crime, but that they will make still further progress in mutual love and forbearance .- Irishman.

The congratulations which Judges are in the habit of addressing to Grand Juries when the assizes fer a county presents a free calendar have been put in rather a curious form by Baron Dowse. Waterford during the four or five months that have elapsed since the previous assizes was free from any crime of sufficient magnitude to be sent to a higher tri-bunal. Thereupon the learned Baron denounced the calumnies which represent Ireland as a land of atrocities, employing the vigorous form of expression that in one English county there was more ning. Five men who were crossing Victoria Park crime than in all Ireland. Had Baron Dowse were struck. One was killed, a second received an stopped there we should have had nothing to say, except perhaps to praise the spirit of a Judge whe insensible for some time. At Edmonton a woman could so far step outside conventional bounds as to was killed while chopping wood in an outhouse. At vindicate his slandered countrymen. But he did Bow, a man who had been haymaking, was struck not stop there. He added his belief that Ireland dead with his fork on his shoulder. In Beresford was not sanguine of that. Before we can venture to was not sanguine of that. Before we can venture to was not sanguine of that. Before we can venture to was not sanguine of that. Before we can venture to haymaking when the storm came on. They covered say whether or not the learned Baron be justified in themselves with the hay to keep off the rain, and say whether of not the feather balon be justified in shortly afterwards the father found that his son and has to be done or what to be omitted that Ireland the other lad were dead. The next moment he felt may attain that state of bliss involved in the state of a shock and became insensible. Trees were struck being let alone. We can only make a guess at his and splintered in Chatham Square, Homerton; in meaning, and we are therefore liable to err. But the churchyards of St. John, Hackney, and St. John, judging from the habits of the class to which Baron Bethnal Green and also in Pond Lanc, Clapton. Dowse belongs we think we fancy we can hit the meaning off pretty accurately. It has been a sub-ject of observation that smart barristers who begin life with very pronounced national or radical views, glass-shattering the stonework. The fire-engines who enter warmly into the stormy arena of politics while they are working their way upward to the Bench, as soon as they have arrived at that digni- the water mopped up, the seats cleared, and all slate fied haven of rest consider that the atmosphere of and tarred timber removed, so that the services repose they enjoy should spread over the whole could be conducted as usual. The General Post country. What is there to move Heaven and earth office, St. Martin's-le Grand, was struck and a por-for, now that the silk has been exchanged for the tion of the balustrade carried away, but the damage ermine? Baron Dowse was once a contributor to the Nation, he has since been a very keen gladiator in Irish political warfare, he now graces the Bench -why then should not the country be let alone? We are afraid these Home Rulers are the disturbers the learned Baron has at present in his eye. These, we fancy it is, whom his lordship looks upon as the interrupters of the prosperity that he thinks Ireland has attained? But we should like to know what tower, about 50ft. from the ground, showed where it are the signs of prosperity. Is declining population? Is the absence of manufactures? Is the descended through all the chimneys, and every large import of food into an agricultural country? Is the steady decline in the extent of cultivation, then with soot and smoke and dust and a strong and the steady increase of waste land such a condition of prosperity as demands above all things to be We can hardly agree that it is. Only let alone? a very small minority in Ireland have three thousand five hundred a year paid with the regularity of dividends on consols. The great bulk of the nation pass their lives in wishing to be away from it in Denzil Onslow, M. P., a number of guests were some country where labor is better rewarded, and men are not degraded by the feeling that they are legislated for by what is in practical effect a foreign Gevernment. Now the Home Rulers do not think this so satisfactory a state of things as it seems to the learned Baron, and they try to alter it. They are told that the country is not fit for such an experiment-that if we got the privilege of ruling ourselves we would abuse it. But we think from the very speech of Baron Dowse, to which we are referring, we may draw an argument in their favor. We doubt if a nation can give better proof of its fitness to manage its own concerns, and to maintain a good economy in the commonwealth than the absence of crime. The intelligence of the people has never been questioned, add to this their good conduct, and we think their fitness for self-government is strongly established .- Cork Examiner, July 23. MR. BUTT ON ENGLISH OPINION .- On Saturday evening a large meeting of the Home Government Lea-gue, at which Mr. Butt, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, and other Irish members were present, was held in Dublin, to discuss the situation created by the late de- pecially to those of Bishops St. Barbara and Audsey bate and division in the House of Commons. Mr. But reviewed the various speeches delivered against in which they were buried. This was found through his motion and contended that his arguments had out the whole of the coffin, except at the feet. On not been answered in any substantial point, the ob-jections taken being limited altogether to matters of would be, were found three very massive gold rings. detail. He declared that the Home Rulers were not | One of them is very massive, weighing about an in the least degree disappointed or discouraged by ounce. It is plainly set, the stone being a pale- said the prisoner had before been convicted of a two white the division and that they must in future look for colored sapphire. The second ring is not so mass- similar offence, and that the union ratepayers had wounded, success not to the House of Commons but to the live as the former, but it is of similar manufacture, been at an expense of at least £300 in maintaining wounded.

public opinion of England, and he insisted that they should send representatives into every hamlet in England to influence the people, who were now for the first time admitted to their share in political power, and who were not hostile to the rights of Ireland. Speaking of the position of the Irish party gestion was made by Judge Little that as the English had sent out Mr. Froude to try to influence American opinion in their favour Mr. Butt should be asked to undertake the task, of pleading in person the cause of the Irish nationality before the great communities at the other side of the Atlantic .- Catholic Times, July 17.

M'CARTHY DOWNING AND THE O'DONOGHUE,-In an interesting account of the scene in the House of Commons on the second night of the Home Rule debate, the Nation, after describing the ineffectual attempts of The O'Donoghue to repudiate his speech, as quoted by Mr. O'Connor Power, proceeds to say: -Pulling his hat lower down on his brow, he remained sullenly silent till Mr. M'Carthy Downing's sharp reproaches met he ear. Again O'Donoghue fired up, and, as Mr. Downing resumed his seat, the I'ralee member leant over towards him, and, with ed electrically from his seat, as if, for an instant, about to reply by word or action; but, suddenly checking himself, he replied, "Bah you renegade; you are too contemptible for me to notice anything that would fall from your polluted lips." The matter ended there for the moment ; but next day, I understand, the chief had reason to apprehend, 'consequences," and an old time friend, an Irish judge (and not the worst of our judges either) undertook the office of negotiator of a peaceable arrangement. The chieftain sent Mr. Downing the most swceping apology, and declared his readiness to put it in writing if required. The Corkonian, now a man of christian ways-though in his younger days a peppery customer, for he comes of fighting family -melted before the persuasive powers of the genial udge, and somewhere near Westminster Bridge the renegade" and the "-----"gave each other the kiss of peace.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORMS .- Mouses submerged and rees rooted up.-The rafters of a church set on fire-A church completely destroyed—The General Post Office struck by lightning-Sad loss of life .- The intense heat experienced in London culminated, on Saturday, 11th July, in one of the heaviest thunderstorms recorded for some years. The storm raged first in Surrey, and eventually reached the metropolis, affecting the north-castern district most severely. At Edmonton and Tottenham the basements of many houses were filled with water and the furniture. floated about. In a part of the roadway the water was up to the breasts of the horses, and for a time the Edmonton omnibuses had to cease running. In some parts of Hackney and Homerton the same thing occurred. The rain fell so rapidly that it was impossible to see across the road. The wind, too. played great havoc with a largo number of unfinished houses and many trees were rooted up. In the Victoria Park Road and Prince of Wale's Road, Victoria Park, the lower parts of the houses were completely submerged. At Daleton junction great precautions had to be taken, as the sleepers brought there for the new new line of rails were floating about. The Great Eastern line was more fortunate, only a portion of the line between Bruce Grove and Stamford Hill being submerged. Many accidents. some fatal, occurred in consequence of the lightinjury to the right arm, and the others were rendered The church of St. Luke, Homerton, was struck and the rafters were set on fire. The current then struck the west window-a beautiful specimen of stained came up and speedily put out the fire. The damaged portion of the roof was covered with tarpaulin, done was slight. The electric fluid also struck the Military Prison at the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich. About four o'clock, in the midst of a heavy rain, a vivid flash was seen to descend upon the building, accompanied by a terrific report, the flash and the crash being simultaneous, and the scattering of the brickwork from the summit of a square ventilating had taken effect. The lightning seems to have room seemed filled with fire for an instant, and smell of sulphur, which lasted for twenty minutes. The parish church of Ayot St. Peter, Wenrhyn, was also struck by lightning and completely des-troyed. At Tunbridge Wells a horse was killed, and at Scal a man died from an electric shock. At watching the storm when a terrific crash was heard and bricks were seen flying in all directions. It was found that the lightning had struck a stack of chimneys on the north side of the mansion, completely shattering it. A coachman and several of the servants in the kitchen were struck down, but were not much injured. DISCOVERY OF EPISCOPAL RINGS AT DURHAM CATHE-DRAL .- In one of our Protestant contemporaries we read that some explorations are just now going on in Durham Cathedral, and that recently two vory valuable Episcopal rings were found; but either on account of the disturbances that have taken place or in consequence of the removal of the slabs, it is difficult to say in whose graves they were. It is believed, says our contemporary, that they must have belonged to Bishops William de St. Barbara (1152). Hugh Audsey (1194), or Philip de Pictavia (1228). The tombs of two of the Bishops have been found, together with the coffins, which were, cut out of solid stone, with a rest for the head at the west end. Among the rubbish about the tombs was found-os-

the stone being also similar. The third ning is and educating the children. The prisoner was sen-equally massive: the stone is a sapphire of oval tenced to three months' imprisonment, and was in-form. Later information from Durham tells us that formed that a return of his conviction would be a pastoral staff has come to light in the tomb of Bishop Flambard. The wood-work is quite gone, but the length of the staff was clearly shown in the coffin. The top or crook, although much oxidised by the interment of more than eight centuries, is very porfect.-London Register.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN GLASGOW .- In these days when the spread of total abstinence principles is making such rapid progress, and bringing countless blessings to the homes of Catholics throughout the land, it may not be uninteresting to give a few particulars of the working of the movement in Glasgow, with its 120,000 Catholics. The banner of the battle against the "bottle and the bung" has been enthusiastically unfurled by Father Dwyer, the zealous pastor of St. Patrick's, who, seeing the misery brought on his people by the drink traffic, resolutely determined at any cost, and with unwearied exertions to stop its ravages. Some six years ago he established a young men's society, according to Dean O'Brien's rules, which inoulcated temperance and monthly communion among the members. It flourished for about four years, numbering between 300 and 400 members, with a fair amount of funds, Lc. Two years ago he reorganised the society, and made it a total abstinence one; as previously occasional "bursts" took place, especially at Glasgow Fair-time. New Year holidays, Glasgow Feasts, Queen's Birth-days, and pay Saturdays, when Messrs. Bung, Bottle, and Co., after polishing their brass taps, and pewter utensils stood on the tip-too of expectation for the first sound of the work-bell, anxiously expecting the steps of the sons of toil approaching the shop door with their florins and crowns ready to pay off a tortnightly "shot," and perhaps indulge so deeply as to leave nothing for the starving wife and family. To grapple with such a crying evil was a work of great difficulty, but with resolute will and unflagging energy, Father Dwyer commenced a Crusade, remodelled his society, overcame all his difficulties, and has now the happiness of having on the books of the society upwards of 1,200 mcmbers-not "paper members" as some are called-but bona fide total abstainers, representatives of sobriety and respectability, a credit to the "ould sod," to religion, and a blessing and pleasure to their families. Nothing could be more edifying than the sight on last Sunday morning, in St. Patrick's at half-past nine o'clock Mass, when about 500 young men, each wearing a green sash with gold fringe, approached Holy Communion. A great number had previously communicated at the eight o'clock Mass. Well may Father Dwyer be proud of the glorious change he has made, and well may the members be congratulated for the sacrifices they have made in giving up drink, and, with a firm reliance on God's help, to regard it only as destruction to soul and body. On last Sunday evening the members assembled in their hall (temporary premises), in Dumbarton-road, to hear an address from Father Dwyer on total abstinence and the affairs of the society in general. After an energetio discourse, about thirty-five took the pledge. Father Dwyer then announced that next Saturday a procession of the members and friends, headed by their own band, would take place to Pollokshaws, to be joined by St. John's society, 150 abstainers, and Father Tracy's society, 300 strong, is to meet them on the way and conduct them to the field of rendezvous, where a very happy and pleasant day is expected to be spent. An excarsion to Arroch or down the Clyde for Tuesday the 21st inst., for total abstainers only. Truly may we say a great good work is going on at St. Patrick's. May it still further go on and prosper, will, I am sure be the earnest wish of many of your readers as well as you .- Corr. of Liverpool Catholic Times, July 17.

ROBBING THE POOR .- "John Bennett," in a letter to a contemporary, says :--- For every cvil under the sun there is a remedy or there is none. It has occurred to me that there is a remedy to check those rascalities of the "miserable sinners" who make fortunes by robbing the poor of their just weights and measures. Very often a long paragraph, crowded with the names of these " who who have been found out" at their cruel work, appears in your paper as having been summoned before a magistrate for keeping false weights and measures, and using them, too, in fraud, of their unsuspecting customers, and fined five to forty shillings. The paltry fines are

formed that a return of his conviction would be kept, and if again charged he would be committed for trial at the sessions, where he would be more severely dealt with.

It seems that the account which has appeared in our columns of the brutal and disgusting prize fight between a man and a dog at Hanley is not altogether without foundation. In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Sir C. Legard asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if his attention had been drawn to the account of the fight, and if he intended to take any steps in the matter, when Mr. Cross replied that his attention had been called to the subject by the question of the hon. baronet, and that from all the inquiries he had been able to make he had reason to believe the account referred to was substantially correct. He had, under these circumstances, given directions that an "investigation should be made in the district and the attention of the local authorities called to the matter. That such a disgraceful exhibition should have been allowed to take place reflects little credit on the police at Hanley. Let us hope that those gentlemen who evince such a desire for the civilization of the savages of Africa will bestow a passing thought on those of Hanley .- The Universe.

WILL OF THE DUCHERS OF LEEDS .--- The will, as contained in two papers marked A and B, both dated November 19th, 1873, of Louiss Catherine, Duchess Dowager of Leeds (widow of the seventh Duke of Leeds), late of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire, who died on April 8th last, at the Convent, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 4th instant by the Hon. and Right Rev. William Joseph Hugh Clifford, the Right Rev. James Danell, Lord Howard of Glossop, Simon Thomas Scrope, Sir John Lawson, Bart., and Henry James Stonor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix bequeaths 200 guineas to each of her executors; her topaz set to Lady Alice Susan Godolphin Osborne; an annuity of £50 to her late house steward, Robert Kyle; an annuity of £100 to hor late maid, Elizabeth Duncan Campbell; £5.000 to Arch-bishop Manning and the Rev. R. Butler and the Rev. Walter Richards, upon trust, to be applied for the maintenance, support, and education of young men studying for holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church ; to the orphanage for boys founded by her at Mayfield, Sussex, all the household and church furniture and effects, farming stock and implements in and about the said orphanage, a pecuniary legacy of  $\pounds10,000$ , and the further sum of  $\pounds500$  to build an entrance lodge; to the orphanage for girls, founded by her at Bletchingly, Sussex, all the furniture and effects, farming stock and implements in and about such orphanage, and £1,000 to build an entrance lodge. The furniture and effects (including certain medals and jewellery) at Hornby Castle are made heirlooms to pass with property. All testatrix's real estate is devised to the use of the present Marquis of Carmarthen for life, with remainder to his eldest son. The large real estate of the deceased duchess in North America is to be sold, and the proceeds transmitted to England, and with the residue of the personalty is to be laid out in the purchase of land to be settled upon similar trusts to her present landed property.

SELF-BEATIFICATION OF MR. SPURGEON .---- Mr. Spurgeon has been giving some of his grotesque sermons in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and has shown an audacity in spiritual presumption rarely excelled by the most ignoraut fanatic. He made an ouslaught on preachers generally for their "velvet months," and upon "Popery" in particular, and concluded his self-glorification by declaring that he would not exchange places with any one in Heaven, for after he had done his Master's work, he was certain of everlast ing bliss.

ENGLISH MINERS.-A Walkely correspondent of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph tells a story which illustrates the evil influence of prosperity on the miner class. A miner entered a butcher's shop at Attercliffe and ordered a steak to be cut from a piece that lay on the block, saying "he was not particular to an ounce either way." The meat was cut, and 1s 4d paid for it, when the fellow quietly dropped it to his dog, waited till the animal had devoured it and then sauntered off. The same correspondent saw another miner break four new laid eggs and give them to his dog. A day or two ago a peddler and his wife

were brought up at Sheffield Town Hall for neglect-ing their children. The children were found by

CINCINNATI, August 6 .- In addition to those reported lost off the steamer "Pat Rogers" yesterday, Anna Cork, two children of Lyman Gestner, of Cin-cinnati, the wife and child of Dr. Gibbons, of Madison, Ind.; A. M. Batts, of North Carolina; James Smith, dack hand, F. M. Stone, of North Carolina, is badly burned; also John J. Hughes, the mate; they arrived last night. Many of the injured are disfigured for life; the exposed perts of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat. The negro crew behaved badly, burrying off the boat before there was any imminent danger, and monopolizing all available means of support. Two colored men and one white man rowed away in the life boat, that could save twenty or thirty persons. The river is being dragged for bodies. Up to two o'clock this afternoon four bodies had been recovered by the party dragging the river at Aurora. One was the barber, Minor Mintz, and a young lady supposed to be from Covington, Ky., and other two unknown man and woman.

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NEW YORK, Aug 5 .- A Times' special from Boston says a league has been organised in Massachusetts to secure the election of men to the Legislature this fall who will favor the granting of a charter for railroads through the Hoosac Tunnel to Lake Ontario and the West, with double track of steel rails. The road to be managed, to quote from themselves, in the interests of the people, especially of the farming interests and of commerce, manufacturers, real estate and cheap food, and to place Boston and New York on terms of equality, both in regard to freight and passenger fares to and from the West. It is intended to make this a political issue in the fall campaign.

Louisville, August 6 .- The possible origin of the About two weeks ago a negro thief was detected by the watchman who fired at but missed him. This negro took passage on the "Rogers" on Tuesday, and was heard to say before starting, that he would make it as hot as ---- for that watchman before the boat reached Cincinnati. The opinion is expressed that this negro set the boat on fire, and cut the tiller rope

The action of the Democracy is tending to make the financial question a more distinct issue in the next National campaign. This is well enough. The probabilities are that the men who believe in honesty in financial matters will believe in honesty in all matters, and the way will be prepared for a new departure in politics looking toward great reforms in the whole conduct of public affairs .- Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

In the Chicago Polico Court, last week two drunken bummers gave their names respectively as Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton.

CINCINNATI, August 6 .--- The bodies of Ferdinand Gebber, Mrs. Smith and Miss Cook, of Madison, Indiana, have been recovered from the liver near where the "Pat Rogers" was burned.

CINCINNATI, O, August 5 .- The telegraph operator at Aurora, Ind , reports that the steamer Rogers was burned this morning one mile below Aurora. About 20 lives were lost, the victims being principally ladies. Further particulars are expected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5 .- The north-western part of Minnesota was visited last evening by a violent hailstorm which did great damage to the crops in Meeker County. At Pepin the Baptist Church was struck by lightning and destroyed.

BURIED AT A FIRE .--- NEW YORK, August 5 .--- Three firemen were buried by the falling walls of a burning house at James slip last night. Two were resened without fatal injury, but Franklin Mahoney, assistant foreman of engine 12 was dangerously ininred.

RICHMOND, Vn., Aug. 5 .- The round-house of the Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. is burned ; loss, 50,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 5 .- The South Eastern B.R. stables were burned to-night; stock saved. Loss \$80,000.

KILLED BY A TRAIN .--- BUFFALO, Aug. 5 ---This afternoon a stranger, supposed from letters found on his person to be D. M. Carter, of Round-Hend, Harding Co., Ohio, was run over on the L.S. & M. S. R. R., near West Seneca, and instantly killed.

OLDEN TIMES .- Who among our extravagant young ladies in these boastful times ever gave her lover, as Cleopatra did, a pearl dissolved in vinegar (or

readily paid and they return to their dirty work again. These fincs nor exposure have no deterrent value-they are inadequate to the offence. Then there is the legion who are not "found out," but go on year by year in their nefarious work, taking a modicum out of an old woman's ounce of "Howqueer's Mixture" to clothe their wives in silks.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE - A WIFE CHARGED WITH CAUSING HER HUSBAND'S DEATH .- At Hammersmith, on Saturday, Harriet Palmer, of 15, Silchester Terrace, Notting Hill, was charged with causing the death of her husband, by pushing him off some steps into an area. It appeared that on Friday night the deceased returned home very drunk and abused his wife. She told him to go in and be quiet. He attempted to strike her, but she touched him on the shoulder and said "be quiet." He staggered back, and being so drunk, he could not stand, and stumbled over a parapet at the side of the stops and fell into the area, ten or twelve feet deep. He did not speak, and was found bleeding from the back of the head. He was carried to the surgery of Dr. Roberts. where he died. Mr. Inghram remanded her,

SUICIDE ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY .--- On Saturday a poorly-clad man, about 30, who was standing in the Shoreditch Station, was seen to step off the platform in front of the engine drawing an express. Although he was called to by the porters, and engine-driver blew his whistle, he took no notice, and the engine knoced him down and killed him.

DARING ROBBERY BY GIRLS .- At Marlborough Street, on Tuesday, Joanna Duggan, 17, and Annie Baker 17, were charged with assaulting and robbing an elderly female, named Matilda Spinks, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse. The prosecutrix said she went into a shop in Tottenham Court Road and purchased some vinegar. On leaving the shop sho placed the bottle in her pocket, and as she was putting a little bag containing 1s. 6d. in silver and some coppers into her handkerchief, Duggan snatched the bag from her and Baker knocked her down, and then both of them ran away. Mr. Knox sent them to six months' hard labour.

CRUEL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY .-- At Lambeth, or Monday, Benjamin Sherlock, 32, was charged with a daring highway robbery. Rose Tillett, married said that on Saturday night she went into a shop in the Wandsworth Road for some oysters. A man threw what she believed to be pepper in her face. The prisoner spoke to her, saying it was a shame for the man to act in such a way. Directly after wards she folt the prisoner's hand at her dress and saw her purso in his hand. She took hold of him but he threw her down and made off. David Anderson, engineer, said he saw the prisoner throw the prosecutrix down and run away. He followed and captured him. In March, 1873, the prisoner was convicted for picking a woman's pocket and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. He was committed for trial.

THREE YEARS' DESERTION OF A FAMILY .--- At Green. wich Police Court, on Monday, Edward Dacey, a Jabouring man, was charged with leaving two children chargeable to the union. The warrant upon which the prisoner was apprehended was dated three years back, and the relieving officer of Departord

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the relieving officers in a wretched condition. One of them, quite naked, was lying on a heap of coal. The whole furniture of the house, a single-roomed house, was "a bucket, fender, chair, table, and a mattress, covered with filth, on which the whole family slept." I he f ther was intoxicated, and the mother so drunk she could not hold the baby in her arms." The man, it is said, earned £2 10s a week. These pictures almost bear out the belief that "more wages" means for the miner "more drink" and more idleness."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SCICIOR. - Thomas Macdonald, the marine pensioner, who, at Stonehouse, on the 29th of June, beat out with a bedpost the brains of Bridget Welsh, and afterwards attempted suicide by cutting his throat and taking poison, was sufficiently recovered to be examined before the magistrates on Monday. When first admitted into the Naval Hospital the prisoner refused to cat, and had to be fed with the stomach pump. The police produced from the prisoner's house a paper written by Macdonald contessing the murder. He was committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH .- A man who had died mysteriously at Manchester, was found, on postmortem examination to have swallowed a silver teaspoon, which had caused ulceration of the coats of the stemach and perforation, and-death. The strangeness of the case is increased by deceased's declaration that he did not know he had swallowed anything unusual.

#### UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC V. PROTESTANT ZEAL .--- A member of the Episcopal Church, in a communication to the Victoria (Oregon) Standard, contrasts the negligence of their preachers with the devotedness of the Ca. tholic priests. He says :- "For instance, in my immediate neighborhood I have known four Catholics sick; the priest has visited all of them, and one was several months sick before he died. The priest attended him constantly. I have seen him pass my gate as soon as it was light in the morning and again after dark at night. As a contrast to that I was sick a month this spring, and had been attending church constantly, ever since it opened; my place was empty in church, but Mr. Cridge never came to see me; never inquired; in fact, it seems to me he reverses the order of things and believes the sheep ought to look after the shepherd.

NEW CHURCH .---- On Sunday, August 2, was laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Peter's congregation, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN. - On Sunday, August , the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin laid the cornerstone of St. Teresa's Church, on Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

The church, which is 149 by 75 feet, will be constructed of brick, with brownstone trimmings, and is to be completed about November 15. It will cost \$100,000. The design is the Roman order of architecture, and is the work of Mr. P. C. Keely. Mass and services will be held in the basement as soon as that apartment can be placed in a fitting condition. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—A fight occurred at a small village in Clark Co., Ky., on election day, in which said the prisoner had before been convicted of a two white men were killed, 2 negroes mortally similar offence, and that the union ratepayers had wounded, and fifteen negroes more or less severely whatever else it is or is not full of, it is at least full

undissolved) worth four hundred thousand dollars? Then there was Paulina, one of the ton in Rome, who used to wear jewels, when she returned her visits, worth three hundred thousand dollars .--Cicero, who was comparatively a poor man in these times, gave fifteen hundred thousand dollars for his establishment on the Palatine, while Messala gave two million dollars for the house of Anthony Seneca, who was just a plain philosopher, was worth one hundred and twenty million dollars. Tiberius left a property of nearly one hundred and twenty million dollars. Casar and Mark Antony both owned wonderfully large fortunes. Why, they talk about a man's failing in New York for a million as if it were a big thing. Cosar, before he entered any office-when he was a young gentleman in private life-owed fourteen million dollars, and ho purchased the friendship of Quesor for two million five hundred thousand dollars. Mark Antony owed fifteen hundred thousand dollars on the Ides of March, and paid it before the Kalends of March. This was nothing - he squandered seven hundred and twenty million dollars of the public money. And these fellows lived well. Escqus, who was a play actor, paid four hun-dred thousand dollars for a single dish. Caligula spent four hundred thousand dollars on a supper. Their wines were often kept for two ages, and some of them were sold for twenty dollars an ounce.-Dishes were made of gold and silver set with precious stones. The beds of Heliogabulus were of solid silver, his table and plates were of pure gold, and his mattresses, covered with carpets of cloth of gold, were stuffed with down from under the wing of the patridge. It took eighty thousand dollars a year to keep up the dignity of a Roman senator, and some of them spent five million dollars a year.-And we talk about the extravagance of modern times!

HEBOES AND HEROINES .--- We read of the goldon deeds of those noble women whose names are known in the uttermost parts of the earth, and feel proud of them, and do them homage. These high heroic minds-these self-appointed martyrs-claim, our highest respect. But there is another heroism than that which is seen of all the world-a heroism rare among men, common among women-women of whom the world never hears; who, if the world discovered them, would only draw the veil more close-ly over their faces and their hearts, and entreat to be left alone with God. How many thousand true heroines may exist now of whom we shall never hear! But still they are there. They sow in secret the seed of which we pluck the flower and eat the fruit; and know not that we pass the sower daily in the street-perhaps some humble, ill-dressed woman, carning painfully her own small sustenance. She who nurses a bedridden mother instead of sending her to the work-house. She who spends her heart and her money on a drunken father, a reckless brother, or the orphans of a kinsman or a friend. She who-but why go on with the long list of great. little heroism-save to commemorate one more form of great little heroism the commonest, and yet the least remembered of all-namely, the heroism of an average mother? All when I think of this last broad fact, I gather hope again for poor human-ity; and this dark world looks bright, this diseased world looks wholesome to me once more-because of mothers,

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: AUG. 14, 1874.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. GILLIES.

CULT BELLEVILLE

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM HAT DATE.

S. M. PETTENSILL & Co., \$7 Park Row, and GEO. BowELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST-1874.

Friday, 14-Vigil of the Assumption. Saturday, 15-Fast. Assumption of the B. V. M. Sunday, 16-Twelfth after Pentecost. Monday, 17-Octave of St. Lawrence. Tuesday, 18-St. Hyacinth, O. Wednesday, 19-St. Roch, C. (16th Aug.) Thursday, 20-St. Bernard, C. D.

OUR NEW STORY .-- With the first issue of our new volume next week, we will begin the publication of a very interesting story, entitled "Lord Dacre of Gilsland; or, the rising in the North." The scene is laid in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the story abounds in adventures of a most extraordinary character, and hair-breadth escapes without number .--The persecutions visited upon English Catholics during the reign of the "Virgin Queen" are graphically described in the trials of the noble Lord Dacre, and the beautiful and heroic Gertrude Harding.

This story will well repay perusal, and those wishing to get the opening chapters would do well to send on their orders at once, accompanied with the subscription price-only \$2.

We will also commence the new volume by printing in smaller type the first, or story page, and as far as possible the other pages of the paper, having procured for that purpose a new font of type. This will enable us to give our patrons more reading matter than in the past. We also promise, as opportunity offers, to use all exertions in our power to make the TRUE WITNESS a first class family paper. This we can do only by the assistance of our friends; and the many who are in arrears to us we once more request from them a prompt settlement, and thereby give us the means to make the desired improvement, so as to enable us to give our friends a paper worthy of them, and of the cause we espouse.

"IS THERE A GOD?"-Te this issue the should unreservedly submit themselves. To a medium of revelation or infallible Church, and all the adjuncts of Popery.

So they raise the question, "Is there a God ?" and it is upon this ground that the battle betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism betwixt Church and State, will have to be fought; indeed we may say on which it is being fought in the greater part of the world at the present moment.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, in his recent publication stated the question in a few simple words. "The Church of Jesus Christ within the sphere of revelation, of faith, and morals is supreme, or it is nothing. or worse than nothing-an imposture and an usurpation." Now in this thesis the Archbishop quite repudiates the pretensions of the State to be the supreme authority in the moral as well as in the material order, and asserts a God or supreme ruler.

But to refute the Archbishop, a Protestant writer of some note, Mr. Stephens, takes up the cudgels, and in an article in the Contemporary Review proceeds to demolish the thesis of his opponent. Now to do this Mr. Stephens, who is a clear headed man, saw at once that it was necessary for him to throw doubts as to there being a God; for if there be a God Creator. it it is to be presumed that He has made some revelation of His Will to His ereature man; and if He has so revealed Himself it is certain that He must have established some means or medium of communica. tion whereby man can ascertain with infallible certainty wherein that revelation consists ; but this leads us at once to the conclusion that there is an infallible Church, supreme therefore in all questions of faith and morals, and therefore in these matters owing no allegiance to the State.-Q. E. N.

So Mr. Stephens begins his attempted refutation of the Archbishop of Westminster by challenging him to prove that there is a God. Mr. Stephens does not deny that there may be a God; but he contends that the arguments that can be adduced in support of the thesis that there is such a Being, are too weak to support the superstructure that His Grace builds thereon. There may be a God, Mr. Stephens is willing to admit; perhaps-for he is candid-the balance of probabilities is in favor of there being a God; but at best it can only be a probable opinion: an "I Think." not an "I Believe," and the shadowy claims of such a doubtful Being cannot be put in competition with those of such a substantial entity as the State.

And it is only upon these principles that Prince Bismarck's flimsy pretext for interfercontroversy betwixt Protestantism and the Protestantism can logically be defended; for ence in Spain. The rascals who rule at Ma-Catholic Church must come at last. Protest unless God has given us some means of know- drid may justly fear that the honest sea-men ants whe can reason logically see clearly that it ing His will with infallible certainty, in so far will never do to admit the being of God, and as that will has been by Him revealed, He above all of a God who has revealed His will to might just as well never have revealed Himman, to which will He demands that all men self; He might just as well not be; for an unadmit this they see is tantamount to admitting concerned, is no God'at all. And so by closest they should declare for their King in this crilogical process or claim in which no flaw from the first link to the last can be found, we may conclude with infallible certainty from the nonbeing of an infallible church or teacher, to the non-being of revelation, thence to the non-being of a personal God; and so starting as Protest-

> ants, we find our terminus in the quagmire of Pantheism, or in the dark abyss of Atheism And so Mr. Stephens acts in strict accordance with Protestant principles, when he begin his attack upon the fundamental Oatholie doctrine that there is an infallible teacher of God's revealed will in matters of faith and morals, by calling in question the being of God; as a matter that at best can only be said to be very probable, though incapable of proof.

"It is singular that the advent of the German squadren on the Spanish coast for the purpose of intimidating the Carlists should be deemed at Madrid likely to cause the Spanish navy to declare for the Pretender."-N. Y. Tribune.

If the Spanish navy prefers Home Rule to the sway of a German Prince, or a tool of the German court, it will most certainly declare for Charles VII., who is no Pretender, but Spain's lawful king. At the beginning of the present century, when Napoleon I. had obtained per vim et arma the abdication of Charles IV. and his son Ferdinand, and placed on their throne his own brother Joseph, did Spain allow the latter to repose on a bed of roses? No; the whole nation arose in its might against him, though supported by the powerful army of the Emperor. History tells us that persons of all classes, of every age and condition, became soldiers for the defence of their liberties and their country. Although Spanish territory was for the moment occupied, Spanish chivalry was not subdued, and under such leaders as Castanos and Palafox, the peo-

ple dealt many a hard blow to the usurper, and succeeded in rendering his government impossible. Napoleon was beaten in Spain by Spanish arms even before the Duke of Wellington, at the head of the allies, drove him from the Peninsula. There was nothing singular in the resistance of the Spaniards of that day to foreign rule, and if their descendants of the present day inherit any of their chivalry and pride. they will to the death resist the interference of Germany, which has for real object the extinction of their religion and their nationality .--The Republicans, who have invited this intervention, may have a different object in view,to crush the Carlists who are rapidly gaining ground in the North. But Bismarck's object is twofold : 1st., to place a German Prince on sed his former brethren and excommunicated all the throne; and he thinks he can accomplish this with ease, since France, who resisted the attempt before, is now powerless, Italy is bankrupt, England impotent, Austria under his thumb, and Russia his partner in the game; and, in the second place, it is his wish to extend the persecution of the Catholic Church, as the until he urged the Bishops of Brazil to act aggres-N. Y. Times plainly puts it :---" Prince Bismarck's desire to interfere against the Carlists is, as we may conjecture, principally dictated by the blow he hopes to deal through the Carlists at the Roman Gatholic party." But Bismarck's ostensible object differs widely from the above real twofold onc. He desires, forsooth, to punish the Carlists for their atrecities, -the murderous shooting of prisoners, women and children, and German correspondents .---The cable has shocked this Continent by its recital of the barbarous doings of the Don's followers, doings which never had existence outside the brains of the traitors who rule at Madrid. The truth, however, is at last beginning to leak out. The New York World, a journal not partial to the Carlists, says in its issue of July 31st :---"Truth is more precious than rubies, and it is Pontifical Guard were not Free Masons. His health hourded more carefully at Madrid than diamonds.---All the despatches from Madrid represented that the Oarlists, after their great victory at Estells, had been guilty of approvoked barbarity in the execution of the prisoners who had fallen into their hands. The first report was that General Dorregary had 'shot 300 prisoners in the back ;' then the number was reduced to 180; finally to 18. The letters of our own correspondent at Estella have given us the other version of this affair, and shows that the men then executed, thirteen in number, were guilty of orimes which would have caused their death had they been taken in warfare in any civilized country." What were these crimes? Let the World say :---

have discovered Germany's real intent, and that they will, in order to frustrate it, espeuse the cause of Don Carlos, by whom alone the country can be saved from the awful peril that revealed or unknown God, in so far as man is threatens it. It is not at all surprising that sis; it is what the voice of God and country calls upon them to do. M. J. W.

> As OTHERS SEE Us .- We know that the Guibord party in Montreal is always anxious to hear what the enlightened people on the other side of the lines say of the famous Guibord case, now receiving the attention of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We have, then, much pleasure in assisting to circulate the opinion of a leading paper, the N. Y. World which reviewed the case on July honest means or found yourself in it, through 31st. in this wise :----

"There is a singular inconsistency in the domand that a person who had braved the displeasure of the Church during his life, should receive the honors of the Church after he was dead. In most countries a man who had once got to the point of defying exsommunication would not care—nor would any one in his behalf eare—what the Church could do te him after that."

The above, if nicely translated into French, would read well in the Colonne Francaise of the Witness. M. J. W.

CONVERSION .- We had the pleasure of being present on Sunday last at the parish church of Hemmingford, where a most interesting ceremony was performed by the respected Pastor, the Rev. F. Geoffroy-that of receiving Miss Mary Ann Breinard into the Catholie Church.

Mr. MICHAEL MCALEER, of Allerton, has kindly consented to act as Agont for the TRUE WITNESS for Hemmingford and vicinity. We hope our friends in the locality will give Mr. McAleer a kindly reception when he visits them in our behalf.

Mr. CHARLES O'BEILLY, of Chambly, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. He is now prepared to receive orders and subscriptions and grant receipts therefor. We hope our friends in the neighborhood will call on Mr. O'Reilly and pay him their indebtedness to this Office.

#### THE POPE AND FREE MASONRY. To the Editor of the Daily News.

Sir,-So many paragraphs, have appeared in the newspapers of late on the subject which is the head-ing of this communication that I have to ask you to publish the following article, clipoed from the paper called the Foice of Masonry, together with the re-marks which I consider necessary and proper to make thereon.

"THE POPE EXPELLED FROM THE MASONS .- At the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Scottish Rite of the Orient of Palermo, Italy, on the 27th of March last, Pope Pius IX. was expelled from the order. The decree of expulsion was published in the official Masonic paper at Cologne, Germany, and is preceded by the minutes of the Lodge in which he was initiated, and is as follows : 'A n.an named Mastai Ferretti, who received the baptism of Freemasonry, and solemnly pledged his love and fellowship, and who afterward was crowned Pope and King, under the title of Pio Nono, has now curmembers of the order of Free Masons; therefore, said Mastai Ferretti, is herewith by decree of the Grand Lodge of the Orient, Palermo, expelled from the Order for perjury.' The charges against him were first preferred in his Lodge at Palermo, in 1865, and notification and a copy thereof sent to him, with a request to attend the Lodge for the purpose of answering the same. To this he made no reply and, for divers reasons, the charges were not pressed sively toward the Free Masons. Then they were pressed, and after a regular trial, a decree af expulsion was entered and published, the same being signed by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. This is one of the most circumstantial fabrications I have met; but it has some internal marks of its imposture. The decree of expulsion was published in Cologne. Why not in Palermo where it is said to have been made ? Why send it to Germany for publication when there are so many journals in Italy thirsting for such items? Again, Pius IX assumed the Pontificate in June, 1846. His very first Bull was directed against the Free Masons; yet according to the above clipping charges were not pro-ferred against him until 1865 nearly twenty years afterwards. But I am not limited to internal evidence of fraud in the account. Well-known facts show its falsehood. Giovanni Mastai Ferretti was sent to the College of Volterra at the age of twelve, and remained there an object of love and esteem for professors and students until his eighteenth year. Of course he was not a Free Mason during that time. On leaving college he entered the Pentifical Guard, and remained in it until he determinwhile in the army was bad, but I believe it was restored in consequence of a Novena made for that purpose by the Pope of the time, Pius VII. and himself. He thereupon left the army to make his studies for the prieshood. It will not be pretended that during those studies and his subsequent active life in South America and elsewhere as a priest he could have attached himself to an order regarded throughout Italy as antagonistic to the Church. The fact is that the Venerable Pontiff came of a very religious family, and was remarkable at all times for his personal piety, so far as any data to which I can now refer to throw light upon his life. I therefore deny that His Holiness was ever a Free Mason, and it is only a fabrication of his enomies to insult him. Why any man should invent the story of his Free Masonry is hard to imagine; but that he should at the same time deliberately manufacture all the plausible circumstantial details of the above statement, including Victor Emmanuel's signature, passes all ordinary conceptions of impudence. Your obedient servant, CATHOLICUS.

#### WRITTEN FUE THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS, FOR SINCERE SOULS. 1000 2000 No. 63.

" THOU BEALT NOT STEAL"--- 7th Com. In order to make restitution are we bound to reduce ourselves to a state of absolute po.

verty? If your riches or position in society, Chris. tian soul, have been acquired by dishonest means; if by extertion, fraud, or any other injustice you have raised yourself from a state of poverty to one of affluence you are undoubtedly bound to make restitution even though you be reduced thereby to that state of want and poverty whence you raised yourself. The reason of this is evident. You have no right to this higher station of life, since you acquired it by fraud and dishonesty; and it will be depriving yourself of nothing to which you have a just right in reducing yourself again to the station of life which you held previous to your dishonesty. But if you raised yourself to your present station of life through the exertions of your forefathers, then you are not bound to restitution, if that restitution will reduce you to poverty and want. A workman is not obliged to sell his tools-a farmer is not obliged to sell his working horses or his agricultural implements-a person born in easy circumstances or brought up to a profession is not obliged to reduce himself to poverty so as to have to work in the fields or at laborer's work in order to make restitution. This principle is acknowledged in our homestead law whereby certain articles of furniture and certain animals and implements are exempted from seizure for debt. You are bound how. ever to curtail every expense of dress-to retrench every superfluity and luxury of eating and drinking and to content yourself with a station of honest mediocrity in order to enable you to fulfil the important and grave duty of restitution.

To whom ought we to make restitution? This question is so simple and so easy of solution and there is about it so little room to doubt, that it appears almost absurd to ask it. Restitution can only be made to the rightful owner, where the owner can be found. This is the plain and simple. principle. And yet simple and evident though it be, there appears in all ages of the church to have been those, who, either prompted by self-love or ignorance have sought to make restitution in other ways. As early as St. John Chrysostome's time there were those who thought that in order to avoid detection they were allowed to endow altars, to give alms or have masses said for the soul of the injured man. This, Christian soul, is a grave error. St. John Chrysostome calls these alms "judaical if not diabolical alms." Yes! assuredly it is in vain that you persuade yourself that these alms and good works will pase for restitution. Whenever the owner is known to him only can restitution be made, for remember the thing owned always cries out for its owner;" he alone has the power to dispose of it; and if you dispose of it for him even by alms, you are guilty of fresh robbery; you give alms not out of your own means, but out of his means, whom you have injured. It was thus that Judas acted, when in despair at having betrayed our divine Lord, he went back to the priests and scribes and threw at their feet. the money they had given him as the price of his perfidy. It was Jesus Christ you had injured, O wicked traitor | not the treasury of the temple; it was Our Bivine Lord you betraved, not the Priests and Scribes, and if you wished to make restitution of thy so ill gotten silver, it was at the feet of Jesus the betrayed. you should have cast it, not on the floor of the Temple. And you, Christian souls, shame! oh shame ! even the Jewish priests-even those bad men who had trafficked in the blood of your Saviour-even those dishonest stewards who had taken from the treasury of the temple that money which ought alone to have been spent in the service of the temple; even these bad men knew better, than you, that it belonged to Jesus and not to them; and hence they rejected it as "the price of blood," You would endow altars, beautify ohurohes, or feed the poor forsooth with money which belongs to others and not to you. This indeed would be all very well, if you did not know the proper owner, or even if he could not be found, but to give to the poor or to altars, what belongs to others, who are known and can be found, this is Judaical if not diabolical alms. St. Austin reproving you centuries ago speaks thus-" This is the man you have injured; and do you expect to repair this injury by paying a stranger? The poor man whom you have aided or whom you have clothed may rejoice at the alms you have given ; buthe whom you have injured will sigh and lament the damage you have done; the one may bless and praise you; but the other will vomit out against your maledictions and curses; the poor man whom you have relieved may ask God to cover you with blessings; but he from whom you have stolen will demand from that same God justice and the punishment of the robbery." And which, Christian soul, do you suppose Almighty God will hear? whose potition will He prefer? Undoubtedly he will prefer the petition of the injured man. The obligations of justice are long prior to and far stronger than those of charity; hence your God will hear the prayer of Justice before that of Charity, the prayer of the injured before that of the benefited. Charity, alms deeds, adorning altars, building churches, are great and glo-rious acts in the sight of God, for "coharity covereth a multitude of sins;" but charity cannot cover injustice. Alms deeds, adorning altars, building churches, are great and glorious deeds, but an act of restitution in those to whom restitution is necessary, is a greater act still. It is a beautiful thing beyond doubt in the sight of angels and saints to see a man giving alms to his fellow men who is in need, but if in order to give that alms, ho has first stolen that which he gives, what beauty in the sight of those pure spirits can there be in the

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Friday by the usual message from the Queen, which was read by Royal Commission. The New Free Press of Vienna reports that the Duke DeCases, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has complained to the British Government that Germany is seeking a quarrel with France; the complaint is based on a conversation of July 30th between the Duke and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, when the latter stated that Germany, irrespective of the action of the other powers, would take what stops it thought proper against the discrimination made by. the French with regard to the Carlists in violation of the obligations of neutrality .---General Dorregarray, commanding the Carlist army, has resumed the offensive in Navarre. He has captured Lagurdia. The Republican General Blanco, with eight battalions and twelve pieces of artillery is advancing to retake Lagurda. A circular note was received at Vienna from the German Government on Saturday in regard to Spanish affairs. It merely proposes that the powers should take under consideration the expediency of recognizing the Spanish Government. The Carlists are advancing on Barcelons, and there is not a sufficient body of Republican troops in the vicinity to oppose them. The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says he has reliable authority for stating that a secret convention was concluded three months ago between the Empuror of Germany and Marshal Serrano, by which Germany agreed if necessary to aid in the suppression of the Carlist insurrection either with money or by means of an armed intervention, and undertake to secure the recognition of the Spanish republic by the allies. Serrano in return pledged Spain to an alliance, offensive and defensive with Germany in the event of war with France. Italy was to form a third party to the alliance. News comes from Bombay of terrible floods in Upper Scinde, by which several towns have been swept away. Sioux Indians report that the Arapahoes and That there is a God; and that God, through Chevennes are preparing fer war. Telegraphic communication between Uruguay and the man under heavy penalties to submit himself if really shot, also received his just deserts. United States has been completed.

But, continues Mr. Stephens, granting for the sake of argument that there is a God, has God ever revealed Himself to man? Is the story that we read in the Bible true ? are the proofs of the credibility of the historical and bio graphical notices of the person called Christ which we find in the New Testament so conclusive as to authorise the building thereon of the superstructure called the Church ? Here again as in the matter of God, Mr. Stephen does not absolutely deny the truth of the facts on which the Christian religion is based, but he denies that they have been proved, or that they can be proved. At best they must remain in the hazy region of opinion, and never under any circumstances can they be appealed to as against the fact of the State. That there is a Bismarck is more certain than that there is a God; the Falck Laws are facts; the Incarnation, and Resurrection of Jesus Ohrist may be but myths; a life to come of a heaven and a holl, men may be permitted to doubt, for these can never be fully proved; but who can call in question the existence of the jails wherein recalcitrant Catholic Bishops who pretend to exeroise spiritual functions without leave of the district magistrates are locked up by orders of the Prussian Government? God and the Church are matters of opinion; the State is a fact.

Having thus to his own content, and to that of his Protestant readers, undermined the ground whereon the Arobbishop of Westminster erects his Ohurch. Mr. Stephens concludes that he has demolished his antagonist, and so sings his song of triumph. Not so fast, Mr. Stophens! You have proved this, and this only. Not that the thesis of the Archbishop is unfounded; but that Christianity and Protestantism are logically incompatible. You have shown that the truth of the conclusion of the Archbishop that there is an infallible Church can be logically impugned only by calling in question the truth of the premisses on which that conclusion is based : to wit-Christ, has revealed His will to man, binding unreservedly to that revelation.

"The Carlist troops, pursuing the retreating Republicans, captured 180 of them amid the smoking ruins of this villago. They were engaged in acts of wanton cruelty-setting fire to the houses, throwing the wounded into the flames, and outraging the women. The whole of these 180 rascals were tried by Court Martial, and sentenced to death. Dorregary mitigated the sentence by sparing the lives of all but thirtsen of the most guilty. These were shot, and they richly deserved their fate."

So, after all, the thirteen martyrs deserved death by the rope, and not by the more honorable instrument, the rifle. It will be found out bye and bye that the German correspondont, about whom such a luss has been raised, 

#### Kingston, Aug. 1st, 1874.

Bishop Horan, whose arrival at Quebec from Rome has been announced, reached Kingston yesterday, and is once more as home with a people who are endeared to him and who feel joy at his safe return .- British Whig.

The crops in this locality are looking splendid and will be above the average with the exception of hay and fall wheat which will be about an average

#### 12 M T 2 X 15 1 10 -THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUG. 14, 1874. มกู้สาวสู*ญเปลี่*สิวร่างได้ไป

charity on earth, but in heaven it is a thefe; instead of being an ast of virtue it is a crime; instead of being an alms it is a robbery; ininstructions of meriting heaven it contemns to hell man in charge of it is said to have instructions not it is an additional theft. Christian soul, beware of the terrible sin of stealing and all injustice since it thus invalidates and destroys even the holiest actions.

But if we did not take these means to make restitution we could never make it-since we are afraid to make our sin public and by giving it back we should dicover all. Surely we are not ebliged to discover our sin to the world even to make restitution.

You are not obliged, Christian soul, to discover your crime to the world, I grant you. Nay more I you are not allowed to do so; be-cause to do so would be to give soandal. To should maintain a force competent to cope with fire one only person on earth are you ever allowed to make known your secret sins; and that one is your Confessor. To make known a mortal could pour on the barning mass seemed not to have sin to any other, is to commit a mortal sin. - the slightest effect in arresting the progress of the But to your Confessor you are bound to do it; fire. The reserve of hose was sent for early, and and to him you can confide the duty of rosti- much of that which was in use seemed to be leaktution. He will find a thousand ways of returning the thing stolen or of cenveying compensation to the injured party, without any The hand Babcocks did good service, MeRobie havfear of your sin being disclosed to the world.

But I know not where the person is; and he may be dead. What am I to do? You must use all possible diligence to discover his whereabouts, and having discovered it, you must remit him the value. In these days of themselves peacefully. It was very fortunate that chasing and slaughtering, in Canada or elsewhere, robbed man never dies; he lives for over, for streams were kept playing on the burning he lives in his heirs and assigns. He himself debris. The boiler of the steamer is in the basin and may be dead, but your debt never dies; his scarcely an inch of timber of hull is visible, and the the Canadian Market is 3d. per 1b., and the freight heirs will certainly outlive your time, even though you should live to see greatest of around the site of the fire, and as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, let us hope that somebody them it must, if possible, be restored.

But if I cannot, after all due diligence. find the owner or his heirs? Then and then dressed lumber, chiefly oak, all of which were cononly are you allowed to give it to the Church for charitable purposes to be applied to the buildings partially so; loss, \$30,000. Gage & Cooper owner's soul. Remember, Christian soul, re- lose on their stock of furniture and their machinery stitution money is always and everywhere "the price of blood."

### GREAT FIRE AT THE CANAL.

On Sunday morning about two o'clock Thomas Foy, fireman attached to the Wellington street station, perceiving a great red blase in the direction of the Canal, at once gave the alarm from Box 47. corner of St. Joseph and Mountain streets, and on proceeding in the direction indicated by the glowing reflection, discovered that Henderson's Saw Mill was on fire. When first seen the fire had been raging for some time, and had already obtained considerable headway, and from the very first it was seen that the building in which it had originated was doomed to become a prey to the devouring elem n'. The immense quantities of sawn lumber piled on the banks of the Canal at this place, all as dry as tinder, and ready to burst into a blass, prticularly at this season, when all the moisture had been abso:bed by the intense rays of the sun, gave the situation a most threatening aspect. Those who, at the sound of the alarm, had scampered out of their beds with the scantiest covering, and reached the scene of the conflagration at this moment, seemed to labor under the impression that it was going be a "big fire," and they were not disappointed. The night was very still, not a breath of air seemed to be stirring ; and it was fortunate indeed that it was so, or we might have to chronicle a still greater car-amity. The sight of course was grand, almost be-yond description, a column of flame fed from pyres of resinous woods leaped with dazzling brilliancy into the heavens, illuminating the distant spires of into the heavens, illuminating the distant spires of their origin to intemperance, is at least three-fourths his first assistant sets the same proportion down at seven-eighths, and the second assistant at nine tenths. My own opinion corresponds with the last so, or we might have to chronicle a still greater cal-Mount Royal, while the waters of the Lachine canal seemed to be ablaze with blood-red embers; and out of the darkness came the huge crimson propeller, the gilded barge, and the silver-oared britzan. The cries which now proceeded from the alarmed occupants of the craft lying in close proximity to the burning lumber, their calling to each other in frantic efforts to move out of danger, the noise of the people on shore-all this, mingling with the roar of the flames, made the scene one of indescribable confusion, and though we regret that it has not been unattended with loss of life, yet it is a matter for congratulation that we have not to record a still greater disaster. A few minutes after the sounding of the alarm, the reels from the Wellington strest station were on the spot, and did good service. Owing to the greater distance at which the other stations are situated some few minutes more elapsed before any of the men from them reached the scene of the fire. The Wellington street men laid two streams, and did a good deal of work before the arrival of the others; the whole brigade, however, were very soon on the ground. But when the Shand & Mason engine arrived from No. 1 Station there was no engineer to work it, which caused considerable delay. At last, after the loss of many precious moments, the engineer of the "Bertram" went to it, and the full force of its powerful stream was directed to the fire, which was now extending rapidly. In a few moments the flames caught the factory of Messrs, Gage & Cooper, cabinet makers, as well as Howley's sash and blind factory, both of which were soon a blaze. The fire had now extended to innumerable pilos of boards and other lumber, and notwithstanding all that the firemen could do it still continued to spread, devouring pile after pile of valuable lumber. The steamer York, the property of Mr. George Tait, of Tait's dry dook, next caught fire, and burned to the water's edge. Two barges, one of which was under seizure for debt, shared the same fate, motwithstanding the law and the attempt of their crews to move them out of harm's way. It is sad to think that a watchman on board of one of these crafts, named Napoleon Doroche, and residing at 202 Jacques Cartier street, leaped into the basin, in the excitement of the moment, to escape the fire, but the poor fellow met a deadly foe, and was drowned. His body was found about half past six yesterday morning by Constable Kiernan, of the Water Police, and the captain of a dredge. A woman and a child, being on board, also had a very narrow escape from a similar fate. The Government flour shed was now in a blaze, and though its comparatively isolated position at one time inspired the kope that it might be saved, it soon became evident that it was also doomed to destruction. The heat of the fire was so intense that the firemen could not long remain exposed to it, and they had to be relieved incessantly. Several painful burns are reported, one of which happened to the branchman of the Babcock engine, whose hand was injured in this way. The horses attached to this machine were also burnt about their heads and came near being lost altogether, having been caught in a pretty tight place. While on this sub-Ject we may say that complaints are made about this engine being short handed—its compliment of

1

act? - No. ' It may with some be held an act of it was made to do duty yesterday. Moreover, the great effectiveness of this machine is seen at the each case. This should be attended to and every precaution taken to avoid delay. When the Brigade arrived at the scene of the fire, all idea of saving Henderson's mill had been abandoned, as the fire had made too much progress before it was discoverbrought into play at once, a great deal of the lumber, is true that the fire could not have been in a more dangerous locality, yet it is a question that will not wherever it may declare itself within its limits. For an hour and a half on Sunday morning the men continued to fight the fiames, but all the water they

ing; and had another fire broken out at the time, it is most probable that the Department would have come short of hose. This should be seen to at once. ing with one of these prevented the flames from extending to a dwelling house. The Police of the Ottawa station, and some of the Water Police, gave every assistance in their power. About a thousand persons gathered around the burning buildings and watched the progress of the finmes, but conducted who needs it may chance to get a cheap supply of firewood for the winter.

Henderson's Mill was filled with machinery and sumed. The stock is fully covered by insurance, preferred to become his own insurer than to pay the rate demanded of him-viz., 8 per cent. His loss will be between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The value of Mr. Tait's steamboat, the York, was estimated at \$30,000, and of the two barges about \$5,000 each. The loss on the Flour Shed is about \$12,000 to in the blood, destroys all infection, turus the disease \$14,000. No insurance on the latter.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it seems to have had its rise in the box-making department of Henderson's mill. The men had left off work at half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon,-Gastle.

The following statement made by His Honor the Recorder of Montreal, has been embodied in the blue book report of the committees of the Senate and House of Commons on a Prohibitory Liquor Law :-- There are, beside myself, three other gentlemen attached to the court and two assistants. All three are barristers and gentlemen of mature age, perfectly competent to offer opinions on the subject of this question. With a view to obtain the best possible information in the matter, I propounded the question to each of them separately. All are of opinion with myself, that spart from the violations of statutory law and the by-laws of the city, every case tried before the court, with but very few if indeed any exceptions, arises out of intemperance. The clerk of the court is of opinion that the proporestimate. The records of the criminal courts in all countries and the dying declaration of the great majority of criminals who have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, all clearly establish that nearly all the crimes committed, especially all those of greater magnitude, would never have been conceived in the first place or afterwards have been carried out to perpetration by the offenders but for the baneful effects of intoxicating drink. Licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage cannot therefore be regarded otherwise than as productive of crime. His Honor has also furnished a statement to the chairman of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee , from which it appears that the number of cases of drunkenness in the city for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 respectively, was 4,883, 5,651, and 6,145; and of offences arising from drunkenness, 1,306, 1,350, and 1,608. The total number of cases of all kinds for the same period was 10,584, 10,942,

great effectiveness of this machine is seen at the quently recurring. The noises vary from low dist-very beginning of a fire, and it should be turned out ant muttering to loud reverberations and concussions very heavy this year. The hay crop is above the steau of antity; instead of being a reparation, to lay a stream until he has the Chief's directions in hill, covering an extent of half a league, situated about half way between the river St. Anne and the village St. Bazille. Yesterday the concussions were so violent and threatening that the more immediate residents fied their homes, and others preparing to which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-follow. Opinion is divided among the startled in-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-

The Revenue of the Dominion for the month of as also the steamboat York and the barges, would have been saaed. The men worked with a will, and did all that could reasonably be expected of them but the whole brigada was clearly overmatched. It 652.76; Expenditure, \$2,289,525.32.

The roadway of the Montreal N. C. R. through the village of Lachute, is pretty nigh completed, so far as grading is concerned. The work on bridges is also in an active state of advancement. The masenry of the eastern pier of the North River Bridge is on a level with the roadway of the street, and the laying of the foundation has commenced on the eastern abutment of the West River. We have been credibly informed that the superstructure of the bridges will be of iron, resting on the stone, abutments and piers .- Argenteui Advertiser.

KINGSTON, Aug. 6 - The City Charities acknow-ledge the receipt of \$400 from the Mayor's private allowance in lieu of the civic feed.

prospectus has been issued in London of the Canadian Ment and Produce Company (Limited), with a capital of £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each The company is formed, it is mentioned, " for purmust remit him the value. In these days of the may be dead, No! Christian soul, a break of air, might have done incaculable break in the suitable parts of the animals and the suitable parts of the animals be dead. No! Christian soul, a damage. Up to ten o'clock last night fifteen preserved meats of various kinds, and utilizing in various ways the fat, hides, bones and other parts." The wholesale price of beef sold by the carcass in barges also present the appearance of burned skele- carriage and commission amount to about 1d., makthe price of beef delivered in London 4d. per 1b. An arrangement has been made for the purchase of the preserved meat business by Mr. Johnston of Edinburgh, who will act as manager of the undertaking, and negotiations are pending for an amalgamation with the Tauriue Company (Limited.)

CURE FOR SHALL-Pox .- The Peterboro Review has been handed the following for publication :---" Take of sulphate of potash, one drachm; liquoracafate of about \$3,000. They were insured. Mr. Howley's door and sach factory was not insured, he having preferred to become his own insured that the having Doss for an adult, one tablespoonful, to be taken every two hours. For children, two or three teaspoonfuls, according to age.-(From Dr. Browning, R. N.) An occasional dose taken by the inmates of a house where it is, will prevent them taking it. It works wenders and entirely destroys the acid poison on the fifth day at the longest, and leaves no pits."

PREPARATIONS FOR CHANGE OF GAUGE .--- We learn that the necessry proparations for the change from the wide to the narrow guage system are being made on the Eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railway. The trucks for the rolling stock cover several acres at Point St. Charles, where they are placed on temporary wooden tracks and arranged for immediate removal for the narrow guage. Arrangements are being made all along the line by erecting tents for the necessary supply of provisions, &c., and men are at work already on the timber re-quired for replacing sleepers and other purposes. The change is to take place some time this month, and in order to cause as little inconvenience as possible every available facility is being put in readiness. The change in the western section has caused a reformation in the direction of reglarity and quick despatch of both passengers and freight, and, if we may judge by the numerous complaints from merchants and others for some time back, the change of gauge in the eastern section cannot be completed a momen's too soon .- Witness.

The contract for steam mail service between Pictor, P E Island and Madgalen Islands has been awarded to James King of Halifax.

earth, and well-defined shocks of earthquake fre- Farmers are very busy new making hay while the invariably on the first alarm. Some delay occurred as if from the discharge of heavy ordnance, and some average; and the spring crops never looked better. in the setting of the engine to work yesterday, as the affirm that they can distinguish the sound of rush. The fall wheat is also good and almost ready for the ing troubled waters. They are located on a small cradle. In a very short time farmers will be busy harvesting .- Hartley Cor. of Lindsay Post.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING.-"" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutried, but many persons competent to judge believe habitants as to whether fire or water will declars ties of well-selected coccos, Mr. Epps has provided that if all the ongines, and more especially the itself, and the result is looked for with much trepi-steamers, had been in good order and had been dation.—Gazette of Saturday. erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Epps & Co, Hommopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedlo Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "Wo will now give an account of the process adopted by Messre, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-Sec article in Cassel's Household Guide.

### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, C. Orslie, son of the late Thomas Orslie, to Mary Logan, daughter of the late Thomas Logan, both of this city.

DIED. Of your charity pray for the soul of William Mc-Orea, who departed this life on the 4th ult, at his residence, 57 Shortridge Street, Attercliffe, Sheffield, England, agai 59 years. The deceased was a native of Springtown, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland,-R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS -(Gazotto)				
Flour # brl. of 196 5Pollards \$4.00 @ \$4.25				
Superior Extra 6.15 @ 6.25				
Extra 0.00 @ 0.00				
Fine 4.80 70 5.00				
Strong Bakers' 5.80 @ 6.00				
Middlings 4.65 @ 4.75				
U. C. bag flour, por 100 lbs 2.65 @ 2.65				
City bags, [delivered] 2.70 @ 0.00				
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.521/20 0.55				
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.50 @ 5.75				
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.711/@ 0.72				
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.00 @ 1.02k				
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00				
Lard, per lbs 0.14 10 0.15				
Cheese, per lbs				
do do do Finest new 0.11 @ 0.114				
Pork-Mcss				
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I	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKE	T	-(Gk	be.	
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l	do spring do	0	00	1	19
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1	Rye do	0	00	0	00
1	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	0	00
1	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	00	0	00
	" fore-quarters "	0	00	0	60
	Mutton, by carease, per lb	0	00	0	00
	Potatoes, per bus.	0	80	1	00
1	Butter, lb. rolls	0	27	0	28
	" large rolls	0	20	0	_
1	tub dairy	0	20	0	_
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-	" packed	0	15	a	16
	Apples, per bri	2		3	00
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	Torkeys	0		1	_
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	Beets do	0	••	0	
1	Onions, per bush	0	•••	0	
	Hay (new)	17		20	-
	Straw	10	00	18	00
		<u>n</u> .			
	THE KINGSTON MARKET(	13711	18/4 1	Vhig.	
	FLOOR-XXX per bbl	7.5			00
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	Ex Fancy 100 "	0.0			00
	GRAM-Barley per bushel	0.0	0 ta	0.	00.

Rye

Oats

May 1st, 1874.

Peas "

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WANTED-By two young men (brothers) lately arrived from Ireland, situation as TEACHERS. Capable of teaching the higher branches. They are highly recommended by their Bishop and Clergy .----Apply at this office.

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for an Elementtary School at St. Columban. For particulars apply

JOHN HANNA, Sec-Trea.

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WM. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT.

HAS REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 191 ST. JAMKS STREET, over Queen Insurance Company.

### A. M. D. G. PROSPECTUS

50-3.

#### OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. MONTREAL.

This College is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Opened on the 20th of September 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament in 1852,

The Course of Studies, in which Religious Instruction holds the first rank, is divided into two Sections : the Classical and the Commercial.

The CLASSICAL COURSE, principally taught in French designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages and Literature, pure and mixed Mathematics, History and Geography, Philosophy and Natural Science, and whatever is necessary as preparation for a professional Career.

It comprises eight Classes : LATIN ELEMENTS, SYN-TAK, METHOD, VERSIFICATION, BELLES-LETTRES, RIE-TORIC, 1st and 2nd YEAR OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE COMMERCIAL COERSE, principally taught in English, embraces the English and French Languages, Literature, Mathematic sand the other branches named above, moreover Book-keeping, and whatever else may fit a young man for commercial and industrial puisuits.

It comprises four Classes : GEAMMAR, LITERATURE RUETORIC and PHILOSOPHY.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

The system of Education is paternal : the teachers endeavour to unite kindness with firmness, and make use of the means of persuasion in preference to those of severity.

To be admitted into the College, applicants must present a certificate of good character.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

None but relations or those who represent them, 00 are allowed to visit the boarders. 19

Half-Boarders and Day-Scholars must not absent themselves without the previous leave from the College authorities. 00

The collegiate year is of ten months, begining in 00 the first week of September, and ending in the first 00 week of July. 00

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87-62

TERMS.	
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	TERMS.
	Tnition \$ 3.00 per month.
	Half-Board \$ 5.00
	Board
l	Weahing
ł	Redding Giog
l	Music Lessons \$ 2.50
	Tise of Pieno to co
	Drawing Lessons\$ 2.00
	Payments, which are required in gold, or its equiv-
	alent, and strictly in advance, are made in two instal-
1	ments, 1st in the beginning of September, 2nd on
1	the 1st of February.
ĺ	The College will not take charge of providing a
	student with clothing or other necossaries unless a
	sufficient sum be deposited in the hands of the
Í	treasurer.
	No reduction in the above mentioned terms will
ļ	be granted for absence of loss than one month.
	Each student must constantly be provided with
ļ	at least:
l	2 complete suits (including cap or hat) bosides
ļ	2 compared suits (neruting cap of hat) besides
	overcoat and fur cap for the winter season, 12 hand-
ļ	kershiefs, 6 towels, 12 shirts, 6 pairs of socks, 3 pairs of shoes or boots.
1	The Callege outbarilier and the
	The College authorities request parents not to
1	allow their sons any extravagance with respect to
1	clothing, pocket money, etc., but rather to impress

and 12,085. Ald. David proposes to offer \$5,000 reward " for consuming smoke from the chimnies of manufacturing establishments." The money had much better be expended on baths for the masses. Efficient smoke consuming machines have long been in use in London and other English cities, The deputation now across the ocean might be requested to enquire into the subject.-Evening Star.

Proprietors of real estate are complaining bitterly of the general rise in the valuation of their properties during the present year by the Assessors, and scenes approaching altercations on this subject. tender as it approaches citizens pockets, are not unfrequent at the Assessor's office. The officers state in explanation that they have postponed an inevitable increase of values for several years, but that in view of the heavy expenditures being incurred on the part of the city, and the pressing necessity existing for an enlargement of the annual receipts," they had long forseen as unavoidable. It is represented that it has been usual to assess properties at one-third less than their actual value.

It is said that the city will lose some \$59,000 on the year's collection of taxes owing to the sliding scale of discount offered as an inducement to prompt payments, and it is urged that the system was in-troduced for the especial benefit of weilthy citizens —such a discount being a matter of some moment when large amounts are to be paid, but calculated to be considered of slight consequence when accounts merely average a few dollars.

COTE DES NEIGES ROAD .--- Twenty thousand peoplo in this city and several thousands in Cote des Neiges St. Laurent, and other localities back of the Mountain, are anxious to know what has happened to the report of the Committee on the changing of the road to Coto des Neiges. This report has been anxiously looked for a long time past, yet it has not yet been seen by the persons most interested. Any information about it will be very acceptable to all Roman Catholic citizens who are likely to have to attend the funeral of some of their relatives, as well as to the people of Cote des Neiges, both Catholic and Protestant generally.

Great excitement is being occasioned in the parish of St. Bazille county of Port-Neuf, by the occurrence of certain phenomena of nature, consistmea being four, and not two, the number with which | ing of peculiar noises of internal commotion in the |

THE CROPS WEST.-After an extended trip over Ma. the Great Western main line and its branches and auxiliaries, the officials of the road feel warranted in predicting a most encouraging harvest with a very large yield of cereals of all kinds. Potatoes, too, were looking well, and did not appear to have suffored from the bug. Trade in the towns and villages was dull, but there was no depression and very little complaining, the majority looking forward with hope and buoyancy to good times when the harvest En is all ready for market,—London Advertiser, We have had splendid having weather the past

week and judging from the zest with which people have set about cutting, and saving hay these last few days a person would be inclined to think that they were bound to reap the benefit of the same to the fullest extent possible .- Uphill Cor. of Lindsay Post.

The crops in Ottawa county are, on the whole, promising. Hay is above the average, barley good, oats fair, and roots excellent.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Frauklin Centro, R B, \$4 ; Fowerscourt W P, 1.50 J P, 1.50; New Glasgow, B G, 2; St. Jean Ohrysostom P H, 1.50; Almonte, J O'R, 2; Compton, P R, 4 Port Albert, E O'C, 2; Lochiel, J G, 5.50; Aubrey J M S, 2; Ormstown, E M, 1,50; J D, 1,50; F F, 1,50; Quebec, J C, S; Perth, E B, 2; Henrysburg, T B, 1; Ingersoll, E C, 2; T B, 1; Benfrew, P D, 2; Inkerman, T J B, 4; Felissier, P P N E P, 6; West-port, Rev. J O'D, 2: Lochiel, R McC, 3; Kars, J D, 2: Buekingham, J M O'N, 4; P MoF, 1,50; Lachine M MoD, 2; Swanton Falls, Vt, Rev. Mr. C, 5; Co-bourg, J F. 2; Toronto, Mrs E, 2; Bradenell, J C, Sr, 75 cts; Dundee, D J McB, 2; Perth, W W, 2; Marysville, T D, 2; K, 2; St Basil, Capt R O, 2; Fort Ingall, W P, 2; Buokingham, W O'N, 150; Franklin Centre, R B,S4 ; Powerscourt W P, 1.50 Almonte, J V, 2; S K, 2; St Davi, Capt K O, 2; Fort Ingall, W P, 2; Buokingham, W O'N, 150; Bronghton, P D, 2; De Pere, Wis, W McI, 1; Jar-vis, T H, 4; Gatinean Mills, W M, 2; Norwich, T C, 4; Mimosa, J McM, 2; Sillery, Que, M L, 2; Sarnia, T H, 4; Stayner, D McD, 3; Granby, M G, 2, Darfford T O'R 2; Brantford F D, 2; St Clears 2; Dartford, T O'R, 2; Brantford, F D, 2; St Claire, Rev Z G, 2; Eganville, Rev M B, 2; Stoneham, J E,
5; Henmingford, E K, 3; Napanee, Mrs J D, 4.
Per W B, Point St Charles-J M, 2; M McC, 2;

C, 1. Per Rev F V B, Port Felix, N S-Cape Canso, A McF, 2.

Per D A C, Alexandria-A K, 2; L McC, 1; Lochiel, W D, 1.

Per Rev H B, Granby-Self, 2; H C, 4; W F. 2; I McK, 2. Per W O, Cornwall-St Andrews, J H McD, 1.

Per P H, Osceola-P A, 2. Per J B, Mitchell-Bornholm, J H, 1,50.

Per F J McG, Trenton-J T F, 2. Per J H, Guelph-Mrs K, 3; M C, 1,50; Marden,

G 6

Per D O'S, Picton-W S, 2.

Por J G-Hemmingford, Mrs J C, 75cts; Rev F X

G, 1.50; JA, 1.50; JR, sec, 1.50. Per W C, Dalhousie Mills-Glennevis, F McL, 2.

Per T McE, River Beaudetto-F M, 2; L M, 2. Per W B-Point St Charles, D M'C 2; J C, 2; J L

1; D McC, 2; Quebec, M K, 2. Per L M, Senforth-Egmondville, J F,

Per J M, Souris, P E I-Red Point, W H, 1;

Wheat " "	1.15	to	1.20		
MHAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	5.00	to	5.15		
" hind " " "	8.00	to	0.00		
a live a a a	0.00	to	0.00		
" per lb. on market	0.10	to	0.12		
Matten " "	0.06	to	0.07		
Veal " "	0.04	to	0.05		
Ham " in store	6.13	to	0.15		
Bacon " "	0.10	to	0.13		
Haves No 1 antwimmed	5.00	to	6.00		
4 <b>2</b> 4	3.00	to	4.00		
Lambskins,	0.50	to	0.55		
	0.35	to	0.40		
Dekin Skins	0.30	to	0.45		
Tallow	0.04	to	0.06		
Poulsay-Turkeys, each	0.80	to	1,50		
Geose	0.60	to	0,90		
Fowls per pair	0.60	to	0.80		
GENERAL-Potatoes per bushel, new	0.60	to	0.10		
Turnips "	0 00	to	0.00		
Beets "		to	9.99		
Butter, fresh, per lb	0.19	to	0.20		
Eggs, per doxen	0.16	to	0.18		
Cheese, home made	0.11	to	0.13		
Hay per ton how	9.00	to	9.75		
Straw " "	9.00	to	10.00		
Wood, on wharf,	5.50	to	6.00		
Coal, delivered	7.00	to	T.85		
Timothy Seed, per bushel.	8.00	to	4.00		
Clover « " " "	6.50	10	7.00		
J. H. SEMPL	.E.				
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOEE,					
53 ST. PETER STREET,					
(Corner of Foundling,)					
MONTREAL	ν				
MORIEBAL					

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### elothing, pocket money, etc., but turn. Likewiso they should not allow them to keep any considerable amount of money in their possession.

To avoid delay, mistake, or any other inconven-ionces, money, Bank drafts or Checks should be always directed to the Treasurer of St. Mary's College Montreal. 52-4

### CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

PLATEAU AVENUE - 699 St. OATHERINE STREET. THIS Institution has added lately to its Programme of studies a complete polyteenic Coutso. This Course was established by the Minister of Public Instruction for the diffusion of the knowledge of the great industries among our Canadian youth.

Young men possessing dispositions and aptitudes for the great manufactural and mining in-dustries; for Civil Engineering, architecture, sur-veying mechanics, &c., &c., are particularly invited to follow this course which is placed under the diraction of a skilful professor trained in the professional schools of France. The course embraces three years study, and for the benefit of those who have not completed their course in a Classical Collego a preparatory class has been opened, A Programme of the studies can be obtained either on personal or written application.

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For conditions and other particulars address the Principal, at the Academy. 61-8

U.E. ARCHAMBAULT.

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RELL, who left Longford, Ireland, about forty years ago, supposed to be in Upper Canada. If he

writes to Philip Tally, 282 Wostminster Street, Prov.

R.I., he will hoar of something in his interest. His

father's name was William ; his mother's M'Lervey.

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#### THE INFIDE WITHNESS AND CATHOING CHRONICLE AUG 14. 1874. ANSTER CANT 1.51

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTIST COMMITTEE. - The legal enquiry Into the proceedings of the Benapartist Committee which has been meeting at M. Rouher's house, has resulted in an application from the law officers to the Keeper of the Seals for authority to prosecute M. Rouher and others, among whom is the Duc de Padous. The French law prohibits any association for political purposes consisting of more than twenty persons, but this does not touch associations which are not for political purposes, and this Committee claims to be purely financial. The application for power to prosecute proves that the judge d'instruc-tion does not admit this plea, or does not think it elearly established; and it would perhaps be difficult to believe that the Committee never served any political purpose. It will, however, be for the Government to prove that it did, and we shall probably shortly witness another trial before a High Court, as some, at least, of the defendants are Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour .- Tablet.

PARIS, August 5.-The Assembly to-day voted the entire budget, and President Buffet declared the session closed.

It is asserted that the Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign affairs, has sent a note to the Government | dwelling-houses, destroyed towns and villages, at Madrid containing a formal denial of the reports that France has favoured the Carlists.

VERSAILLES, August 6.- The Government has promised the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly that they will communicate to it immeditely in detail any serious foreign question that may arise during the legislative recess.

In the French Assembly, M. Bocher recently showed, in eloquent terms, that France was not outdone in her capacity for meeting heavy demands on her resources. "In spite," he said, " of the fereign war, the civil war-in spite of such huge and unproductive expense—in spite of these gigantic finan-cial operations—loans of seven milliards (\$1,400,-000,000) thrown on the same market-look at what has occurred-no commercial crisis, not a single heavy failure, no financial embarrassments! Look at our public and private credit, gentlemen, and compare it with other countries. Our situationhere it is :- Our loans are all placed-our rentes will soon reach par : the stock of bullion at the Bank is very nearly what it was before the warbank notes are not depreciated-the exchange on London is at 25f. 17c., and the Treasury has to re-sist the public demand for its bonds."

SHOCKING DOUBLE MURDER .- The Gazette de Nimes of the 12th states that at seven o'clock on the morning of that day the passengers by the train from Montpelier to Nimes, while at Uchand, were alarmed by cries for help proceeding from a house near the station. Many of the travellers rushed from the carriages to the spot, where they found the bodies of a man and woman bathed in blood. It turned out that the assassin had first shot the man and woman, and then completed their murder with an agricultural implement which he found at hand.

#### BELGIUM.

The election held at Verviers, for a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the room of the late M. David (Liberal), has resulted in the return of the Untholic candidate, M. Simonis, who obtained 1,464 votes, against 1,371 recorded in favour of the Liberal candidate, M. Demonty.

#### SWITZERLAND.

RESIGNATION OF PERE HYACINTHE.-GENEVA, Aug. 6 .- It is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned his curacy in this city.

#### SPAIN.

It is rumoured that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the cession of the Town of Santana, of which it is proposed to make a second Gibraltar. Bayonne advices state the Carlists have received 6,000 Remington rifles, which were landed on the for the sake of peace to advise the clergy not to sea coast. It is also said that 5,000 other rifles, give the authorities any renson for complaint. destined for the Carlists, have fallen into the hands of the French police on the frontier.

Concerning the malicious stories invented by the government commanders about the cruelties perpetrated by the Royalist troops, we will hear what one John Hurley-who, we presume, is an Englishman says. Writing to an evening contemporary, John Hurley, after giving some details of the terrible conflict before Estella, writes :---

"I can bear personal testimony to the humane disposition and kindness of heart of Don Carlos and the Donna Marguerita. They visited all the wound ed without distinction, and when the Republicans, a few days after the battle, sent Dr. Landa to fetch their wounded, Donna Marguerita said it had been her wish to keep them all until they were cured, because she felt their lives would be endangered by removal, but since it was the desire of their friends to have them they should be given up. She added a promise that those who, owing to the gravity of their wounds, could not be taken away would be as well treated as if they were Garlists." This consideration for the vanquished was not his followers, but were we to have the testimony of twenty John Hurleys the Repúblicans would still keep on inventing falsehoods. News has reached this country of the execution of a German correspondent, named Schmidt, but until further details reach us we strongly suspect that Mr. Schmidt was guilty of a different crime than that of writing let-The brigands who captured the Englishman ters. named Haslenden have intimated their readiness to set him at liberty on payment of the sum of £10,000. Yet in the face of outrages such as this the Repub-lican Government is seeking to be recognized by civilized nations 1-London Universe. THE LAST CARLIET DECLARATION .- General Dorregaray has published a long manifesto, addressed to all civilized nations, in which he sets forth the motives that, in his own opinion, compelled him to deciminate the prisoners taken at the battle of Estella. He justifies his conduct on the ground of the cruelties committed by the Republican forces, by which they have deliberately elected to make war like savages and not like Christians, and have thereby placed themselves outside the pale of civilized nations, and compelled their opponents to give the war a character of severe justice. The following are some of the acts which ho adduced, and specimens of the atrocities of the Republicans : In 1869, Don Juan Prim ordered his generals to shoot on the spot all "malefactors," i.e., Carlists taken with arms in their hands. This order was carried out to the letter under the then Government of Madrid, and the officers who executed it were rewarded with immediate promotion. Pretended Carlist officers in the Basque provinces invited men to enlist under the banner of the King, and, on their coming forward, gave them up to be treacherously massacred by their enemies. The same thing was done at Cordova, where several Carlist officers were assassinated in like manner. Similar massacres took place in 1872 in the provinces of Toledo, of Burgos, and of Soria. Innumerable murders of Catholic priests, and indescribable profanations of churches have been perpetrated by the Rovolutionary commanders. The Carlists, on the other hand, have always carried on the war with forbearance and with human-ity, and with a chivalrous honor almost approaching to simplicity. One of the Carlist generals who had ordered a few men to be executed in reprisal was immediately dismissed by the King from His Majesty's service. The Carlists have always, General Dorregaray asserts, treated their wounded prisoners with the same humanity and attention as their own men. At the present moment they have 400 of the enemy's wounded in their own hospitals. The Re-publicans, on their side, have either shot their prisoners in cold blood, or have deported them to the on her way home, it was about six p.m. She was

horrible death. The Government of Madrid and the successive, commanders of its armies have all entered into conventions with the Carlists; but have never kept any of their engagements. This has compelled the Carlists to destroy the railways and electric telegraphs; because they were being used word of honor not to so employ them. The Re-publican armies have carried fire and sword through the provinces that did not sympathize with the Revolution, even where the population had committed no overt act of hostility. After the memorable battle of Vela Bueta, the army of Loma and Moriones reduced the town of Oyarzun to a heap of ashes, and more than 59 farmers in the environs of Tolosa shared the same fate. At Asteaza, and other places, the women were officially and systematically given up to the brutality of the soldiery. At Bilbao, and at Villa Real de Alva, pillago and incendiarism were practhe late General Concha was about to attack Estelia he assembled the clergy and municipal authorities of Lodoss, and told them that he was about to wage a war of exterminatian against Navarre, and that he meant to wipe out, not only the King's army but all the inhabitants of the districts which it had occupied. The conduct of his troops was in conformity with this savage declaratian. They burnt murdered prisoners in cold blood, tossing the wounded into the flames of their burning habitations. These things occured at Villatuerts, at Zurncain, at Zabal, and at Abrazuza. General Dor-regaray intimates that the patience of the Carlists is now exhausted by the numberless outrages of the

revolutionists. "To-day," he says, "we have only shot the tenth part of the oriminals, henceforward they will all be served alike; henceforward we shall make war without quarter against that army of wild beasts ; for there ought to be no quarter for fireraisers, for murderers, and for robbers. We have hitherto refrained from making reprisals, although we had every justification for making them. We do not shoot the soldiers of the Republican army as soldiers ; we shoot them as thieves and murderers ; we shoot them as the violators of our women and as the dishonourers of our country. We shall be ready to return to our former line of conduct provided that henceforward our enemy will change his own .... He it is, and not we, who must be held responsible for all the blood that may be shed off the field of battle. I shall keep my word with energy and do my duty with severity; for I shall be acting according to my conscience as a Christian and a gentleman." Ī his report to Don Carlos of the operations of the Royal army during the late battle General Dorregaray has repeated in substance the foregoing accusations of brutality and wanton destruction of the property of noncombatants on the part of the troops under the orders of the late Marshal Concha.

AUSTRIA.

Lately the Emperor held two Councils, one with the Ministers about politics, the other with the Archduke Albrecht, the Minister of War, Baren Koller, and General John, about the reorganization of the army. Both Councils show that the Emperor is at last taking things into his own hands, especially the Council with the Ministers convinces us of this. And I may assure you that never were Ministers in a more fatal than ours, their supporters, position the Liberal party, push them on ; the emperor holds them back ; he has made them understand that he is neither satisfied with them nor with their doings, and has peremptorily ordered them to alter their course, and adopt a more moderate and conciliatory policy on all subjects, and not to try to provoke a religious conflict, which he never would permit. On account of this Imperial command the Governors of the different countries of the Monarchy have received orders from the Ministry to keep back the hot-headed subaltern officers, and to notify these new instructions to the Bishops, asking them Although these instructions to the Governors were to be a secret, the Liberal party has got informed of them, and as it wants to force the conflict on, it is considerably enraged. The outbreak of this anger in the different newspapers shows us of what sort their loyalty is. Not only the organ of Vienna Judaism, the Neue freie Presse, but also the especial organ of the Minister, Dr. Unger, calls on the Cultus-Minister, Herr Stremayer, not to care about the

command of the Emperor, but to fulfil the wishes of the Liberal party; otherwise they threaten that shall be forced to leave the post. For SUC. articles our public accuser, the Staatsanwalt, has neither eyes nor ears, but if such a Catholic newspaper as the Vaterland complains of the anomaly exhibited by the national and German schools in Moravia, where, for a population of 440,000 Germans and 60,000 Jews, ten German schools exist, and for one-and-a-half million of Moravians only two national schools, and entreats the Government to be just to the Moravians, the Staatsan walt accuses the paper and compels the liberal jury with all sorts of sophisms to condemn the, editor, as was the case more than was to be expected from Don Carlos and last Tuesday, when the editor was condemned to one month's imprisonment and 100 florins fine. But from this you see how very well our Staatsanwalt, a certain Count Lamezan, studies and imitates Prussian modes of procedure.-Vienna Corr. of London Tablet.

would have been grossly insulted. Her attendant when he had finished playing, rose, went towards the was knocked down by the scoundrels who attacked sofs, and threw himself upon it apparently fatigued her. They were not common men, but what people here call "intelligent gentlemen," and belonged to | saw he had before him an elderly man of peculiarly good families. Such is the capital of the land by the enemy against themselves, contrary to his which pretends to be "the land of piety and good not, as yet, been observed, an idea suddenly occurred which pretends to be "the land of piety and good not, as yet, been observed, an ince successly at the cotton, are a total loss; the passenger register and once. Implety and immorality have already opened sweetest tones, and the man on the sofa listened in at \$60,000; insured for \$32,000. Value of cast was valued once. Implety and immorality have already opened plant, again not men and on the sofa listened in at \$60,000; insured for \$32,000. Value of cargo not the eyes of many people, and you may hear very often sweetest tones, and the man on the sofa listened in at \$60,000; insured for \$32,000. Value of cargo not the complaint that those who preach morality and profound admiration. He saw no one, but he heard, ascertained. piety are imprisoned while the rogues and villians go and what he heard was sufficient to rivet his cnirc about free; but this is only a consequence of the modern ideas -Berlin Corr. of London Tablet.

A short account from the Koln Volkszeitung, regarding the treasures of Aix-la- Chapelle, may be interesting :--

The pilgrimage to the relics at Aix-la-Chapelle, from the 10th to the 24th of July, 1874. The town tised in obedience to an order of the day. When of Aix-la-Chapelle, the favorite abode of Charlemag- until they become the cry of bitter despair. What mune, and the place of coronation for the kings of the former Holy Roman Empire of the German nation. has in its cathedral a collection of very costly relics, belonging, according to the oldest traditions, to | ducing such music, and it was mainly in the hope of St. John the Baptist, the Blessed Virgin, and Our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Emperor Charlemagne, greater by his wise Ohristian laws than by his conquests, was deeply convinced that even the carthly happiness of a people depends very materially upon its loyal devotion to Christianity and its subjection to the laws of God, and the precepts of His Church. Therefore in moment a hand was laid gently on his shoulder, his political career he had especially at heart to spread, to strengthen, and to protect the Catholic Church

Impelled by his piety, he caused a splendid church to be built and richly adorned, dedicated to Mary, the Queen of Heaven. As his fame was spread through East and West, he obtained at Constontinople from the Caliph of Palestine, who ruled | joyous. it at that time, the most costly Christian treasures wherewith to enrich his church, and in particular some great relies which have been venerated by Christians for a thousand years.

These are. 1. A garment of the Blessed Virgin.

2. The cloth which covered the dish whereon the daughter of Herodias brought the head of St John the Baptist to her mother.

3. The swaddling clothes wherein the child Jesus was wrapped in the manger.

4. A cloth soaked with blood, which girded the loins of Christ upon the Cross.

These four are called the groat relics.

The cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle has besides these many other important relics, which can be daily seen and vencrated. The so-called great relics are only exposed solemnly every seven years to the veneration of the faithful, who come in vast numbers from all parts of the world to satisfy their piety after the manner of their forefathers, and to gain special graces for themselves. Pope Leo X. granted in the sixteenth century to the pilgrims who came to venerate the great relics at Aix, the same favours which are granted to those who visit the holy places in Palestine. And there is a certain analogy between the two, since the great relics of Aix, referring as they do to Jesus Christ, His Presursor, and His Mother, remind us in a lively manner of the principal events of His life, His birth in the stable at Bethlehem, and His death for us upon the Cross. In order to preserve the integrity of these relics through so many centuries, the greatest measures of precaution have been taken. The righty ornamented metal shrine in which they are preserved, is fastened with a strong padlock, which at the close of the ceremony, in the presence of the magistrates, the corporation and the chapter, is filled with molten lead. A locksmith then breaks the key in two pieces, of which one is given to the chapter, and the other to the chief magistrate of the town. The opening of the shrine takes place likewise with great solemnity, the locksmith files through and breaks open the lock in presence of the chapter, the magistrate, the Stadrath, and a number of important personages. All these persons convince themselves with their own eyes, and certify the identify and integrity of these costly relics, which are then solemnly exposed to veneration in the church for fourteen days, and are watched day and night.

In times past the press of believers at the exposition of relics was so great that they trooped in crowds from other countries besides' Germany, There were chapels in the cathedral for England and for Hungary, that the spiritual wants of the hose countries mi

had not rescued her and escorted her home she himself roused him from his reverie. The latter, sofa, and threw himself upon it apparently fatigued. As the light of the moon fell on his face, the youth noble and benevolent mien. Seeing that he had attention. How pure the tones came from this master hand! That it was a master hand, the listener on the sofa quickly discovered. The joys of a youthful heart seemed to find utterance in the first accords of the young musician. Then, gradually, the tones

became deeper: the passions and trisls of a large. struggling nature, spoke in full and sorrowful accords sic it was! The older musician clasped his hands across his breast and listened with his whole soul. He knew of but one composer who was capable of promeeting him that he had come to the fete. He was confident the virtuose before him must be he, and he only. Finally, he arose and noiselessly approached the piano, until he stood behind the performer who was so absorbed that he neither saw nor heard him. At last, he too, ceased playing. He struck the last accord, and sank back exhausted. At that while another took him by the arm and led him toward the window, where the light of the moon would fall full upon his face. An elderly man, his eyes beaming down with delight, gazed at him a moment and then cried, in a tone that be-trayed deep emotion : " Mozart !" " Haydn !" responded the young man, in an accent not less

Thus met, for the first time, these two immortal composers, whose greatest wish had long been to know each other.

#### ADVENTURE IN THE CATACOMBS.

When living at Rome with my mother, I was frequently made the companion of a young artist in his expeditions in the neighbourhood. On one oc casion he assured me that we were going to see something very wonderful, as we walked on further and further between the white walls of the vineyard, and the old ruins of the baths, till we were quite outside of Rome. The sun shone hot, the peasants shaded themselves under green branches, placed over their carts, and slept quietly, while the horses, left to themselves, stepped forward. At last we reached the grotto of Egeria, where we took our breakfast. The whole grotto, the walls, and the vaults, were covered with the loveliest green like a carpet of velvet, and around the entrance hung wreaths of ivy. A few steps beyond the grotto there stands, or rather stood, for some ruins of it are all that is now left, a small, deserted house, built over a low entrance into the Catacombs. The passage through St. Sebastian's church, and this, through the deserted house, were at that time the only ones remaining. When you descend to these subterranean passages you find one crossing another in a manner calculated to puzzle even those who know their general direction, but my artist friend had no apprehension of danger when he took me down with him. He kindled his light, put another into his pocket, tied the end of a ball of string at the entrance where we descended, and we began our walk.

The passages soon became so low that even I was unable to stand upright; then they arose into high vaults and expanded where they intersected into quadrangles. We went through the Rotunda with the little stone altar in the middle, where the first Christians offered the Holy Sacrifice, and Foderigo told me of the fourteen Popes and many thousand martyrs lying buried here. We held the light close to a great tomb and saw the yellow bones within .--We went a few steps further and then he stopped for the thread was not much longer. He had told me to hold my hands and look up. The candle was half burned up, and a whole one lay close by; besides he had brought flint and steel with him so that he might be able to light it again if it were suddenly extinguished My imagination conjured up pictures of wonderful objects in the endless passages which were now filled with impenetrable darkness. All was quiet except when the drops of water, falling with a uniform sound broke the stillness which prevailed.

Particulars of the disaster to the steamer "Pat Rov Particulars of and unsager and the store in slowly. It appears several bales of cotton, which forms part of the cargo, caught fire about five this merning, it is the cargo, caught are about the chimneys, it is supposed from sparks from the chimneys, and the boat was burned to the water's edge. Both boat and cargo, the latter consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs and

EASY ENOUGH. - The following stery is told of Alexandre Dumas at a time when he was writing a serial novel for a Paris daily journal :---One day the Marquis P---- called on him. "Dumas," said he, "have you composed the end

of the story now being published in the -\_\_\_\_?" "Of course,"

" Does the heroine die at the end ?"

"Of course-dies of consumption. After such symptoms as I have described, how could she live?" "You must make her live. You must change the catastrophe."

"I cannot."

"Yes, you must; for on your heroine's life de. pends my daughter's."

" Your daughter's ?"

"Yes; she has all the various symptoms of consumption which you have described, and watches mournfully for every number of your novel, reading her own fate in that of your heroine's. Now, if you make your heroine live, my daughter, whose im-agination has been deeply impressed, will live too." "Come! a life to save is a temptation-

"Not to be resisted." Dumas changed his last chapter. His heroine re-

covered and was happy. About five years afterwards Dumas met the Mar. quis at a party.

"Ab, Dumas!" he exclaimed, "let me introduce you to my daughter : she owes her life to you. There she is."

"That fine, handsome woman, who looks like Joan d'Arc ?"

"Yes. She is married, and has four children." "And my novel has four editions," said Dumas

'so we are quits."

SALT RHEUM. - This disease can be cured in its worst form. Read this from David Simpson, 89 Prince Street, Boston :---

DEAR SIR,-This is to Certify that my Daughter, (Sarah Simpson) has been troubled with Scrofula and Salt Rheum Humor for several years, mostly confined to her head. The past four years it has been so had that she has been almost blind, some of the time not being able to read. She has been under the care of physicians in New York and Boston, and finding no relief, she took two bottles of Fowls Pile and Humor Cure, which wholly cured her.

### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FELLOWS.

We, the undersigned, clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation, known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B., and having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remardy for the diseases for which it is recommended :

James G. Hennigar, Pres. of Conference ; John McMurray, Ex-Pres. Conference; Wm. Sargent, John A. Mosher, John W. Howie, Stephen F. Heustie, Bich'd W. Weddall, Alex. W. Nicholson, Cranswick Jost, Rowland Morton, John Johnson.

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#### GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 6 .- The Cologne Gazette publishes telegram from Paris stating that in the Superior Council of War, General Do Cissy, Minister of War, demanded an immediate credit of 4,000,000 francs, and an eventful credit of 1,000,000 for army pur-DOSES.

PRUSSIAN PROTESTANT STATISTICS .- The heads of Prussian Protestant Church announce, says the Liberte, that since the "glorious campaign against Rome" their congregations instead of making progress have retrograded in religion and morality, and they quote the following statistics in support of their assertion :-- In Berlin the Protestants have 63 places of worship with congregations amounting to 796,608 and 115 pastors. In 1873 there were 30,784 baptisms, 4,183 being those of illegitimate children. Of 11,048 marriages not loss than 4,033 were contracted by girls of bad character; and out of 26,575 burials, 22,001 were conducted without any religious ceremony. The figures speak for themselves.

BISHOP REINERNS .- Bishop Reinkens is, at present making his tour through Germany to seek out his scattered sheep. There is, generally, the sacrilege of a solemn ceremony in the Protestant Church, with the Sacrament of Confirmation. The audience is mostly gathered together from all classes—Jevrs, Protestants, Freemasons, and such like are attracted by curiosity; if there is not the prospect of a tolerable audience, they endeavour to choose some propitious day; as, for instance, the day of the Conference of Protestant Schoolmasters, which gives the hope of a good contingent for the "Old Catholic" ceremony. I this manner Reinkens has gone through Schleswig and the Province of Prussia; he is now going to rejoice Bavaria with his visit, and that Government has declared that it will offer so opposition to these Church ceremonies, and will prevent any possible disturbance. Prince Bismarck is gone but his work, the tremendous corruption of society, remains behind. A slight picture of Berlin will perhaps, interest your readers, who know that Berlin is the head-quarters of German intelligence and enlightenment. The insecurity of life and wealth increases every day. During the last three weeks forty-two persons have been murdered, the robberies cannot be counted, while public morality has come to such a state that no respectable female can cross the street by day or night without being attacked in a shameful manner. The other evening a lady was

fied .- German Corr. of London Tablet.

#### HOW TWO IMMORTALS MET.

In Prague there was to be another of those great musical jubilees for which the capital of Bohemia was noted during the last century, and from every direction, journeyed thither, artists and laymen, either to participate in the exercises, or to listen .---Already, on the day before the fete, the inns-large and small-of the city proper, were overfilled, and the landlords, desirous as they were to profit by the occasion, could not do other than turn away the later arrivals. ' Many were, therefore, compelled to seek lodgings in the taverns of the suburbs, which were usually patronized by people of the lower orders. A young man-a "pianist," said his passport -from Vienna, had, like many others, sought lodg-

ings in the hotels of the city, without success, and finally decided to go to an inn in one of the suburbs, where he was told he would probably find very comfortable quarters, and very good fare. The youth was received by a landlord of very surly mein, who, after measuring him from head to foot with a forbidding glance, replied that he could not accommo-

date him, "he was full!" But there was a pretty young serving girl within hearing, who did not seem at all afraid of the cross-grained old landlord, and ventured to differ with him.

"Yes, we can accommodate the gentleman, too," said she. "There will be no one in the wine room this evening; everybody will be in the city. It is very casy to make up a bed for the gentleman there." " Do so, for all I care," muttered the landlord, and turned away.

The young planist decided to remain, as the girl assured him that she would see he was made com-fortable, and that the landlord was really not half so much a bear as he seemed. She now hastened to prepare the evening meal, and the young musician in the meantime repaired to the large room that was destined to be his bedroom for the night. As the usual evening guests were not expected, the room had not been lighted; but the moon shone through the vine-boarded window so as to enable the youth to see his way, although indistinctly. In one corner he discovered a sofa, on which he threw himself in order to rest his weary limbs while waiting supper. He had not been there but a few minutes, when the door opened and a man entered, who walked to the farther and darker end of the room, with a certainty of step that showed he was not a stranger to the apartment. A minute afterward, the youth heard the tones of a piano-at first a few accords, then a melody, a wild melody, that might have been likened to a chorus of Angels. The youth partially rose from the sofa, and listened as one who would catch the faintest sound. How radiant was every feature of his face with ecstatio delight! This improvisation, this heavenly improvisation, seemed to transport him into another and higher sphere! There was but one-only one -who could produce such harmony, and to see and hear him was the chief object of the youth's journey. He rose and walked on tip toe over toward the piano, in order, if possible, to see the performer. The tones grow softer and softer, and they finally died away.

The finale was divinely beautiful, and held the Island of Cuba, where they met with a certain and accompanied by a man-servant; if some workmen youthful enthusiast spell-bound until the master Disaster TO A STEAMER.--CINONNATI, Aug. 0.-

As I was sitting buried in thought, I was suddenly terrified by my friend the painter rising with an exclamation of alarm, and rushing about, continually stooping down to the ground as if he wished to pick clamation of alarm, and rushing about, continually Ladies for acquiring a complete knowledge of the stooping down to the ground as if he wished to pick English and French Languages. Music, Drawing, ap something; then he lighted the other candle and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Sewing, and that looked all about. As I was frightened by his singular behavior I got up crying. "Sit still, child," he said ; "do you hear?" and

then he looked all about on the ground again. "I will not remain in this place," I said; "I will not stay down here."

He endeavoured to coax me, promised me pictures and cakes, and taking his purse out of his pocket gave me all that was in it, but as he did so I felt that his hand was as cold as ice, and then he trembled all over. Then I became still more uneasy and called to my mother, on which he shook me violent-

ly by the shoulder and said,— "I will beat you if you dont be quist." Then he fastened his handkerchief to my arm to hold me fast, but as he did so he stooped down, and kissing me fervently, said,---

"Pray my child, pray." "Is the string lost?" I asked.

"We shall find it, we shall find it," he answered, and again began his search.

Meanwhile the small candle had burned down,

and as the larger one melted and became smaller and smaller from the rapidity with which he carried it about, his terror increased. It would be impossible to find our way back without the thread; eve step would lead us further astray. After a va search he threw himself down on the ground an sighed dceply. "Poor child !" he said.

At these words I wept bitterly, for it seemed me that I should never return home. Lying the ground he pressed me to him, and my hands li ed down. I involuntary grasped the sand, and the was the thread between my fingers.

He seized my hand and became vivid with joy an thankfulness, for our life depended on the sing thread. We were saved, and never did the sun shin so brightly, the sky scemed so blue, nor the trees green, as they appeared to us when we regained the air. I never accompanied Foderigo on his expec tions again - Ex.

IMMIGRATION .- NEW YORK, August 5 .- During th past seven months, the immigration has been ov one hundred thousand less than during the sam time last year.

The whole police force of Jefferson, Texas, we recently arrainged before the Mayor of that thrivin city on a charge of vagrancy. The charge was pre-ferred by the families of the policemen on the ground that the officers had no visible means support, as they had received but \$12 dollars from the city in the last five months.

Sr. PAUL, MINN , Aug. 5.-The north-western pa of Minnesota was visited last evening by a violer hailstorm, which did great damage to the crops i Meeker County. At Pepin the Baptist Church we struck by lightning and destroyed.

BOSTON, Aug. 6 .- The total insurance on the fit at the South Boston railroad stables last evening \$146,000. Among the companies are the Nisgar \$10,060, and Rochester German, \$3,000.

. .

This Institute, established over a quarter of a contury ago, affords the greatest facilities to Young most useful art, Domestic Economy, receive special attention.

153. The session will open on TUESDAY, SEP-TEMBER 1st.

For particulars, apply to Lady Superior at the above address. [51-6

LINDSAY CONVENT.

THE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge of the ladies of Loretto will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. For terms of admission intending boarders will apply to the Lady Superior now at Loretto Abbey, Toronto. 47-9

THE SUMMER SEASON.

GENUINE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE. BISHOP'S GRANULAR CITHATE OF MAG-NESIA.

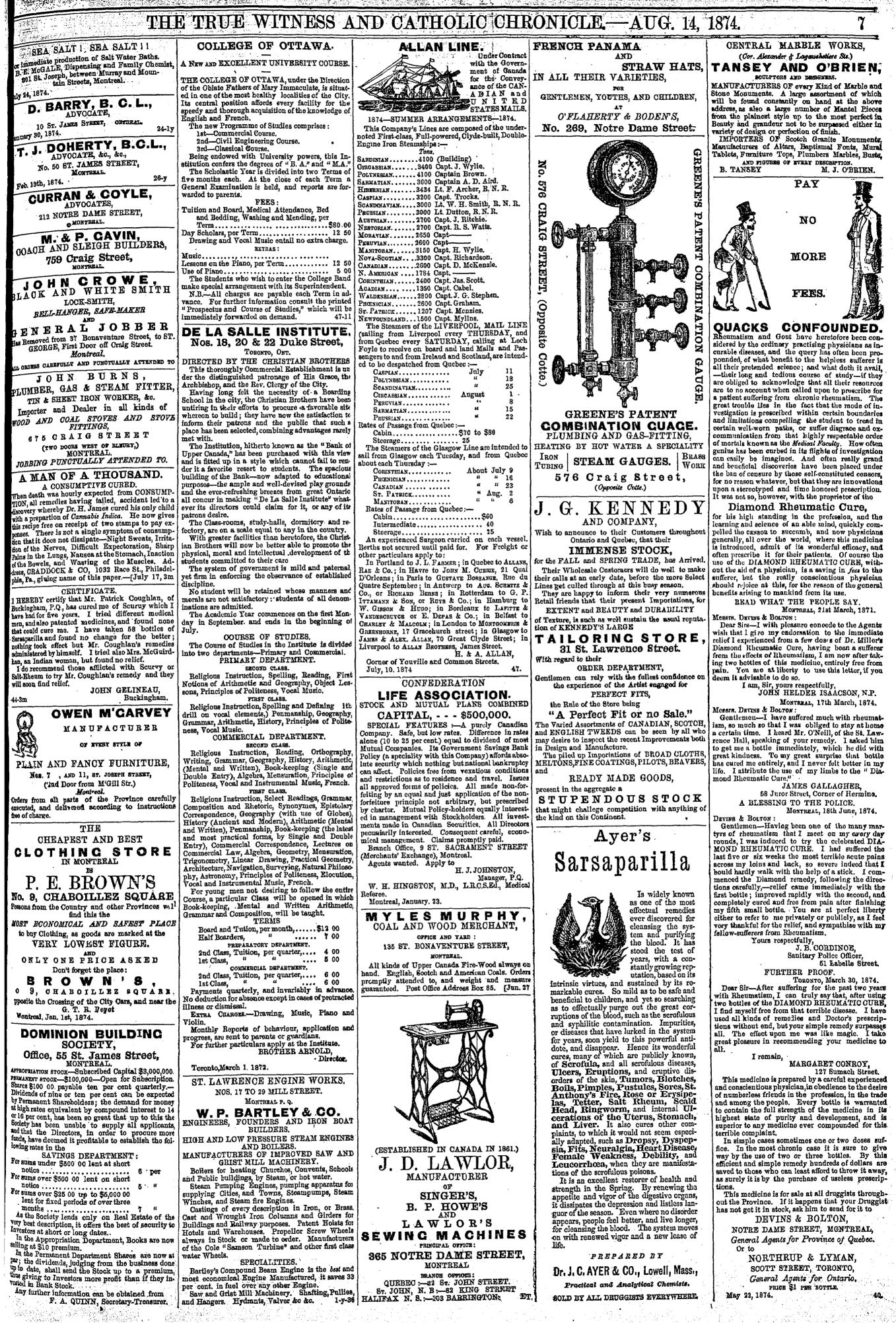
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July 24, 1874.

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ny	FARM FOR SALE or to RENT on TERMS of
in	IMPROVEMENT, in the TOWNSHIP of CARDEN,
nd	Lot E 1, 21 in 7th Concession. For further particu- lars apply to M. HEAPHY, Victoria Road Station
	lars apply to M. HEAPHY, Victoria Road Station
	P.O., or to D. McCARTHY, on the premises.
to	DENIS MCCARTHY,
on	3m-49 P. M. H.
p-	
re	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
	AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
nd	In the matter of ALFRED HOULE, of the City and
le	District of Montroal, Tinsmith and Plumber,
ne	Trader,
80	An Insolvent.
ho	
li-	The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate
	to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his
	place of business, No. 129, St. Lawrence Main
10	Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the
61	Seventeeth day of August, A.D. 1874, at the hour of
	Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive state-
ae	ments of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
	A. B. STEWART,
re	Interim Assignce.
ıg	Montreal, 30th July, 1874. 51-2
e-	Province on Oracle D
16	PROVINCE OF QUEEDEC, Dist. of Montreal.
of	Dist. of Montreal.
m	DAME ELIZABETH ETHIER, of the City and
	District of Montreal, wife of FRANCOIS XAVIEB
rt	DUPLANTIS, of the same place, Cabinet-makes,
nt	judicially authorized to sue,
n	, Plaintiff.'
as l	6/3.
	The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS,
	Defendant.
re	An action in separation of property has been this
is	day instituted.
a,	Montreal, 27th July, 1874.
. 1	DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON,
_	DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON, 50-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff,
÷.,	



### THE DRUE WILLNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUG. 14, 1814.

# **DR. M'LANE'S** CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

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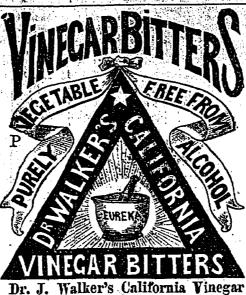
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The money must be torwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.-Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874,

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Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President.

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

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WARRANTED THE ONLY SURE AND PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Scrofula, Tetter, or Ring-worm Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin

One Bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles. From 1 to 2 Bottles in all cases of Humors.

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Pin. Tape; and other Worms, hurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like those Bitters.'

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.-In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Aperient and mild Lazative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR Brittens are the best safeguard in cases of eruptions and malig-nant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Panples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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